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VOLUME XLIX



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1914)

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



STRENGTHENING THE GRIP OF THE COMMERCE COMMISSION

EVERY DECISION of the United States Supreme Court, as one editor remarks, seems to put a little more iron in the grip of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Only six weeks ago the court confirmed the Commission's supremacy over rate rulings by State authorities—considered in our issue of June 20. Two more decisions in the final batch handed down last week before the court's adjournment for the summer will further confirm the Commission's control over interstate carriers. And a notable feature of the situation is that this centralization of power meets with general favor. "No one will regret" the intermountain decision, says a Wall Street organ noted below, and, so far as we have seen, no one does, tho it changes transportation conditions in the West and may cause local dissatisfaction on that account. In the intermountain case the court declares the "long and short haul" clause of the Commerce Act constitutional, and confirms the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue "blanket" and "zone" rates; and in the pipe-line case it declares petroleum-carrying pipe-lines to be common carriers, and as such subject to regulation by the Commission. In these two decisions, marks the *Philadelphia Record*, "the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate is advanced to the fullest extent claimed by the most radical advocates of the Hepburn Act." But it is on the intermountain rate case that public interest, for a number of reasons, chiefly centers. For one thing, as the editorial commentators point out, this decision disposes of Mr. Brandeis's contention that the Commission had no power to make blanket rates, and therefore could not, even if it wished to, grant the petition of the Eastern roads for a 5 per cent. rate increase. Further, by putting such cities as Spokane, Denver, Reno, Ogden, and Salt Lake City on a more nearly equal footing with the coast cities in the matter of transportation rates, it promises greatly to stimulate the industrial and commercial development of the whole intermountain region, which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the coast range. It means, moreover, as the *Washington Post* remarks, that "there will no longer be any doubt that the Commission has been made the absolute master of the railroads, and almost the final court of appeal."

The history of this important case is thus briefly sketched in the *Indianapolis News*:

"The intermountain rate case extends back to June and July, 1911. Acting under the provisions of the long and short haul

clause, the Commission sought to adjust rates from the East to such intermountain cities as Phoenix and Spokane. In the past railroads had felt privileged to charge such intermountain cities the regular rate to the Pacific coast and then add to this the local rate from the coast back to the destination. The theory was that possible competition by water—then around Cape Horn, and in the future by the Panama Canal—made it necessary for the carriers to discriminate in favor of the coast points. The long and short haul clause took from the carriers the power to charge more for a short than for a long haul, but clothed the Commission with discretion to make exceptions to fit cases of actual or possible competition. Accordingly, the Commission adjusted intermountain rates as a whole. The old rates were cut, but permission was given the roads to charge comparatively less for coast hauls—this solely because of water competition.

"The decision was not wholly pleasing either to the intermountain cities or to the seventeen common carriers involved. The order was appealed to the Commerce Court—which has now ceased to exist—and this court set aside the whole order on the theory that the Commission had no power to establish rates applicable to zones, but could only pass on the reasonableness of specific tariffs. On this issue the case was carried to the Supreme Court."

In the decision, which is unanimous, the court affirms the constitutionality of the "long and short haul" clause, which had been challenged by the roads, and establishes the authority of the Commission to establish blanket rates applicable to specified zones.

This decision seems popular with the press. We find *The Wall Street Journal*, a conservative organ that can not be suspected of any lack of sympathy with the railroads, declaring that "no one will regret the decision." For—

"If the Commission is to have any authority over rates at all it should be such authority as will carry with it the fullest degree of responsibility for the commercial, industrial, and social results involved. A regulating body with just enough authority to interfere with the delicate adjustment of interstate freight-rates would be, and at times has been, one degree worse than one with plenary powers."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* also fails to see anything hostile to the interests of the railroads or their stockholders in this decision, since it "merely means that we are getting closer to the replacing of a multiplicity of regulators with a single regulator, and that will be a real advantage when it comes." And in the *Brooklyn Citizen* we read:

"Hereafter, as already said, there will be no other question

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for the courts to pass upon when the Commission makes a rate, whether general or special, than the reasonableness of it. If the rate or general scale prescribed by the Commission, in other words, is reasonable, it will be sustained, and there will be no question of jurisdiction to argue about.

"That the Commerce Commission has power to authorize a general increase of freight-rates may be said to be the central proposition of the decision as it stands. The converse of this, that it has equal power to reduce them, subject only to review on the ground of what is fair, follows as a matter of course. The effect of the decision can not fail to be good."

The railroads have little reason to complain of this decision, thinks the *Boston Transcript*, because "if it fails to acknowledge their contention in one respect, it promises to benefit them in another"—namely, in clearing the way for the Commission to grant the rate increase asked for by the Eastern roads. It is this aspect of the case which moves the *Baltimore News* to remark: "One by one the bars to restoration of railroad prosperity come down." "The power of regulation which the decision establishes," notes the *Buffalo Express*, "does no injustice to railroads, and it insures general fairness to the shippers." It is welcomed by the *Troy Record* as "a long step toward eliminating the possibility of corporate abuses in transportation matters." And while the *New York Globe* remarks that by this decision "no substantial advantage is taken from the railroads," the *Washington Times* notes that "the intermountain region wins one of the greatest victories ever placed to its credit." As the *New York Commercial* sees it, a decision that stimulates the development of the intermountain region must ultimately benefit the railroads by increasing traffic. We read:

"Transcontinental railroads will lose something by this decision as far as rates on business they have been doing are concerned; but this decision will remove a long-standing grievance of which the whole intermountain country has complained and will stimulate industries in that territory which should add greatly to the traffic handled by the railroads. A single instance of what may follow is the possibility of developing vast deposits of sulfate of soda or Glauber salts which lie close to the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad at Laramie, Wyo. Commercial sodas are made chiefly from common salt, or chlorid of soda, and the first step in the process is to convert the common salt into sulfate of soda. These deposits at the soda lakes near Laramie are commercially pure and save the expense of this first step. Many years ago large soap-makers in Chicago and other Middle West points looked into this soda deposit and made arrangements to use it, but they were fenced off by the high freight-rate, tho the deposits lie within about thirty miles of the Great Divide at Sherman and the rest of the eastward haul is all down-hill as far as Omaha. They found it cheaper to buy caustic soda made from common salt than to bring in the Laramie soda.

"Laramie business men at one time promoted a glass factory in which the soda and sand found in the immediate neighborhood of the city were used, but they could not find a market for their glass because freight-rates from Laramie to Salt Lake City, for instance, were higher than from Pittsburg to San Francisco, and it cost them more to lay it down at Omaha or Kansas City than the rate from New Jersey points, or even from France and Belgium. Almost every place of importance in the intermountain country can tell a similar tale of disappointed ambitions. The whole territory from the Canadian boundaries to the Mexican frontier is now rejoicing, and the railroads need not despair because the resources of that intermountain country are so vast and so little developed that there is room for expansion which might easily double the present traffic of the roads concerned within less than ten years."

The *New York Times* also notes that the railroads are not complaining very loudly of this decision, despite the fact that as a result of it shippers are already asking the refund of \$12,000,000 overcharges on shipments to the intermountain region. Says *The Times*:

"There is no way of stimulating land travel without benefiting railways and the one sure thing is that there is to be great growth of transportation throughout all the mid-continent area, regardless of the portion which goes via Panama in either direction. It is easy to criticise the decision in details. The one rates are not proportioned either to distance or to other

rates which the Commission has declared reasonable. But the are based on transportation conditions and are without malice against the railways. The railways can thrive under rates made if the country thrives, and no rates which are injurious to the country can stand. The country is coming to understand that it and the railways are in the same boat, and that neither can thrive at the expense of the other."

The *New York Sun*, remarking that the Supreme Court decisions of the last three years have greatly reduced "the debatable area surrounding the two great statutes, the Sherman Law and the Interstate Commerce Act, which constitute the definition of the political limits of the American business field, is apparently not altogether pleased to learn that "the Interstate Commerce Commission has a life and death power over railroad enterprise through a sweeping control of rates." After discussing in detail several of the court's recent decisions, including the intermountain rate case, *The Sun* goes on to say:

"That these and other recent judicial pronouncements have done much to make a new world for business is obvious. It is a world of diminished economic incentives as they have been understood, for altho the opportunity of profit still beckons, it is an opportunity of profits increasingly circumscribed by law.

"It was the unfettered spirit of economic adventure which gave the United States its present magnificent railroad system, and despite the speculative evils which attended their provision, the country gained enormously by the encouragement which offered to capitalistic hardihood. In the same way corporate enterprise has expanded generally, to the immense benefit of the people altho greed for profits flourished in the expansion. How much the country's business can stand in the way of enforced submission to the dictates of vote-coaxing politics and still preserve its growing vigor is a question, but there is no question about the lines of business legality along which business effort must be guided if the late tendency of Supreme Court decisions is regarded."

But while "regulated business" is clearly "coming to be the order of the day," *The Sun* finds that even this fact has certain compensating features. Thus:

"Dispositions toward communism are curbed by the trial of government regulation of business activities, and under any circumstances energy, ambition, and intelligence must in the last analysis repose confidence in popular fair-mindedness and rely on public opinion, informed by self-interest, to modify or transform altogether the conditions of any political experiment which may be undertaken.

"Extreme regulation of the railroads is demonstrably an attempt to avert government ownership; and if it appears to invite that awful alternative it is because of the danger that the regulative principle may be so overloaded that it can not be reconciled with private ownership. If public regulation of property privately owned is to succeed, public demands must be compatible with a sufficient return on capital to induce its accumulation and investment.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission is now all but substituted for the traffic managements representing the owners of the railroad systems of the country. Nevertheless there is a reasonable probability that the Supreme Court's declaration of the Interstate Commerce Commission's power over the railroads, concentrating and emphasizing the Commission's responsibility for their welfare, and thus for the general welfare, will insure a larger measure of fair treatment for the carriers than regulation has hitherto afforded them."

In spite of the justice of the intermountain rate decision, remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "it can be seen that the situation is a complicated one, and will be more so when the Panama Canal is working regularly." For:

"Under the law the canal is closed to steamships owned by railways. This gives to independent steamship companies a great advantage, and as a result the bulk of freight for points near the Pacific coast will be carried by water and then given a short railway haul. This will cut off a great deal of the business of the railways, for which they can get no compensating traffic.

"In most situations of the sort there is always an alternative, but laws and regulations have taken these from the railways so that they are without resource except what comes from increased business, and in these days that is not increasing at all."



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A CONFLICT OF SIGNALS

Would it not be better to prevent this collision than to investigate it after it has happened?

McKay in the New York American.

WHY OUR GOLD GOES TO EUROPE

DEMOCRATS ARE BLAMING the railroad scandals, and President Wilson's critics are blaming the tariff and the trust bills now before Congress, for the recent huge exportations of gold to Europe. The gold movement is linked with the Claffin failure by those who scout the idea of a "psychological" business depression, and the President is asked if these things are imaginary. The President replies in a speech predicting a wave of prosperity within a few weeks and many expect the departing gold to return soon. The basic facts of the discussion are that a recent week showed a record exodus of gold to Europe, and that last week brought up the total of gold exports for the year to \$81,250,000, and for the present movement to \$65,250,000. But many financial writers, who refuse to show any great concern over such a "draining" of our gold reserves, point out that we have plenty more, and that the exodus can not last long, at the worst. Many are inclined to think with the New York Times how "strange," how indicative of a "perverse" disposition, it is for people to distrust the soundness of conditions in the country which spares the gold "rather than in the countries which are demanding it." The "plain truth" about these gold exports, so the New York Commercial informs us, "is that practically all this gold is going to Paris, because Paris is in bad shape and needs help." We, on the other hand, can spare the gold, and our

large exports simply "prove our strength and prosperity as well as our ability and willingness to help France in its hour of need." France has "imported \$48,250,000 in gold from us," we are told, for the same reason that we imported \$78,000,000 of gold from London in the "panic" month of November, 1907. And *The Commercial* adds:

"Within six weeks we will export wheat that will call for the return of part of this gold or for a large increase in our credit balances abroad. As far as can be seen, the Tariff Bill and the temporary balance of trade against us in April have nothing to do with our gold exports. Paris is simply paying a premium for gold and is getting it on usurious terms."

Reasons for the "precarious" banking situation in France were noted in our columns last week. And European bankers, adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "are aware not only of their own necessities, but of the fact that we have established a new 'system' of finance, which differs from prevailing methods in the important particular that it may enable us to keep our gold here—to prevent an exodus." Hence they may be "casting an anchor to the windward." On this side the water, to quote the Springfield *Republican*, "trade reaction has gorged the banks with money, rendering money rates very low," and "with the shrinkage of merchandise this spring," tho the new tariff has not yet "become a material factor," the "balance of trade is against us."

But while the exports of gold under these conditions do not



WE'VE ALL FELT THAT WAY AND LIVED.

-Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

seem very "menacing" to *The Republican*, the *New York Press* is frankly worried—

"Any child can see that if we keep on owing foreign countries big money each month on our trade balance, as well as owing them hundreds of millions a year for those interest, dividend, and freight charges, we shall have to go on shipping gold just the way we'd ship coal."

Such a state of affairs as *The Press* intimates is due to the Democratic tariff, asserted Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah) the other day, "and if there is not a change before many months in the amount of increased imports and the amount of decreased exports, we may well wonder what is going to happen to our finances in the near future. It can not be otherwise than detrimental." The tariff, retorted Senator Hollis (Dem., N. H.), has nothing to do with it—

"The movement of gold is a very delicate matter that is governed entirely by the rate of exchange. When any foreign country is willing to pay a small fraction of 1 per cent. more for the use of gold it can draw it from us.

"The reason that is ascribed by the best economists for the present outflow of gold is that foreign investors and security holders have become so frightened at the disclosures regarding the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and at the frauds that were perpetrated in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad deal that they are dumping over our securities and are sending them back to this country. We therefore have to send the gold abroad to pay for them."

Neither of these explanations is from an economist; each is from a politician, and each represents "a one-sided view of the situation and interested motives," comments the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The change in "the balance of trade" is due, it says, largely to an increase in our exports, something quite unaffected by the tariff. Moreover,

"The selling of American securities abroad has also been an influence; but it is doubtful whether the particular railroad disclosures referred to had much to do with that. It would be quite as fair to attribute the selling of securities to the financial condition of the railroads on account of the failure of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow them to advance their rates, and to a depressed state of general business in this country caused by apprehension of more restrictive legislation or further Government prosecutions."

This editor's conclusion is that "while the situation is exceptional for various reasons, there is not the slightest ground for apprehension as to 'what is going to happen to our finances in the near future':"

"Business has been comparatively inactive for some time, and domestic banking operations are restricted. There has been a large accumulation of reserves and our gold supply is superabundant. The reserves of one kind and another in the hands of the Government exceed \$1,100,000,000, to say nothing of those in the vaults of banks. Klondike and Australia gold comes in to some extent on the Pacific Coast, and our own product is about \$90,000,000 a year. Whatever we part with we get value for in some form, and there is profit in exporting gold as well as cotton or wheat, when we have it to spare. There is nothing alarming in our 'unfavorable balance of trade' for two or three months or a reduction in the 'favorable balance' when there are obvious reasons for it. The equilibrium will be restored when the exceptional demand from Europe is satisfied."

The *New York Evening Post* calls attention to periods of activity in gold shipments under the Taft and Roosevelt Administrations as noteworthy as the present. It further quotes government reports showing that during the ten months ending in April "and in which we exported \$47,000,000 gold, we imported no less than \$60,000,000," and this with our own production made a net increase in our total gold supply of \$63,000,000 in the past ten months.

Even now, say the financial writers on several New York papers, there are signs that the export movement of gold is prac-

tically at an end. It will cease altogether, says Director of the Mint George Roberts, "when the grain crop moves from this country to Europe."

CLUBWOMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

A TRIUMPH for woman suffrage greater than the conquest of any single State was won when the General Federation of Women's Clubs indorsed the principle of political equality at the recent biennial convention at Chicago, say a number of interested editors, who thus find the indorsement of woman suffrage by women more important than its indorsement by the men. Nor is the *Chicago Tribune* alone in considering the move "the most important indorsement of woman suffrage in the history of the movement." The now successful fight of the suffragists "to break down the Federation's constitutional bar on political and religious subjects" was a long one, as a Chicago correspondent notes. For it was just twenty-two years ago, we are reminded editorially by the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, "during the first biennial convention at Chicago," that "a delegate arose and proposed the indorsement of equal suffrage in a plank of the Federation. She stood alone. Not another delegate supported her. She was gently and firmly suppressed." Then "the convention proceeded peacefully to discuss self-improvement, personal culture, kindergartens, and other comparatively tame, non-inflammable subjects." But this year, by a "vigorous and preponderant chorus of 'ayes'" the convention passed this resolution:

"Whereas, the question of political equality of men and women is to-day a vital problem under discussion throughout the civilized world,

"Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs give the cause of political equality its moral support by recording its earnest belief in the principle of political equality regardless of sex."

That such an organization, declares the *Chicago Tribune*, "representing as no other does thoughtful, practical, and forward-looking women throughout the Republic, should vote virtually unanimously for the suffrage means that the fight for enfranchisement is won. It will be retarded here and yielded with limitations there, but the time will not be long before woman votes as man votes in every part of the United States." The "moral victory" in the Chicago convention, agrees the *Chicago Herald*, "spells a series of practical and legislative victories all over the land." Such papers as the *Columbus Dispatch* and *St. Louis Republic* are found in agreement with the *New York Globe*, to which this victory seems "more important than the winning of a new State," because

"It has within it the seeds of many State victories. The majority of men are disposed to concede the vote to women when it shall fairly appear that the women really want it. Now it can be no longer said that the most representative and embracing organization of women in the country is opposed or indifferent."

The strong protest of an antisuffrage minority at the convention must not be forgotten. The president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, herself a prominent clubwoman, declared that the suffrage would antagonize thousands of women and needlessly "inject politics into philanthropies."

The cause of suffrage has received a double impetus, remark several Chicago papers, since during the very week of the Federation convention the Illinois Supreme Court declared constitutional the law by which women in that State are now partially enfranchised. This means, in the words of the *Chicago Tribune*, that "the women voters of Illinois now may take off their wraps and hang up their bonnets. They have come to stay." And while this fact is "primarily of State interest," it



TO BE SOLD TO GREECE "FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES"

This is the *Idaho*, for which, together with her sister ship, the *Mississippi*, Greece is willing to pay our Government \$11,500,000, which is what they cost us to build six years ago. With the purchase-money, says Secretary Daniels, we will build a new superdreadnought of the latest type.

is, in the opinion of the *Chicago News*, "of import to the whole country":

"The fact that suffrage has crossed the Mississippi River has had a moral influence on the Eastern States. If the Illinois Supreme Court's decision had been adverse, the cause would have been set back in the country as a whole."

ARMORED DOVES OF PEACE

TO THOSE who have feared that the sale of two of our obsolete battle-ships to Greece may start a third Balkan War, with fresh horrors, the statement of President Wilson that "if he had any idea that the vessels were to be used against Turkey or any other nation he would not support the project" will give a grateful sense of relief and security. A paragrapher in the *New York Herald* has deduced from this the hint that, since the ships are not meant for war, they must be "solely for the purpose of spreading the gospel of prohibition," but the more sober statements quote the President as avowing that "it had been represented to him that it would even up the balance of power in the Mediterranean and make for peace." So sure of it has he been that he has even met the remonstrances of Rustem Bey, the new Turkish Ambassador, with this argument, and we are given to understand the Ambassador was told, to his surprise, that the President "had assurances from the Greek legation that the battle-ships were wanted for peaceful purposes." On this subject the Ambassador reserved some doubts, possibly because he felt, as the *New York Times* suggests, that the peace Greece longed for was "that which follows victorious war—the desert of the familiar apothem." We are told that Mr. Vouras, the Greek *Chargé d'Affaires*, urged the peace motive for the sale, and Greek representatives in Washington "have declared that a modern battle-ship purchased from Brazil will be delivered soon to Turkey, and that only by equalizing the two navies will loss of life be averted." To this Rustem Bey replies:

"We have every reason to believe that Greece is preparing for war on Turkey, and the acquisition of these two ships will give to her an added naval preponderance which will make it possible for her to act against us. Greece is already stronger on the sea than Turkey, altho when the two superdreadnoughts being built for Turkey in England are delivered that will not be the case, and with the *Idaho* and the *Mississippi* as a part of the Greek Navy she will be vastly superior and in position to declare war. Assurances from Greece that possession of these

two ships will work for peace are not worth what they seem, for statesmen, no matter how sincere their motives, are sometimes driven into war. Greece is in an excited state, and popular opinion could easily force the country into conflict."

The \$11,500,000 received for the out-of-date ships (which are but six years old) is to be spent for a new dreadnought, making the bargain a very happy one financially, but all do not agree on the ethical stand of the United States in this matter. Representative Stafford (Rep.), of Wisconsin, declared in the House that this country is virtually embroiling itself in the disputes of Turkey and Greece; and, further,

"if the countries were at actual war it would be regarded as a violation of neutrality on our part were we to make this sale. The step we are about to take is about as bad. Turkey may be a despised nation in the European group, but it does not behoove this Government to take part in the imbroglio between it and Greece."

The *Richmond Times-Dispatch* takes even a more serious view of the ethical principles involved:

"Greece is securing battle-ships for another war with Turkey. Turkey is securing battle-ships for another war with Greece. Unless these two nations can strengthen their navies by purchase, there will be little chance of war. The question, then, enters: Should the United States help along war for a small profit, or should it help along peace? It may be that the refusal of the United States to sell will not insure peace, for the battle-ships may be bought elsewhere. That, however, is not our part. An individual can not excuse itself for wrong-doing by pointing to the wrong-doing of others, nor can a nation."

In answer to such pleas as this the *Denver Rocky Mountain News*, affecting a more practical tho not less sincere attitude, replies that "there can be no more question of our right to do business with Greece than there is of Turkey's right to purchase two new dreadnoughts from British shipyards, where they are now building with all possible speed." The *New York Mail* refers with some scorn to those who fear that the *Idaho* and *Mississippi* may be used for war. We are reminded that "we are not exercising any sort of protection over the Sultan of Turkey," nor can we "go behind the returns and find out what warlike use is likely to be made of the material we sell." The United States bought two cruisers of Brazil at the outbreak of the Spanish War, but because of this, queries the writer, "was the Brazilian Government guilty of a hostile act toward Spain?" Secretary of the Navy Daniels rejoices over the bargain, and exclaims:

"This is a splendid thing for the Navy, and I am naturally

much gratified that the House concurred with the Senate in accepting the Department's recommendation, and thus taking advantage of this unusual opportunity. In the stead of these two vessels the Navy will obtain a superdreadnought of the most advanced type, such as the *Pennsylvania*, and not unequal to four vessels of the type of the *Mississippi* or *Idaho*.

"This ship will carry a main battery of twelve fourteen-inch guns, as against the eight twelve-inch attained by the *Mississippi* and the *Idaho* combined. She will have a speed of 20.5 knots, as compared with the maximum of 17.17 knots attained by the

MOVING TOWARD PEACE IN MEXICO

TWO EVENTS happened last week that seemed to some to presage the approach of peace in Mexico. Villa's capture of Zacatecas is seen as a step toward Mexico City and peace by conquest. The Niagara Falls mediators, at the same time, have cleared the way for peace by another route, mediation between the warring factions—if they will adopt that method. The end of the A. B. C. mediation is variously described as a confession of signal failure, or a triumph "prodigious and unprecedented in the history of international relations." This sharp difference of opinion seems to be due to the fact that while the mediators did offer a settlement of "the international side of the Mexican problem," they left the "internal problem" to others. The main difference of opinion between the representatives of Huerta and our Administration concerned itself with the choice of a new provisional President; the Mexicans insisted on a "neutral," the Americans declared for a Constitutionalist. Now, unless Villa's soldiers take the question out of the hands of the diplomats, the choice is to be made by Mexicans. For, in the protocol signed at Niagara Falls all parties agree to recognize a provisional government to be "constituted by agreement of the delegates representing the parties between which the internal struggle in Mexico is taking place." It is further agreed that the United States will make no claim for "war indemnity or other international satisfaction," and that the provisional government in Mexico will grant amnesty to all foreigners and arrange for the proper settlement of foreigners' claims for damages. With this, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*,

"The mediators virtually wash their hands of the whole business. This may have settled 'the international side of the Mexican problem.' It may possibly have put the internal side in the way of settlement, but it is left far from an actual settlement. . . . Will delegates of the Huerta and Carranza factions get together and agree to a plan to be carried out in good faith? If they do not, or, if they devise a plan which our Government does not like and does not believe will result in permanent pacification and constitutional rule, or if the elections conducted under a plan to be adopted are as farcical as elections in Mexico have been for many years, what then? Our delegates have not agreed that the United States will keep hands off while a provisional government is being constituted and 'the powers of a permanent government' are being established. They would not agree to the withdrawal of troops from Vera Cruz before the new provisional government is set up. . . . There is no assurance that a permanent result will be reached. All that is really settled now is the imbroglio between the United States and Gen. Victoriano Huerta. Even that is not placed beyond the possibility of renewal."

This is one point of view, but other observers, like the *New York Evening Post*, rejoice in "this clear-cut disposal of our part in the matter," and think that "what with the steady march of the Constitutionlists toward complete military success, it will be strange if the negotiations do not ultimately result in bringing the Huertists to terms on lines substantially identical with those marked out by President Wilson from the beginning." This country triumphs, believes the *New York Times*, because our disinterestedness is pointed out to the world, and particularly to Mexico, because we avoid war, and "pledge lasting friendship with Mexico and establish on a new and promising footing our relations with all Latin America." The "only possible source of new trouble," it is asserted, will be the council of representatives of the two Mexican factions. But *The Times* feels confident that "this council will take up its deliberations in the right spirit," and it has "no doubt whatever of the outcome." Similar optimism is said to prevail in Washington, where the feeling is that Villa's victories will make for an agreement between the representatives of the two factions.

But the "internal questions" are the hardest questions to settle, and, says President Huerta, they "appertain ex-



HOW WE TREAT MEXICAN INVADERS.

These plump Mexican children were poor and ill fed when they came across the Rio Grande into the United States. Chaplain Axton, of the 20th U. S. Infantry, is holding two of them in his arms.

Mississippi and *Idaho*. Through the concentration of her big guns in four turrets and use of oil for fuel, she will require a crew of about 800 men, whereas each of the old ships required a crew of 700 men.

"Battle-ship No. 39 has not yet been named, and this year's Naval Appropriation Bill authorizes the construction of two new battle-ships, which, with this new ship, will total four unchristened young leviathans. Therefore, on this coming Fourth of July Uncle Sam will have the pleasing fraternal duty of choosing names for his first set of quadruplets."

The *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, says the *Springfield Republican*, will place Greece "in a decidedly better position with regard to Turkey's purchase of the Brazilian *Rio de Janeiro*." Why the *Idaho* and *Mississippi* have been called "the war-ships of peace" is explained by the *New York Greek organ Athena*, of whose editorial opinion a translation reads:

"Greece was in a position to strike before she acquired these battle-ships. Being stronger, there was nothing to prevent her, except the desire for peace, and strong reasons for avoiding a war just at this time. . . . On the other hand, Turkey's war fever, inflamed by the thought that the navy of Greece would be considerably the weaker should Turkey's new dreadnoughts arrive before any Greek reinforcements, will be cooled by this purchase. . . . The President of the United States was right in saying that by this act a third war in the Balkans may be avoided."

clusively to the Republic," and "never have been, are not, and will not be the subject-matter of discussion in the conferences." Yet we find a wide belief that the representatives of Huerta and Carranza may decide to enter into the negotiations at any moment. The *New York Evening Post's* Niagara Falls correspondent is one of those who expects the Mexicans to get together. Villa, he says, "is understood to be in thorough sympathy with the conference," and,

"His victory at Zacatecas has not affected the situation, except as it forecasts the purpose of the Constitutionalists to obtain the larger share in the control of the new Administration on account of their military success. Carranza's attitude is also understood to be favorable, as his contention—that the selection of a provisional President is an internal problem—is now upheld."

At Niagara Falls, the American representatives proposed that a Constitutionalist be agreed upon to succeed Huerta, and President Wilson let it be known that he would insist upon such a selection. This the Huerta delegates flatly rejected, and gave their reasons in a statement to the American public, saying:

A provisional Government composed of revolutionaries, and with revolutionaries in authority throughout the country, would turn the elections as it wished; the public vote would be falsified and the result would necessarily be the election of another revolutionary. . . . In Mexico, in the present circumstances, only a well-balanced Government can guarantee electoral freedom, so that the rejection of the neutral Government proposed by the mediators is tantamount to abetting and even to exacting fraud and violence at the elections."

Such a result, they continued, would be a bad thing for both countries because it would "create a National sentiment of hostility in the Mexican people," and also bad for Carranza and his party, because Mexican public opinion "would ever accuse them of having brought about the intervention of a foreign nation to enable them to achieve power." It was declared that despite their many successes in the field, the Constitutionalists have not the majority of Mexicans with them. And if they had, under a neutral Government, the revolutionary candidate "would be assured of a certain and honorable victory."

In the American delegates' reply the strong military position of the Constitutionalists (now further strengthened by the taking of Zacatecas) was emphasized. The permanent restoration of peace in Mexico, said Messrs. Lamar and Lehmann, "can only be obtained by consulting the just wish of the Constitutionalists, who are not only in numerical majority, but are now the dominant force in the country." For, they pointed out, if a neutral should be chosen as provisional President, we "would still be confronted with the insurmountable fact that the Constitutionalists, now almost completely triumphant, would reject the plan, repudiate the man, and press forward with renewed zeal to Mexico City, with all the loss of blood and life that may involve." Nor do the American envoys believe that a neutral President could be found, even if such a choice were desirable. As they remarked:

"In such a contest as that which has been waged in Mexico for years, it is not only fair, but necessary, to assume that every intelligent man of any prominence is at heart on one side or the other, and the country might well question the patriotism of any Mexican who has been colorless in such a contest. . . . The effort, therefore, should be, not to find a neutral, but one whose attitude on the controlling issues would make him acceptable to the Constitutionalists, while his character, standing, and conduct would make him acceptable to the other party."

In answer to the criticism that a Constitutionalist provisional Government would not hold a fair election, the Americans suggested a bipartisan board, with Constitutionalists in the majority, to supervise the election, and offered the assurance that all the influence our Government could legitimately use would be exerted to secure an honest election.

After so careful a presentation of these radically differing viewpoints, there is little new argument left for editors who

favor either. The *Boston Herald*, for one, does not "see what business it has been of the President of the United States thus to take sides in the affairs of another country." The *Boston Transcript* and the *Rochester Post Express* believe the Huerta delegates were absolutely correct in taking the stand they did. The *Jacksonville Florida Times-Union* admits that it might perhaps "be difficult to find a prominent man in Mexico who has not sided with either faction, but it would not be impos-



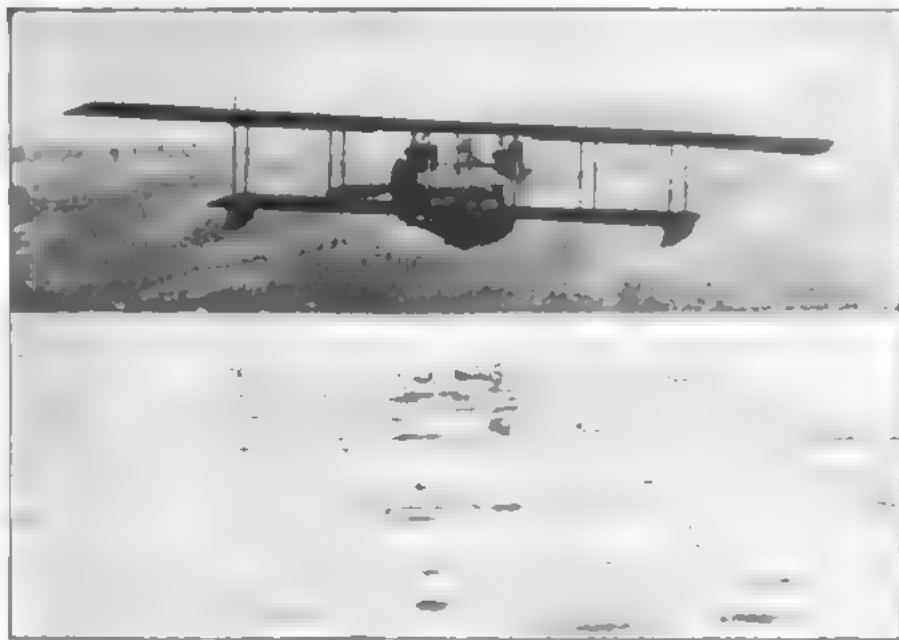
MAKING THE REVOLUTION POPULAR.

That the Constitutionalists do not expect to win all their successes at the point of the bayonet is clear from this picture of General Carranza's secretary giving money to the poor at Saltillo.

sible, and every one knows that only by the selection of such a man can an honest election be held in Mexico."

But the greater number of editors who are moved to comment upon this issue seem to favor the American contention and to look upon the task of finding a neutral President for Mexico as a hopeless one. Thus, for instance, argue such representative dailies as the *Springfield Republican*, *New York Evening Post*, *Chicago News*, and *Baltimore Sun*. That the only "practical" and "logical" way to establish a stable government in Mexico is to "recognize Carranza and his army of 100,000 men" is likewise the judgment of the *Worcester Gazette*, *Baltimore American*, *Milwaukee Journal*, *Savannah News*, and *Dallas News*. The Huerta men at Niagara are described by the *Milwaukee Free Press* as representing "the científicos and the whole land-holding class of Mexico no less than they represent Huerta personally." When they "speak of a neutral provisional President," says the *New York World*,

"they mean one who, while not openly attached either to the dictatorship or the rebellion, is steeped in aristocracy and land monopoly. . . . If this grandee element persists in its refusal to accept a Constitutionalist whose moderation would be guaranteed by the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, it will have an opportunity presently to deal with General Villa, who is a land reformer of the machine-gun type."



TUNING UP FOR A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

In this hydroaeroplane, the *America*, built for Mr. Rodman Wanamaker by Glenn H. Curtiss, Lieut. John Cyril Porte, of the British Royal Navy, and George E. Hallett expect to fly from Newfoundland to England by way of the Azores and Spain. These pictures were taken on Keuka Lake, near Hammondsport, New York, where the *America* was launched and her first trial flights successfully made last week. The *America* is propelled by two 100 horse-power motors and her wings measure 72 feet from tip to tip.

THE ROOSEVELT O. K. FOR PERKINS

THE PINCHOT WAR on Perkins seems to have received its quietus from Colonel Roosevelt's emphatic assertion that "Mr. Perkins has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the Progressive party," and his equally emphatic statement that "as for reading him out of the party, when that is done they will have to read me out too." As recorded in our issue of June 20, Mr. Amos Pinchot recently started a vigorous fight against Mr. Perkins as Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, on the ground that he "has been monopoly's ardent supporter and one of the most distinguished opponents of social and industrial justice that our generation has produced." This attack, which was launched after Colonel Roosevelt had sailed for Spain, was indorsed by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, whose prominence was second only to the Colonel's among the original founders of the party. But while the old party papers were watching with unconcealed glee the development of what promised to be the first serious split in the ranks of the youngest of the political parties, the Colonel returned to these shores and promptly called the mal-

contents back into line with the following statement, from which we have already quoted the two salient sentences:

"Mr. Perkins has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the Progressive party. No man has served with greater zeal and disinterestedness. He has striven in absolute good faith for the principles of the party both as regards corporations and business generally, and as regards the group of questions dealing with the welfare of the wage-worker and his economic and social advance."

"As for reading him out of the party, when that is done they will have to read me out too."

To this Mr. Amos Pinchot replies that the question is not whether Mr. Perkins should be read out of the party, but whether or not he "should remain executive leader of the party."

One result of Colonel Roosevelt's determination to stand by Perkins, reports the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, is that "Progressives in Congress are in consternation, fearing that men of the Murdock stripe will be driven into the Wilson camp." Progressive dailies continue to avoid the whole subject of the Pinchot-Perkins feud, while other papers either commend the Colonel's loyalty to his supporter, or ask jeeringly if anybody expected the leader of a party to quarrel with the party's "meal ticket."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CARRANZA has all the mediation he can attend to at home.—*New York World*.

HERE'S that wretched Japan trying to break up our Chautauqua season.—*Columbia State*.

As we understand the President, Big Business should be seen and not heard.—*Columbia State*.

THIRD cup of coffee seems the indicated treatment for the Colonel's throat.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHEN T. R. said the party was ready for battle, Amos and George must have taken him seriously.—*Columbia State*.

We note by the papers that Rear-Admiral Fletcher has left Vera Cruz for the scene of trouble in Washington.—*Boston Transcript*.

IT seems that Villa gives unquestioned obedience to Carranza's orders except when he doesn't want to.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

THE chances are that some of the gold that is being shipped abroad now will come back when the world gets to buying wheat.—*Boston Globe*.

WOULDN'T you hate to be a standpat politician and have to feel bad because the big wheat crop has insured prosperity?—*Kansas City Star*.

LORIMER now has a chance to repeat that "human-interest" story of his life to the depositors in those these busted banks.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

IN stoning and egging the I. W. W.'s, that Tarrytown mob merely proved that it had been pretty thoroughly converted to I. W. W. doctrines and tools.—*New York American*.

MEXICO needs a President and not merely a successor to Huerta.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE English militants think fasting is more effectual than prayer.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

PROBABLY T. R. regards the Perkins-Pinchot fuss as only a tempest in a coffee-pot.—*Columbia State*.

WHETHER the Niagara peace dove will hatch a squab or a squabble is very uncertain.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

AN exchange calls Huerta "two-faced." The suggestion that there is another face like that is appalling.—*Columbia State*.

As a steam-roller pilot Villa must make the 1912 Republican National Committee turn green with envy.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

IT is an ungrateful Progressive who feels no thrill of sentiment at sight of George W. Perkins's battle-scarred cheek-book.—*Washington Star*.

EVERY time the suffragists appear in the offing the President hurriedly resumes his seat on the Democratic platform.—*New York American*.

Mrs. PENNYBACKER has paid a glowing tribute to the club-woman's husband. Modesty and cheerful acceptance of second place have won recognition.—*Chicago Herald*.

IN justice to the Administration which imposed the income tax, it should be said that it is doing everything in its power to put individual incomes in the exempt class.—*New York American*.

THE trouble between Carranza and Villa has been patched up, but the Constitutionalists may be made a trifle ill at ease by the way the world insists on looking at the patch.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

IS THE DREADNOUGHT OBSOLETE?

OVER A YEAR AGO Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told Parliament that "the strength of navies can not be reckoned only in dreadnoughts, and the day may come when it may not be reckoned in dreadnoughts at all." And now comes Admiral Sir Percy Scott with an article in the *London Times* proclaiming "the uselessness of great battle-ships" and predicting the "future of naval warfare." There has been a good deal of desultory talking and writing on the question of whether iron-surface ships should not be consigned to the scrap-heap, and submarines and air-ships

be regarded as a nation's best protection. But here we have expressed the deliberate verdict of a naval specialist of the first rank. He it was who made possible the recent advance in marksmanship with heavy guns. He invented the "director," which has enormously increased the possibility of hitting at long distance. He tells us in *The Times* that everything he has done to enhance the value of the gun is rendered useless by the advent of the submarine, with its deadly torpedo. Battle-ships, and indeed all war-vessels which have not the quality of submersion, are to become obsolete. In harbor, on the ocean, in

narrow waters, dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts are at the mercy of the submersible torpedo-carrier. The Admiral formally states his theory as follows:

"The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water."

"The functions of a vessel of war were:

Defensively,

1. To attack ships that come to bombard our ports.
2. To attack ships that come to blockade us.
3. To attack ships conveying a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack ships interfering with our commerce.

Offensively,

1. To bombard an enemy's ports.
2. To blockade an enemy.
3. To convoy a landing party.
4. To attack the enemy's fleet.
5. To attack the enemy's commerce.

"The submarine renders 1, 2, and 3 impossible, as no man-of-war will dare to come even within sight of a coast that is adequately protected by submarines; therefore, the functions of a battle-ship as regards 1, 2, and 3, both defensively and offensively, have disappeared.

"The fourth function of a battle-ship is to attack an enemy's fleet, but there will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for

a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent maneuvers both at home and abroad where submarines have been employed, and the demonstration should have made us realize that, now that submarines have come in, battle-ships are of no use either for defensive or offensive purposes, and, consequently, building any more in 1914 will be a misuse of money subscribed by the citizens for the defense of the Empire."

Speaking of the vast expenditure required by the maintenance of a strong fleet of "ships that swim on the top of the water," the Admiral remarks:

"What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, air-ships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast cruisers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war-time."

"It has been argued to me that our enemy will seize some island in the Atlantic, get some fast cruisers there, with plenty of coal, and from this island prey on our commerce. This is ridiculous; the moment we hear of it we send a flotilla of submarines towed by an Atlantic liner, she drops them just when in sight of the island, and she brings them back to England when they have sunk everything they found at the island."

"If we go to war with a country that is within the striking distance of submarines, I am of opinion that that country will at once lock up their dreadnoughts in some safe harbor; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and air-ships will fly over our coun-

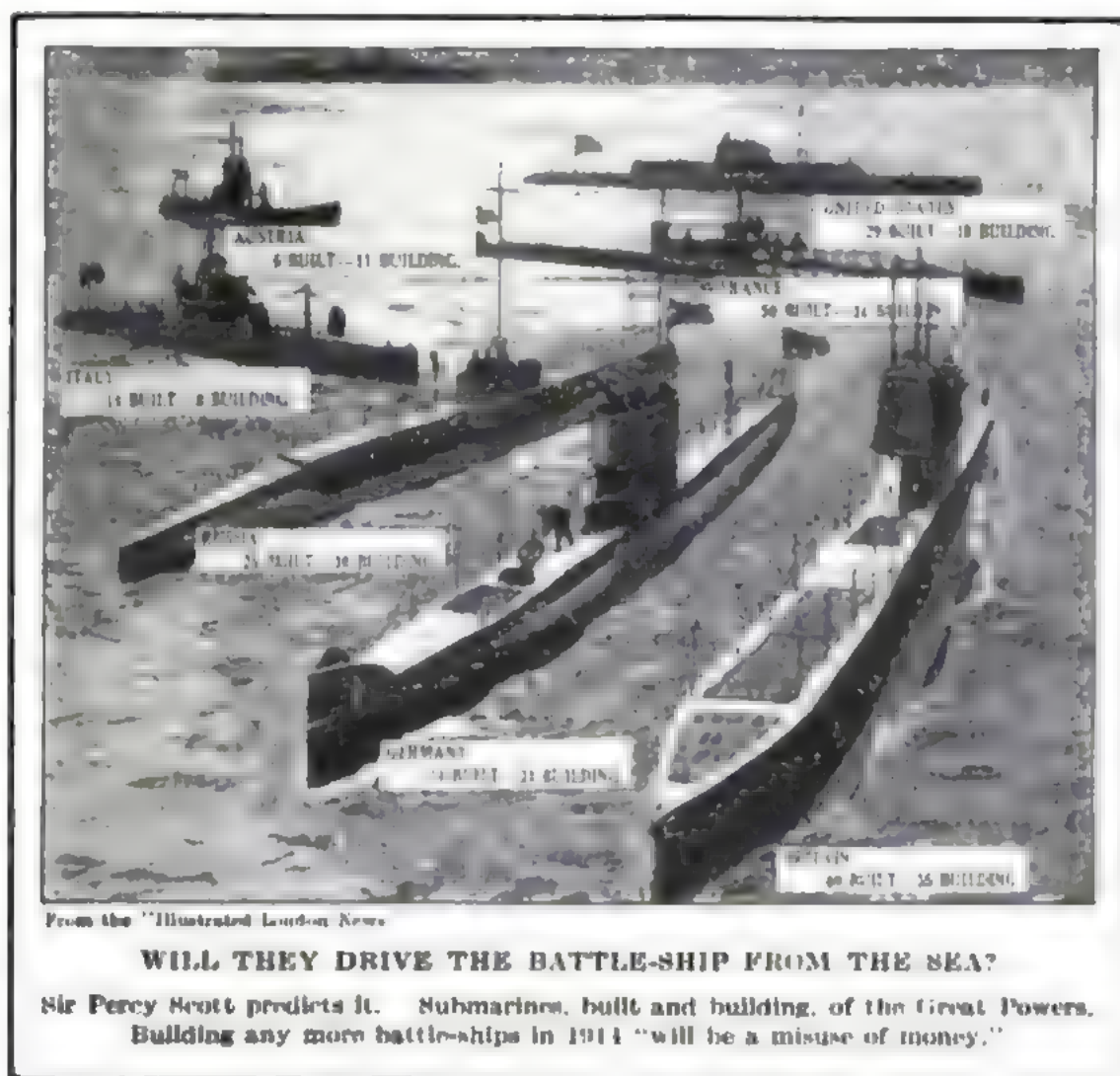
try; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything that they can get at."

"We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbors and much shipping is at a great disadvantage if the enemy has submarines."

"I do not think that the importance of submarines has been fully recognized, neither do I think that it has been realized how completely their advent has revolutionized naval warfare. In my opinion, as the motor-vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battle-ship from the sea."

Sir Percy, thinks the *London Times*, has given expression to a very plausible theory which can only be tested by experience. In any case, the changes he advocates must come gradually:

"The British Empire is not to be risked for a new theory, even if some millions might thereby be saved; and there is always a danger that theories like Sir Percy Scott's may be used broadcast by political idealists, who will not stop to test their soundness if only they serve a political argument. If such a revolution as Sir Percy Scott predicts is to come at all, it can only come most slowly and step by step. It may not come at all in the manner which he foretells, for no one can say at present how rapidly flying craft may not be improved and how great may not be their effect upon naval construction, even of the submarine type. All



these possibilities are in the realm of speculation, and any good believer in aeroplanes could put up a counter-theory to Sir Percy Scott as plausible as his own. In the meantime the security of the Empire has to be maintained; and while every effort must be made to keep this country in the vanguard of development with flying craft and submarines, the time has not



"THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES!"

—London Daily News.

yet come, nor is it even in sight, when Great Britain or any other Power will risk its whole future on those experiments."

David Hannay, in the *Manchester Guardian*, reminds his readers that the use of torpedoes as the most formidable weapons of sea warfare was advocated as an invincible method of naval offense and defense by the late Admiral Colomh. But "the Russo-Japanese War has been fought since his death, and the torpedo played a very small part in it." Mr. Hannay thinks Sir Percy too imaginative, and says of his essay:

"It is a very impressive picture, is it not? Written by a literary man doing a 'scientific' novel or scare tale it would pass well enough. But is it what we have a right to expect from a most accomplished naval gunner and a naval officer of long service and approved capacity? The imaginative, fancy picture-making spirit of the thing is out of place over Sir Percy Scott's name."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London) declares that the Admiral has been too hasty in publishing his views, and we read:

"We are not going to assert that, in the more or less distant future, the oft-repeated prophecy may not be justified by the event. The performances of the submarine in our own maneuvers and those of the French during the past two years have been of a kind to give a violent shock to the advocates of the hammer-and-tongs engagement above water (such as Sir Percy Scott was himself till yesterday). But we do say, and with emphasis, that such a declaration, made by one who has won so much authority with the public by the services he has rendered, is premature, and, because premature, mischievous."

While the *London Standard* is of opinion that the battle-ship has still a large rôle to play, yet it warns us not to underrate the aeroplanes and submarines:

"Let us by all means keep in mind the supreme importance of the new instruments, and remember, in Mr. Churchill's words, that the strength of navies can no longer be computed in battleships alone. We can not have too many submarines and sea-planes, or spend too much time and thought in training our officers to handle them."

The ironical comment of *The Nation* (London) closes as follows:

"Gone is the vaunted dreadnought, and the millions sunk in her raddled carcass. Shall we therefore stop building her? Not at all. War in submarines would be much too

SOCIALISM VS. MILITARISM IN FRANCE

FORTY-NINE CABINETS in forty-three years indicate something of the vicissitudes of political life in France.

Just now the turmoil at the capital centers around the conflict between socialism and militarism. In early June Mr. Ribot was Premier for a single day, until the Chamber of Deputies voted him out on the first ballot. Ribot's cabinet was hailed with enthusiasm by the steady-going *Temps*, *Gaulois*, and *Figaro*, but was hooted by the Socialist press. "Universal public opinion is with them!" cried the *Temps*, and the next day they fell. Then the Socialist Viviani, who had failed a few days earlier to form a cabinet, was asked to try again, which he did, with better success, and at this writing is still balancing on the pinnacle, amid dubious predictions from the press. The great question which the Viviani ministry will have to manipulate and solve is the law of three years' military service. Now the Prime Minister of France calls himself an "independent Socialist," and at the great meeting of the Socialists last year at Pau a declaration was made that the law of three years' service and the military expansion both in Germany and France should be discouraged and opposed. This might seem to put him in an untenable situation, but Mr. Viviani won a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies by explaining the impossibility of changing the three years' military service law directly or indirectly until the proposed substitutes, like military preparation



THE OLD WAR-GOD AND THE NEW.

—© Simplicissimus (Berlin).

among youths and the utilization of reserves, prove their efficiency. His majority on the first ballot was 233.

The necessity of the three years' service law is explained by Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu in his *Économiste Français* (Paris), in which he writes as the foremost financial authority and political economist in France. He thinks that, in the face of public opinion and the dangerous position of the country, the law of three years can not possibly be repealed by any legislature. He writes:

"At the present moment the military law of three years' service must be put aside from the discussion of the political situation, for no one would venture on openly attacking it. Beyond all doubt any proposal to abrogate it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority. The necessity for this period of

service is too manifest, considering the present state of Europe and of the world and our relations with our powerful neighbor. These relations involve several delicate and thorny questions. We may say that more clearly day by day this lengthened period of service is shown to be absolutely necessary. For the birth-rate in France has not ceased to dwindle since 1890 or 1893, and this means that the number of conscripts is likely to grow less every year. We must not forget that between 1893 and 1912 the number of births fell off by 125,000. This leads us to expect that in twenty years, even tho the death-rate becomes lower, the annual number of conscripts will be diminished by from 59,000 to 55,000. Under these circumstances it is impossible to abridge the legal period of service."

The German press are of course interested in the situation. "The critical position of the ministry in France," the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) remarks somewhat complacently, "springs from the new military law, and if the Radicals had the least political sense they would understand that the time is badly chosen for discussing the law of three years. The majority of the French people have manfully accepted it, and besides that, the maintenance of this law is an obligation which is laid upon France with regard to her allies and friends." "The program of Pau, to repudiate the law if it is carried out in France," declares the *Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten*, "would simply proclaim the bankruptcy of the political and military world-policy of the French Republic."

Naturally enough, the Russian press, too, have something to say upon this subject, "as an offensive and defensive ally of France, and we read in the *St. Petersburg Zeitung*:

"The French Radicals have no scruples about weakening the Army to please the idle talkers of Pau, even tho it imperils France. The experiment of a two years' service made by France in 1905 and completed in 1908, by which the period of training for the reservists was shortened, yielded anything but good results. In fact, since 1905, Germany has thrice threatened France with war. How can the Chamber of Deputies dream of reducing by one-third the effectives of the French Army, thus violating a system based upon a dual alliance and a triple entente?"

"France will be acting scurvily and at a great risk if she change her present military system," declares the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), "and we should like to ask how she would be able, with a weakened army, to fulfill the obligations imposed by the Franco-Russian alliance. The French Radicals are playing with fire—always a dangerous game."

Some of the complications that make the situation interesting are sketched by Lucien Wolf in the *London Graphic*, as follows:

"There is, in the first place, an organic disturbance of French



RENÉ VIVIANI.

The Socialist Premier of France, who is supporting the military law condemned by the Socialists last year.

political life on a very wide scale, and this is complicated by no fewer than four local maladies of exceptional virulence. The organic disturbance is represented by the displaced center of gravity of the Republic, which has edged so far to the Left as to render doubtful whether its indispensable conservatism can any longer be maintained. The four subsidiary maladies are (1) a Presidential trouble, (2) an Army crisis, (3) a Financial crisis, and (4) a Parliamentary crisis. All these are more or less in a dangerous state, altho they vary in their malignancy.

"Least of all has been heard of the Presidential trouble, but it is none the less exceedingly disquieting. M. Poincaré was elected to the Presidency in abnormal circumstances, which subsequent events have not justified. The various shades of Reaction, alarmed at the growing battalions and pretensions of the Extreme Left, combined to create a khaki atmosphere for his nomination. He was put forward as the candidate of a new and rejuvenated France, at once militant and conservative, and when he was elected—with a disconcerting lack of patriotic unanimity—his friends did their best to compromise him by calling for a greater personal initiative in the exercise of his high functions. Whatever else the general election did last month it did not confirm this conception of the Presidency, seeing that the Extreme Left—Socialist-Radicals and Socialists—were returned in largely increased strength. And now the hour of reprisals has come, for no stable Cabinet can be formed without the 'Blue,' and no Cabinet in which the 'Bloo' predominates will agree long with M. Poincaré."

CAUSE OF THE ITALIAN STRIKE

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE of the great strike in central and northern Italy was told in the cable dispatches; the underlying cause is given in the Italian press. The cables said it "began after two Socialist workmen had been killed at Ancona"; the press tell us it is the climax of long and

bitter industrial strife in which the workers declare they are being starved to death, and the employers declare their employees shirk their tasks. The trouble area was filled with troops during the strike, but violence was studiously avoided, even soldiers who defended themselves being punished—a policy which is attributed to the Government's fear of provoking a revolution, and which throws a significant ray of light on the volcanic possibilities lumbering there. We are told that the strike stopt or checked industrial activity and even the electric and steam roads and daily newspapers in the following cities: Ancona, Rome, Bologna, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, Turin, Bergamo, Terni, Brescia, Civita Vecchia, Bari, Leghorn, and Perugia. Altho the strike has now come to an end, the causes of it may be seen in the columns of the Socialist press as well as in the cables.



JAURÈS, THE SOCIALIST CONQUEROR IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Laurel-crowned, like a conqueror. Roman or Greek,
Jaurès draws in his train the whole radical clique;
Then come M. Callaux, the husband and hero,
And downcast Doumergue, who is naught but a zero.

—*Le Rire* (Paris).

lucubrations of political economists. While Naples did not join in this general strike, it is from the *Rivista Popolare* of that city, a bright and outspoken Socialist organ, that we read that hunger and the monopolization of the land by rich proprietors have ruined Italy, while the heavy taxation imposed by the augmentation of armaments and of soldiers has aggravated the situation. The editor quotes the words of "certain laboring men" from whose lips fell the following melancholy sentences:

"This moment is one of exceptional seriousness and, what is worse, no hope appears on the horizon. We are reduced to the last extremity. We have now been forced to abandon all food except bread and salt. We have to pay for water. To-day we are measuring out bread and water to ourselves and our children. To-morrow we shall lack even such food as this. The land-owners wrap themselves round with their chilling claim to a right of proprietorship; the priests try to keep in the swim with them; the Government is readier to give us lead than bread. And, indeed, it is better to die by lead than by famine."

This writer blames the taxes imposed upon imported grain. These taxes were intended to protect the wheat-growers of southern Italy, but were practically paid by the artisans and special laborers and corporation and government employees in the large cities.

Speaking of "the crisis through which Italy is now passing," Professor and ex-Deputy Pantaleoni, in the *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome), agrees in part with the Socialist editor, but intimates that the workers are also to blame. He tells us that the moral life of Italy has become relaxed and social discontent and greed pervade all classes, so that the weakest go to the wall. Speaking of the backwardness of Italy, he tells us that scarcely two-fifths of arable territory have been cultivated in accordance with modern methods so as to yield profitable returns. He lays the blame of this on the ignorance and indolence of the peasantry and the neglect of the Government, underlying which is a certain moral deadness. This state of things has produced a crisis in Italy, of which he writes:

"It is very serious, this crisis, both by its intensity and by its wide-spread effect, and even by the most favorable of hypotheses it will be more serious still as it goes on. In all classes of society we see rising up a contempt for the law and for right; a disregard of all constitutional administrative and judicial measures; a tendency to have recourse on every occasion to agitation and to violence. The causes of the evil with which Italy suffers are the high-handedness, injustice, corruption, and weakness which have now either invaded or defied the functions of States. In Italy we see nothing else but agitators. People neither fit themselves nor show any activity for anything but agitation."

And not only are low wages paid to the laborers, but he says that they have been so corrupted by agitators that they lose all wish to work:

"Failure has attended the attempts to introduce modern farming methods in some places. The laborers have not given their best efforts to the employment of machinery for irrigation and fertilization, and those who employ them have been compelled to return to the primitive system of cultivation. Naturally a diminished amount of produce, or produce of diminished value, results in the diminution of wages."

Government monopolization of the railroads and of insurance, he adds, has involved the Government in a financial muddle that has kept it from solving the industrial problem.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

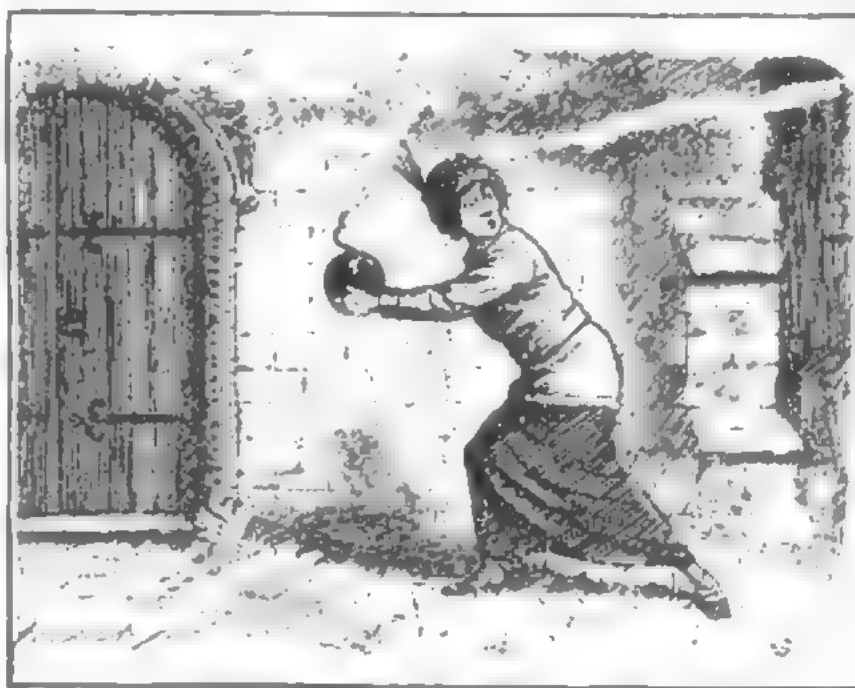
GERMAN VIEW OF THE "MILITANTS"

THE GERMAN POLICE would never permit in Germany the outrages that are being perpetrated right along by the militant suffragettes in England and Scotland, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The British police are not so well organized as the German, it explains, and that is why the violence continues unchecked. True, Germany has its woman-suffrage advocates, but they do not resort to arson, window-smashing, bomb-throwing, or the destruction of art. Under the title, "Our Cousins," this writer beseeches the English authorities to act with more decision against these feminine lawbreakers. He thinks that the "Wait and See" policy of Mr. Asquith may end in some violent explosion of wrath against the "arson band" who invaded Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. To quote his words:

"Whenever conversation lags anywhere, people persist in trying to solve the question how the English Government can restrain the suffragettes. Honorable men who humbly bear the yoke of our social and legal restrictions blame the weakness of the British Government and assert that nothing like the suffragette movement in England

can ever happen to us. . . .

Happily, our women of the Women's Rights Society are reasonable, gentle, and amenable, and those among them who are most fiery would never set fire to a church. While ordinary epidemics quickly tend to spread into every country, this female malady has generally spared other peoples, which merely shows that England is the special field for the exploitation of new inventions and quack medicines of all sorts. Byron has said in his 'Don Juan' that passion in them is seated in the head, which plainly shows us the weak spot from which the disorder of the suffragettes proceeds."



"CURFEW SHALL NOT RING TO-NIGHT."

—Punch (London).

a kind of rinderpest, and as the English have known how to get rid of the sickly animal that infects the herd, so should she rise up mercilessly against the militant suffragettes. To quote his words:

"The London Government has not consulted foreign experts, as it did when the rinderpest raged in South Africa, and it has not offered a prize for a remedy. The outside world can only entertain a hope that the British people will eventually triumph over this plague, and we feel bound to beseech our cousins beyond the Channel to avoid an attitude of indolent surrender. This prayer is echoed by those of our people to whom female suffrage is not a thing to be dreaded. But with us the opinion that arson and picture-hacking are profitable to their cause has no place in the brains of our docile women. Should matters proceed to such a length that the suffragettes gain their point, it would be a very sad thing if it destroyed the refined usages of woman's life, and instead of the teapot or the coffee-pot, these harmless and innocent emblems of yesterday's life, the kerosene-can should symbolize woman's influence. . . .

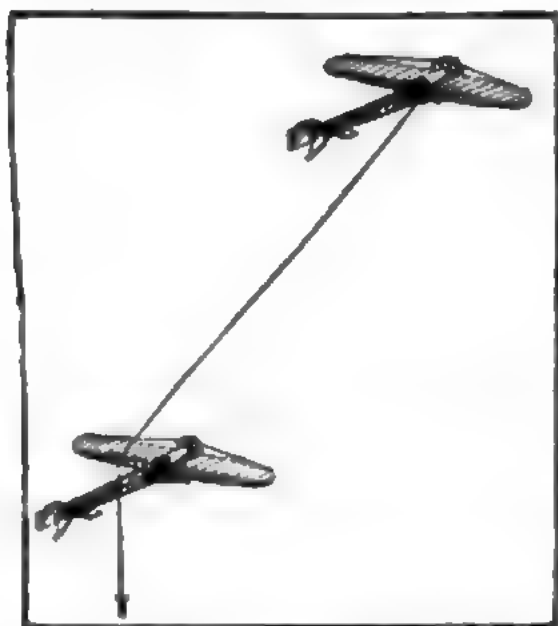
"With the establishment of women's right to vote, very little change would be brought about and very little would be attained. Should women gain the key to Paradise, this Paradise, to its last plot, would be found in the possession of men; then would begin a battle for this position or for that place or for some little eminence in power, and there would follow a terrible struggle, for women so far would not have learned what man can do and what he will not do. 'When Mabel Smith was defeated for office 300 window-panes were smashed, all the flower-gardens were devastated, and 17 churches destroyed.' England is rich in art treasures, famous buildings, and a civilization which is worthy of honor, but if the war method of the suffragettes ends in victory, how long will these things survive?"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



FISHING FOR HOSTILE AIR-SHIPS

THE LATEST THING in bombs, to destroy an enemy's aeroplanes or dirigibles, is used to bait a sort of fish-hook, with which the military aviator angles for his prey. When the hook catches the hostile craft, the bomb explodes; for, unlike the common angler, the object of the fisherman in this case is not



A FAST AEROPLANE "HOOKS" THE ENEMY'S SLOWER MACHINE.

to land what he hooks, but to destroy it. This device, of which we read in an article on military aeronautics contributed to *Flying* (June), is the invention of Mr. Joseph A. Steinmetz, of Philadelphia, a member of the Aero Club of America and vice-president of the Aero Club of Pennsylvania. Says the writer:

"It is an ironical fact that the best bomb-dropping device and the best aircraft guns are American inventions—inventions which are being adopted by all the first-

and second-class Powers, except the United States! So it is not surprising to find that the last word in devices for aerial warfare, an aircraft destroyer much more far-reaching than any bomb-dropping device or aerial gun invented, is again an American invention. . . .

"As described in the patent, this invention relates to offensive operations against aircraft, and its object is to provide for the destruction of an air-ship by another air-ship, which itself incurs little risk or injury. Preferably, the attacking air-ship is an aeroplane, since this type of air-ship is capable of quickly changing its direction at high speed and of rising or falling at the will of the operator.

"The invention involves lowering bombs to a suitable distance from aircraft in flight by means of a wire or other flexible connection, and providing the upper side or end of each bomb with contact devices adapted to cause an explosion when the bomb is drawn upwardly by deflection of its supporting wire through its meeting an air-ship. Such deflection must occur whenever there is contact between the laterally moving, pendent wire and an airship, except only in the highly improbable case where the wire and the attacked air-ship are moving in the same direction at substantially the same speed, when explosion can be caused by manually pulling the wire.

"The accompanying diagrams give a diagrammatic representation of (1) an aeroplane provided with the devices destroying another aeroplane while in flight; and (2) of two aeroplanes attacking a dirigible as it is about to start. Any one familiar

with flights knows that both examples are theoretically correct, that is, a fast aeroplane has a controlling advantage over a slow one, even if the excess of speed is but five or ten miles an hour. Likewise, almost any standard aeroplane has a traveling range great enough to permit it to venture out within a radius of 100 to 200 miles to attack the enemy's aircraft. In neither case the crew of the attacking aeroplane risks more, possibly not as much, as an ordinary scout. Yet how tremendous the possibilities of putting the enemy's air fleet out of commission!

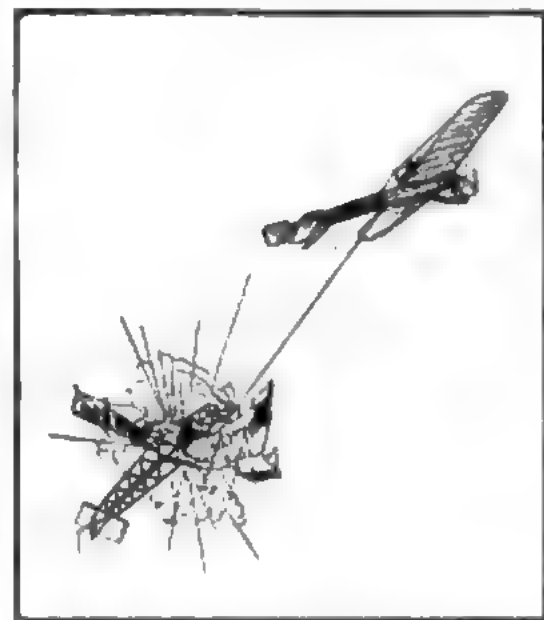
"Aeroplanes equipped with such devices would be a deadly menace to air-ships, magazines, sheds, ships in repair and under construction. Air-ships equipped with larger devices of this type can play havoc with sea and land forces, particularly at night; and may attack and destroy an enemy's air-ships and hangars, docks, magazines, ships, and terrorize very generally. There would be no means of defense against such air-ships except fast aeroplanes armed with guns or similar devices.

"One striking feature about this device is its simplicity and low cost. The mechanical contrivance which explodes the bomb whenever one of the barbs catches is simple and effective; and the aviator is protected from possible difficulties through the dangling wire by a simple device which cuts the wire when the tension reaches a given figure."

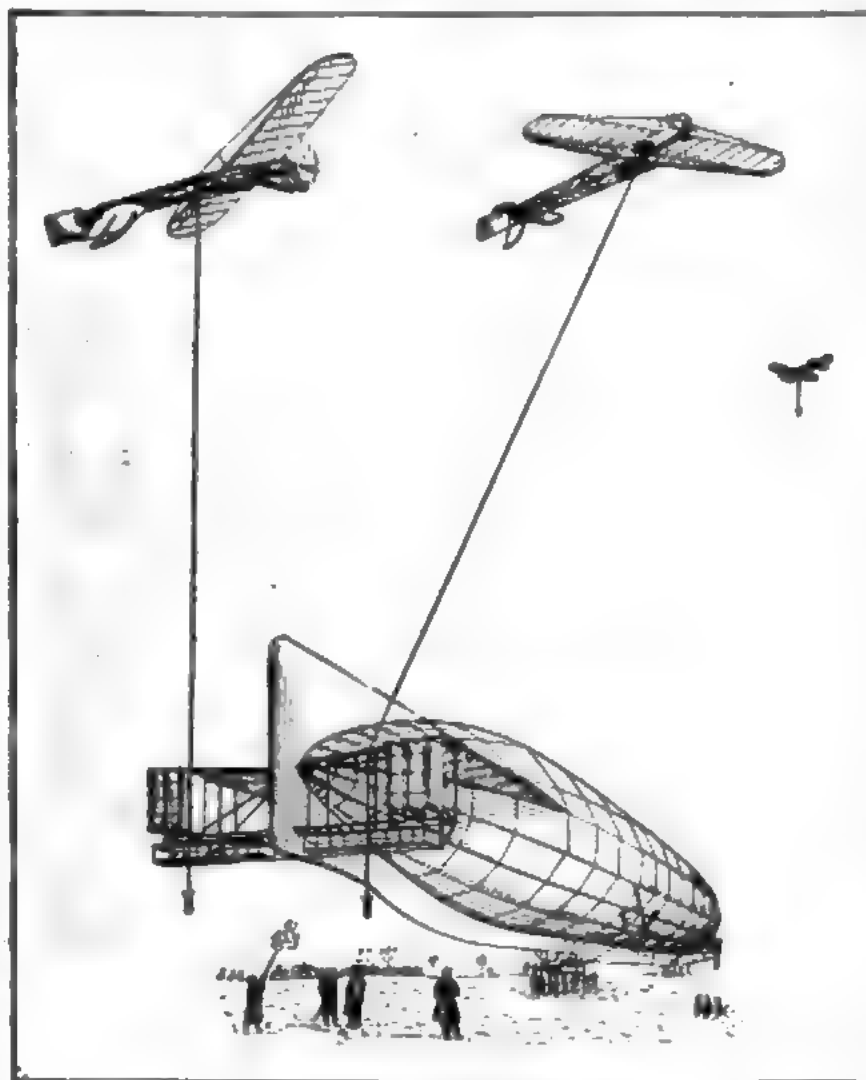
With the building of huge dreadnoughts and the development of machine guns it was thought that the science of warfare had gone a long way toward abolishing warfare. But the rise of the air-ship advances this end by adding new terrors as well as new instruments for attack:

"Thus at the rate progress is being made in military aeronautics we may expect that the next war in Europe will see aerial warfare as terribly intensive as Wells could depict it. That much is admitted by the military authorities of the world. They know that fortresses and tactical divisions are all vulnerable to and defenseless against aircraft, therefore they have efficient aeronautical organizations, fleets of aircraft which will defend them from attack just as eagles defend their nest; and the means of defense are also means of offense. Just as

a ship without aeroplanes is blind, so a fort without aeroplanes is a helpless target; and an army lacking aerial fighting forces will be doomed at the start of hostilities."



THE "HOOKED" AEROPLANE IS DESTROYED BY EXPLODING THE BOMB.

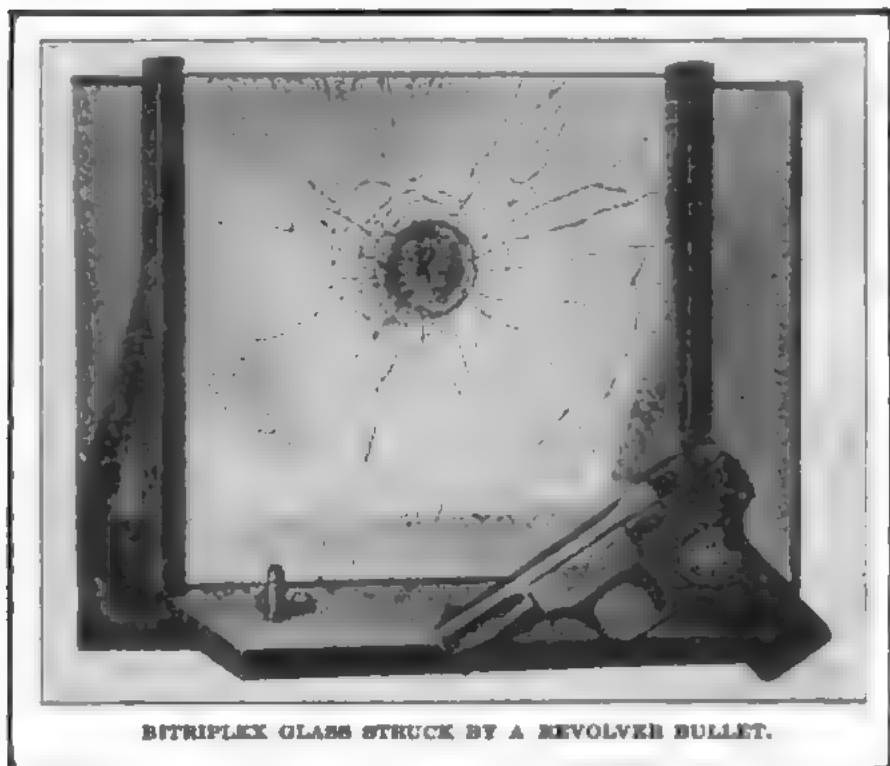


DESTROYING A DIRIGIBLE.

Swift aeroplanes may hook up a dirigible and destroy it by the Steinmetz device as it is about to start. In the air it is even easier, and one aeroplane is sufficient to put any dirigible out of commission.

NO MORE FLYING GLASS

MORE THAN HALF the injuries due to automobile accidents—53 per cent., to be accurate—are caused by broken glass. And of wounds due to broken glass, 35 per cent. leave indelible scars, 15 per cent. cause serious mutilation, and 2 per cent. are fatal. All of which goes to show that



BITRIPLEX GLASS STRUCK BY A REVOLVER BULLET.

a device for preventing broken glass from flying about would probably save life and limb. It is interesting to know, therefore, that "triplex" glass does not fly. This product, as briefly described some time ago in these columns, consists of two sheets of ordinary glass separated by a thin sheet of transparent celluloid—all caused to adhere closely by chemical agents and heavy pressure. Experiment shows that in circumstances where ordinary glass would break and fly in all directions, the triplex glass simply shows a network of radiating cracks. In a collision between automobiles, where the shattered glass would probably wound all the occupants seriously, possibly with fatal results, under ordinary conditions, the triplex would simply crack and do no harm beyond covering the passengers with a fine powder. Says a writer in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris, June):

"It happens quite frequently that by a sudden stoppage the traveler is thrown against the glass in front, breaking it and wounding the occupants the more dangerously as the glass is thicker. If, on the contrary, it is triplex glass, it is not broken, but cracks in a spider's-web pattern. If a door fitted with ordinary glass is shut too violently, the glass flies to pieces. If it is provided with triplex glass it may be shattered to fragments without a single one becoming detached.

"If three panes of glass and two of celluloid are used, plates called 'bitriplex' are the result. These are so solid that they can not be broken, even with violent blows of a hammer. They may be cracked, and the outer sheets may even be pulverized, but it is impossible to get through the combination.

"One of the most curious experiments that can be tried is the following: an oak plank, two inches thick, is shot at from a distance of six yards with a revolver, using smokeless powder. The ball penetrates the wood and remains buried in it. Then a sheet of triplex glass one-fifth inch thick, in an oak frame, is placed 20 inches from the plank. On firing, as before, the ball makes a clean hole in the glass and a deep dent in the plank, but falls to the ground without penetrating it.

"When the 'bitriplex' is used, the ball makes a scarcely visible dent in the plank, all its penetrative energy having been absorbed by the glass. . . .

"The triplex glass may be used also in motorists' goggles. Pebbles torn from the ground by the tires of the automobile might break ordinary glasses, which are thus more dangerous to the wearers' eyes than is the dust from which they are designed to serve as a protection."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MINER AS A CIVILIZER

THAT THE MINER is the true pioneer—the scout of civilization—doing work in the wilderness for which those who came after him often get the credit, is the assertion of T. A. Rickard, delegate of the Royal School of Mines of London to the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Columbia School of Mines in New York. Mr. Rickard's address is printed in full in *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco, June 6), and we quote a few paragraphs, altho some of the speaker's most eloquent and interesting passages are in his more detailed historical descriptions of mining exploration, which lack of space obliges us to omit. Said Mr. Rickard:

"Civilization was developed on a metallic basis, not as regards money, for credit is the expression of an advanced state of society, but as regards implements and instruments, machinery and transport, facilities of living and of communication, all of which required the use of metals. The need of them and the consequent market for them induced enterprising men to probe the hills and scour the deserts in search of the mineral deposits that are distributed with such perplexing irregularity in the outer crust of the earth. These deposits were not to be found near the smiling corn-field or the gentle hilltops, but in regions where geologic unrest had produced inequalities of contour and ruggedness of aspect, where the surface was bare of soil and the mountains exposed their heart of rock. The miner, therefore, left the sheltered valley and plunged into the outer wilderness. And in his wanderings he found not only the metallic ore that was the immediate object of his quest; he also discovered new tracts of agricultural land, and new dwelling-places for his tribe. Returning home, he told the farmers and shepherds that fertile fields and lusher meadows were awaiting them across the range. They migrated thither, while he again adventured afar across the ranges, ever pioneering the advance. . . .

"The story of mineral exploration and racial migration is peculiarly the heritage of our people, the Anglo-Celts. It is the motif that runs through the drama of English and American history, more particularly during the last hundred years. Even in its barest outline, it serves to suggest that the miner is the pioneer of industry and the herald of empire.

"The first social organizations around the shores of the Mediterranean sent their prospectors to the hinterlands of



AFTER A COLLISION WITH AN AUTOMOBILE.

The triplex glass of the trolley-car is cracked, but not broken.

Europe, Asia, and Africa. The gold of Ophir, the copper of Sinai, the silver of Laurium were part of the web and wool of those early civilizations. The mines of Iberia gave Hannibal the sinews of war against Rome, and the gold of Dacia strengthened the resources of Rome under Trajan. But the greatest adventure was that of the Phenicians who passed through the pillars of Hercules into the western ocean in order to reach the

far Cassiterides, the tin islands that in turn were to produce those Cornishmen to whom this earth is one big mine. After Carthage and Rome, in turn, had been overthrown, the mining industries of the known world were disorganized. Desultory operations persisted in Hungary, Spain, and Saxony, but the Middle Ages to the miner were as dark below ground as above. Even the discovery of America, which marked the beginning of a new world movement, was not connected with a real advance in mineral exploitation, altho associated with the gaining of gold and silver. It is true, the wave of Spanish conquest broke over the American continent, penetrating the treasure-vaults of Mexico and Peru. But the Spaniard devastated, he did not develop. He gathered the harvest that the patient Indian had sown by the laborious toil of centuries. Cortez and Pizarro were filibusters, not explorers; they were pirates, not miners. . . .

"But the great era of mineral exploration came with the discovery of gold in Australia and California. It was the prelude to a world-wide migration, an enormous expansion of trade, a tremendous advance in the arts of life, and the spread of industry to the waste places of the earth.

"The color of energy began to tint the blank spaces on the map. The western half of the North-American continent, all of Australia, the southern half of Africa, the northern half of Asia, were invaded, penetrated, and explored by those in search of gold, or other metals, and as each successive mineral discovery was made by the miner, he called upon his fellows to come and take a hand in the good work. He was the scout far ahead of an army of development. Trade follows the flag, it is true, but the flag follows the pick. . . .

"You say that most of these adventurers were not miners. I demur. What is a miner? He is the man who does the work of a miner, and that is, to extract mineral wealth from the ground. Most of the young and lusty men that rushed to California had never seen a mine, but that does not matter. They went to do the work of mining, and with the washing of the first panful of gold-bearing gravel they won the badge of Agricola. They had the machinery most used in mining—human muscle—they had the science most approved in that ancient art, organized common sense; they achieved the fundamental purpose of mining, to exploit mineral profitably. They came, they worked, they conquered; and from their labors has arisen a great and glorious commonwealth. . . .

"The British Empire and the American Commonwealth alike have advanced in the track of the miner. He made the great West a part of your heritage; he conquered the overseas dominions more truly than the soldiers of the King. The curtains that hid Central Africa were parted momentarily by the slave-trader, the elephant-hunter, and the missionary, but when these emerged those curtains closed again. It was left to the miner to place his candle so that like 'a good deed in a naughty world' it might illumine a path for human industry. The primeval forests, the sun-lit valleys, and the grassy plains of Australia remained as they were in the morning of time until the prospector called for his own people to come thither across the sea. The fur-trader traversed the snowy plains and penetrated the pine-clad mountains of the Canadian Northwest; the salmon-fisher sailed into the long estuaries; but neither of them touched the heart of that great lone land. Not until the pick of the miner awoke echoes that had slumbered since creation did the vast solitude respond to the pulsations of human endeavor. Hunters, traders, even soldiers and farmers, crossed the prairies from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, and adventured over the desert to the Pacific coast. They carried the flag and they hoisted it over the new domain, but it was an empty conquest, and a vain annexation until the miner again spoke the word that set the world aflame."

THE SOIL AND DISEASE

THAT MANY DISEASES arise from soil-conditions was formerly a wide-spread belief, and is still asserted by many authorities. A writer in *The Medical Council* (Philadelphia, June) asserts that this theory is outworn, and that the soil, except where abnormally infected, is a conservator of health, not a harbinger of disease. The theories that malaria is due to soil-conditions, he says, have utterly collapsed, and of the diseases once thought to originate in the soil, including "military fever," typhoid, yellow fever, and more recently pellagra, cry-

sipelas, beriberi, dysentery, tuberculosis, tetanus, anthrax, ameboid dysentery, cholera infantum, and epidemic meningitis, it is now fairly certain that none is there present normally. The organisms of some may infest both soil and water, but these are only "carriers" in such cases, not generators. To quote:

"As medical science advances it is more than probable that the soil as a generator of disease will be dismissed from consideration. It is quite true that buried accumulations of filth may proliferate various organisms, but that normal soil does so except as is taught in agricultural books is not probable. The normal bacteria of the soil are not pathogenic to man. . . .

"After going through much authoritative literature, we are unable to find many authenticated instances of pathogenic bacteria normally occurring in the soil. More and more is it being thought that tetanus bacilli largely come from the in-

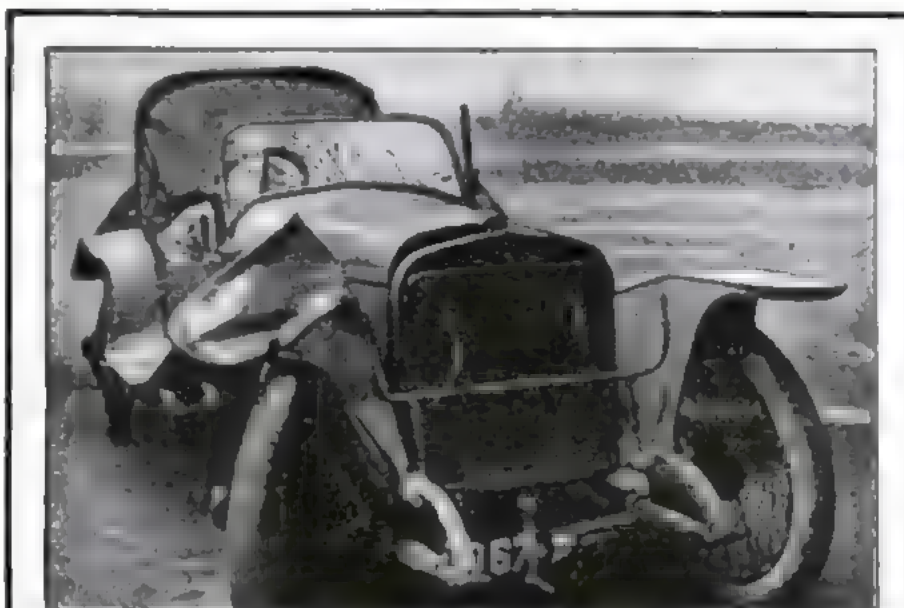
testinal tracts of the domestic animals and do not proliferate in the soil, altho the spores may long remain viable. . . . Practically the only bacillus of which distinct claims of pathogenic activity have been asserted, and which may proliferate in tropical soil, is the *B. cloacæ*. But recent study shows it to be merely a colon bacillus of cattle which resists the lethal action of sunlight, and thus is very slowly killed. . . .

"As a matter of fact, normal soil is a natural and beneficent bacteriological laboratory, various nitrifying bacteria promoting growth and others decomposing humus and organic matter, thus rendering it available as plant food. But when natural conditions are disturbed, the bacterial balance is also disturbed; and fungi, molds, algæ, and other organisms proliferate, to the detriment of man and animals. Note, it is not so much bacteria but other organisms which proliferate. Disturbed soil needs to be cultivated, and cultivated well. And yet the processes of artificial cultivation are often productive of vegetable forms of diminished resistance, as note the phylloxera disease of cultivated grapes, the various blights and the root growths so destructive of highly developed plant life. . . .

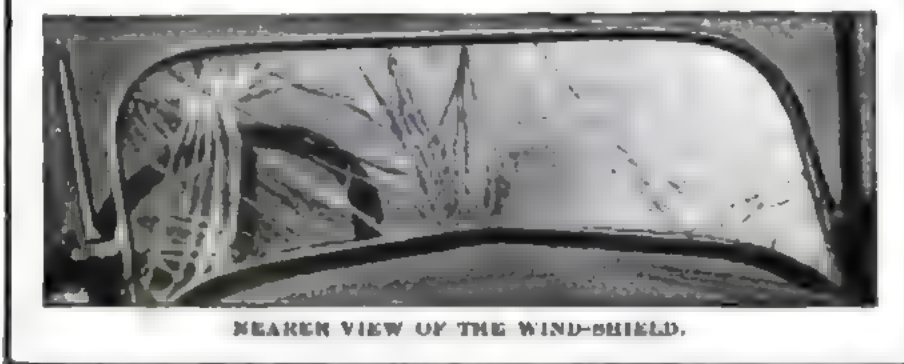
"The soil is a great conservator of health, not a menace; its life and death processes are among the most wonderful in nature. 'Back to the soil' needs to be a health slogan as well as an economic one. But what kind of soil? The best answer is that of modern scientific farming, which conserves the soil as well as man. Science was long a very artificial thing; but it is now being naturalized. And the encouraging thing is that science pays in efficiency and dollars and cents. Scientific farming is not only the most profitable, but it is one of the greatest conservators of public health.

"And yet how foolish some sanitarians are! One alleged scientist recently stated that he would as soon his children played with poison as with earth, as all of the pathogenic bacteria came from the soil. And another 'city builder' wishes that not one blade of grass be allowed to grow within the limits of the city. Children know better, and 'scientists' should.

"Let us get back to the soil and the sun! Let us . . .



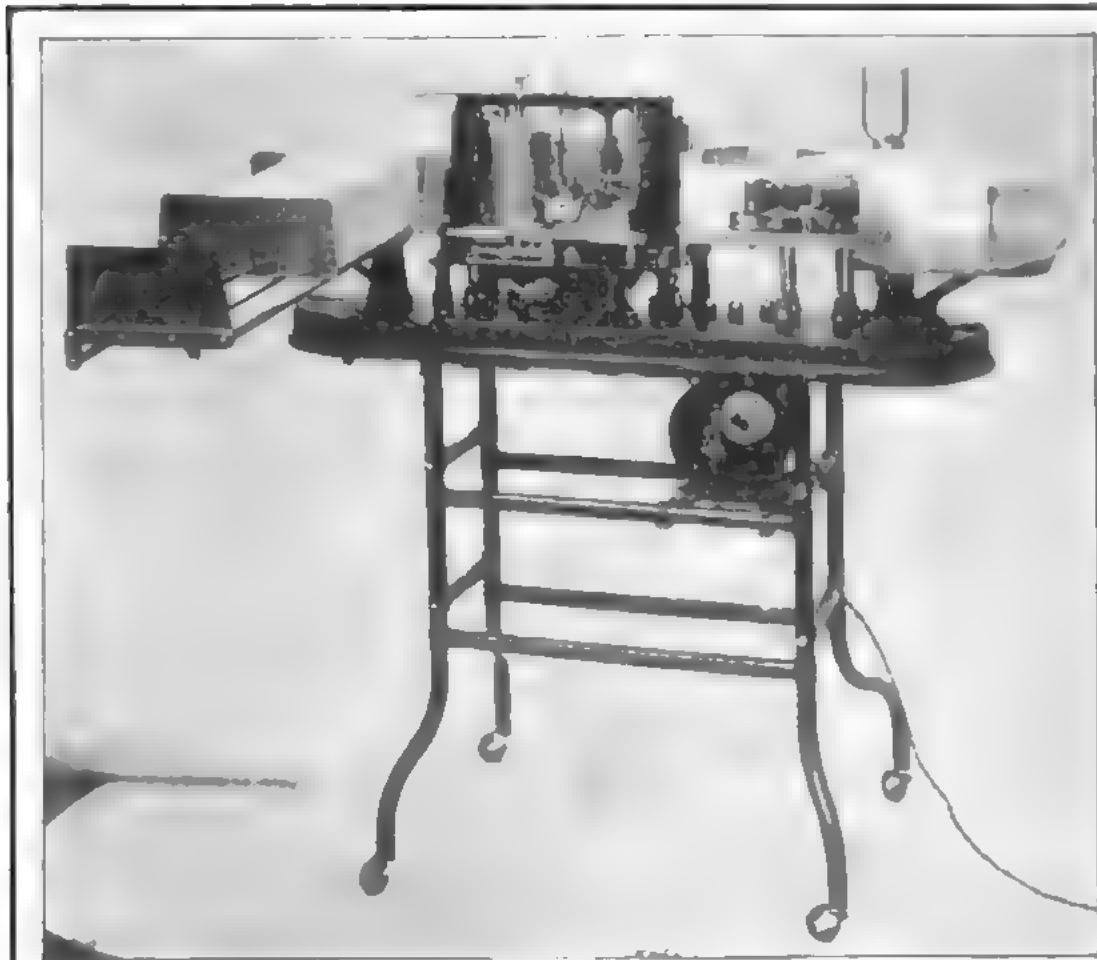
TRIPLEX WIND-SHIELD, CRACKED BUT NOT BROKEN IN A COLLISION.



NEARER VIEW OF THE WIND-SHIELD.

contaminating the soil and the atmosphere, and sanitation will progress by leaps and bounds. Sanitarians are, perforce of circumstances, compelled to make insanitary conditions tolerable; but what a great work could be done were these unnecessary conditions removed and the sanitarian allowed to devote his attentions more to man in a proper environment! Man himself is the great problem, after all. This world is a place 'where every prospect pleases and only man is vile.' Too long have we blamed our troubles upon this good old earth that we have abused so sorely. Let us begin with ourselves and let the earth wag along as the Creator intended it should."

STAMPLESS POSTAGE—The proposed replacement of the familiar gummed postage-stamp by a machine that makes an impression directly on the envelop—a method devised abroad—has already been noted in these columns. According to *The World's Work* (New York, July) a machine of this type is now



A STAMPLESS STAMPING MACHINE.

It pays the postage on letters without the trouble of sticking stamps on them.

coming into general use and will seal, stamp, count, and face approximately 250 pieces of mail per minute. We read:

"The postage meter proper is contained in a small cylindrical steel case. Its two principal parts are the numbering system and the printing mechanism. The latter impresses a die on the mail matter, printing the evidence of prepayment. The first line of the die indicates the amount of postage, the second gives the number of the impression, the name of the post-office is on the third line, and the fourth is the number of the permit. This die plate is the property of the Post-office Department, and to obtain the use of one a certain prescribed application must be used. The mechanism of the meter is capable of numbering up to 100,000, and may be set to print any number of impressions desired. When postage is needed by a business house that uses one of these machines the meter is sent to the post-office, where it is opened by the meter clerk and set for the desired number of impressions and denomination of postage, for which he charges the same sum as for a like quantity of adhesive stamps. Each machine may, of course, be provided with more than one meter, so that operation need not cease during the time a meter is being set by the Post-office Department. One of the illustrations shows the nature of the postage imprint. If, for example, the meter has been set to give 25,000 impressions, the first envelop stamped will show the numeral 25,000, and the next 24,999, and so on until the meter reaches zero. There it will stop, and no amount of tinkering will cause it to start again until it has been reset by the meter clerk."

FAKE WIRELESS MESSAGES

DESPITE STRINGENT REGULATION of wireless apparatus—national and international—the mischievous or malicious sender of false messages still occasionally continues to make a nuisance of himself and sometimes comes very near to causing serious trouble. It is essentially the act of a coward to perpetrate a practical joke at a distance of fifty or a hundred miles, with practically no risk of detection. That persons of sufficient education and skill to operate wireless apparatus will stoop to such things is almost unbelievable, but the logic of facts compels one to admit it. The writer of a leading editorial in *The Electrical Review* (London, May 8) has this to say on some recent instances:

"It will be remembered that at the time of the disaster to the *Titanic*, and on several other occasions, much annoyance was caused to individuals and to the public by the dissemination of false messages by wireless telegraphy; a recurrence of this trouble took place on Friday last, when messages were received in Japan purporting to emanate from the American liner *Siberia*, and stating that she was aground and sinking off the coast of Formosa. On Saturday the vessel arrived at Manila, and denied issuing the call for help; moreover, she can not have been within 100 miles of Formosa, which lies far out of her course from San Francisco.

"The *Siberia* was insured for about £400,000, and on Friday reinsurance rates were quoted at 50 per cent. British and Japanese cruisers were dispatched to her aid. Much mental suffering must have been undergone by the relatives and friends of those on board her, and it is obvious that very heavy financial loss might result, perhaps has resulted, from the erroneous announcement.

"Whether the signals were transmitted in good faith by some other vessel in trouble, or whether they were the work of a practical 'joker'—save the mark!—is not yet definitely settled. The incident, however, draws attention to certain attributes and possibilities of wireless telegraphy which render it capable of being employed very greatly to the disadvantage of the community.

"In the first place, it is practically impossible to identify the sender of false news, except under special circumstances easily avoided. Inquiries could be made of the owners of licensed installations on land, but even if one of these were the culprit, how could the fact be proved? It is not necessary, however, to obtain a license in order to be able to make signals, any more than

a poacher need obtain a game-license before setting about his unlawful business. A temporary aerial could be sent up with a kite or a small balloon under cover of darkness, or hauled up to the top of a tree or a flagstaff, and dropt before daybreak, without leaving any outward sign of its passing presence. While apparatus is available for determining approximately the direction from which a message is received, it would not commonly be available, or be used if available in such a case, and it gives no indication of the distance of the sender. At sea, of course, it would be an easy matter for a malevolent operator—if such a person existed—to dispatch misleading messages without fear of detection. Thus the authors of messages which are not *bona fide* can remain anonymous at pleasure, with little risk of discovery.

"The evil which can be wrought by false messages is incalculable. Their employment for the purpose of causing fluctuations in the value of securities in the money market is an obviously possible form of abuse of wireless telegraphy, and it is not difficult to conceive of conditions under which false messages supposed to be transmitted, for example, from a British war-ship to the Admiralty, or *vice versa*, in a time of international tension, might excite a people to frenzy and precipitate an appeal to arms. Wireless communication can not be effectually severed or interrupted, and messages can not be prevented from arriving at their goal; but neither can their propagation be prevented, and the greatest caution should be exercised in accepting them as genuine if the circumstances afford the slightest reason for doubt. Very heavy penalties should be prescribed for the misuse of this otherwise invaluable system of communication."

CAN FRIGHT WHITEN HAIR?

THAT the numerous accounts of hair whitened "in a single night" by grief or fright are probably mythical is one of the conclusions of an interesting article on "Growth and Color Changes of Hair," contributed editorially to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, May 30). The writer, whose object is to collect the very latest investigations on this subject, begins by contrasting the dogmatic statements of the older writers, and their slender basis of fact, with the products of modern scientific research, whose chroniclers realize that every sentence is likely to be subjected to the keenest scrutiny and criticism. He formulates certain questions about the hair which he believes still lack complete and satisfactory answers. He believes it to be settled, however, that hair never "turns" gray or white; it falls out and is replaced by white or gray hairs. This, of course, disposes, if it is true, of the "single-night" stories; for full heads of hair do not grow in twelve hours. We read:

"Why does or does not the hair grow in certain regions in certain individuals? What are the conditions contributory to growth? How are the natural changes in color brought about and what determines them? The physician is frequently asked such questions as these, and for a convincing answer to them he will search with little success.

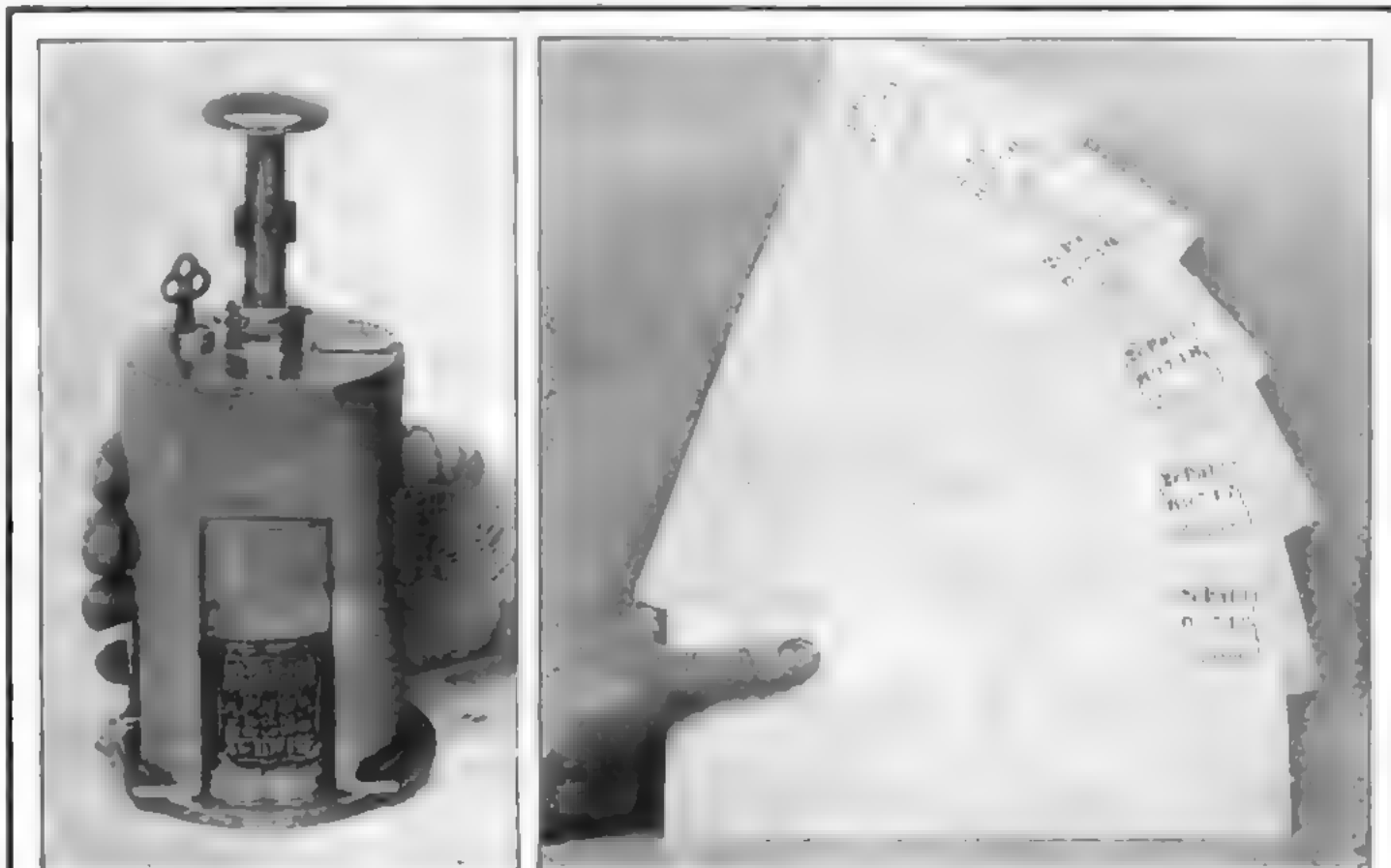
"Experimental studies in this field can not readily be conducted on man. Certain facts are, of course, matters of common observation. The beard grows anew after shaving, and this tonsorial practice is believed to stimulate the growth of the hair. Precisely why it does is not clear; tho the stimulus which shaving applies to the skin is said to produce a reaction favorable to improved local circulation and nutrition of the areas involved. For the same reason, that is, increased cutaneous activity as shown by the sweat-glands and neighboring structures, the beard is said to grow more rapidly in summer.

"Surgeons sometimes observe an unexpectedly intensive growth of the hairs in the immediate vicinity of suppurating wounds or in parts exposed to hot-air treatment. This may be interpreted as the outcome of the unusual hyperemia of the regions involved. Evidence of the probable accuracy of this view has been offered by the Greifswald surgeon, Georg Schöne, in experiments with white mice. When pieces of the hair-covered skin were removed from the region of the back and again transplanted thereon, many of the hair-follicles were noticed to atrophy at first; but presently an abnormally rapid and intense growth of hair ensued. This was especially conspicuous at the edges of the wounds. The active metabolism in the region of the healing and regenerating tissues is assumed to account for the result.

"If the pigment which produces the natural color of the hair is lacking, the hairs present a gray or white appearance. The silvery color may further be due to the presence of more or less air in the hair. To account for the blanching of the hair—the familiar accompaniment of old age and a phenomenon which frequently begins long before middle life is fairly concluded—various views have been set forth at different times. The silvery gray appearance which is seen in aging persons is doubtless characterized to some extent by the occurrence of larger numbers of air-cavities, and not by the destruction of the pigment as has frequently been postulated. For the hair-pigment is among the most resistant of organic substances and can be destroyed only

by the most vigorous chemical treatment. Destruction of the pigment—in distinction from the artificial coloring or staining of the pigment—is scarcely conceivable without decomposition of the hair itself. Dry hairs contain more air, and therefore will appear somewhat lighter in color than moist ones; but black hair may be dried to the utmost without becoming white, and the hairs of mummies dried through the centuries still show their pigment precisely as do fresh hairs."

Some years ago, the writer goes on to relate, Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, propounded a different theory of the mechanism by which black hair turns white. According to him, the hairs are invaded at certain times by special cells, analogous to the white cells of the blood, which find their way to the pigment, engulf it and carry it with them in their exit from the hair. This view has, however, never been seriously accepted by those who have made first-hand studies of the subject. The true explanation of color-changes of the hair is probably to be



A METER AND ITS WORK, TAKING THE PLACE OF STAMPS.
A postal clerk sets it at any number of cancellations desired and charges for them at the regular rates.

found, the writer thinks, not in a destruction of pigment or in bleaching, but rather in a complete renewal of the hair. He says:

"Pigmented hairs fall out and are replaced by unpigmented or white ones. The appearance of gray or white hair is, therefore, attributable to the formation of a new hair coat rather than by the alteration of the old one. Completed pigmented hairs never turn gray; they fall out. It is nevertheless observed that the process of pigment formation may cease during the development of a hair. In that event the tip will remain pigmented tho the base appears white.

"How are we to harmonize these statements, it may be asked, with the many published records of hair having turned white suddenly as the presumable consequence of fright or other profound emotion? A careful study of the reputed instances has invariably shown that they were mythical. It is popularly related that Marie Antoinette grew gray during the night after she was condemned to be executed. It is true that at her death her hair was gray; but her biographers all record that her hair had been gray long before the time of her death. This may serve to illustrate the value of hearsay evidence and popular tradition.

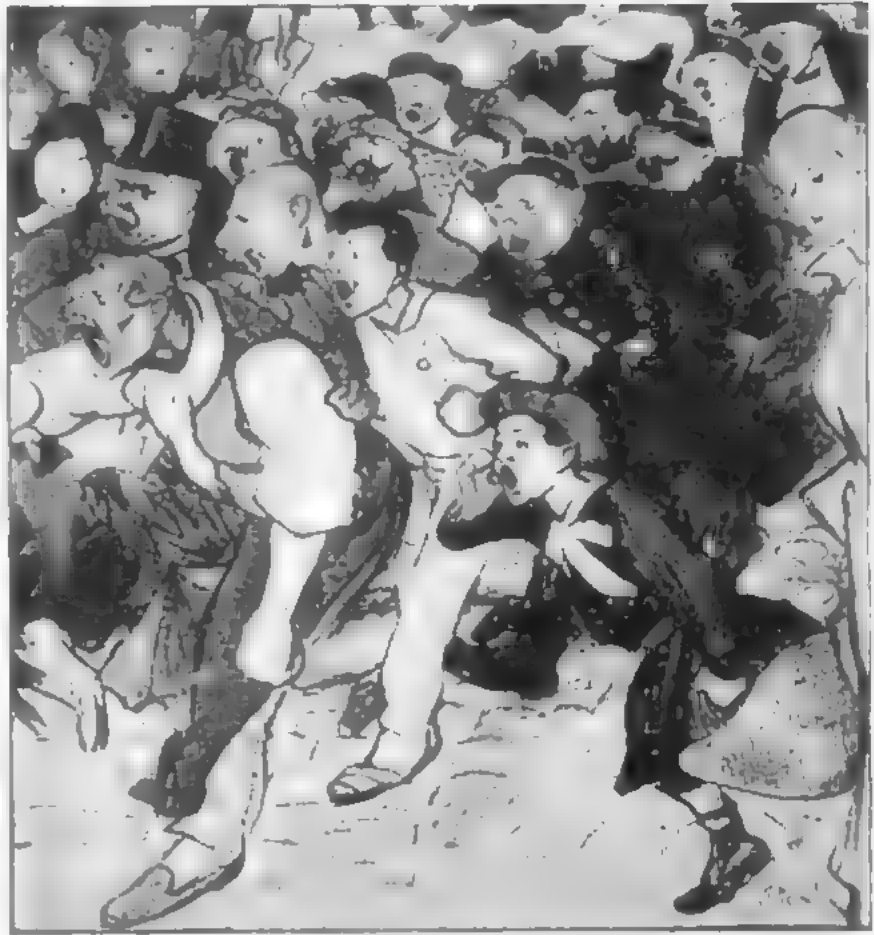
"The conspicuous changes which the color of the fur of certain species of animals undergoes at different seasons of the year, becoming white in the winter months, affords an opportunity of investigating this pronounced transformation seemingly so closely related to what is seen in advancing age in man. The studies of Schwalbe have demonstrated that here, too, there is no alteration of the color of the summer fur. The dark hairs fall out as the season advances and white hairs grow in their place. No sudden mutations are found."

LETTERS AND ART



STREET MUSICIANS.

"Hang a cartoon of Steinlen's in every 'fat man's' drawing-room and the social revolution would come upon us unresisted."



THE STREET IN FULL CRY.

Steinlen concentrates into one moment of mob-consciousness many of the types one sees in a Parisian street.

THE "LAUREATE OF THE STREETS"

A "PAVEMENT ARTIST," "the artist of the streets," or the "artist laureate of the Socialist movement"—these are some of the phrases by which the English papers are trying to define Théophile Alexandre Steinlen. He is a native of Lausanne, but established as a Parisian artist. His fame has now emigrated to the city across the channel, where his work is the resort of the fashionable at the Leicester Galleries. Now and then, when the poster-craze was on us during the nineties, we used to see some of his work in this country, particularly his drawings of cats, in which he found a *genre* all for himself. His cats have perhaps made Steinlen's artistic fortunes, suggests *The Nation* (London), for "this competent animal arouses no moral discomfort, no disturbing sympathy, in the spectator." In Steinlen's cat one finds "terror and truth on a discreetly inhuman plane." Not so Steinlen's other subjects. "The same athletic truth-telling has recorded the gestures of the midinette in the street, the mason on his scaffold, and the miner on strike." "With all its instincts for evading moral discomfort, the leisured world has been compelled to face his sketches of tramps and work-girls, his harlots and his gutter children." He is not to be regarded as a propagandist. He does not "go out to see and record the things which will harry the mind of the middle class." But—

"He has never learned to shut his eyes to the things which are there. He is the artist of the streets, and his pencil knows no master. There are many ways of seeing the streets. One may treat them as landscapes in slate and stone. One may see in them, as Mr. Muirhead Bone does, an epic of triumphant toil. For Phil May, whose swift expressive work had at moments a slight and fugitive suggestion of Steinlen's, they were a comic stage, which grew devitalized only because he was too conscious of the audience in the stalls. For Steinlen it is rarely the mere

visual show of things which matters. For him the streets are a garment, which has come by long use to express the personality of its workman-wearer. They have their emotional moments, the hour of going to work, the hour of coming home. Nothing in them is quite indifferent to him. He will render with the same passion and dramatic fidelity the cats and the school children, the tramps and the gossiping girls. But work is the supreme reality, work in all its gestures and emotions, from the free, lissom back of the young mother who has done her own washing to the pale, bloodless form of the sweated little milliner bending under the burden of her accomplished task. He is neither pessimist nor optimist. He will draw you a crowd of out-of-works hurrying through the snow until you see in the storm that drives them the stark modern fury, economic necessity. He will draw with a lyrical passion the young laborer's return to his wife. His is a slight, average figure, and a good commonplace face. Her beauty, habited in work-a-day rags, is all in the intense and rapturous abandonment of her attitude. They are clasped in an embrace which brings forgetfulness of all else in life, and you turn contented from the drawing, reflecting that there are joys which neither capitalist nor war-maker can tarnish. Here, too, is a companion drawing. It is a bare upper room in a worker's dwelling. A mother, opulent in her stores of tenderness, beautiful in her mere woman's grace, is kissing a common slum child. Once again you reflect that much is left in life when wage-slavery has done its worst. But the hinted moral of the drawing seizes you as you turn away. Through the window are visible the lightly sketched chimneys and graceless gables of the factory that dominates that worker's nursery. Your nostrils can just detect the sulfur in the polluted air. Your ears can just catch the imperious hooting of the whistle and the deafening hum of the machines. That mother's love will struggle with poverty and disease, with squalor and ugliness around the cradle of her child. Something in the bare room and that intruding industrial landscape presages her defeat. Civilization is the pursuit of comfort, and comfort is the successful avoidance of truth."

How many of us, asks the writer, would dare to place upon

our walls one of Steinlen's more poignant drawings? For example:

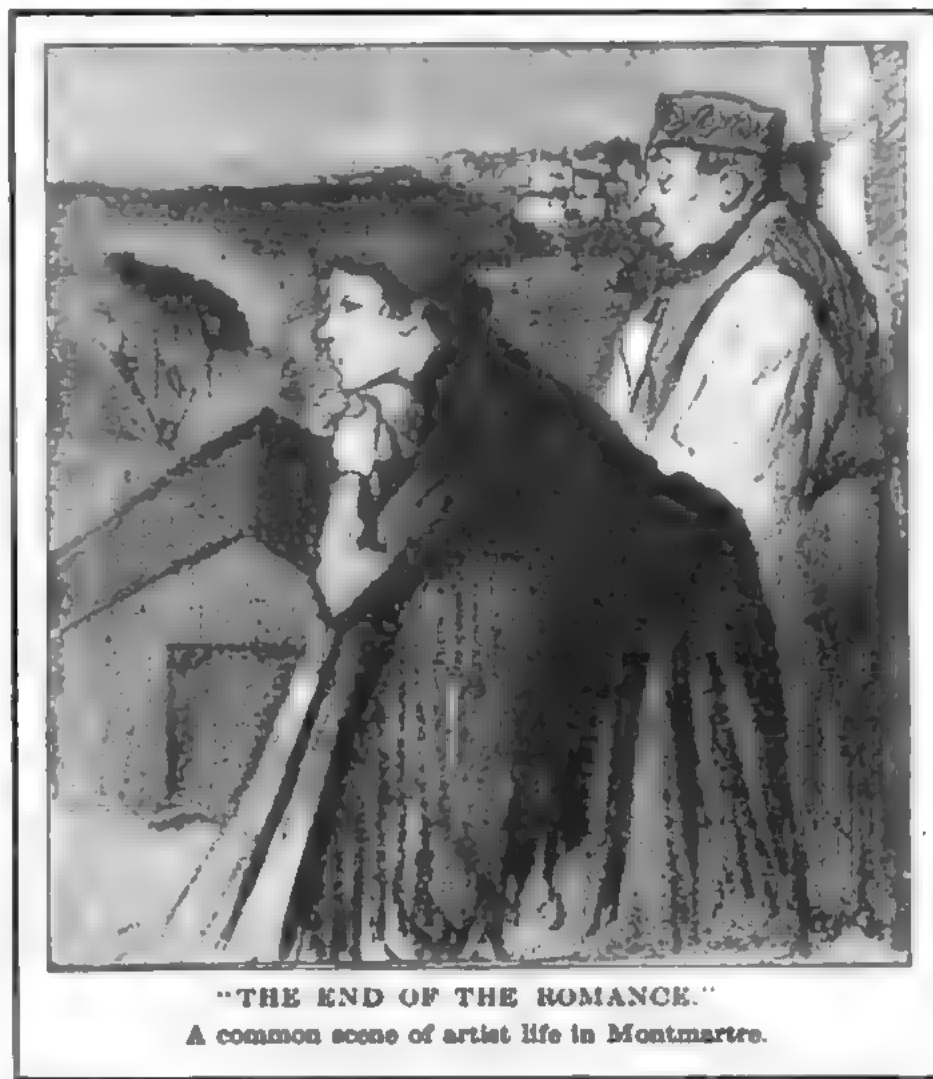
"Hang on your bedroom wall that awful little sketch called 'The Thief.' Note the ragged clothes, the bare, swollen feet of the little street urchin; gaze at his face, transfigured by a greed that has risen to passionate lust as he contemplates the unguarded stores of a boot-shop—endless boots of brown and black, solid and elegant, boots innumerable, boots for all the world, and never a foot inside them. Gaze at that sketch on your bedroom wall, and then open your cupboard contentedly, and choose a pair from your ample store for your own wearing. A man who faced the experiment loyally would go barefoot in a week.

"We are all engaged, with more or less success, in works of fiction. Our satisfying houses, our flights to the lying loneliness of green lanes and hawthorn hedges, our library shelves, packed with romance and speculation—they are all an effort to make for ourselves a fictitious world that excludes Steinlen's streets. No factory chimney, we are resolved, shall overshadow our nursery, and we turn with angry discomfort from the artist who intrudes it on us. Hang a cartoon of Steinlen's in every 'fat man's' drawing-room, and the social revolution would come upon us unresisted."

THE WANING JUDGMENT OF PARIS

PARIS has long had a reputation for taste in all manner of artistry. It has not only been conceded her, points out a writer in the *London Times*, but she has "come to consider herself the supreme arbiter" and has "assumed the mantle of infallibility." But there are many signs, we are told to believe, that the dominance of Paris is crumbling away. One of these is "that significant episode of the harem skirt, which Paris ordained and the rest of the civilized world politely or impolitely hooted." Besides this, there is "a triumvirate of young and extremely virile rivals in Munich, Vienna, and Berlin." Munich especially, this writer thinks, should be considered her strongest rival, because at the present moment she is "attracting artistic genius from all over the world, for the purpose of study and the purpose of practise." She has "5,000

and tonic. From any rise an Alpine chain stretches out a fifty-mile panorama of peaks. Housing is modern and wholesome. In substitution for the dirt-and-disease-rotted Quartier Latin or the vice-infested region of Montmartre, the artist quarter of Munich has broad and spacious streets, clean and sanitary dwellings, and a wonderfully reasonable scale of living. In order



"THE END OF THE ROMANCE."
A common scene of artist life in Montmartre.

to study art, it is no longer necessary to live in conditions of medieval piggery. Hygiene and genius are not incompatible elements. Munich has fine ancient galleries, an abundance of modern collections, and an infinity of 'one-man shows.' But its chief asset is its sense of overflowing youth. Munich is essentially young and modern. The ancient portion of the city is healthily being broken up and scrapped. The artist is not shackled to the past. He is not overwhelmed by the dominance of traditional greatness. He is not tempted to fritter away his abilities in an endeavor to ape the ancients.

"In consequence, the 'Munich style' in pictures, furniture, fabrics, and the applied artistry of the home is *sui generis*, a vivid expression of young and modern thought. Its influence is at the present moment sweeping over Europe. You can know 'Munich style' by its bold, broad splashes of color and its severe simplicity of line. This is not the 'Nouveau Art' of the early years of the century, wriggly and snaky and curlicuesque. It is based on the straight line, the square, and the plain circle; and it is sane and pleasant to live with. If you insist on an ancient analogy, it is Grecian simplicity in a modern renaissance of feeling.

"The movement in architecture, furniture, and interior decoration is not confined to the home. One finds it embodied in banks, insurance buildings, business offices, even in factories. There is, for example, a turbine-factory in Berlin which is a joy to look upon. There is a champagne-works near Wiesbaden which rivals an art gallery. There is a recent insurance building in Munich which is more dignified than a great many palaces. Outside and in, down to the smallest detail of fittings, these buildings are conceived in modern virile thought."

Dress fashion is more especially the creation of Vienna in this triumvirate:

"Vienna has all the daring and smartness for which Paris has gained its reputation, plus the virility of youth. It is claimed, with seeming reason, that nowhere else in Europe are there such artists in the 'tailor-made.' The new fabrics for dress and home decoration which Vienna is now pouring over Europe are startlingly beautiful and original. They open up a whole new territory of color harmonies.

"Berlin is the commercial partner in the trio. Here are hardheaded business men who are thrusting into the markets



Illustration from "Gutter Children" (Paris, 1906)

ONE OF STEINLEN'S GUTTER CHILDREN.
Rehearsing for her turn in the cabaret.

artists—professors, practitioners, and students" to prove her claims. We read:

"The city is in itself inspirational. The air is clean, keen,

of the world the creative thought of Munich and Vienna. Recently Berlin staged an exhibition of 'German Clothes' in order to prove that Paris is no longer the undisputed arbiter of fashion."

All of which seems to mean, to this writer at least, that Paris, instead of being arbiter, is in turn being judged herself, and the change seems to present a striking anomaly:

"For half a century or more French genius has been most strikingly manifest in the region of artistic taste. That dominance is passing. French genius is seemingly turning to another direction—mechanical invention. The pioneers in motor-cars, the pioneers in submarines, the pioneers in aircraft, Frenchmen are losing one field and gaining another. It seems curious to think that two nations can be so exchanging traditional activities. The prosaic German excelling in matters of artistic fancy; the temperamental Frenchman excelling in cold mechanical inventions! Yet this seems to be the shifting of contemporary history.

"From the special point of view of the British business man the new movement is worth close attention. All who cater to woman and the home—and that means men engaged in scores of manufacturing and merchandising industries—will have to reckon with the trend of thought of the new triumvirate of Munich-Vienna-Berlin. Its backing of artistic genius is a driving power of tremendous forcefulness. Munich art is not merely a local art confined to natives. There are few real Munichers among the artists there. It is rather that men and women from all over the world—Austrians, Frenchmen, Italians, Englishmen, Australians, Canadians, Americans, South-Americans—are concentrating on Munich as a desirable focus for artistic study and pooling genius there. They are exchanging ideas, striking sparks from one another. The 'Munich style' they are evolving is a crystallate of cosmopolitan thought. Their common factor is their youth and virility."

NEW YORK'S PLAYS IN LONDON

WHAT LONDON LIKES of our theater and what we like of hers seems an insoluble mystery to both parties concerned. Just now there are many migrations of both plays and players to the other side, but the chances of success are never calculable beforehand, and the general question of taste seems to get no confirmatory evidence from the results obtained. A musical play, "Adele," that delighted New York for months, recently tried its fortunes at the London Gaiety, the home of musical comedy. "There was nothing national about this product," observes the *New York Sun*, "for the music came from Germany, the text originally from France, and the actors from various quarters of the globe. But New York was the melting-pot, and it went to try its fate in London with the prestige of success here. It was to stand or fall on its merits as a New York favorite." What happened to it and what is happening to some of its fellows leads *The Sun* into these reflections:

"Great was the fall thereof. The audience on the first night express its disfavor, and the play was soon withdrawn. But London is not without New York successes this summer. 'Potash and Perlmutter,' as well as the eminent Sam Bernard, of Birmingham and the Duke of York's Theater, have been taken to the British heart. And in the fortune of these two American essays in entertainment lies an explanation of the attitude of British playgoers toward what America has to send them.

"In the stories of Montague Glass the two heroes mutter and guggle a gibberish that is as grotesque as the speech of civilized human beings well could be. It must be most difficult for London audiences to understand. Sam Bernard sputters his fractured English with the German gutturals, and London holds its sides. The eccentricities of 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch' were to West End theater-goers the height of American humor. Of such stuff are the American plays, successful in London, made.

"It is more or less possible to observe a character common to all these works. Every one made the American a strange and uncouth creature, speaking in all but unknown English, in appearance more or less outlandish, and in demeanor altogether different from the Englishman. To the English public searching for amusement our plays may be highly diverting, but when

they attempt to deal with any higher civilization or to offer what may be esthetic or artistic in another sense of the word, they court failure. In other words, to enjoy the American on the stage, English audiences must be able to laugh at, not with him. There have been exceptions to this rule. But it has held good in the majority of cases."

Both "The Belle of Bond Street," wherein Sam Bernard figures, and "Potash and Perlmutter" were American successes also, else they would not have hazarded their fortunes on the London stage. Nor were they merely tolerated here. In the *London Morning Post's* account of the former it would seem that the personality of Sam Bernard won the day for the piece:

"In the course of a few words of thanks for the really hearty reception given to 'The Belle of Bond Street' at the Adelphi last night Mr. Sam Bernard mentioned that it was twenty-nine years since he had appeared in London. To most theater-goers, therefore, he was in the position of a newcomer, a stranger. It was high time we made the acquaintance of this gifted comedian—one of the best and cleverest and most individual of the many fine artists America has sent us lately. Mr. Sam Bernard will not make the London public forget the original *Hoggenheimer* of the late Willie Edouin, but at least he may have even thus early the satisfaction of knowing that there were many present last night who thought there was very little to choose between the two performers. Edouin was extraordinarily funny in his own inimitable way; Mr. Bernard is no less diverting in his."

The "Belle of Bond Street," it is seen, was originally an English piece known as "The Girl from Kay's." Its Americanization is not resented by the *London Evening Standard*:

"'The Girl from Kay's' has lost her character during her American visit, and few would recognize the simple English maiden of about a decade ago in the bold Bond Street minx, who now appears with a host of New York associates of the Shubert company at the Adelphi. We do not mean by this that *Winnie Harborough*, whom Miss Ina Claire plays so demurely and tastefully, is in any way a 'hussy,' but merely that the piece as a whole could not be accused of being reticent. . . .

"At any rate, you can't get away from Mr. Sam Bernard, the *Max Hoggenheimer* of the cast. . . . He dances with the best and sings with the—well, he is very versatile. He is never still: he is always on the twitch, like a bantam cock in fighting vein, and as he bobs backward and forward before his *vis-à-vis* he fires off incongruous epigrams in the best Yanko-Jewish style, keeping the audience in ripples and outbursts of laughter the whole time he is in view."

"Potash and Perlmutter" wins by itself, for the play is presented by an entirely English company. Mr. James Waters, in *The Daily Mail* (London), writes:

"'Potash and Perlmutter' is another signal example of London's readiness to give a whole-hearted welcome to strangers who come here with an attractive entertainment. Before its production at the Queen's Theater, London had never heard of the authors of this human and amusing story of two humble New York Jews in the wholesale clothing business. Now that story fills the theater to the doors every night!"

The same writer indicates the unanimity of judgment on another piece:

"At the New Theater, in St. Martin's Lane, Mr. Cyril Maude is playing every night with the confidence of an actor-manager who knows that the 'House-Full' boards are telling only the simple truth to passers-by. His play, 'Grumpy,' was a lucky find. He happened one day to tell Mr. Dion Boucicault that he wanted a play very badly. 'Do you know of one?' he asked. Mr. Boucicault after a while remembered that he had sent a drama to New York to Mr. Charles Frohman, who wanted one for one of his star actors over there. The star actor did not like it. So the piece was returned. That was 'Grumpy.' Mr. Maude read it. He took it to New York last winter, and an unfashionable theater was packed for 200 consecutive performances with the best audiences the Empire city can boast of. He will resume the run with it over there after the London season, when the great heat is exhausted in America, and, according to estimates of experts, Mr. Maude will get three years' business with this one play in America, and make enough money to build a cathedral, should his ambition soar in that direction."

LONDON'S NEGLECT OF OUR PICTURES

WHETHER IT PROVES the volatility of the English or the shallowness of the American, our serious art, like the better class of our theatrical productions, fails to "get over" in London. Dispatches to the *New York Times* assert that the "Coney Island features" of the Anglo-American Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush attract more attention than the fine-art section. This, too, in spite of the fact that "one of the most remarkable exhibitions of American art ever brought together abroad" is being shown there. Mr. Joseph Pennell, the American artist, who lives in London, thinks this neglect a "scandalous shame," and he has urged the management to invite the newspaper critics especially to visit the fine-art section. Few, it is said, have availed themselves of the opportunity, tho Mr. Humphry Ward, critic for the *London Times*, did so. He finds our artists almost more French than American, and, in a promenade of the galleries, he declares, "you find it difficult to convince yourself that you are not in the Salon of the Champ de Mars." Further:

"There are pictures of Red Indians and skyscrapers, but they are painted in a French or rather in a cosmopolitan manner, just as Longfellow wrote poetry about American subjects like the English poets. The Americans practise the cosmopolitan painting much better than we do when we attempt to practise it. One can see at a glance that their painters are on the average much more conscientious than ours. No doubt they paint for a public that is not indifferent to the manner in which they paint, provided their hearts are in the right place. But like all cosmopolitan artists they seem more anxious to pass a certain examination standard than to express themselves.

"For the Paris Salons are, as it were, a great annual examination at which you may pass with or without honors. Their standard is more rational than that of the Academy, but it is a standard designed to test the skill of the artist rather than his art. Now, the Americans, as we know, have a very honorable and modest respect for French judgment in all artistic matters; and most of their painters are ambitious to paint up to the Paris standard. Most of them also do paint up to it; but the result is that an exhibition of American pictures is apt to look like a collection of the works of prize students. There is not one utterly inept picture in the American Section for ten in the British; but when we look for signs of American art we do not find it. There may in America be painters who have no anxiety to prove that they can paint; but if so, few of their works have reached the exhibition."

The best pictures in the exhibition, according to this critic, "are always the simplest, always those in which the artist seems least conscious of his accomplishment." Few of the landscapes, he complains, strike one as having been painted in another continent:

"The French accent makes the landscape itself seem French, and there is more American originality in Mr. John Noble's 'Paris Plague,' with its delicate echoing blues, than in most of the conscientious versions of native country. Mr. E. Carlsen's 'Still Life' has the same extreme delicacy, and, when we remember Whistler we are inclined to think that this may be the real peculiarity of American art. He, of course, is the greatest of American painters, as Poe of American poets, and both give us something exquisitely slight and fastidious; both only hint at what most poets or painters express, and carry their art a little further than any one else upon a basis of assumptions. It is the same, too, with Mr. Henry James, and we may expect that American painting will find itself when it has learned to take the whole art of Europe for granted, when the great Italians and Velasquez and the great Frenchmen have all sunk into its subconsciousness, as the poetry of England had sunk into the subconsciousness of Poe when he wrote 'The Sleeper.' It

is not likely that America will produce Manets or Gauguins or Van Goghs, but it may produce more Whistlers in a delicate, fastidious reaction against the matter-of-factness of its own national spectacle."

OLD DAYS IN THE THEATER

OLD PLAYS are not included in that aphorism of the sentimentalist about "old wine, old books, and old friends" being "best," tho old players might gain a place in every revision of the phrase by a playgoer of more than fifty. An effort to test opinion on this point, or some such



WHILE GHOSTS OF THE PAST WALK ON THE STAGE.

Punch sees the audience thus reviving "old-time atmosphere."

motive, has made Mr. Bertram Forsyth revive "old days" in London, and show acting "as it used to be." With this effect on the critic of the *London Standard*:

"Before the curtain went up the audience was treated to a number of selections on the harpsichord by the young Mozart as he appeared at the Haymarket Little Theater in 1765, of whom it was written that 'all the overtures were of the boy's own composition.' Next came the arrival of 'a royal personage,' and down through the stalls, attended by his suite, and preceded by Kemble holding a candelabrum, came the august gentleman to be placed with many bowings in a seat near the stage. Mr. John Philip Kemble (impersonated by Mr. Forsyth) then recited a well-written prolog done for the occasion by Mr. Arthur Scott-Craven, and to the cry of an orange-wench in the audience calling 'Sweet China oranges,' the play began.

"For the most part the producer has treated his subjects in a spirit of gentle burlesque, and quite wisely he has gone to some of the most bizarre episodes in the history of the English stage.

"Thus we had that terrible precocity, the Infant Roscius (impersonated very successfully by Miss Della Pointer), appearing as *Norral* in an act of the tragedy 'Douglas'; Roscius, better known as Master Betty, for whom Pitt once adjourned the House of Commons, so that members might go and see him perform, who was honored by King and Queen, and who made a large fortune before he retired from the stage. With him were Mrs. Siddons, her extremes of passion and gesture admirably portrayed by Miss Marjorie Patterson, and Mr. Kemble, stamping grandiloquently, bowing low to the applause of Eminence in the front row, and generally behaving in rather a mountebank fashion. This was 'as it used to be' no doubt—with a bit of Mr. Forsyth superadded. . . .

"'Hamlet' next with Mr. Garrick stalking about in an amazing plumed hat, a comic *Hamlet* if ever there was one (the burlesque must have been laid on rather thick here), and finally, in a passion, driving away at his sword's point the spectators who had encroached too far on the stage."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



FUNERAL, AT TORONTO, OF THE SALVATIONISTS LOST ON THE EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

THE SALVATIONIST TEMPERAMENT

EVEN the note of the memorial service held in the Albert Hall, in London, by the Salvation Army, for the dead of the *Empress of Ireland*, was one of joy instead of sadness. The signs of mourning were white instead of black, says *The War Cry* (New York), describing the "ninety-four vacant chairs draped in white" in the center of the arena, forming "a pathetic reminder of those members who were lost." The note was probably not so different from that of all the other meetings of this International Congress. Mr. Harold Bigbie describes their "group consciousness" as one of "extraordinary happiness." As a meditative spectator, not one of them, nor confessedly of the Christian persuasion, he records in the *London Chronicle* the effect they produce:

"These variously dressed, variously complexioned Salvationists streaming into the hall from the four corners of the world, with their flags flying, their bands playing, brought with them a sense of exhilaration and sent vibrations of joy, not beating, but dancing across the air. These atoms of consciousness were not assembling, like the atoms of consciousness in a music-hall, to be made happy; they were happy; they brought happiness with them, filled the hall with it, and made the air conscious of it. And as they swarmed into the place one remembered that they brought their happiness, not from Aready, but from the slums of the cities of the world. It was amazing to reflect—as they marched behind their flags and their bands, crossing in front of General Booth, saluting, and marching to their places in the hall—that these happy people are more deeply acquainted with the havoc of evil, the pangs of destitution, and the pitiful weakness of humanity than those who pull a long face and tell us that everything on earth is going pell-mell to the devil."

The churches might muster as large an assembly as they. The hall, with a capacity of 15,000, has been full to overflowing before. But the group-consciousness of the churches would be very different, thinks Mr. Bigbie:

"The Churches, when you get through their troublesome theologies, are simply temperaments. There is a Roman temperament, an Anglican temperament, a Wesleyan temperament, a High Church, an Evangelical, a Broad Church temperament. The Salvation Army is a temperament. And last night in the Albert Hall one realized, as if one were looking at a picture of the human mind, how universal is that temperament. The people from Java, from Korea, from the West Indies, from Sweden, Finland, India, and South America brought into the Albert Hall, not dissent from the Churches, not a cast-iron theology, but the same temperament which drove William Booth into the gutters of life, and which made him happier the more deeply he plunged into the dark places of existence.

"It is worth while thinking of the Salvation Army tempera-

ment. It perplexes at certain points, it is not a thought-out temperament, it is not a temperament to be expressed in the careful terms of philosophy, but it is a world-temperament, and it expresses in amazing form the victory of the Christ idea. Westcott saw that the Salvation Army recalled the Church to one of its lost ideals, but who sees that it is the temperament of the Army, appealing to every race under the sun, which makes it triumph? These people hold ideas about the nature of man and his destiny in the world of spirit which might trouble many a Modernist, many a philosopher; but those ideas—what are they but efforts of the brain to freeze into words feelings which have neither language nor laws? The temperament is the force. And this temperament is a longing of the soul for happiness, a disposition of the spirit toward joy, and a power to make every sacrifice possible to man or woman in order to attain uttermost delight.

"Why do their bands play such cheerful music, why do they laugh when they greet, why do they dance and clap their hands, why is there something in their eyes which you miss in so many other Christians? Because their disposition toward happiness has found its goal. They have given up their souls and bodies to the poor, the sorrowful, and the lost. They have made themselves of no account. They have broken every tie which bound them to vanity and ambition. They are the gipsies, the vagabonds, the Bohemians of religion. And every problem which distresses the world and glooms the minds of the world's prisoners they look at from the vantage of the stars, and cry, 'All's well.'

"William Booth lives in the heart of humanity, because his appeal was universal. He pulled a trigger in the mechanism of the human race, and released something which society, with its thousand conventions, has struggled since the beginning of social existence to extirpate and destroy.

"There in the Albert Hall last night you could see the work of that old dead prophet in the faces of thousands of people separated by tradition, language, and political animosities, but united as one body in this Army of Happiness—you could see it in their eyes, you could hear it in their voices, and whether you understood it or not, whether you could make your surrender to it or not, there, at any rate, was the multitudinous fact—the fact that the soul desperately in earnest about happiness finds happiness in the denial of itself and in a life of poverty, devotion, and ministration. All the world flowed into the Albert Hall last night, and its group consciousness was the heart of William Booth. . . .

"I said to myself, watching them assemble, watching this world in miniature, and thinking of their happiness and their poverty—'All these atoms of consciousness are drawn together into this one place by the force of a dead man, born less than ninety years ago in Nottingham—one for whom no form could express his sense of Divine Reality, who passionately believed in the eternal significance of new-birth, who agonized over sin and suffering and poverty, and who went out into the wilderness and endured persecution and penury for the sake of his torturing Truth.'"

THE CARNEGIE ATTITUDE TO THE RELIGIOUS COLLEGE

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION for the Advancement of Teaching has been furnished the opportunity of repelling the rather frequent charges made against it of weakening the hold of denominations upon the institutions founded by them. This charge was repeated along with several other indictments by Mr. Thomas W. Churchill, president of the Board of Education of the City of New York, at the commencement exercises of Manhattan College. "Mr. Carnegie's efforts are crushing individuality out of American colleges and lessening their contributions to public service," Mr. Churchill declares. Moreover, "the Foundation has deliberately and conspicuously made a mark of the religious colleges—particularly of the small institutions which in their own field carried on a great Samaritan work with limited equipment but a splendid spirit, and one after another many religious colleges have been seduced by great wealth to give up the independence that should be found in a college if nowhere else, and to forsake the faith of their founders." It makes him "boil with shame," he avers, "to think that in this generation and in this Republic any body of men would so brazenly employ the tremendous power of great wealth as to permit it to buy the abandonment of religion." Mr. Churchill, according to the report of his speech in *The Evening Post* (New York), adds:

"It is no surprise that these men hold up abstract ideals of culture rather than practical ideas of public service. By reason of the imperfection of our labor laws, a lucky ironmaster skims from the work of thousands of artisans the cream of their wages until he amasses through them a fortune that makes that of Croesus look like a little pile. And to these men who work before the furnaces this heap of wealth stands in the way, blocking the entrance of their own sons into institutions which the public had expected to throw the light of education into wider and wider strata of society. For the Carnegie Foundation by its requirements excludes from the colleges which it aids with money such youths as do not meet the requirements which the Foundation sees fit to establish."

Mr. Clyde Furst, the secretary of the Foundation, was approached by the newspapers for a statement respecting Mr. Churchill's charges; and as most emphasis was placed by the latter on the charge that the Foundation deliberately made a mark of the religious college and set about seducing it from its faith, Mr. Furst addressed himself to a definition of Mr. Carnegie's attitude in that particular:

"The only reason for the provision in the act of incorporation of the Foundation, to the effect that retiring pensions shall be paid only to teachers in institutions not under the control of a sect, nor imposing any theological test as a condition of connection therewith, is administrative expediency. If a college were owned or controlled by another organization, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to deal with that college alone. A foundation like this can not, for instance, deal with a national organization like the Catholic Church.

"That the Carnegie Foundation has ever objected to such denominational colleges as such is not true. It has at present most cordial relations with denominational institutions such as the University of Chicago, which is Baptist, and the Catholic University of America in Washington. And we gladly cooperate with all good educational efforts, whether denominational or not. For example, we have recently given aid to a large denomina-

tional organization which desired to spend three and one-half million dollars on education. It came to the Foundation for advice in guiding and developing the institutions under the care of that church. It asked and obtained our most earnest cooperation.

"There have been no gifts to denominational institutions which approach those of Mr. Carnegie's. He has given over twenty million dollars to such institutions in this country, including college buildings and libraries. His Church Peace Foundation of \$2,000,000 included all denominations, the Roman Catholics being represented by Cardinal Gibbons as a director. In addition, Mr. Carnegie has frequently given organs to Roman Catholic churches.

"As for the charge that the Foundation has striven for abstract scholarship, the absurdity of that is shown in the vigorous criticism which we have sustained for belittling the need of such scholarship in the State of Vermont, as compared with the need for vocational training. Our latest bulletin is a study of educational problems in Vermont prepared at the request of the State Educational Commission appointed by the legislature. We recognized the rural-community problem, and our report recommended the recognition by the State of the reorganization of elementary and secondary education, including vocational training as its immediate and supreme duty."

There is a further elucidation of Mr. Carnegie's pension system:

"The Foundation has no way of enforcing its will except by disseminating information, nor has it any desire to have educational institutions conform themselves to a common pattern. Our constant effort is to impress upon them the necessity of adapting themselves to the work that they have to do.

"As for the pensions to retired professors, our aim is to be simply an object-lesson in the pension system. Any college that wants to can start its own pension system at a cost of something like a building or two, and we will gladly help them make the plans. We have taken much trouble to help uni-

versities to found their own pension systems, Brown University being a recent illustration. The new pension system of the Protestant Episcopal Church was planned in our office, and the Church Pension Fund has taken over one of our men to run it.

"Criticism like Mr. Churchill's is very far from being representative. All of the national bodies representative in education are feeling the usefulness of the Foundation. The study of medical education was carried on in cooperation with the American Medical Association. A similar comprehensive study of legal education has been begun at the request of the American Bar Association. And a similar study of engineering education has been begun at the request of the joint committee representing the national engineering societies. From many other sources urgent requests are coming in for advice and assistance even from those small denominational institutions which are not admitted to our list of those participating in the benefits of our retiring allowance system."

The *New York Times* comments:

"Mr. Carnegie has repeatedly explained that he withholds his largess from denominational colleges, not from any antagonism to them, but because each of these institutions has behind it a large body of friends who ought also to be its supporters, and he prefers to extend his aid to those that are not the objects of a special interest. That the effect of this discrimination has been to cause the removal of several colleges and universities from the sectarian to the non-sectarian category may or may not be a reason for criticizing the officials who made the change, but it hardly warrants attack on the Carnegie Foundation as a foe of religion. The liberties of those who believe in denominational education have not been infringed in the slightest degree, and it is difficult to see that they have any grievance against Mr. Carnegie unless it lie in a fear on their part that they may not be able long to resist the temptation to revise their belief, which is a purely incidental effect of his selective generosity. This they are unlikely to admit."



THOMAS W. CHURCHILL.

Who accuses the Carnegie Foundation of using its wealth to "buy the abandonment of religion."

"MOVIES" IN CHURCH AND OUT

ONE of the most insidious suggestors of evil in this country is the moving picture—such is the statement made by the head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency to the convention of police chiefs recently in Grand Rapids, Michigan. He told them that "hardly a day passes that he does not read of the practical effect of filling the boy's mind with crime"; and gave it as his opinion that pictures of safe-blowers, robbers, and hold-ups should be forbidden by law. He confessed that he had received overtures from moving-picture concerns that he had refused to accede to, "to take part in running down a gang of bank film robbers, and to superintend the staging of the life of Adam Worth, the famous international crook who stole the Gainsborough painting." The New York Sun reports him to this effect:

"Within the province of the moving pictures lies a dangerous power for evil that can not be too seriously considered. A written story of crime and human frailty may pass from memory, but a pictured delineation is apt to remain. Take a serial picture of sordid crime, like those that illustrate the shocking features of white slavery, drug depravity, and gunmen gangs. What good purpose can any normal person expect them to serve? To the rough and weak and ignorant it is like throwing more fuel upon a fire already hard to control.

"There are those affield to-day in this inviting business who ought to be brought to book bluntly for their sins on this score.

"The motion-picture is now, and will become more so, one of the greatest educational factors in modern life. The forbidding scenes of the underworld are the snakes in the grass that should be scotched and crushed for the general good of a most worthy business as well as the protection of the world at large."

As a contrast to these evil uses of the "movies" comes a proposition from Mr. Cleveland Moffett to use films of a presumably more elevating sort for the entertainment of the poor children swarming on the streets of New York who have nothing to occupy themselves on the hot summer evenings. He writes in a letter to the New York Times:

"The Church Entertainment Society, recently organized in a small way, under the patronage of Mrs. John H. Flagler, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. R. U. Johnson, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Charles Merritt Field, Miss Juliet Thompson, Miss Sophie Irene Loeb, Dr. Percy S. Grant, Dr. Howard Duffield, Mr. Edward R. Johnstone, Mr. Paul Poin-dexter, and Mrs. Mai S. Thomas, suggests that moving-picture entertainments, instructive and entertaining, be arranged for poor children in some of our churches that would otherwise be silent and empty. These moving pictures will be accompanied by appropriate organ music, which will be a joy and an inspiration in these pitiful lives. Scores of churches in New York City might be put to this use in the interest of future citizens.

"No one can deny that under its towers and steeples New York City has gathering-places enough to accommodate 1,000,000 poor people, gathering-places admirably suited to pressing needs of the masses, gathering-places, as things are, that stand more than half the time empty and silent. It should be noted that these churches from which the people are thus excluded belong absolutely to the people, were built and paid for by the people, are maintained by popular contributions, and are exempt from taxation by the people's favor. Why, then, should these buildings with their fine organs not be used in the interest of the people at such times as they would otherwise be unused?"

In line with the suggestion contained in an article by Mr. George Croel, recently quoted by us, the Church Entertainment Society, non-denominational, "asks the assistance of those who believe that a church is not less sacred, but rather more sacred, if its efficiency among poor people, especially poor children, is increased." For example:

"On April 30, 1914, a moving-picture entertainment was given at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, where beautiful and instructive and amusing films, furnished through the kindness of the Vitagraph Company, were shown with the accompaniment of organ and voice, to about 1,000 poor people. On Thursday evening of this week, June 18,

at eight o'clock, a similar entertainment will be given at the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, to which some 2,000 of the dwellers in the poor districts near Washington Square have been invited. They may be asked to pay one cent each.

"What is chiefly needed is the cooperation of men and women who realize that a large part of the misery, the vice, and the crime in this city and in all cities, is due to the fact that poor children are left to kick about the streets and grow up under street conditions."

THE CHURCH'S LOSS OF SOCIAL LEADERS

IN ITS ZEAL to save the world the Church is in danger of forgetting to "save its own saviors." It is "leaking at the top," declares *The Biblical World* (Chicago). By that expression is meant that the Church is "losing young and vicarious idealists who are ready to sacrifice for the cause of Jesus, but who believe that his cause can better be served in some other institution than the Church." They are the social workers, playground directors, municipal reformers, and practically all other leaders in the struggle for larger social good. "Their impulses are Christian, but theologically they are agnostics." If asked why they are not identified with some church, their answers are frank. "They believe they can do more good in organizations which have more definitely practical purposes and demand no profession of religious belief." *The Biblical World* views this answer not as a protest against orthodoxy, because it observes that "such men and women are found no more universally in 'liberal' churches than in orthodox. Their self-imposed ostracism is born of something deeper than the unwillingness to subscribe to creeds." The question is then put, "Why is the Church losing these men and women?"

"Partly because they have been told by preachers that they can not accept science and be Christians.

"Partly because the churches with which some of them are acquainted have been controlled by men without knowledge or sympathy with education, who prefer preachers who are theologically as narrow-minded as themselves.

"Partly because they have never been taught to think their religion in terms of their best thinking. Therefore they believe themselves to be more out of touch with the Church than they really are. They despair of its future because they do not understand its present.

"Partly, one might almost say largely, because they are themselves spiritually indifferent. In many cases they are altruistic materialists. Religion they hold to be a survival of primitive days and to be subordinate to ethics. They hold that it is useless to preach the gospel to men with empty stomachs, and therefore prefer to help people get good housing and good jobs rather than a sustaining faith in God and immortality.

"But whatever may be the reasons for the loss of these efficient workers, the churches should at least be as much interested in them as in the leaders across the seas. It has a mission at home to those that are neither dependent, defective, nor delinquent. Why should the Church be indifferent to men and women simply because they are strong and influential? A religion or any phase of a religion which can not satisfy the intellectual life of its time is as surely doomed as a religion which can not master the conscience of its time. One does not need to know much history to see this."

The question is next put, "What shall the Church do to prevent the loss of these modern men and women?"

"For one thing, its teachers and preachers must live in to-day's thinking. Homiletical cleverness, oratorical persuasiveness, ecclesiastical authority will not avail with men and women whose eyes have once been used in a methodical search for truth. Such honesty may bring its possessor bitter experiences, misrepresentation, loss of position, but the honesty quite as truly as the blood of martyrs has been the seed of the living Church.

"Either Christianity will compel the assent of honest men of modern training, or it is doomed to become in America what it is in Europe: the patron and protégé of ignorance."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



GEORGE CATLIN'S MASTERPIECE

Catlin, George. *North-American Indians. Being Letters and Notes of Their Manners, Customs, and Conditions. Written during Eight Years' Travel among the Wildest Tribes of Indians in North America, 1832-1839.* Two volumes. With three hundred and twenty illustrations carefully engraved from the author's original paintings. Large 8vo, pp. ix-588. Philadelphia: Leary, Stuart & Company. \$7.50.

This is a reprint of a work which was published in 1846, and, altho perhaps forgotten by the present generation, was famous in its day and received high praise from the American and English reviews of the period. It was then described as the most valuable record of Indian life in existence, and excerpts from its pages were printed widely in the daily newspapers, because of the current interest which then attached to the Indians. When Catlin published his book, painted savages were still roaming the Western plains, and the smoke of the wigwam ascended from places now occupied by thriving cities. Sky-scrapers may now be seen where the red man pitched his tent. The extermination of Indian life has been so ruthless and thorough that his very history is in danger of falling into oblivion. The author of the present work saw this clearly and deliberately devoted himself to the task of saving from oblivion the Indian story and tradition.

George Catlin was born in 1796, in the Wyoming Valley, the scene of the famous Indian massacre. His early life was care-free and was passed in comparative leisure, "a book in one hand and a rifle in the other," as he describes it. He studied law for two years and passed the bar, but suddenly abandoned his profession, and began the study of art on his own account without teacher or adviser. Utterly ignoring all the ordinary canons and schools of art, he invented a unique system of line and color representation which was admirably adapted to his purpose. His legal studies, far from being useless, had enabled him to acquire a good clear style of expression. Thus equipped in 1836, he set out upon the savage Odyssey which was to last eight years and have important results for American history.

It was an arduous and perilous undertaking in those days to trust oneself among savage tribes in a trackless wilderness; yet our author seems to have accomplished his purpose without serious misadventure. He visited forty-eight different tribes, speaking different languages and containing about 400,000 souls, and brought home about five hundred studies in oil, consisting of views of villages, wigwams, games and religious ceremonies, dances and other amusements. The most important of these are reproduced in the volume before us. The original collection in its entirety forms "Catlin's North-American Indian Gallery" in the National Museum.

As a result of his investigations the author makes the statement that the Indians of North America at first reached the amazing total of sixteen millions. He avers that six millions have fallen victims to the smallpox, and the remainder to the sword, bayonet, and whisky; "all of which means of their death and destruction have been visited upon them by

acquisitive white men whose forefathers were welcomed by the Indian and fed with green corn and pemmican."

Of the utmost interest as folk-lore, and the equal of "Robinson Crusoe" in picturesqueness and wealth of graphic detail, are the author's pages depicting the intimate life and habits of the Mandan tribe of the Upper Missouri. This tribe he found typical of what was best in the Indian character. Many of our preconceived notions of the red men must be altered—that of their taciturnity, for example. Mr. Catlin found the Indian, at least among the tribes of the Upper Missouri, "a far more talkative and conversational race" than the white men. He describes their wigwams as abodes echoing at times with fun and laughter, the pipe being passed around to accompanying jokes and anecdotes. Their home life, the peaceful side of their existence, their marriage customs, their wooings, their story-tellings, their natural eloquence, are described as never before with pen and pencil. Like Fenimore Cooper, of the renowned *Leatherstocking Tales*, the author found honor and heroism among the men, and beauty and modesty among the women. On the other hand, in contrast with all this, the savage and blood-thirsty phase of Indian character emerges more lurid than ever in these pages. The scenes of Indian cruelty which the author witnessed were incredibly horrible. He actually painted a scene of torture while it was being enacted, thus literally duplicating the story of that artist whose model was put to the torture to furnish a realistic picture of human agony.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Bailey, L. H. (Editor). *The Standard Encyclopedia of Horticulture.* Vol. I. A-B. Pp. 602. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$6.

This is the first of a six-volume encyclopedia founded on the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, edited by Mr. Bailey fourteen years ago. The advances of the science of horticulture have been so great in that time that the scope of the new work has been greatly enlarged, and under the supervision of Mr. Bailey, long director of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and one of the recognized authorities on the subject, a work has been produced that far exceeds anything of the kind hitherto published. In the preface, Mr. Bailey tells us that the method of the *Cyclopedia* "turns about two purposes—the identification of species and the cultivation of plants." The nomenclature is that of the "Vienna Code," adopted by the Botanical Congresses at Vienna (1905) and Brussels (1910). With the standard here set and maintained throughout, the book will be one that should be in every public and reference library, and on the bookshelves of all who make horticulture their business in life.

Harte, Bret. *Stories and Poems.* Compiled by Charles Meeker Kozlay. Pp. 429. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$6.

America has no writing son to whom she yields more sincere admiration than to Bret Harte. Mr. Kozlay has, for years, been studying the files of California news-

papers, and here presents a vast amount of hitherto uncollected writings by Harte, immature and unrevised, but revealing the same genius which was shown later in more finished form. Most of the stories and poems were contributions to *The Golden Era* and *The Californian* during the years 1860-65. They are alive with that rare sense of humor so peculiar to Bret Harte, that appreciation of motive underlying the lives of the pioneers of the West, as well as a keen sympathy with all that is genuine and true in character. Many specimens would doubtless have been lost had they not here been collected for preservation. They show steady and gradual development. The author then signed himself "Bret," "H.," "F. B. H.," or used some of his many *noms-de-plume*. The book is attractively bound, beautifully illustrated, and is a great addition to our Bret Harte bibliography.

Taylor, James Monroe. *Before Vassar Opened.* Pp. 287. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.30.

There is no longer anything new or startling about "Higher Education for Women." It is not many years, however, since few institutions of learning existed which welcomed girl students. In this book, President Taylor, of Vassar, gives a comprehensive and concise history of the educational movement in its relation to women, and the gradual steps by which larger opportunities came to be a part of a woman's privilege. He cites all the seminaries and so-called "colleges" that existed both in the South and North before the war, and gives high praise to such women as Emma Willard, who founded the Troy Seminary in 1821; Mary Lyon, Holyoke in 1837; Catharine Beecher, Hartford in 1822, and describes the opportunities offered by Oberlin and other institutions. The greater part of the book, however, is devoted to the founding and the founder of Vassar. Matthew Vassar was a wealthy brewer of Poughkeepsie who desired to utilize his wealth in establishing some institution in the service of education, but Milo P. Jewett deserves the credit of originating in Mr. Vassar's mind the impulse and conviction which resulted in Vassar College. "He not only nurtured the seed, he planted it." The many vicissitudes encountered and surmounted in the development of the scheme involve the counsels of literary celebrities, some jealousy, misunderstandings, and mistakes, but the trend was forward, and Vassar was opened by John Raymond in 1865. The book is a very interesting addition to the history of education.

Martin, Frederick Townsend. *Things I Remember.* 8vo, pp. 297. New York: John Lane Company. \$3 net.

The late Mr. Martin produced in this book an interesting volume about things and people well worth remembering. It is a book of gossip which no one but a person of wide social experience and excellent taste could have produced. We have lingered with pleasure over every page of it. It is stamped with the hallmark of American cosmopolitanism. It stands in the class of books that come from "the mob of gentlemen who write with ease."

What a Complete Dentifrice is

Your dentist will tell you what a dentifrice should be—and you will find that Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream fulfills requirements.

This safe dentifrice does six things—and does them well.

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6. It imparts to the breath a refined fragrance and to the mouth a sensation of wholesome cleanliness—gratifying and refreshing.

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CURRENT POETRY

If art alone made poetry great, then no praise would be too high for Miss Grace Fallow Norton's "Sister of the Wind" (Houghton Mifflin Co.). For her verses are exquisitely made—not a word or a syllable is out of place. But the poet must be something more than the artist; he must have strong passion and deep sympathy. The note of sincere human feeling would improve even so lovely a fantasy as this:

Malerude

BY GRACE FALLOW NORTON

My love hath bade me bring a wave
To cover her bright body bare.
All purified, fringed, and Tyrian-tinged,
Fine as she is and fair;
This is the cloak that she would have
Beneath the torrent of her hair.

I brought my love a beryl-stone,
A jacinth and a chrysolite,
Got from a sage of hoary age
Who curst all beauty's might
(Nothing he had to call his own;
I, too, weep often in the night).

I brought my love a heart-sweet song
That passed me in the Wishing Wood;
For when a bird flew west I heard
The song fly east and stood
Upon the eastern borders long,
To snare the song for Malerude.

She laughed, the Scornful! So I go
With net and spear, with snare and lure,
To bring the wave she longs to have;
I'll spear it swift and sure
When foam about the rim doth show,
Pure as her lips are vain and pure.

I'll take it when an opal flush
Fills all the hollow, and the frail
Green roods that bend above it blend
With cloud and crescent pale;
I'll lift it in a holy hush—
Thinking on that which it shall veil.

The little moon for broodery,
For clasp two stars of faintest gold,
O for her hair to weave my snare,
O golden fold on fold!
O for a wave to cover me—
She is so cruel and so cold.

Few contemporary poets have surer mastery of the sonnet than Mr. Thomas S. Jones. These stately lines are from a new edition of "The Rose-jar" (The Mosher Press).

To Song

BY THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

Here shall remain all tears for lovely things,
And here enshrined the longing of great hearts,
Caught on a lyre whence waking wonder starts,
To mount afar upon immortal wings;
Here shall be treasured tender wonderings,
The faintest whisper that the soul imparts,
All silent secrets and all gracious arts
Where nature murmurs of her hidden springs.

O magic of a song! here loveliness
May sleep unhindered of life's mortal toll,
And noble things stand towering o'er the tide;
Here mid the years, untouched by time or stress,
Shall sweep on every wind that stirs the soul
The music of a voice that never died!



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Not even Roden Noel, or that laureate of the sea, the late Algernon Charles Swinburne, put the very spirit of the great waters into his verse more strongly than does Miss Damrosch in the following poem, which we take from the June *Scribner's Magazine*. In her sonorous lines the waves lap and splash; her realism is accurate and beautiful.

Swimming by Night

BY ALICE BLAINE DAMROSCH

It is night-time; all the waters round me
Grow electric, tenser, in the starlight.
See, the Milky Way is full of splendor.
Over there the white star and the red star
Beckon from their pinnacles of silence.
All the larger waves are tipped with glory,
And the little ripples pause and whisper,
As they touch my cheek with ghostly fingers.
I will swim till I can swim no longer.
I will spurn the shore that blots the starlight
From my vision, I will shake it from me,
Strike out boldly into open waters.
I know sometime that my strength will falter,
That I must turn shoreward, leave my star-search.
Give in to the sweet, soft, acquiescent
Land breeze, redolent with sleeping hay-fields.
How I hate it, I would fill my nostrils
With the sharper, fruer breath of heaven,
Raising up my head once in so often
From the waters for great drafts of glory.
In me is the strength of gods; I battle
With the waves and buffet them for pleasure,
I will beat them, break them in my passing.
Feel them close again behind my shoulder;
Every muscle has its strength for service,
Now I summon all to do my pleasure.
Bid them bear me out into the darkness,
Far off where the startled night bird circles,
Half awakened by my silent coming,
Frightened by my dim arm rising, falling.
I will go, yes, there and even farther.
I will seek the source of the creation,
Swim with mighty strokes to the horizon,
Where the drowned stars and the stars in heaven
Meet and mingle in new constellations;
I will reach them, dare to touch them even,
Cleansed and purified by many waters,
Even I may breathe upon their splendor.
It is written that the night must vanish,
But this hour is mine, I will not yield it,
I defy the dawn to take it from me.
Oh, to live and battle thus forever!

How Rossetti would have enjoyed the richly hued first stanza of "Eve"! And how he would have shuddered at the grotesquely prosaic phrase "uncramped her curves"! The poem is from Mr. Norman Gale's "Collected Poems" (The Macmillan Co.).

Eve

BY NORMAN GALE

A scarlet bird upon her shoulder's snow
Was perched, and whistled to his envious fellows;

A thousand tints of feathers lit the air,
Bewildering greens and reds and blues and yellows.

Primeval glories clustered in her form;
Uncramped her curves; she was the joy of Beauty.

An unseen angel drank her with his eyes,
Then trembled to the heart. His name was Duty.

White innocently naked thus she stood,
With lion-whelps and tiger-cubs around her,
A wall of creepers parted. From the wood
Leapt Adam—doubling Paradise—and found her.



You Start to Eat Them One by One

Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are so dainty—so crisp, airy and fragile—that you treat them at first like confections. One starts to eat them grain by grain.

Yet these are but whole grains—nothing is added. The almond taste—like toasted nuts—comes from terrific heat. And steam explosion makes each grain like a bubble.

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Prof. Anderson's process is the only way known to fit every food granule for easy digestion. In Puffed Grains, each separate food granule is literally blasted to pieces.

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PUFFS**
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The different Puffed Grains with all the ways of serving offer you endless variety. Serve them with cream and sugar. Mix them with berries. Float them like crackers in bowls of milk.

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No other cereal food ever created affords such a wealth of enjoyment.

The Quaker Oats Company

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(628)

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BERTHA VON SUTTNER

ON June 21, in Vienna, died a woman celebrated the world over for her fierce and untiring warfare against arms, armaments, and the expense, waste, and brutality of war among nations. In this long battle she had had little on her side save the burning conviction that war must go and that universal peace must be established. Her one weapon was the pen. With her book, "Die Waffen Nieder," and the magazine of the same name that followed, she made her name and her cause known in every civilized nation. Strange stories are told of the influence of this book upon the fighting Powers of the world; but whether they be true or not, the influence of Bertha von Suttner has been felt and will continue to be felt everywhere in the slowly changing form of public opinion on the subject of war. She herself came of a warlike family, yet without knowing much of warfare and without much thought upon the subject until she had reached middle life and left her home. The New York Times prints a short sketch of her life:

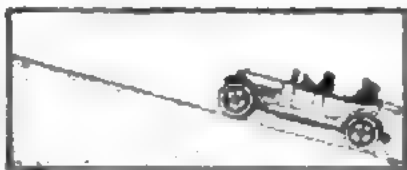
Born in 1843, the daughter of Field-marshal Count Franz von Kinsky, the Baroness became noted as the editor of *Die Waffen Nieder*, the magazine of the International Peace Bureau in Bern, which was named after a novel written by her in 1889, designed to spread the idea of peace throughout Germany and Austria.

When a girl Baroness von Suttner was betrothed to Prince Adolf Wittgenstein, but he was killed in battle. In 1876, she was married to Baron Gundard von Suttner, who died in 1902. In 1912 Baroness von Suttner spent six months in the United States, where she delivered a series of lectures in the cause of peace.

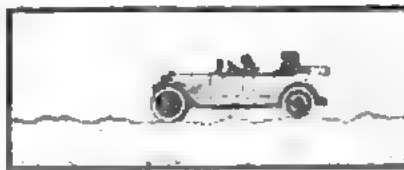
The Baroness was at one time secretary to Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, who established the Nobel Foundation, and as a champion of the "Brotherhood of Nations" is said to have been the inspiration that prompted him to offer his peace prize. She was a member of the Advisory Council of the Carnegie Peace Foundation.

"The Inventory of a Soul," published in 1882, was her first book. For a number of years she wrote novels and novelettes in which peace propaganda was only incidental, but the publication of "Lay Down Your Arms," in 1890, which gave a picture of the miseries which war brings to the relatives of the combatants and held up the glories of victory as only shams, made her famous at once. In the next year she founded the Austrian Peace Society, and from that time on her work in the interests of arbitration was her principal activity, and most of her writings were subordinated to that aim. She traveled all over Europe, lecturing and gathering peace workers into conference. Her work at Bern and with Dr. Nobel was carried on along with vigorous literary activity, and she published altogether more than thirty novels and novelettes.

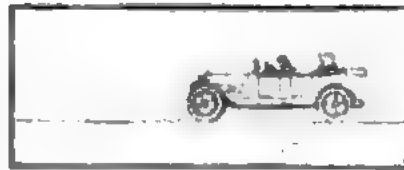
The Baroness was Honorary President



Hills



Heavy Roads



Boulevards

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Try them on
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Often in one short run.

Consider three types of roads:

Hills. You come to a sharp grade. With one lubricant you must drop to a lower speed. With another lubricant you can climb the hill easily.

Why?

Because the first lubricant is wrong in body. Compression and explosion escape past the piston rings. Power is wasted. If the oil is low in quality, you must also overcome excessive friction.

Only oil correct in body and quality will give you full power for the hills.

Heavy Roads. The conditions are very similar to those in hill climbing.

Sand, mud or "rough going" bring heavy strains to the motor.

Where an oil correct in body and quality carries the car along easily, an incorrect oil brings power-waste and excessive friction-drag. Overheating is apt to follow.

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But, even on the smoothest roads, only the correct grade of oil will give you full power and full mileage from your gasoline.

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Test. Select a steep hill. See how far you can go up on high gear with the former oil. Then clean out your motor with kerosene. Fill your oiling system with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil. Be sure that operating conditions in both cases are identical. Use the same test. See how much farther you go up the hill.

Use the oil specified for your car in our Lubricating Chart, printed in part on the right. A copy of our complete Chart will be sent any motorist on request.

On request we will also mail a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation, and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. It describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.



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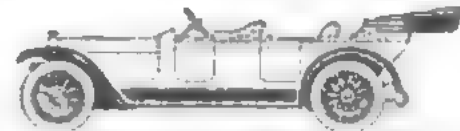
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Abbot (Model 3)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 4)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 5)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 6)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 7)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 8)	A	A	A	A	A
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Abbot (Model 98)	A	A	A	A	A
Abbot (Model 99)	A	A	A	A	A
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That Won't end Corns

That liquid, that plaster—based on old ideas—won't terminate a corn.

Don't try it. Your druggist has a new way—the scientific **Blue-jay**. It is so efficient, so easy, so painless that it now removes a million corns a month.

The way is this: Apply **Blue-jay** at night—it takes only a moment. From that time on the corn will cease to pain.

Forget the corn for two days, then simply lift it out.

Blue-jay loosens the corn. In 48 hours you can remove it without any pain or soreness. Folks have proved that, up to date, on sixty million corns.

Stop paring corns. Stop the old-time treatments. End your corns forever in this simple, easy way.

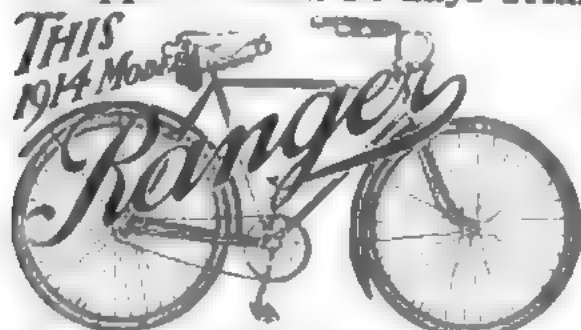
Try it on one corn.

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SEND NO MONEY but write today for our big 1914 catalog of "Ranger" bicycles, tires and sundries at prices so low they will astonish you. Also particulars of our great new offer to deliver you a **Ranger Bicycle** on one month's free trial without a cent expense to you.

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LOW FACTORY PRICES direct to you. No one else can. You cannot afford to buy a bicycle, tire or sundries without first learning what we can offer you. Write now.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. H 172 CHICAGO, ILL.

of the International Peace Bureau at Bern, and remained active all her life in the cause of disarmament and arbitration; but as an actual influence in achieving the ends for which she was working, "Lay Down Your Arms" was probably more valuable than all the rest of her life-work. Among her other publications were "The Age of Machinery," a journal of The Hague Peace Conference in 1900; "Martha's Children," a sequel to "Lay Down Your Arms"; "Letters to a Dead Man," "The Great Thoughts of Humanity," and "The Romance of an Author."

Of the power of her book and the personality of its author, the New York *Evening Post* remarks editorially:

To her, it may be expected, monuments will be built when the militarism she fought so ardently shall have been abolished on earth. But her great book, "Ground Arms," will always be her truest memorial. Whether the story is true or not that a reading of this tract induced the Czar of Russia to call the first Hague Conference we do not know. It is, however, certain that no other brief for peace has won so many converts or exercised so great an influence in all quarters of the globe. Her portrayal of war's horrors opened the eyes of millions to its actual nature, and may be counted one of the great forces which are steadily bringing about the emancipation of the world from wholesale murder, even the war goes on at present in its most harrowing form, as so recently in the Balkans.

The author of "Ground Arms" has frequently and not inaptly been compared to the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Both volumes exercised an international influence, being translated into many foreign languages and running through countless editions. Mrs. Stowe's famous book is credited by so careful a historian as Mr. Charles Francis Adams with having prevented, together with the Emancipation Proclamation, the recognition of the Confederate States by the British Government—that is, with having saved the Union. Fifty years hence the actual accomplishment of "Ground Arms" may be clearer than to-day. There is, however, one great difference between the two books: Mrs. Stowe wrote her book after having lived amid slave scenes, while the Baroness von Suttner penned her descriptions of the barbarisms of war without having herself come into contact with them—in contrast to Tolstoy's noble "War and Peace," which was founded on numerous personal experiences of bloodshed. During Bertha von Suttner's youth was fought, in her neighborhood, the Austrian war of 1866. It left her cold, as she said in her memoirs: "I'm ashamed to write these words, but this event made no impression on me—none at all." The Franco-Prussian War likewise left her indifferent. It was not until she came under the influence of a single notable personality that her eyes were opened and her soul set on fire by the iniquities of that which is justly termed "the sum of all villainies."

This personality was, of course, Alfred Nobel, and, strangely enough, her meeting with him was wholly the result of chance. She had answered an advertisement for a



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Half Pint, 25c.
Pint, 50c.
Quart, \$1.00



POMPEIAN Olive Oil added to your Diet will add years to your Life! Put it on your Table and keep it there. It is Pure and pleasant to the Taste, and **HEALTHFUL!** Ask your Druggist!

POMPEIAN COMPANY
Washington, D. C.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Only 2 Cylinder Rowboat Motor

MORE POWER
GREATER SPEED

The only 2 cylinder rowboat motor. The latest, finest thing in detachable rowboat motors—beats anything on the market. A real engine. Powerful, fast, quiet and smooth running, vibrationless. Starts on the first "Kick" and reverses easily.

KOBAN ROWBOAT MOTOR

Full
3 H.P.
Doesn't
shake the
boat
Wordless
Rudder.

The greatest invention of the day. The latest, finest thing in detachable rowboat motors—beats anything on the market. A real engine. Powerful, fast, quiet and smooth running, vibrationless. Starts on the first "Kick" and reverses easily.

Koban Mfg. Co., 216 S. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CLEAN YOUR PIPE OF ALL NICOTINE!

Put about 10 drops of No-Nik in your pipe and within a minute it will be absolutely clean, sweet, tasteless and odorless. No-Nik eats up all nicotine and tar. It is harmless and easy to use. Guaranteed to purify your pipe or to give back. Send 12¢ at once for full size bottle (enough for 45 pipes).

25c

Sample bottle
sent on request.

Texas Chemical Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

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"THE NEW INFANT"
I-SEE-CO SMOKE
Our Latest Creation
"Slendora Midgets"
THE shortest really worth while cigar on the market. 4 1/2 inches of delicious all long Havana filler without waste head or licking. We are now making 100,000 of high grade Slendora and Havana cigars all long filler and utterly sanitary, ranging from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per 100.

Special Introductory Offer To induce you to try these new and already popular little smokers, we will send 100 Slendora Midgets prepaid, with strong, handsome pocketcase, for only \$2.00. Make the test suggested—smoke one real. If you are not more than satisfied—we will refund your money. Send 40¢ for 10 assorted smokers and a beautiful booklet.

Isenbarger Cigar Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Reliable men of good address wanted to solicit individual smokers.
We do not sell to dealers.

Only \$2.00 per 100
— prepaid

secretary and housekeeper, and had no other thought than thus to earn her livelihood. It was only later, in the home of the great peace advocate, watching his work and absorbing his ideas, that she came to regard the issue of peace and war as of first importance to herself. Nobel was at that time engaged in research, endeavoring to discover some explosive so powerful as to make war impossible. He discovered dynamite, but did not attain the end he sought. Meanwhile his secretary was becoming his disciple. We read on:

It was from him that she learned to hate militarism with all her ardent and powerful nature. Years afterward the great peace prize which her former employer founded came to her as a fitting reward for her own achievements, for her ability to visualize the carnage and waste of war so movingly that the bulk of her readers, probably, still think that it was of her own sorrow and widowhood that she wrote so wonderfully. The prize was the more welcome since it found her in great need. Indeed, she was compelled to the last to labor for her means of sustenance. She gave generously to the great cause, and she suffered much for it. The hatred of the militarists for her knew few bounds, particularly in her own country. When last in the United States, at the beginning of the Balkan troubles, her mail was full of exulting and abusive letters and post-cards from officers and men of the Austrian Army, exulting in what they considered the certain approach of war and reviling her as tho her aim in life was the lowering of humanity, and not its uplifting. Fortunately for her and her nation's happiness, Austria escaped the horrors of the conflict only to pay heavily economically for the waste of lives and property and the destruction of trade in the near-by states.

Of the many aspects of this rare life, not one seems to us more striking than that the person who so powerfully moved the reading world as to become herself one of the foremost of her time was of the sex which suffers most from war, tho it is usually denied any voice in the making of it or in the preservation of peace. Then, Bertha von Suttner was no genius; there was within her no innate, overwhelming desire to express herself and her views on what became to her the be-all and end-all of her life. It was rather her iron will and determination to stir the world which we must admire. Without means, or reputation as a writer, speaking without authority or personal experience, she yet found her way to people's hearts. It is all a wonderful example of what single-minded, unselfish devotion to a great cause can accomplish. If only a few thousand such as she would in similar way give themselves to the peace cause, we should surely measure a far more rapid progress. Naturally, the Baroness quickly lost interest in mere nationalism and came to realize internationalism as the true aim of an enlightened age. It was the sense of the relationship of nations which made her say in what was probably her last personal letter to friends in this country:

"What a comfort it is to my soul to see how widely and how bravely Americans are protesting against war, even if



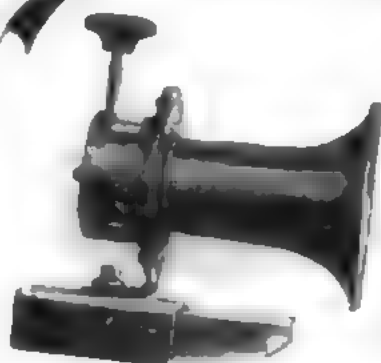
JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE now established in every important city of North America has resulted from the consistent growth of a trustworthy firm in business more than half a century. And this Service you get as part of every Johns-Manville Automobile Accessory you buy.

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COMPANY, LTD.

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\$10.

First cost
the only cost

Built to Outlast the Car

Don't judge a horn only by its outward appearance and the noise it makes. Remember that it is the strength of the operating mechanism that determines its reliability and length of service. There is nothing flimsy about the

LONG HORN

Examine its working parts. Note the MACHINE-CUT GEARS - the BALL BEARING ROTOR - the HARDENED ROLLERS - the ENDURING STRENGTH of each.

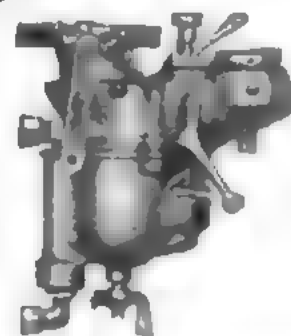
It is this that gives the compelling character to its warning note and, what is equally important, makes it stand up to its work day after day, year after year, with absolutely no attention save occasional oiling.

Write for booklet.

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J-M Service Branches accept complete responsibility for the satisfactory operation of every

CARTER CARBURETOR (Multiple-Jet)

In this carburetor the fuel supply is automatically proportioned to the engine's actual needs, insuring **ECONOMY OF FUEL CONSUMPTION.**

An uninterrupted, instantaneous, increased or decreased flow of fuel is maintained, insuring **FLEXIBILITY.**

The gasoline is delivered through a number of extremely small jets with such force that vaporization is complete, insuring **GREATLY INCREASED POWER.**

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H.W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO



Guess I'll Hurry
the Clock Along

it is already begun. I do hope that the mediation of the South American republics will ward off the danger of a regular war between the States and Mexico. For the pacifists of Europe it would be a dreadful blow if the leaders of the New World should fall into the crimes and errors of the Old."

DERBY DAY

THE Derby, says a London writer in the *New York Globe*, is far more than a mere horse-race. It resembles Christmas pantomime, Yorkshire pudding, London fog, and the Magna Carta in being one of the bulwarks of the British nation. On Derby day the British Empire seems to surge back from those far-famed lands where the sun never sets and overflows upon Epsom Downs. It is true that the King is there, and that society in its newest bib-and-tuckerie is parading before the obliging photographer in the grandstand; it is true that there are horses that run and men who ride them, and doubtless to some these things seem of overwhelming importance; but they are really only the unimportant part that gets itself into the newspapers. The real Derby day is known to those thousands outside the grandstand—excursionists, bookies, tipsters, gipsies, hawkers, 'Arries and 'Arriets from London, tramps, beggars—flooding the Downs with a constantly ebbing and flowing tide of humanity in jocular mood. The writer remarks, commenting upon his own observations there:

No scene could be more typically British—or more absolutely un-American—than the one presented on Epsom Downs. The night before a swarm of gipsies and hedge-parsons and heaven knows what of English vagabondage had settled upon the Downs. I counted more than 100 gipsy vans, and then gave up from sheer weariness. I had not covered a tenth of the territory. An itinerant parson handed out tracts and took up collections. A score of tipsters, coatless, perspiring, worked valiantly in rings of simple-minded, interested people. Each had thrown his coat upon the ground, and as the half-crowns and shillings came in, each threw the money upon the coat. The most money went to the man who showed the most money. Success begets confidence. A penny tipster was kept so busy marking his cards that his agent fairly beat the people back.

Give your money to Penny Jack.
If you don't win, he'll give it back.

he chanted. Jockey Lashwood, once successful on the English turf, now wearing a bright blue jockey's costume and supporting himself by a crutch because of a missing leg, acted as interpreter for a master of patter who handed out Lashwood's tips at a shilling each.

Scores of bent and maimed and blind men and women felt their way through the crowds begging for pennies. Venders of "lovely cels—here's your sweet-jellied cels—all in jelly, oh!" prest their shivery delicacy upon persons who wouldn't eat an

Cutting Business Costs

...

IN the competitive battle of producing and distributing goods, efficiency is becoming more and more a necessity. In the practical application of efficiency methods, in the reduction of operating costs, few departments yield more readily to betterment than transportation. In the delivery of products to railway, steamship, or consumer many wastes have been stopped.

Motor truck traffic engineers have accomplished wonderful results in economies and increased capacities. In almost every branch of road or street work they are demonstrating high efficiency.

In other departments of service the commercial vehicle is accomplishing remarkable work. A Western railway in process of construction through a wild and mountainous region is being graded entirely with motor trucks. These vehicles are found to be much less expensive than temporary construction tracks. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, are now engaged in determining the astronomic latitude of triangulation stations between Barstow, Texas, and the Pacific Coast. Although many of these stations are on mountains 10,000 feet high, the party with its equipment is being transported by a 1½ ton motor truck at half what horse-drawn wagons would cost. In similar work with a motor truck in 1912 it was found that the party could cover 75 to 100 miles per day over indifferent roads including frequent stops.

If you are operating horse-drawn vehicles for your factory or store, it will pay you to investigate the motor truck. It is probable that the self-propelled vehicle will enable you to cut materially the costs of your transportation. Whether or not you think it will, the subject is worth investigating carefully.

To aid our subscribers in making such an investigation, we maintain a Motor Truck Department. Manufacturers and merchants in all important lines of business have consulted us about motor trucks during the past few years. It is the object of our Motor Truck Department to put our subscribers in touch with the best traffic experts, especially with those experts most suited to serve their special needs. Write us, stating your requirements in detail, and we shall be glad to advise you. This service is open to Literary Digest readers and is conducted without charge.

MOTOR TRUCK DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

eel even to oblige a friend. Extraordinarily dirty little gipsy children, wearing the cut-down or tied-up dresses of elders, danced for pennies through the throng. One imp of eight or nine years held a mouth-harp and a tambourine with one hand, while he tapped out a dance tune with a single drumstick held in the other. Gipsy women pestered lovers of quiet. A pair of young Cockneys, enjoyably pickled, put their noses together in Weber and Fields' fashion and sang:

H'all abo'; h'all abo'; h'all abo' for h'Alabam.

to the great delight of Americans, who threw them pennies.

Men and women alike stood before the scores of open-air bars, drinking their ale and whisky—and were alike quiet and well behaved. In all the Derby crowd I did not see one indisputably drunken man or woman. Concertina-playing seems to be the one really objectionable habit of the British workingman. Here and there one would discover a dense clump of patient, quiet people, peering interestedly over each other's shoulders. In the center of the ring, his nose about level with the knees of his auditors, sat a dusty minstrel squeezing away at his whining instrument. Concertina-playing may be a bad habit, but it is not a vice. Not one of the concertina specialists was begging for pennies. Burned-cork minstrels, sweating profusely through the black, entranced dolo. Clowns in dusty pierrot costumes worked through the crowds.

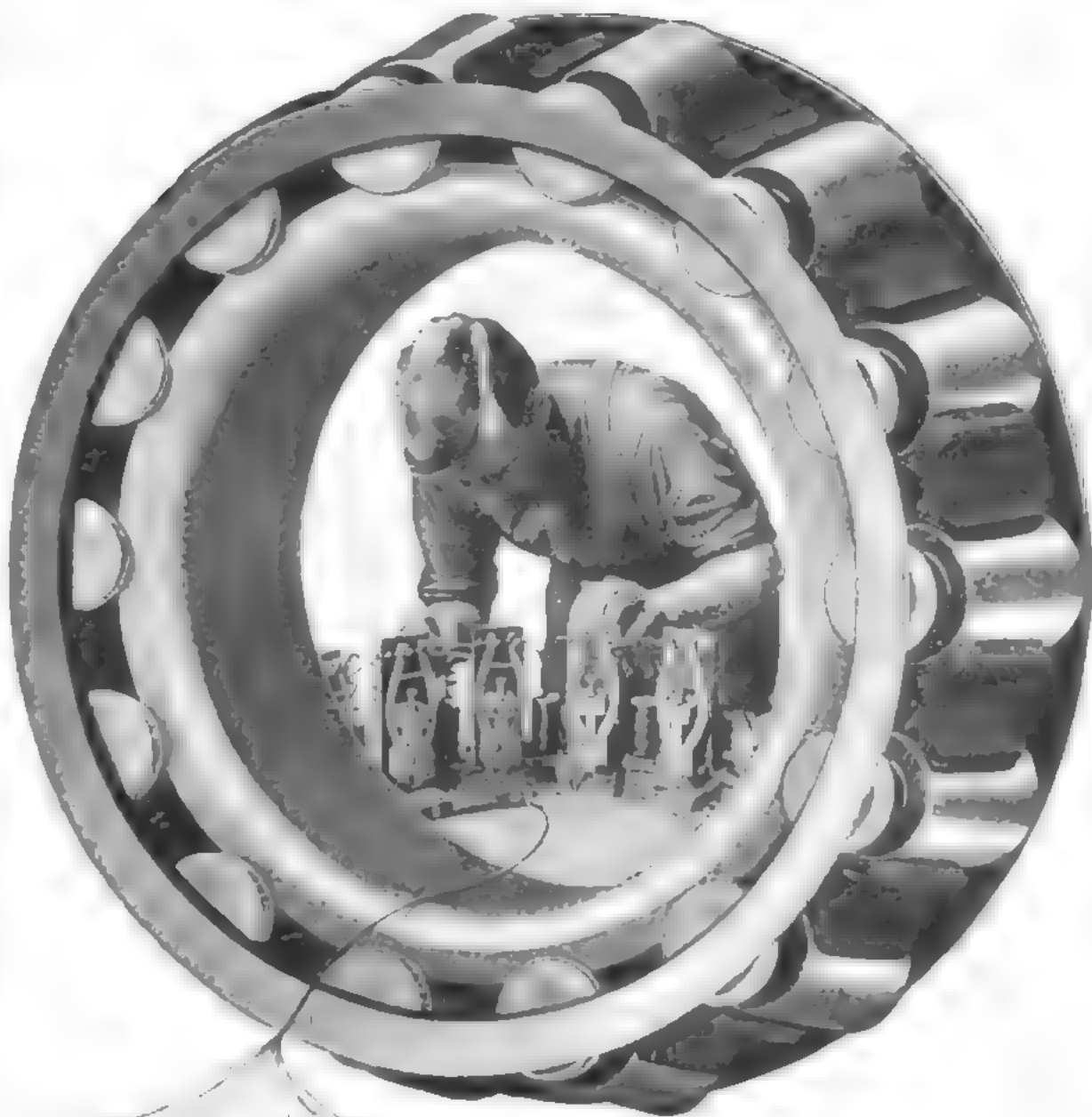
Everywhere fakers begged one to "ave a shy at the cokernuts." A parrotlike cry of "Oly chilly" rose at intervals in the crowd, but I could not trace it to its origin for some time. Then I found a small man with a great basin in his hands in which dill pickles swam in a dark mixture. Fried fish at a penny, well larded and dusted, offered sustenance to the inner men.

The Derby race-course, it appears, has rightly been called the worst in Europe. Not one person in fifty can see the start, not one in twenty has more than a glimpse of the back stretch, and the finish is visible to only 10 per cent. of the onlookers. But one is not allowed to forget that there is a race in progress, thanks to the energy and ingenuity of the many bookies. This creature of vicarious existence plies his trade earnestly and in great numbers on every side. Of him we learn:

In the pound-admission enclosure the big bookies accepted only sizable bets. In the open field, outside of the fences, one could get as little as a penny. Four shillings seemed to be the top bet. A shilling was accepted in every book.

Each book-maker had his womanfolk along. Sometimes they sat on top of the van in which these gipsylike minor gamblers move along the country lanes from meeting to meeting. Sometimes prosperity had visited the proprietor.

In that case he had an automobile, in which the ladies sat in Turkishlike seclusion, handing out sandwiches and glasses of ginger beer from time to time to the owner, who barked his prices diligently at the throng. Sometimes there had been a run of bad luck, and then the women, clad



Split a Human Hair into 12 Parts

THEN you will have some idea of the accuracy of the rollers in this big Timken Bearing—for no one roller in any Timken Bearing differs in size from the other rollers in that bearing by so much as one-quarter of the one-thousandth part of an inch.

There is no undersize roller to shirk its full share of load and end-thrust. Nor any oversize roller to bear more than its share of load and wear.

Because the Timken machine shown in the picture automatically sorts the rollers into lots that differ only by that 12th of a human hair.

Around the disc of the machine are little trap doors, one for each exact size, operated electrically. Each roller opens its own door and drops into a canister which is then sealed, and is opened

only on the bench where the parts for bearings of that exact size are put together.

After intense care in manufacture and scores of testings, gaugings and inspections, all Timken rollers come before the court of last appeal, the man who drives the motor car.

Even without such care in the making of every part the Timken Bearing would still last longer than others—give better service—save more money—because of the unique principles of its design.

These gaugings, inspections, testings, add still longer life, still greater satisfaction and more saving of power for the car owner.

Get more inside information about the motor car by writing for the Timken Primers No. C-3 on Bearings, No. C-4 on Axles. Mailed free, postpaid, from either Timken Company.

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Mother Wasn't Worried

"Not at all anxious. Just pinned my faith to that little wire rope and it got us home just lovely."

Nothing like Basline Autowline to get you home when your motor won't. Nothing like it to pull a ditched car into the road or a stalled car to the top of a hill.

Basline Autowline

"The Little Steel Rope With the Big Pull"

makes motoring more certain. About as soft of pencil size, flexible Yellow Strand wire rope—a flat coil that goes under a wheel. Ask your supply dealer about it now—before you need it. Sold everywhere. Price, east of Rocky Mountains, \$3.00. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks.

FREE—Fine Illustrated Autowline circular. Write for it.
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822 N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo. New York Office, 1611 Warren St.
Manufacturers of famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope



Kuyler's

New Dollar Box of Assorted Chocolates



The greatest triumph in forty years of candy-making. These chocolates reach new heights of taste perfection.

On your way to the mountains or the seashore, buy two boxes.

One for yourself, to make the journey shorter.

The other for a gift, to make someone happier.

New Dollar Box of Assorted Chocolates and many other good things from Kuyler's are sold by sales agents (leading druggists everywhere) in United States and Canada. If there should be no sales agent near you, please write us.

Write for Kuyler's New Cakes and Chocolate Cook Book

Kuyler's

64 Irving Place New York
Frank DaK. Kuyler, President

TRY THIS ON YOUR PIANO

To make your Piano, Furniture or Automobile look new and beautiful; to remove the dark spots, bluish streaks, unrightly stains—and produce a lustrous surface that will not smear, streak, nor collect dust, a few drops of **LAWSON PIANO LUSTRE** on a clean, soft rag does the trick—with just a little rubbing. The secret of an old piano maker, who gave it to us after years of faithful service. It is a clean cleaner that cleans clean. Good for any varnished surface. Contains no harmful or poisonous ingredients. Tested for years. Mailed by us, the manufacturers, on receipt of 25 cts. for full size bottle. Liberal sample bottle, 10 cts. (coin or stamps). Fine opportunity for agents. Write for particulars.

LAWSON PIANO CO.
PIANO MANUFACTURERS
2844 Third Avenue
New York

in the soiled remains of what had been silken finery, sat patiently on the soap-boxes they had carried on their backs the night before the Derby day.

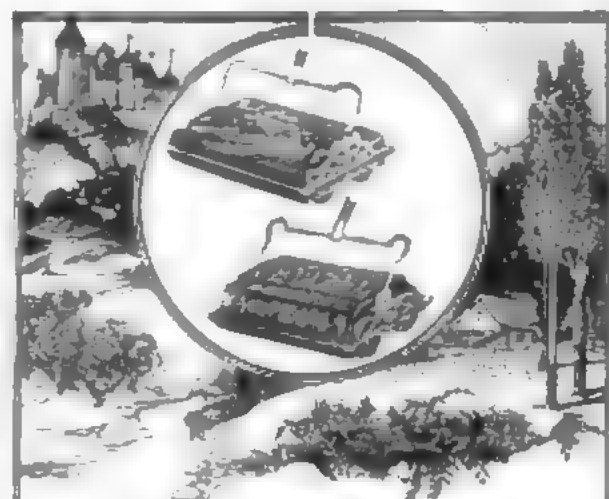
The book-makers themselves were of a different sort than we are accustomed to in the States. Each had his little stand and a flaring placard in colors.

"Politeness and sure pay" was the sign over the book of "The Lady Penciler." Harry Clifford's placards laid stress upon that "sure-pay" feature. So did that of Baron and Ned Heywood, and the "Three Champions," whose names I have unfortunately forgotten. It was quite obvious that "sure pay" has not been an invariable feature of play upon the Derby. Later in the afternoon proof of this surmise was afforded:

From the top of our motor-bus we could see across an intervening valley to a hill, perhaps a quarter of a mile away. Every foot of ground had a man or woman standing on it. By and by we could see a current of movement begin in the crowd, as one sometimes sees a little bunch of steers work crosswise through the herd. Through the glasses we could see policemen trying to defend one man from others who were striking at him. Later we found he was a defaulting book-maker. When he could not pay, his creditors had sacked and finally set fire to his automobile. Those who were too late for this amusement hammered the "welsher."

THE LOSS OF THE "KARLUK"

THE reader who has entertained the thought that, with the discovery of the poles, all the romance of arctic and antarctic exploration is dead, may reassure himself with the news that has lately come from out the North of the fate of the *Karluk* and its crew. Mere discovery of the ends of the earth has not ended polar exploration. Too little is known regarding these regions to permit scientists and explorers to be content as yet. The Stefansson expedition sent out by the Canadian Government, of which the *Karluk* under Captain "Bob" Bartlett, was a part, was an expedition of exploration rather than discovery. Last September the party separated, Stefansson leaving the *Karluk* to hunt caribou ashore near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The *Karluk*, in the grip of the ice off Point Barrow, near the mouth of the Colville River, remained but twenty-four hours after the departure of the land party. Then a strong east wind caught the floe of which she was a part and swept it off to the westward. According to Captain Bartlett's own account, published in the *New York Times*, the ship was in sight of land from September 23 to October 3. After that its position could only be judged by soundings, by what observations could be managed, and the fact that the general course of the ice-pack was northwest. In almost hourly expectation of a serious break-up of the ice, the party lived partly on the ice and partly on



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IN COTTAGE or palace, no matter what other methods are employed for sweeping carpets or rugs, there still remains the every day necessity for a good, hand propelled carpet sweeper that promptly and efficiently gathers up all dirt and litter without noise, dust or effort.

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"Cyco" BALL BEARING

Carpet Sweeper

is clearly the accepted sweeping appliance practicable for daily use and furnishes the full measure of solid comfort and convenience. An extra sweeper for upstairs doubles its helpfulness. There is a pattern for every home. Prices range from \$2.75 to \$5.75, depending upon style and locality. Sold by the best stores everywhere.

Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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CALOX
OXYGEN
TOOTH POWDER

Take the best tooth-powder ever made—Make it a little better—Then add Oxygen—That's CALOX, the Oxygen Tooth Powder.

Sample and Booklet free on request.
All Druggists, 25 cents.
Ask for the Calox Tooth Brush, 35c.
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By order of United States Government (Navy Department).

Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U. S. S. Maine

By Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York
Send for illustrated book on Tablets. Free.

My Beauty Exercises



will make you look Younger and More Beautiful than all the external treatments you might use for a lifetime. My System removes wrinkles and lines, draws up sagging muscles, eradicates signs of age, and makes the complexion fresh as in girlhood—without massage, vibration, plasters, or any drugs or appliances.

whatever—Just Nature's Way. I teach you a method for life.

My System not only reduces double chin, but it LEAVES THE MUSCLES AND FLESH FIRM AFTER THE SUPERFLUOUS FLESH HAS BEEN WORKED AWAY. The too thin neck can also be beautifully rounded and hollows filled out.

No matter how tired, five minutes of my Facial Exercise will freshen your complexion and give it a most exquisite coloring.

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Dept. 137, 209 State Street

Chicago

The First Woman to Teach Scientific Facial Exercise

the ship, to be ready instantly for whatever might come. In this fashion November and December were passed. Christmas and New Year's day came, and were celebrated heartily with games and "banquets" on the ice. Shortly after this the ship became stationary, and, with the greatly increased pressure upon the craft from the crowding ice, the end was not long in coming. Captain Bartlett describes it as follows:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of January 10 we were awakened from sleep by a sharp report like that of a gun. The ship was trembling and quivering. Going on deck, we found that the ice had opened from the stem of the vessel, running in a westerly direction about 100 yards, where the crack had closed. Soon the ice-sheet started to the side and began moving in an easterly direction, slowly leaving the ship stationary with ice on her port side.

There was no pressure until 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The wind, which in the early part of the day had been light to the north, increased as the day wore on to a strong gale, with blinding snow. At this time a corner of the ice-sheet struck the ship abreast of the engine-room, breaking several of her timber planks. The pressure was not great, but water began to pour into the engine-room at once.

Realizing that the *Karluk* was doomed, we immediately began placing on the ice pemican which had been taken from cases sewn in canvas; also milk, clothing, ammunition, arms, oil, etc. The night was intensely dark. No moon, no stars were visible. The air was filled with driving snow, flying before the wind at fully forty miles an hour. Fortunately, altho the off-side ice continued moving slowly eastward, the pressure had largely lessened by the meeting of the two points astern. If we had received the full pressure of the ice, it would have cut off the bottom of the ship clean and complete.

The men aboard worked heroically, doing as much in one hour as ordinarily in six. Ten thousand pounds of pemican and other provisions were placed on the ice. The ice around the ship was badly broken, but notwithstanding the dangerous condition in the darkness, the men began hauling supplies on sledges to the solid ice-pan a hundred yards away, where loomed the house and the other articles we had previously placed there. Into the house we sent an Eskimo woman with her baby, telling her to make a fire in the stove, in preparation for our arrival and settling there.

We could have saved practically everything from the ship. Realizing, however, the necessities of arctic rations, and that pemican, biscuit, tea, and milk were sufficient, we left the delicacies aboard the ship. Of our personal belongings, very few were saved.

At 10:45 o'clock that night eleven feet of water had got into the engine-room. The ice was holding the ship up for a time, and little water came in. By midnight all the supplies had been placed on solid ice. The coffee-kettle was boiling constantly in the galley.

At this time I sent the men to the shelter house. I remained on the ship until it

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Paul Rieger, 151 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Paris San Francisco

sank at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of
January 11.

The *Karluk* sank in thirty-eight fathoms
of water. The ice surrounding the ship
had kept her afloat heretofore, but when she
was full of water the bow sank first. As
the water began pouring down the main
hatch I jumped from the rail to the ice and
saw the *Karluk* go down.

The weather had now moderated con-
siderably, and much light began to show
to the westward. I stood on the ice,
surrounded by the officers and crew
of the expedition, who lifted their hats,
saying, one and all:

"Adios, *Karluk*!"

We watched the final plunge, with the
blue ensign at her main topmast cutting
the water as she disappeared beneath.

At this spot, which they named Camp
Shipwreck, the party remained for a month.
Then, scouting parties returning with news
of land not far away—Herald and Wrangel
Islands—the party set out. The Captain
sketches very briefly the succeeding ad-
ventures of the party and of himself
alone. For a personal account of what
must have been tremendous hardship and
braving of danger and death, its brevity
is remarkable:

In the latter part of the month all left
camp for land, picking up supplies along the
trail and reaching Wrangel Island on
February 13, landing on an ice spit there.

Here we found plenty of driftwood, and
the Eskimo woman prepared fire for us.
She carried along her baby and the ship's
cat, which had also been saved when we
landed.

On February 17, Monroe and two men
left for Camp Shipwreck, in order to fetch
additional supplies. We now had with us
eighty-six days' provisions for each man of
the party. The eight of our men who had
previously left Camp Shipwreck had not
yet arrived at Wrangel Island at that
time, but we were expecting them daily.

Realizing the necessity of immediate re-
lief for the men on Wrangel Island, I left on
February 18 for the Siberian shore, 100
miles away, accompanied by Eskimos and
Perry, with a sledge and seven dogs. Four
bears had been shot on the trail on our way
to Wrangel, and plenty of bear signs near
the island showed that there was a possi-
bility of an abundance of game.

We reached the mainland, fifty miles
west of Cape North. Gale after gale,
sweeping down upon us and moving the
ice, had delayed us in crossing Long Sound,
and when we reached the mainland only
four of our dogs had survived the trip. We
met with very kind treatment at the hands
of the natives along the coast to East Cape,
where we encountered Baron Kleist. He
greeted us warmly and with great kindness
offered us the hospitality of his house at
Emma Harbor, the chances being greater
that we would meet a whaler there than
elsewhere.

I arrived at Emma Harbor in the middle
of May, when Captain Peterson, of the
whaler *Herman*, hearing of my plight from
the natives, voluntarily gave up his whal-
ing and trading trip and called for me at
Emma Harbor. From there we started
immediately for the American coast. There
was too much ice to permit of our landing
at Nome, so we came on to St. Michael.

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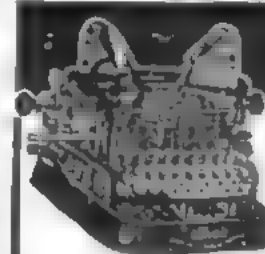
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Captain Peterson is certainly to be commended for his kindness and for his prompt action, as well as for the steps he has taken to ease the minds of our friends in America and get through information to the Canadian Government, so that relief may be sent to the crew now marooned on Wrangel Island.

HARVESTING 8,000,000 KANSAS ACRES

WHILE the bumper and superbumper wheat crop in the West is doing its best to dispel the nation's depression in business lines, it is at the same time striving to cure all individual "out-of-works" with insistent and desperate demands for more laborers for the coming harvest. A report from Kansas, given to the New York *Evening Post*, says that the need in that one State includes 42,000 extra men, 6,300 extra teams, and 2,300 cooks. In explanation the account continues:

The average county in the wheat section has a small population. The farms are large, the towns small. Take Pawnee County, for instance, out in southwest Kansas. It has a population of 8,500, or 1,700 families. There are 275,000 acres of wheat to cut and thresh. If every available man in the county could be put at the job, the work would not be done during the short period during which wheat must be handled. Once ripe, the heads shell freely, and the grain must be garnered. As the present crop approached its splendid promise, with what amounts to two crops in one, the farmers began to call for help. This has been developed into a system. With a State Labor Bureau in correspondence with county officers, city clerks, farmers, and township officers, the needs are tabulated. Even the fraternal orders have taken a hand, and have sent back to Indiana, Ohio, and other States to fraternities to send men West. Hundreds of college boys have been enlisted and come to the harvest fields for the experience and to earn vacation money.

The railroads are cooperating, either willingly in acting as agents for the farmers, or willy-nilly as the furnishers of under-car berths and side-door Pullmans to those who do not stop for the formality of ticket-purchasing. In the latter case the railroad, recognizing the extremity, issues orders for lenient treatment of the "deadheads," and when, as not seldom happens, these number sixty or seventy to a single train, the train crew is strongly minded to obey the order. As to the work waiting for these men, we read:

There is no eight-hour limit—unless it be the "eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner," that is a current phrase. The 40,000 men in Kansas then will draw over \$100,000 a day for labor alone, to say nothing of the expense in feeding them. Most of this money will be taken out of the State, for, except what is spent in traveling, the harvesters have no

(Continued on page 41)

*"Fresh wind, free wind blowing from
the sea,
Pour forth thy vials like streams
from airy fountains,
Draughts of life to me."*

—Dinah Maria Mulock

DUTY oft' chains us to sultry plain when our desires cry for cooling winds of the sea.

Be cheered, tho' becalmed—for whate'er the clime a G-E FAN will pour forth airy fountains for you.

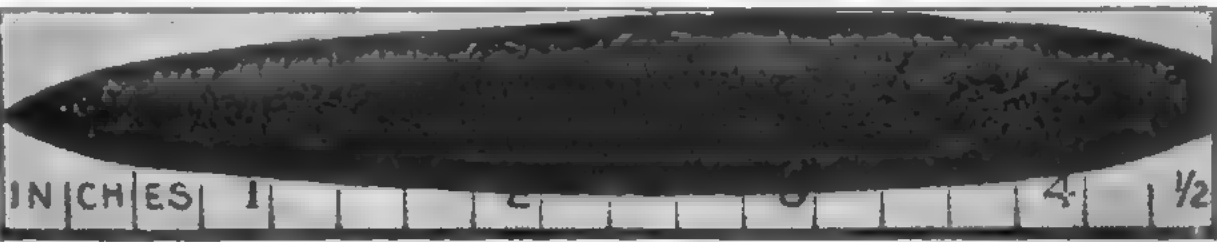
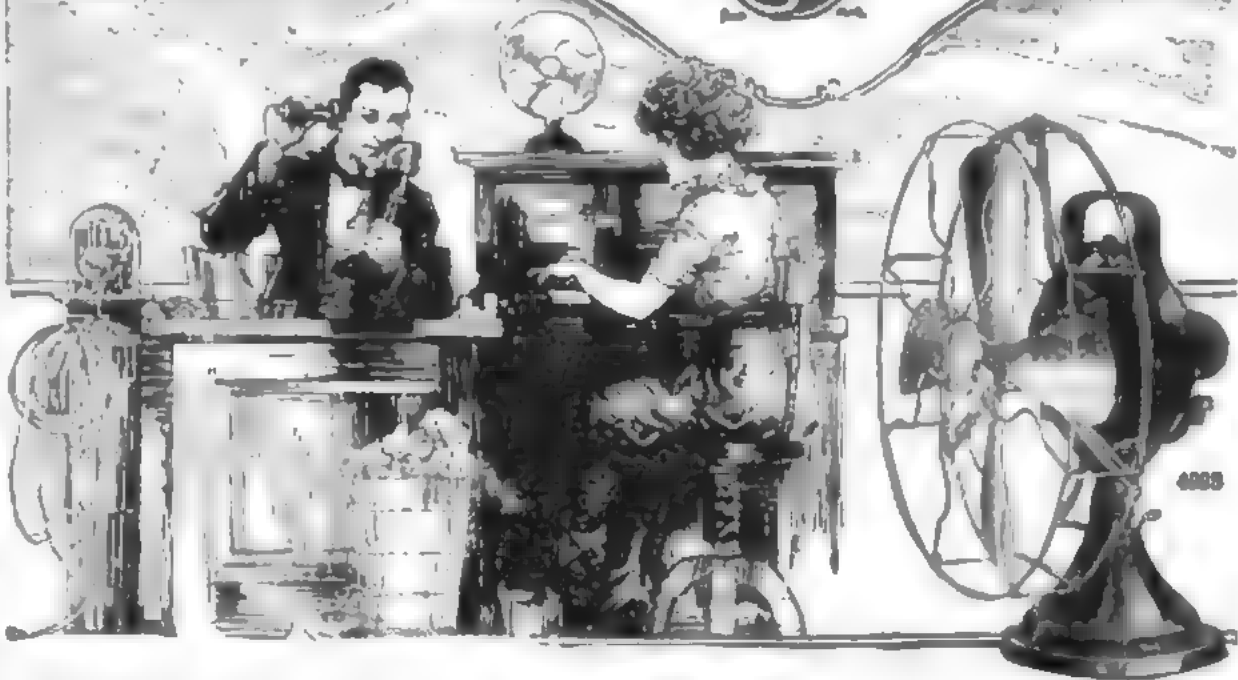
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

RAILROAD MEN LAID OFF

VARIOUS statements from time to time have been made as to the number of railroad employees out of work in June, 1914. One of the highest estimates was to the effect that 500,000 railroad men west of the Mississippi River were unemployed. Believing that statement to be a "gross exaggeration," *The Wall Street Journal* made a canvass among the presidents of some forty important railroad systems in all parts of the country, the result being that, instead of finding 500,000 men out of work beyond the Mississippi, not more than half that number were found out of work in the entire country. That estimate included, not only trainmen, station help, engineering assistants, and clerks, but construction forces. *The Journal's* returns were obtained from thirty-four important roads, operating well over half the steam mileage of the country. Following is the table of prints of figures for this year compared with those for 1913:

	1913	1914	Changes
Number of roads	34	34	
Mileage operated	136,951	135,930 Inc.	1,021
Number of employees	1,021,336	1,142,803 Dec.	119,557
No. emp. per mile	7.47	8.41 Dec.	0.93

It will be seen from these figures that the thirty-four roads from which the figures were obtained report 119,557 fewer men employed, or a decrease of about ten per cent, since last year. With these figures applied to the entire country, which has a mileage of approximately double the mileage of the thirty-four roads, the total of unemployed railway men for 1914 would be 232,500, which again is approximately a decline of ten per cent. It is to be noted that among the thirty-four roads making returns, three important systems—the Great Northern, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific—are not included. The Great Northern is now employing a few more men than it did last year, while the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are known to have not greatly reduced their forces. Of the Pennsylvania it is to be remarked that in its reported reduction of 38,000 men, some considerable part of the 38,000 represent working time that had been taken from men who were actually at work, but on shorter hours.

THE NEXT STEPS IN THE BANKING SYSTEM

President Wilson having sent to the Senate on Monday, June 15, his nominations of the five appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, "the constructive machinery of the new banking system can now begin to move," says the *New York Evening Post*. These nominations, of course, have first to be confirmed by the Senate, but, with this done, the next successive steps will be:

"Designation of a governor from the five appointees; organization of the Board; its selection of one-third of the directors for each of the twelve regional banks; the choice, by the member banks of each district, of the six other members on the Board of its reserve bank; organization of the reserve bank boards; their arrangement for headquarters and for office staffs; the calling for the subscription, by member banks in the district, to the stock of its reserve bank. This will pave the way to the reduction in reserve requirements at every individual member bank; the fixing of each regional bank's official discount rate, the beginning of rediscount of commercial paper,

and the issue, on application by the banks, of the new Federal Reserve notes.

"Whether all this can be accomplished in time for the early autumn 'harvest movement' of currency and credits is an uncertain question. Complicated experiments of the sort are apt to be slow in getting started. In this case, ten or twelve weeks constitute a period full short for the numerous successive processes just recited, each of which must await the completion of others.

"Two practically interesting questions are: Will the facilities of the new system be imperatively needed in this coming harvest season, and are they needed to control the present gold export movement? To the first question, in view of the dull trade, inactive stock exchanges, and large bank surpluses, the answer is, No. To the second, the answer is that, if the system were now in operation, in the face of the large gold exports, the New York regional bank would probably already have put its official rediscount rate above the open market, with a view to the gradual control of the foreign exchanges."

CHANGES UNDER THE NEW TARIFF

Figures prepared by the Department of Commerce in Washington for the present fiscal year to April 30—that is, for ten months of this fiscal year ending June 30—show what has been the actual working of the new tariff law when in practical operation. The figures are summarized in a letter to *The Journal of Commerce*, whose correspondent points out that they "were not altogether satisfactory," because the new tariff did not become operative until October 4, so that three of these months—July, August, and September—are months during which the country was living under the old tariff. The adoption of the new tariff had become evident, however, by July 1, and hence "the movement of goods during the three months in question was directly influenced by the new rates, while the months immediately after the adoption of the tariff were a period during which goods which had been stored came in more freely, owing to their prompt release." He believes that "on the whole the comparison is reasonably fair" and that it "throws considerable light on the situation under the new tariff." He calls special attention to the figures affecting foodstuffs. Here the changes that have taken place are notable. Following is a table:

	(000 Omitted)	
	1913	1914
Corn	2,285	2,457
Wheat	1,068	1,043
Rice, cleaned	535	1,043
Total breadstuffs	13,020	30,683
Fresh meats		10,550
Bacon and hams		1,150
Cheese and substitutes	7,683	9,302
Total meat and dairy products	12,037	28,185
Olive-oil (edible)	5,815	6,444
Cocoa	14,672	18,064

The correspondent remarks that the articles in this table have been selected at random without reference to the duties paid under the old and the new tariff, his object being to show that "some staple food products, previously not imported at all or imported in relatively small quantities, have increased under the present tariff arrangement." He believes these items are "reasonably representative of the whole." The important thing about them is that they "show the food supply, made available under the tariff, has very greatly en-

larged, and that, for whatever reason, the dependence of the United States exclusively on its own domestic agricultural resources has been considerably relieved, resort being now had to many other fields of production that were previously not employed as a source of support." Turning to manufactured goods, the correspondent finds that the movement has been quite different; in fact, that it is "full of very curious interest," and that in "many lines importations have increased only very moderately, or not at all, under the changed conditions of to-day." Following is a table showing importations under the old and new rates for ten months of this year and last:

(000 Omitted)		
	1913	1914
Iron ore.....	\$5,706	\$2,518
Pig iron.....	5,164	1,361
Structural iron.....	190	312
Machinery.....	6,533	4,475
Tinplate.....	238	1,287
Total iron and steel and manufactures.....	27,162	26,119
Total lead.....	3,011	1,653
Total leather and manufactures.....	16,215	21,592
Total paper.....	5,715	5,722
Printing paper.....	4,619	8,978
Total wool.....	32,555	40,702
Carpet (woolen).....	4,012	3,721
Ureos goods.....	2,884	2,376
Total manufactures of wool.....	14,026	25,802
Total manufactures of cotton.....	56,263	61,773

One of the curious things pointed out is that "in some lines of manufacture, where materials were severely cut in the tariff, there has been very little increase in importations." This is notably true in iron and steel products. In woolen cloths, "the movement was irregular, some lines increasing materially, while others failed to do so." In the aggregate, the increase in manufactured woolen goods amounted to nearly twelve million dollars, but, on the other hand, "the growth in unmanufactured wools appears to have been considerably less than expected." The same is true of some other commodities on which the tariff was cut; they failed to show any increase.

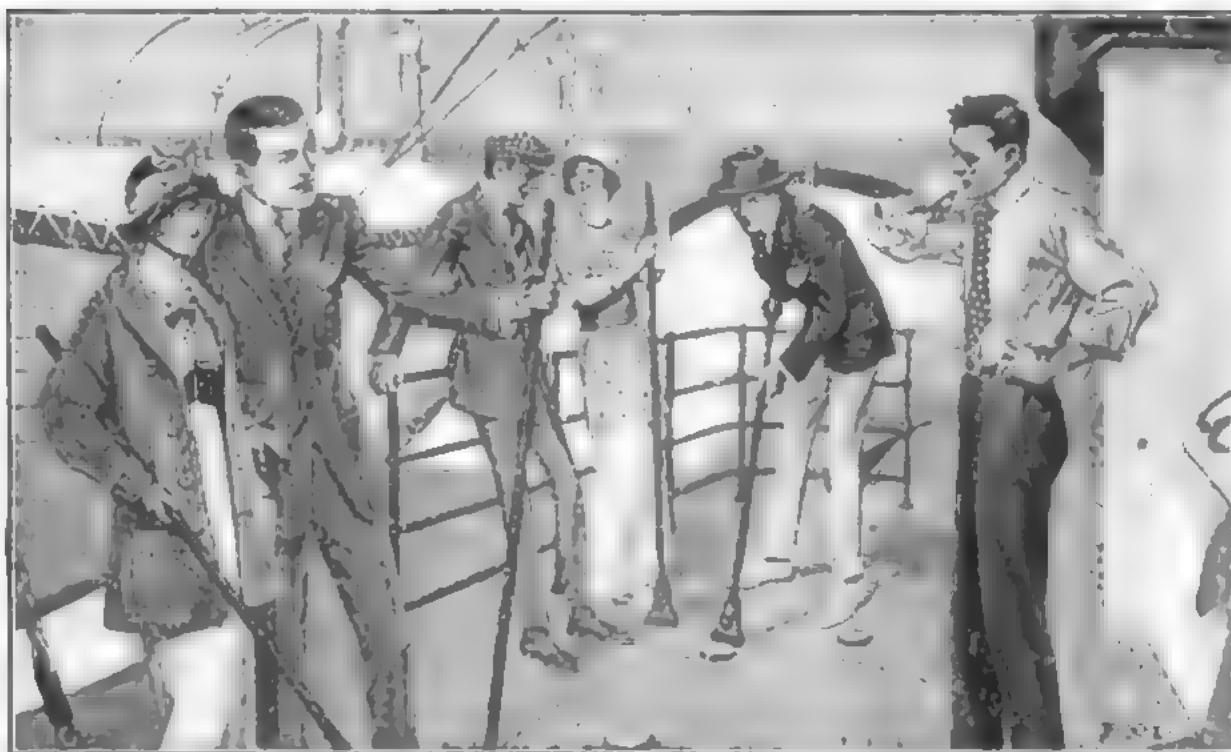
A Boston correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce*, writing on June 22, presented some interesting data as to present conditions in the wool and woolen business of New England. While not by any means "a runaway market," conditions for wool "have been maintained on a very firm basis," and with manufacturers, "machinery as a whole is fairly well employed." Figures summarizing returns from mills representing "a very large proportion of the machinery of the entire country" show that nearly 82 per cent. of the worsted spinning spindles "are active now as compared with 75 per cent. three months ago, and 74 per cent. six months ago." Woolen-mill returns, however, "show a greater proportion of idle machinery than the worsted end of the business."

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH WIDER THAN SUPPOSED

The writer for *The Wall Street Journal* who signs the name "Holland" understands that collections of the income tax are showing a wider distribution of wealth in this country than has generally been supposed. Following are some of his comments:

"Many of the very wealthy men have no idea what their actual net income is. The president of one of the largest of the American industrial organizations said recently that he thought he knew reasonably well what his income was and had been for a long period of years. But when he set to work to establish the income upon which by law a Federal tax could be imposed he discovered that he practically had

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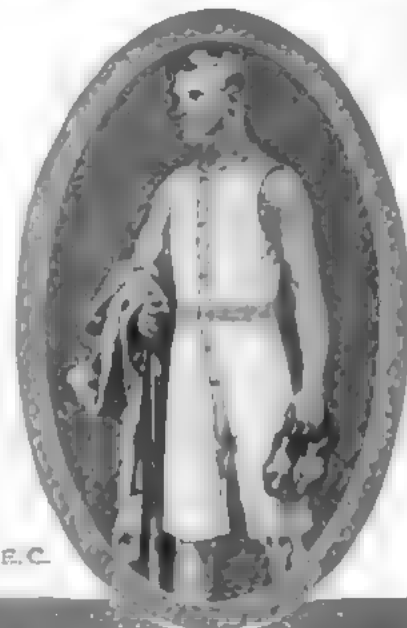
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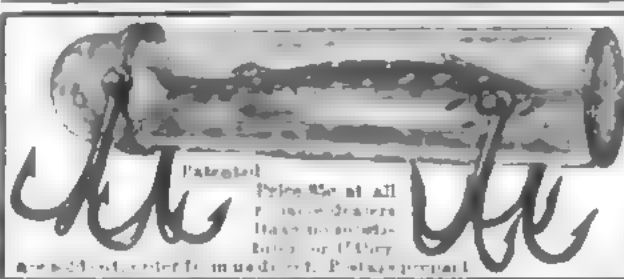


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Panama-Pacific-International Exposition San Francisco, 1915
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GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

no income. The exemptions and the obligations of which the income tax takes notice and for which it gives allowance actually reduced his income so that he had only a small amount to pay.

Early in March there prevailed a strong suspicion that the presumably very large incomes of which citizens were in possession would be found to be far below the amount estimated by those who drafted the income-tax bill. Furthermore, the belief constantly gained ground that, relatively speaking, much the greater part of the tax received by the income-tax collector would be found to have come from that great body of American citizens who were, last year, in possession of moderately small incomes, but in excess of the amount exempted by law by anywhere from three to seven or eight thousand dollars. Incomes of this kind are readily and accurately ascertainable. Many of them are obtained by salaries. The possessors of them do not as a general thing incur obligations which could lawfully be deducted from incomes.

The main feature, however, to be discovered in the official statement will soon tell. The aggregate amount of taxes collected upon incomes will very likely lead to the disclosure that there is a wider distribution of wealth than has been commonly presumed to be the case and that swollen or undue incomes are confined to very few persons.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS SUSPENDED

During the fourteen months to June 20, ten railroads that rank as important suspended payment of dividends and three others reduced the amount of their payments. The last was the St. Louis Southwestern, which omitted its dividend on the preferred stock. Following is a table showing the omissions and reductions in dividends in these fourteen months:

Road	Former Rate	Present Rate	Former Payment	Present Payment
Missouri, Kansas & T. pf. 4%			\$5,200,000	
St. L. Southwestern pf. 4%			795,716	
Col. Southern 1st pf. 4%			310,000	
Col. Southern 2d pf. 4%			340,000	
Norfolk Southern 2%			320,000	
Panhandle pf. 5%	4%		1,373,906	\$1,000,125
Panhandle com. 5%	3%		1,558,657	1,115,191
Nickle Plate com. 4%			560,000	
New Haven 6%			10,801,020	
Boston & Maine pf. 6%			195,968	
Boston & Maine com. 4%			1,560,215	
St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf. 4%			100,738	
Big Four pf. 5%			500,000	
Nat'l Ryw Mex. 1st pf. 4%			2,306,160	
Chesapeake & Ohio 5%	4%		3,130,630	2,511,704
Illinois Central 7%	5%		7,650,720	5,464,800
Total			\$32,475,096	\$10,100,820

On June 24 the Panhandle omitted its quarterly dividend on the common stock and reduced the amount on the preferred to one-half of one per cent.

A Technical Term. "You do not speak to him?"

"No," replied the scholarly girl. "When I passed him I gave him the geological survey."

"The geological survey!"

"Yes. What is commonly known as the stony stare."—*Washington Star*.

Taken At His Word. A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sunday morning, said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn-mower about, and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.



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J. P. CAMPBELL, No. 150 Union Terminal Building
 Jacksonville, Florida

REFERENCES: Bradstreet, Dun's or any Bank in Jacksonville.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 37)

expense personally. Likewise, it is all currency, for the farmer finds his checks of little value to strangers. One tried it, and was met with the question: "How am I going to get the money? No one knows me in this State." So the banks must furnish currency, and they are making large drafts on their reserve agents to meet this need.

The class of men coming West for the harvest is far above that of the average tramp. It includes workmen from the lumber camps, factory men seeking a bit of outdoor work with good wages, college boys, and small farmers from adjoining States. The employment agencies handle the larger portion out of Kansas City, and they go in groups to the little Western towns. Farmers in automobiles, wagons, and buggies wait for them at the stations, and cook-shacks are ready in the fields to serve meals. While on the face of it, as seen in newspaper reports, the handling of the army of men appears a haphazard affair, really it is systematized through long years of wheat-raising, and the workers are distributed with promptness.

The men are for the most part unfamiliar with harvest work, but they are given the routine hand labor, while experienced men handle the binders and headers. In addition to the imported labor all available local help is busy, and the towns are for the time deserted of able-bodied laborers.

The gathering of 8,000,000 acres of wheat in Kansas, for instance, is not all done at one time. The work begins on the southern border, and three or four weeks elapse before the army of workers reaches the Nebraska line. The wheat ripens slowly, the lower latitudes first turning yellow. This means economy of time and effort, for the men who have begun this week will go with the ripening of the wheat northward until they reach the northern limit, thus getting a month or more of steady work. The peculiarity of this year's wheat is that the straw is heavy and binders will be used more freely than in most years.

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Try It.—A—"Time flies."
B—"I can't. They're too quick for me."—*Christian Register*.

Maniacal.—OWNER OF CAR—"Why did you leave your last place?"
CHAUFFEUR—"The guy I worked for went crazy. Started shingling his house when his car needed new tires."—*Puck*.

Happy Mortal.—FIRST TRAVELER—"Why is that pompous fellow strutting about so absurdly?"
SECOND TRAVELER—"He found some ham in his railway sandwich."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Not the Same.—MRS. EXE—"I'm going down-town this morning."
EXE—"Shopping, my dear?"
MRS. EXE—"No, I haven't time for that; just to buy some things that I need."—*Boston Transcript*.

Courtesy Returned.—Mr. Lloyd-George, after distributing prizes at a school, said he hoped the children would have a good record when he came again. Thereupon they rose and with one accord said, "Same to you, sir."—*Argonaut*.

Strain Alleviated.—"Are you going to Europe soon?" asked one New York girl.
"No," replied the other. "Now that pa is out of local politics and high finance, I don't think we'll have to go to Europe so often."—*Washington Star*.

Circumstances Alter Cases.—LAWYER—"Madam, I'm sorry to say that I don't see the ghost of a chance for you to break your uncle's will."

CLIENT—"Well, to be frank with you, I don't see the ghost of a chance to pay you for what you've already done if the will isn't broken."

LAWYER—"H'm! On second thought, madam, I think the will can be broken."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Patriotic Suggestion.—In the following advertisement clipped from a recent issue of the *London Times* is a chance to get an island cheap:

Seion of Noble House has ISLAND for SALE. Wild scenery and precipitous cliffs; single gun on adjacent mainland would dominate only possible place of disembarkation. Ideal for colonization by Suffragettes. The advertiser is Conservative he would gladly come to bargain terms with present government or high-minded philanthropist with country's weal at heart.—Box C-469, *The Times*.

Pass the Vinegar.—A gaily gowned and garrulous house-maid sat down by an acquaintance on a trolley and at once said: "Hello, Sadie! Where you livin' now?"
"Nowheres," was the reply.
"How's that?"
"I'm married."
"You ain't!"
"Sure thing. Look at that!"

She held up her ungloved left hand in triumph; for there on the third finger was a shining new wedding-ring.

Staring at it in wonder for a moment, the other girl asked, "Well, who got stung?"—*Associated Sunday Magazines*.

Probably Not.—"They say those Mexican peons are absolutely useless."

"Yes; I don't believe they're worth the paper they're printed on."—*Buffalo Express*.

Division of Labor.—CITY BOARDER—"I suppose you hatch all these chickens yourself?"

FARMER—"No; we've got hens here for that purpose."—*Judge*.

Close.—"An' you were at MacDougal's last night—what kind o' mahn is he?"

"Laebral wi' his whisky—but the quality o' it's that indeefrent I verra near left some!"—*Boston Transcript*.

Informing Him.—SHE—"If you insist upon knowing, there are two reasons why I can't marry you."

HE—"And they are?"

SHE—"Yourself and another man."—*Judge*.

The Idea.—THE CADDIE-MASTER (to a green-keeper, who has had a mishap with a load of mold)—"Ere, stow that lang-widge. Wot d'yer mean by it—heavin' yerself as if yer was a full-blown member of the club?"—*Sketch*.

Spare the Rod.—LITTLE CLARENCE—"Pa, that man going yonder can't hear it thunder."

MR. CALLIPERS—"Is he deaf?"

LITTLE CLARENCE—"No, sir; it isn't thundering."—*Christian Register*.

Horrible.—WILLIS—"I am organizing a regiment for service in this war that will make them all sit up and take notice."

GILLIS—"Good men, eh?"

WILLIS—"Regular blood-curdlers. It is composed entirely of men who have been stung on Mexican mining schemes."—*Puck*.

Catty.—GLADYS—Jack really has a soft spot in his heart for me.

MURIEL—"How do you know?"

GLADYS—"He says he is always thinking of me."

MURIEL—"Why, a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft spot must be in his head."—*Judge*.

Well Grazed.—Robbie's grandfather was a veteran of the Civil War, and in talking to his little grandson about the battles he said: "Nearly a generation and a half ago, Robbie, my head was grazed by a bullet in the battle of Chickamauga."

Robbie looked at the bald pate of his grandsire attentively and said: "Not much grazing there now, is there?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

It Worked.—A young lady took down the receiver and discovered that the telephone was in use. "I just put on a pan of beans for dinner," she heard one woman complacently informing another.

She hung up the receiver, and waited. Three times she waited, and then, exasperated, she broke into the conversation.

"Madam, I smell your beans burning," she announced crisply. A horrified scream greeted the remark, and the young lady was able to put in her call.—*Christian Endeavor World*.

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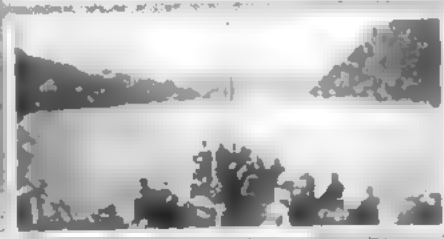
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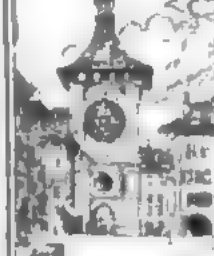
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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

June 19.—Following a visit at the White House of the Argentine Minister Nuon, President Wilson declares his refusal to modify his decision that a pronounced Constitutionalist must be named as Provisional President of Mexico.

June 22.—Formal negotiations at Niagara Falls are declared in recess, pending the hoped-for informal conference of the Carranza, Huerta, and American delegates.

June 23.—Carranza delegates, passing through New Orleans, are said to refuse to consider a meeting with Huerta representatives.

June 24.—A protocol of the agreements reached so far between the United States and Mexico is signed by the Niagara mediators. In one clause the United States agrees not to claim a war indemnity or other international satisfaction from Mexico. Mexico's internal troubles are left to be settled by mediators representing Huerta and the Constitutionals. A dispatch from Torreon reports the capture of Zacatecas by the rebels, with a loss of over 2,000.

Foreign

June 18.—Premier Asquith, alarmed by a threatened suffragette hunger strike on the steps of the House of Commons, agrees to receive a deputation.

June 19.—Twenty-five lawyers who protested against the Bells trial are sentenced to prison in Russia.

June 20.—As the result of a collision between the Austrian military dirigible *Koertling*, of the *Parseval* type, and a Farman biplane nine men are killed. The aircraft were engaged in a mimic battle, as part of the Austrian Army maneuvers.

June 21.—King George confers an earldom on Lord Kitchener.

Baroness von Suttner, famous peace advocate and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, dies in Vienna.

June 22.—Thousands die in China, in heavy floods in the West River region.

June 24.—Paris postmen, who have been on strike and who barricaded themselves in the General Post Office, surrender because of hunger and go back to their work.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 19.—The amount of money in the banks of the nation that lies available for farm-land loans is estimated at \$500,000,000.

June 20.—George T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, is selected for the post of Ambassador to Russia.

The President makes public extracts from letters received from business men in which he finds his theory of "psychological" depression upheld.

June 22.—The Supreme Court, in its ruling in the intermountain rate case, declares the "long and short haul" clause of the Commerce Act constitutional and confirms the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix "blanket" or "zone" rates.

It also rules that oil pipe-lines are common carriers, and subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Among other decisions the Supreme Court confirms to transcontinental railroads the title to oil lands to the value of \$700,000,000, but reprimands the Government for allowing the railroads to establish a right to the same.

June 23.—The House approves the proposal to sell the Idaho and Mississippi to Greece, and to build with the proceeds a superdreadnought.

GENERAL

June 18.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock dies suddenly in Syracuse, N. Y.

June 23.—The Curtiss seaplane *America*, intended for transatlantic flight, is successfully maneuvered at Keuka Lake, N. Y., in its first ascent.

When seceding union miners storm the union headquarters at Butte, Montana, armed disputes shoot and kill one miner and wound two bystanders.

June 24.—Colonel Roosevelt arrives in New York on his return from Spain.

An unprecedented storm throughout Wisconsin takes a toll of twelve lives, over fifty people injured, and a property loss estimated at \$1,000,000, exclusive of the damage to growing crops.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. T. R." Westminster, Md.—"Can you give me some information concerning the legend of the 'Three Monkeys,' small images of which are offered for sale in our oriental stores?"

The legend is Japanese. The three monkeys are the *Koshin* and are the attendants of *Sarada-hiko*, the god of the road. Each monkey symbolizes a maxim in the Shinto cult. The maxim for the one whose eyes are blindfolded is "See no evil"; that for the one whose ears are closed is "Hear no evil"; and that for the one whose lips are sealed is "Speak no evil." In Japanese the word *Koshin* designates a minister of state or officer of merit. The word *Sarada-hiko* is a combination of the Japanese *Saru*, "ape"; *da*, a contraction of *de*, "by," and *aru*, "be"; and *hiko*, a title of honor, added to the name of a god or man, which may mean "child of the sun," from *hi*, "sun," and *ko*, "child." *Ko* has many other meanings, such as excellence, filial piety, obedience, handsome, exalted, etc.

"W. H. C." Sacramento, Cal.—"1. Please give a brief biographical sketch of *Joan of Arc*, also pronunciation of the name. 2. Pronunciation of the word or words *Hech Hech*. 3. Pronunciation of the word *bagilli*. 4. Has the word *won't*, in the sense of *would not* or *will not*, any grammatical standing?"

1. Joan of Arc was born January 6, 1412, in the village of Domremy, Vosges department, France. She succeeded in convincing the Dauphin that she had received a divine mission to deliver her country from the English, assumed male attire, and, donning armor, marched at the head of 6,000 men to the relief of Orleans. On April 20, 1429, she threw herself into the city then besieged by the English, and after fighting for fifteen days, raised the siege, and compelled the enemy to retreat. Thus she rekindled the national ardor, the French spirit awoke, and within a week the English were driven from the principal positions they held on the Loire. In July Joan led the Dauphin to Reims, where he was crowned (July 17). She continued to accompany the French Army, being present in many engagements, and in 1430 threw herself into Compiègne, then being besieged by the Burgundians. In a sally made May 24, she was taken prisoner and sold by a Burgundian officer, John of Luxembourg, to the English for 10,000 livres. Taken to Rouen, the headquarters of the English, she was delivered to the Inquisition at the instance of the University of Paris, and after a long trial, disgraced by every form of shameful brutality, she was condemned to be burned at the stake. Joan of Arc received her martyr's crown May 30, 1431, when she went to her doom. Her name is pronounced: *jo'ən* ("o" as in *no* and "a" as in *sofa*), of (ov), *Ark* (as if spelled *ark*). 2. *hech hech'i* (ch as in *chin*). 3. *ba-sil'oi* (first "a" as in *sofa* and "al" as in *afale*). 4. Yes, it is sanctioned by good usage.

"L. K." Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which is correct: 'To-morrow will be Sunday,' or 'To-morrow is Sunday'?"

Both are right. "To-morrow will be Sunday," or "To-morrow is Sunday." The standard of usage in matters of this kind is established by authors who are acknowledged writers of good English, and there are supporters of both forms.

"M. R." Rochester, N. Y.—"Kindly advise me as to the correctness of the use of the word *boughten*."

The word "*boughten*" is a localism used to distinguish goods purchased in a store or a shop from those that are home-made. Inasmuch as the shorter word—*bought*—expresses the idea correctly and without ambiguity, the Lexicographer sees no reason for perpetuating the longer and more confusing "*boughten*." The imperfect and past participle of *buy* is *bought*, not *boughten*. Why not use it?

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



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SARAJEVO, THE BOSNIAN CAPITAL, SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

AFTER ASSASSINATION—WHAT?

THE FIRST SENSATIONS of horror roused by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austria's throne, and of his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, at Sarajevo, Bosnia, are quickly followed in the minds of many editors by a necessary consideration of what may be the consequences of this "shocking and futile crime." They recall the Archduke as a man of "vast ambitions," whose aim, as the *Hartford Times* says, "was to make Austria a commanding Power among the nations of Europe, and a headstrong nature made him reckless of the methods he pursued for that end." His dream, cable dispatches inform us, was what is known in Austria-Hungary as "trialism." This, according to a London correspondent of the *New York Times*, means a reconstitution of the Empire "with three instead of two populations, one of them predominantly Slav, just as one is now predominantly German and the other predominantly Magyar." What the same writer describes as "a necessary corollary of trialism" is the inclusion of the Slavonic races of the Balkans to increase the Slav element, and he notes as a curious example of the irony of fate the fact that the Archduke was struck down by a "youthful enthusiast" who also had his dream, which

was of "a greater Serbia" that would "unite under one scepter Servians of the present kingdom of that name and their Slavonic brethren of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Croatia."

Even if the attempt of the assassin, Gavrio Prinzips, had failed, as had the previous attack on the same day of the bomb-thrower, Gabrinovic, the conspiracy against the lives of the Archduke and his wife was so well arranged, say the cable reports, that it would have been impossible for them to escape from Bosnia alive, since bombs have been found in various places that the distinguished personages would have visited in Sarajevo, where they were guests of the people. As to the possible political effects of the tragedy, another writer in the *New York Times* remarks:

"The great exponent of a Magyar-German-Slav Empire is dead. Austria-Hungary has to-day a population of over 50,000,000, thus classified: 30,500,000 Cisleithanians and 20,000,000 Transleithanians. The former are divided as follows: Germans, 10,000,000; Slavs, 18,000,000; Latins, 1,000,000. Transleithania, or Hungary, has about 20,000,000 inhabitants, including about 100,000 Germans scattered through Presburg, Temesvar, and Transylvania.

"In other words, about one-fourth of the entire population

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is German, one-fourth Slav, and one-half Magyar. The first have already come under the Pan-Teutonic influences of Berlin, the second under the Panslavonic influences of St. Petersburg. There remain only the Magyars, who have usually been found ready to take care of themselves.

"There are formidable reasons why intervention from either Germany or Russia may arrive in the present crisis unless the tradition of the late Archduke's triune empire be conserved and strengthened by united action at Vienna and Budapest.

"Both in Germany and in Austria herself there has long been a desire for German intervention. Germany needs the agricultural products of German-Austria and also free access to the Adriatic. Austrian Germans are no longer the controlling influence in Austria-Hungary; they have lost confidence in themselves, but not in the principles of Pan-Germanism as construed in Berlin.

"This same is true of the Austrian Slavs in regard to the principles of Panslavism as expressed in St. Petersburg, and, in a milder form, in Belgrade, Sofia, and Bucharest.

"The situation caused by the revolver in the hands of the Servian student is one of infinite possibilities."

As to the provocation for the conspiracy against the Archduke, the *Brooklyn Eagle* says it is easily to be traced to the intense hatred the Bosnians bear toward the Austrian monarchy, altho their country thrives under Austrian rule. How this political status came to be is thus related by the same journal:

"The Treaty of Berlin, negotiated in 1878, permitted Austria-Hungary to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina nominally in order that a disturbed territory should be pacified, but really because the dual kingdom demanded room for expansion eastward. The occupation was resented by the people as an alien rule imposed without their consent, and the new government was established by General Philippovic only after hard fighting and many executions under military law. Bosnia was 'pacified' in about the same way that Austria, in 1848, pacified Lombardy after the insurrection in Milan. In the former case as in the latter, intense bitterness against the conquerors remained, a bitterness increased during the insurrection of 1881-82, and again when Austria-Hungary formally annexed Bosnia in 1908, regardless of the letter, if not of the spirit, of the Treaty of Berlin. Doubtless the conspirators who plotted this atrocious and useless murder thought that they were avenging the patriots who fell at Serajevo and Bihac, thirty-six years ago; in reality they have done nothing but strengthen the determination of the Austro-Hungarian Government to fasten its rule more securely than ever upon their province. The murder of an heir to the imperial throne has no more effect upon the continuation of alien

government in Bosnia than the murder of Alexander II. had upon the continuation of the Romanoff dynasty in Russia."

But this is in doubt, thinks the *New York Herald*, which foresees the inevitable and not distant term to the days of Francis Joseph, and wonders whether "the two widely differing nations which he has ruled with such skill" can be held together by the present heir, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, nephew of the murdered Francis Ferdinand. This young man is probably

abler than his dead uncle, remarks the *New York Evening Mail*, and "the assassination might even be regarded as a dynastic gain for the Hapsburgs" if it were not for the fact that "the deed cuts a deeper cleavage of hatred between the Slavic element of the Empire on one hand and the German and Magyar elements on the other, and to that extent hastens the downfall of the great bureaucratic despotism at Vienna."

In this connection the *Chicago Tribune* says that Austria-Hungary is, "if not a disintegrating, at least a declining, Empire"; while the *New York Press* states that "for many years the Austrian Empire has had no reason to exist," and adds the prediction that "it will not continue for a great while." Yet the *Washington Times* maintains that:

"There is every reason, to-day, to anticipate that the dual kingdom will hold together, and that from time to time it will be more firmly united by reason of the essential community of interests among its people. The

murder of the heir to the throne brings another heir into the lime-light; but that is all. The House of Hapsburg will continue to wear the imperial regalia in Vienna and the regal dignity of Budapest."

The same journal, moreover, points out that "for a generation wisecracks have shaken their heads and protested that Austria-Hungary would fall to pieces whenever Francis Joseph passed on," and it notes that the wisecracks have been in error. To this statement the *New York World* agrees, remarking that "threatened nations live long." Citing some such "mistaken prophecies," the *New York Evening Post* observes:

"But the Empire still stayed on the map. It even grew larger and more powerful and apparently more stable. At one time it was supposed that Pan-Germanism would prove a dissolvent. Early in Kaiser William's reign there was much talk of the predominantly German provinces of Austria gravitating to Berlin. But all this has long since dropt below the



THE MURDERED ARCHDUKE, HIS CONSORT AND CHILDREN.

The late heir to the Austrian throne was considered in international politics as "a man of dangerous ambitions," whose life-dream was a "triune empire."

horizon. We hear much more at present of Pan-Slavism than we do of Pan-Germanism. And the real concern of European Chancelleries, in the presence of this Austrian tragedy, is more with personal and dynastic changes which may follow in Vienna than with any possibility that Austria will be shaken out of her orbit; more, above all, with the race jealousies and conflicts beyond the Austrian frontier, and with the renewed tension between Greece and Turkey, than with any thought that Bosnia will make any serious attempt to rise against Austrian rule."

Of the immediate effect of the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand upon the concert of the Powers in Europe, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says that there does not appear to be much reason for apprehension, while it offers this portrait of the heir apparent:

"The new Crown Prince, the Archduke Charles Francis, son of the younger brother of Francis Ferdinand, is a young man of twenty-seven, married to a Bourbon princess, and is said to be as mild and ingratiating as his uncle was stern and forbidding. He has been a favorite of the old Emperor and popular with the court at Vienna. Of his ability as a statesman there seems not to be much said, but it is yet to be tested, and very much will depend upon the advisers by whom he is surrounded."

In one particular Archduke Charles Francis possesses a positive advantage over his predecessor, the *Boston Transcript* notes, for he is married to an Italian Bourbon princess, and "his children are not barred from inheritance of his political rights and privileges." The press devote columns to the romantic marriage of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand to Sophia Chotek, lady-in-waiting to Archduchess Isabella, who confidently expected the Archduke to marry her daughter. Of the results of this unexpected match, a writer in the *New York Sun* tells us that Isabella's daughter became a hospital nun after "a most unfortunate matrimonial career," while as for the Archduke and his consort, Countess Chotek—

"Emperor Francis Joseph, in response to the insistent pleading of his heir, had consented to this morganatic union, but not until he had exacted two conditions. The Archduke promised that his bride should never become Empress and that none of his children, should any be born, would lay claim to the throne. In Magyar law, however, the alliance was a valid one. Whether Empress of Austria or not, she would have had the right to the throne of Hungary. Francis Joseph's edict had no validity at Budapest.

"The Archduke's wife was accused of having inspired many of her husband's political 'indiscretions.' She was a Czech, as has been said, and the Czechs are Federalists. The Archduke's violent incursions into politics revealed him as an opponent of the Magyar ascendancy. Yet from her marriage the Duchess at least kept up her appearance of self-effacement. Outwardly she was resigned to the anomalies of her position. She encouraged her husband in his dislike of publicity. Of her qualities of heart and brain none entertained the slightest doubt.

"Five years after her marriage to Francis Ferdinand the aged Emperor gave her the title of 'Durchlaucht.' Four years later Francis Joseph went so far as to confer upon her the title of Duchess of Hohenberg, with the privilege of being addressed as 'Highness.' An imperial decree issued at that time set forth that on the occasion of official ceremonies her place should be immediately after that of the archduchesses. On one occasion, indeed, she was placed ahead of them. At the time of the visit of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany to Vienna, she occupied the seat of honor between Francis Joseph and the Crown Prince.

"It was generally believed in Vienna that on the death of Francis Joseph the first official act of Francis Ferdinand would be to make his wife Empress of Austria, this in spite of his solemn promise to his uncle. The Austrian court has so long been without an empress that the elevation of the Duchess of Hohenberg would have been welcomed by the people who at the time of her marriage fought so bitterly against her.

"The Duchess was a tall, dark-haired woman of striking beauty, with keen, piercing black eyes. On her visit to England last winter, with her husband, the London gossips told of her one bad habit, smoking long black

cigars. The truth of this statement, of course, can not be proved."

So one more tragedy is added to "the somber record of the House of Hapsburg," comments the *New York Sun* editorially, and it enumerates "the mystery of Meyerling, the disappearance of John Orth, the cruel taking off of the Empress Elizabeth," while it remarks *apropos* of "the political inspiration" of the Archduke's assassination, "nothing can be sadder in his fate than that his own country and the world accept it as a relief." On this point the *Springfield Republican* says "that altogether his prospective reign did not promise to be one of peace, so far as foreign relations are concerned." But, on the other hand, he had "come to be recognized as a forceful personality who might under favorable conditions do much for an anomalous empire which depends so greatly on a personality."



ARCHDUKE CHARLES FRANCIS AND FAMILY.

The new heir to the Austrian throne is twenty-seven. He is said to be able and popular and "is not credited with any overweening ideas of Austrian supremacy."

MORE MEXICAN COMPLEXITIES

FRESH COMPLEXITIES rather discourage hopes of an early settlement of the Mexican troubles either through the Niagara Falls protocol or the steady advance of the Constitutionalist armies, observes the *Springfield Republican*. There is the reported discord between Carranza and Villa, which holds the possibility that "the world may soon be the witness of a master-stroke that will signify Villa's supreme leadership of the revolutionary side, or at least the temporary shattering of the revolutionary cause by internecine fighting." There come from Mexico City reports of alarm at the approach of Zapata and of warnings to British residents to leave the city. And at this juncture, notes *The Republican*, the New York *Herald* publishes "a series of confidential letters stolen from the office files" of Capt. Sherburne G. Hopkins, a Washington attorney of H. C. Pierce, the oil magnate, "revealing Mr. Pierce's activity in trying to induce Carranza to promote his railroad interests in northern Mexico." They also introduce Mr. John Lind "in a disagreeable way." Most Administration supporters can see nothing very serious in what Mr. Lind is reported to have said, and find in the allegations of "big-business" support for the Constitutionlists nothing worse than a natural desire of capitalists to protect their own interests by siding with the strongest battalions. But even among friends of the Administration there are some who would like these things explained, while habitual critics are horrified at the "sordid" disclosures. There are many calls for Congressional investigation, and Representative Kahn (Rep., Cal.) has submitted a resolution in the House calling for full information regarding Mr. Lind's reported conversation. According to so friendly a paper as the New York *Evening Post*, the most important matter for the Wilson Administration in the Hopkins letters is the representation of John Lind's opposition "to Carranza's joining in the mediation proceeding with a view to putting an end to Mexico's troubles."

"Should this be substantiated it would expose Mr. Lind to a charge of disloyalty to the Wilson Administration, to say nothing of the embarrassment in which it puts the latter. Captain Hopkins also quoted Mr. Lind as asserting that Mr. Wilson 'hesitated to raise the embargo [on arms] at this time while mediation negotiations were pending,' but that he, Lind, could give assurances that if arms were taken in by schooners from Cuba, 'no obstacle would be placed in the way by Washington.' This alone would seem to warrant Congressional inquiry, since it places the Wilson Administration in the position of playing fast and loose in the matter of importation of arms."

The only reply of Mr. Lind is that people who steal letters will forge them, but that "as far as the impression is conveyed in these letters that I am in sympathy with the Constitutionalist cause, that is true." This, of course, does not satisfy the New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), which thinks "Mr. Lind should be called to Washington at once to explain what really amounts to disloyalty to the Government he was paid to serve." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) agrees as to Mr. Lind, but believes he had the backing of his superiors, and it is "disgusted" with "the double-dealing, sneaking, Pecksniffian course of the Administration in Mexico." Mr. Lind is, however, defended by the *Springfield Republican*, which says:

"The Hopkins letters simply represent Lind as saying in 'private conversation' that while he approved Carranza's course in consenting to entertain mediation proposals, he did not believe Carranza should concede a military armistice, and that 'Lind is opposed to mediation or compromise.' What Lind said about the exportation of arms by way of Cuba to Mexico can be defended as having been wholly consistent with the rights of the Constitutionlists under international law."

But Mr. Lind occupies a comparatively small space in the series of letters printed in *The Herald*. A brief narrative drawn from the various reports, accusations, and warning, which fill his correspondence, is thus sketched by *The Evening Post*:

"Captain Hopkins's patriotic soul—like his retainer—makes him the champion of the American oil interests as against the British, headed by Lord Cowdray. . . . To Carranza, be it noted, Captain Hopkins made no concealment that he was in the pay of Mr. Pierce, and in his behalf he urged Carranza to reorganize the National Railways in his possession in the northern States, 'as a separate system, apart and distinct from the lines in the possession of the Huerta Government.'"

"Rapidly Captain Hopkins rose to a place in Carranza's confidence, in which he not only obtained the appointment of 'his friend, Mr. Pani,' to take charge of the railways, but became apparently an important adviser to the First Chief. Unfortunately for the Pierce-Hopkins railway plans, General Villa refused to permit Mr. Pani to take hold; there are still other evidences that the friction between the two leaders may have had an origin in some such business transactions. Meanwhile, Captain Hopkins was busy influencing the American press to point out that the three Huerta delegates to the Mediation Conference were all agents of Lord Cowdray."

The letters prove, to the satisfaction of *The Herald*, that "the real cradle of Mexican liberty has been revealed"—it "is Wall Street." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) has lost its "illusions" about Mexico's civil war. The letters prove, says the ironic Chicago *Herald* (Ind.), what every one suspected, that "at the elbow of the chiefs on both sides of the struggle in Mexico, on most familiar terms, are representatives of great interests, full of zeal for great principles, and proffering, from time to time, high-minded and disinterested advice from which it is only natural they should expect to reap much incidental benefit." And a number of Republican dailies take much the same view. On the other hand, there is the opinion of those represented by the New York *World* (Dem.), that the letters, "instead of indicating conspiracy or corruption, reveal natural solicitude for property long menaced and a reasonable partizanship favorable to the victorious faction having that property in its keeping."

JAPANESE "RIGHTS" IN AMERICA

THE POSSIBILITIES wrapt up in our dispute with Japan give uncommon earnestness to the comment of our press on the published correspondence between the two Governments on the California Antialien Land Law. Some observers see in the Japanese situation difficulties more serious than those we are confronting in Mexico, while others express the hope that the disagreement will be calmly adjusted before The Hague Tribunal of Arbitration. Many disclose a tone of resentment toward Japan, as for instance, the Baltimore *Sun*, which calls "this matter of Asiatic immigration" a ticklish question and "not one concerning this country alone." It cites the refusal of the Canadian Government to permit the landing of a ship-load of Sikhs from India, altho they are British subjects, and suggests that when Japan "gets through quarreling with us" about the problem, it may continue with Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and wind up with Great Britain, its ally, "which must be held more or less responsible for the conduct of its colonies." No less downright in its attitude is the New York *World*, which professes to discover in the correspondence "some Japanese subtlety and a great deal of Japanese aggressiveness and error," while it maintains that Japan is contending not against the California Antialien Land Law of 1913, but against its own treaty with the United States of 1911. Still, remarks this newspaper, as it commends the Administration's "conciliatory" tone, "if Japan means citizenship when it says land laws, it should be compelled to say so," and it declares that all Viscount Chinda says about "treaty rights, the rights of property, and good neighborhood" may be reduced ultimately to the real grievance that the Japanese are denied American citizenship.

The California press pointed out when the Land Law was passed that the treaty gave the Japanese no right to own or



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FIRE-SWEPT SALEM—SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

This picture shows about half of the district burned by the fire which swept Salem, Mass., June 25. It raged for 15 hours, aided by a high wind, an inadequate water-supply, and the flimsy construction of many of the buildings. Factories, the residences of the wealthy, and the tenement-houses of laborers were impartially devoured by the flames, the most of Salem's historic buildings were saved. Only four deaths are attributed directly to the fire. But over 10,000 people were rendered homeless, and 9,000 are out of work. The property-loss is put at \$12,000,000. Generous aid came from near-by cities, and the State militia came to the help of the local authorities in keeping order and organizing relief.

lease land for agriculture, but only for commercial purposes. This part of the treaty runs:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to own or lease and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, and shops, to employ agents of their choice, to lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and generally to do anything incident to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

This may be compared with the Land Law, which reads:

"Section 1.—All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit, and inherit real property, or any interest therein in this State, in the same manner and to the same extent as citizens of the United States, except as otherwise provided by the laws of this State.

"Section 2.—All aliens other than those mentioned in Section 1 of this act may acquire, possess, enjoy, and transfer real property, or any interest therein in this State, in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise, and may, in addition thereto, lease lands in this State for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years."

The effect of this legislation on the mind of Japan, discriminating as it does against aliens not "eligible to citizenship," is plain from the opening paragraphs of Viscount Chinda's first

note of protest, dated May 9, 1913, in which he sets forth at length Tokyo's arguments against the law. We read:

"In the opinion of the Imperial Government, the act in question is essentially unfair and discriminatory, and it is impossible to ignore the fact that it was primarily directed against my countrymen. Accordingly, this protest is based upon the proposition that the measure is unjust and inequitable, and that it is not only prejudicial to the existing rights of Japanese subjects, but is inconsistent with the provisions of the treaty actually in force between Japan and the United States, and is also opposed to the spirit of fundamental principles of amity and good understanding upon which the conventional relations of the two countries depend."

Turning over such reproachful phrases as "unfair" and "discriminatory," the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph* exhibits a state of opinion not dissimilar to that of the *Baltimore American* and *New York World*, and asks: "Why doesn't Japan attempt to bully Great Britain?" And the *Washington Post* claims that as we acknowledge Japan's right "to exclude such people as may be undesirable for any reason whatever," so must we always maintain that right on our own behalf.

The rumor that Secretary Bryan hopes to settle the dispute by submitting it to arbitration at The Hague moves the *Philadelphia Inquirer* to observe that it could not be done without the assent of the Senate, and "never will that assent be given," because "the real question is one of domestic policy, which the American people must and will reserve for their own exclusive

determination." Japan might not object to this plan. *The Christian Science Monitor* observes, but—

"The United States, if formally given the chance to assent to this proposition or to negative it, will be put in a tight place. In theory and by all its own precedents it is under obligation to give distinction and prestige to The Hague tribunal whenever it can. It has agreed, in the abstract, to arbitrate issues between Japan and itself, when diplomacy fails. Over against this stands public opinion of the Pacific coast, critical of any challenge of sectional control of a problem which is deemed best understood, so it is argued, by persons who have dealt with it at first hand. Were Washington and Tokyo free to settle this controversy, there would be no need of resorting to The Hague. It is the dual responsibility of the American system, with the



"I HOPE IT POURS!"

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*

conflict between States and the nation in handling problems involving aliens' and immigrants' rights, that makes the friction."

On the other hand, the *New York Evening Post* thinks the arbitration idea is well worth consideration in that "it would at least serve the purpose of gaining time, which, in such a difficulty as this, might well prove to be all that was needed for its practical settlement." Much more confident is the *Washington Times*, which says that The Hague is "the logical and proper place" for the controversy, and that "it is not to be doubted both nations will gladly accept the results of the arbitrament."

As a random instance of California opinion, we may note the quiet emphasis of the *Oakland Enquirer's* statement that "the fact that we have reciprocal treaty relationships with Japan governing international questions and commercial dealings, particularly since that treaty was made while Japanese citizenship in this country was denied, negatives the contention that any 'vested rights' to such privilege now exist, no matter how 'mortifying to the Government and the people of Japan' this fact is." Or again, we read in the *San Francisco Chronicle* that there is nothing new "in the way of argument" in the correspondence, while it adds that "both sides contend that they are right, but until there are fresh developments the matter is not to be made a subject even for arbitration."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CLAFLIN FAILURE

ON THE SAME DAY came the President's prediction of a coming boom in business and the announcement of what is described as "the largest commercial failure in the country's history." This was a most significant coincidence to those who believe the Wilson policies responsible for the Clafin failure, and who look upon it as sufficient proof that the President is at best misinformed about business conditions. Yet several newspapers hasten to tell, as does the *Boston Post*, how "perfectly evident" it is "that neither the tariff nor any other legislation by the present Congress has had anything to do with it," or to point out, with the *New York Globe*, that the Clafin suspension was due to "particular rather than general conditions and in nowise conflicts with President Wilson's optimistic utterances to the Virginia editors." And it should be noted that the most authoritative financial writers lay the chief stress upon these "particular" conditions in explaining the Clafin catastrophe, and feel confident that it contains no ominous portent for business in general. One cause is emphasized in the official statement issued by the Clafin Company, which says:

"The unprecedented shifting of trade centers in New York has caused great loss to many interests. In the case of the H. B. Clafin Company, the up-town movement of business has seriously curtailed our wholesale profits and has compelled us to rely mainly on the profits from financing retail stores throughout the country. Their rapidly expanding business has occasioned large capital requirements, which we have not been able to meet. A receivership has therefore become necessary pending a readjustment of the affairs of the company."

But while the influence of New York's "up-town movement" is freely admitted, the financial writers do not find that cause sufficient in itself for the Clafin downfall. Some of them point out that the country banks, which held most of the Clafin paper, had become less accommodating since they were awaiting the changes under the new Currency Law. But the *New York Times Annalist* sums up the opinions of a host of editors, bankers, and business men when it attributes the failure partly to the elimination of the middleman and says:

"The changes in merchandising methods which have tended constantly to bring the producer and the consumer closer together, the natural westward movement of the jobbing trade as the center of population has moved westward, and the inherent financial weakness of a scheme of banking and merchandising which called constantly for heavier borrowings without a commensurate increase in the concern's capital, all combined to undermine the solvency of this concern, which has long held foremost place."

The chief effort of the Clafin Company to meet altered conditions in the dry-goods trade, says *The Annalist*, was by invading the retail field and buying a string of stores scattered throughout the United States and Canada. But this was of no avail, for several reasons. As the *New York Journal of Commerce* notes, the stores were not compelled to buy from the Clafin Company, and they often "preferred not to buy from the wholesale house bearing the Clafin name." Then other retailers in these various cities "naturally did not care to patronize a jobbing house which was financially backing competitors, and the Clafin Company undoubtedly lost a large business in this way, which was not offset by gains from the purchases by the stores it was supposed to control in every particular." Further, we read, "the Clafin name became associated with 'trusts,' and retailers in cities where there were no Clafin stores" would not "buy from Clafin because he was a dry-goods trust magnate." Still more important, to judge from the amount of editorial comment on it, was the fact, as *The Annalist* puts it, that the great inducement to retailers, "aside from common ownership, was that the Clafin Company became practically their bankers, and it was

this phase of the arrangement that pulled down the structure." "The quite unanimous comment, in both financial and commercial circles," says a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* staff, "has been that the collapse was a clear result of over-extension on the basis of insufficient capital." In the first place, the companies controlled by Clafin would secure funds by notes drawn on the H. B. Clafin Company, indorsed by the Clafin Company, and then discounted by the banks, which considered the Clafin name security enough. So, of the \$34,000,000 indebtedness of the company, \$30,000,000 is in the form of notes of the subsidiary companies indorsed by Clafin. And the immediate cause of the crash, thinks *The Dry-Goods Economist*, was the inability to meet notes brought back upon the indorser. The company is said to have assets amounting to \$44,000,000, and the receivers expect to pay all claims and reorganize the firm on a solid basis. In addition to the "tangle of financial relationships," there is, as *The Dry-Goods Economist* explains, an "exceedingly complicated" ownership relation. First, the H. B. Clafin Company controls its chain of retail stores. Then the majority of the Clafin Company's stock is held by the Associated Merchants Company, itself owning a group of important retail stores, including several in New York. Then the United Dry-Goods Company, in turn, owns control of the Associated Merchants Company, together with another distinct group of stores.

So the Clafin firm went down, as *The Wall Street Journal* explains it, because the combination of wholesale and retail business "imposed upon it a financial burden heavier than it could carry." The New York *World's* head-line phrase "Morganized Dry-Goods," a Boston *Transcript* writer's "New-Havenizing Dry-Goods," tell what these papers and such authorities as Samuel Untermyer and Louis D. Brandeis think of the Clafin system. "We've got the money: let the little fellows go in for efficiency," is the *Transcript* writer's expression of the theory it went on. "It is the history of the New Haven Company in the railroad world repeated in the dry-goods world," says Mr. Untermyer. Banks lent not on the merits of the enterprise, but on the credit of its backers. And Mr. Untermyer is inclined to think that "the ramifications of these holding companies have become too complicated for the ordinary banker or business man to understand. It is high time they were suppressed." Mr. Brandeis observes:

"Clafin had the ability to run one, two, or maybe half a dozen stores, but when his syndicate grew to thirty, it was too big for him. Mr. Morgan's death was not responsible for the failure. Had he lived, the system could not have lasted more than six months, nor could the New Haven have lasted had Morgan lived."

A Socialist paper like the New York *Call* naturally declares that "the Clafin failure, like the Siegel failure and the Lorimer bank crash, is purely a symptom of capitalistic disintegration and rottenness."

The Democratic Administration is found partly to blame by the writer of a financial review in the New York *Sun*, who speaks of the failure as resulting "directly from the impossibility of carrying along an unwieldy, sprawling, and somewhat unsound organization against the disintegrating influences of politically agitated hard times." He sees two hopeful signs: the Clafin receivership is a "feature of the closing stage of a cycle of de-

pression," and the disturbance and depression it symbolizes "will have their political consequences in the vote of the country for the election of practically minded men to office." The Democratic Administration is also denounced as directly or indirectly responsible for the Clafin failure, through its tariff and trust policies, in the editorial columns of papers like the New York *Press* (Prog.) and *Tribune* (Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), and Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), and by the New York *American's* (Ind.) financial editor. From across the water the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* tells President Wilson that the failure has for him "the full significance of the handwriting on the wall."

In his recent Pittsburgh speech ex-President Roosevelt joins the attack on the Wilson Administration, declaring that while "not the slightest progress has been made toward solving the trust question," the "business community has been harassed and harried to no purpose," and that its tariff policy "has done grave injury to the business community and the farming community, and has caused suffering to the wage-workers, and the whole policy of the Administration has been one to cause our people in business, our people on the farms, our people with dinner-pails, to look toward the future with grave concern and apprehension."

But such "grave concern and apprehension" is no part of the mental outlook of the editors of Democratic papers like the New York *World*, Houston *Post*, Oklahoma City *Oklahoman*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Savannah *News*; they back up the President in his determination to pass the trust bills, and believe he knows what he is talking about when he predicts a coming boom in business. On the day the Clafin failure was announced, and, it has been stated, with knowledge of the event, President Wilson told a visiting group of Virginia editors:

"Here in Washington, through the Bureau of Commerce and other instrumentalities that are at our disposal and through a correspondence which comes into us from all parts of the nation, we are perhaps in a position to judge of the actual condition of business better than those can judge who are at any other single point in the country; and I want to say to you that, as a matter of fact, the signs of a very strong business revival are becoming more and more evident from day to day. . . ."

"When the program is finished, it is finished; the interrogation points are rubbed off the slate; business is given its constitution of freedom and is bidden to go forward under that constitution. And just as soon as it gets that leave and freedom there will be a boom of business in this country such as we have never witnessed in the United States."



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JOHN CLAFIN.

Head of the largest wholesale dry-goods house in America, whose failure is variously attributed by the press to New York's up-town movement, the elimination of the middleman, a faulty system of financing, the new Currency Law, and the policies of the Wilson Administration.

JUDGE SPEER'S SCOTCH VERDICT

WE FIND DISAPPROVAL expressed by many newspapers at what is virtually the legendary Scotch verdict of "not guilty, but don't do it again," pronounced against Judge Emory Speer, of the Southern District of Georgia, by the Democratic majority report of the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the charges against him. In fact, one observer, the *Providence Journal* (Ind.), goes still further and very warmly commends the courageous note of the Republican minority report, which, according to press dispatches, "gives the jurist a clean bill of health," describes the inquiry as "cruelly unjust and unfair," and asserts that no attempt was made to defend the judge against "mere slander and abuse that could serve no other purpose than to disgrace and humiliate him." Moreover, the cynical opinion is occasionally met with that one effect of all the subcommittee's labor is a gladdening of heart to "those who welcome any circumstance tending to strengthen the movement for the recall of the judges," while in some quarters it is urged for Judge Speer that now the report passes to the full committee, for action before the adjournment of Congress, the aim should be "to get at the truth by legal evidence, with a view either to his complete exoneration or his trial in the Court of Impeachment."

The charges against Judge Speer, press reports recall, are nineteen in number and include allowance of excessive trustee fees to a friend, use of his official position to advance his son-in-law, domestic use of government-paid employees, dissipation of bankrupt estates through needless expense, and arbitrary methods in court procedure. The judgment of the majority report on these accusations is summed up as follows:

"The subcommittee regrets its inability either to recommend a complete acquittal of Judge Speer of all culpability so far as these charges are concerned, on the one hand, or an impeachment on the other. And yet it is persuaded that the competent legal evidence at hand is not sufficient to procure a conviction at the hands of the Senate.

"But it does feel that the record presents a series of legal oppressions and shows an abuse of judicial discretion which, tho falling short of impeachable offenses, demand condemnation and criticism.

"If Judge Speer's judicial acts in the future are marked by the rigorous and inflexible harshness shown by this record, those

charges hang as a portentous cloud over his court, impairing his usefulness, impeding the administration of justice, and endangering the integrity of American institutions."

Considering the findings of the subcommittee against Judge Speer, the *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.) is moved to declare that they "attempt to put that jurist in a twilight zone between the darkness of impeachable guilt and the sunlight of official virtue,"

and adds, in testimony to the unfairness of the verdict:

"Under such an indictment the presumption of guilt will inevitably attach to him, and yet there is no forum to which he can appeal, no judge before whom he can defend himself. The report is neither one thing nor the other. . . .

"In arriving at its conclusions the subcommittee says it availed itself of hearsay testimony. Its reason for not going to the primary sources of information is that there are persons believed to have knowledge of facts discreditable to the accused judge who do not wish to testify because they fear his wrath.

"If there are any such persons they should be found and interrogated. Every means should be exhausted to get the truth from them, and the greater their fear of appearing against the judge the greater the reason for insisting upon their appearance. Is a judge suspected of covering his offenses by terrorizing the people to be sent back to the bench under a cloud, but still a judge? The idea is intolerable."

The general tone of the report, notes the *Columbus Ohio State Journal* (Ind.) disappointedly, shows "more of a desire to let the judge off easy than to try him for conduct unworthy of a judge," but the *Providence Journal* (Ind.) considers that "a great wrong has manifestly been committed, and with the connivance of Congress, or some Congressmen." Then it proceeds to express the hope

that "the strange attack" on Judge Speer is not due to the fact that he is a Republican who has presided in a Democratic district for twenty-nine years, while the *Topeka Capital* (Rep.) points its idea of the whole moral of the investigation in these words:

"In short, the Judge Speer case is a reenforcement of the argument for terms for Federal district judges. No President would reappoint Judge Speer in view of the testimony of the House Committee, so long as there are competent lawyers in his district on whom to draw for judicial material. Appointment of judges is probably the best method, but appointment for life is counting too much on human nature. Appointment for fixed terms would be a good amendment to the Constitution, while that venerable framework is in the way of being remodeled and modernized."



JUDGE EMORY SPEER.

Who is now said to be in danger of residing "in a twilight zone between the darkness of impeachable guilt and the sunlight of official virtue."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SALEM witches (if there were any) got even at last.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THIS is the reason when the hatters get their Panama tolls.—*Columbia State*.

Is Congress trying to cure sick business, or merely to put it out of its misery?—*Wall Street Journal*.

NAVIGATION could be made fairly safe if the ships were removed from the ocean.—*New York American*.

Now that Walter Johnson is married, he'll have to put something on the home plate instead of over it.—*Columbia State*.

THE moderate element in Ireland is believed to be smuggling in guns and ammunition for the purpose of preventing a civil war between the Ulstermen and the Nationalists.—*New York Evening Post*.

IN Massachusetts a legislator can not appear for official duty without a coat. In New York he can work in any kind of a costume so long as he wears the right sort of a collar.—*New York American*.

WHILE some say the Wilson Administration is responsible for the Clafin fire, others say it was caused by women's non-use of petticoats. So, if isn't the Democrats, it was the women.—*Springfield Republican*.

PROBABLY the oil interests in Greece started the Trojan war.—*Wall Street Journal*.

STRANGE that protocol didn't contain an apology for even demanding a salute.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

SOMEHOW it seems as tho the mediation claim had got as far as "A B C" and then stuck.—*Washington Post*.

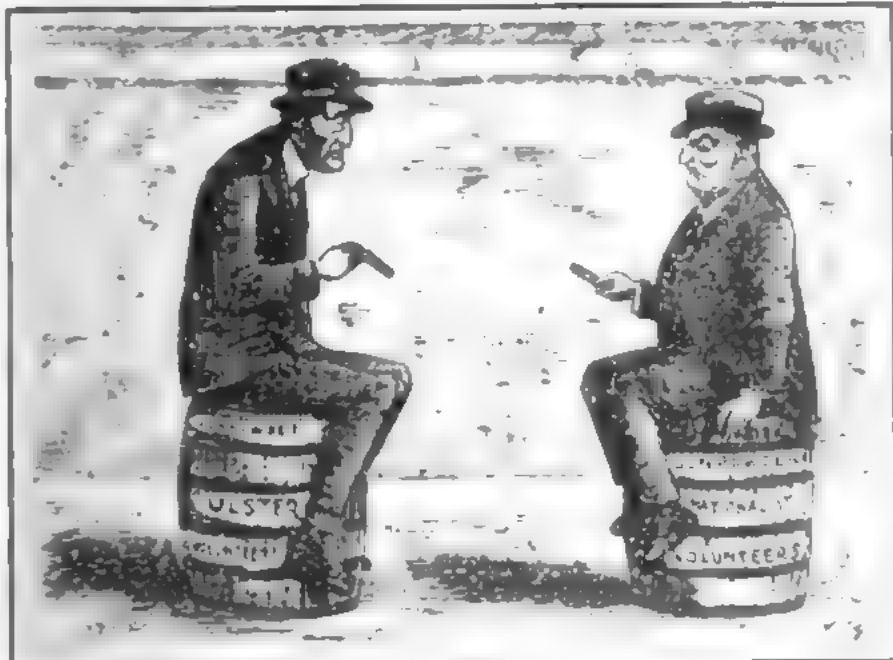
IT is one thing to make this country swallow legislation, but it takes the Supreme Court to show how to digest it.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHEN you hear her in the grand-stand asking why the man with the stick is trying to prevent the fellow in the mask from receiving the ball, you will know that it is Fanny's first play.—*Boston Transcript*.

PROGRESSIVES should be a bit wary about substituting "Hold the Fort" for "Onward, Christian Soldiers." One of the verses begins, "See the mighty host advances, Satan leading on."—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

CLARENCE DARROW's suggestion that labor-unions be under the direct supervision of the Federal Government is at least better than having the Federal Government under the direct supervision of the labor-unions.—*Wall Street Journal*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



A DOUBLE-BARRELED DANGER.

(Conversation may be advantageous, but it is to be hoped that they won't light up.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



ANOTHER PERIL.

MR. REDMOND—"Oh, Mr. Asquith, sorry for the Lord's sake don't be after drowning it!"
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

MORE DISTRESS FOR IRELAND.

ANOTHER IRISH ARMY

THE LATEST MOVEMENT in the Home Rule controversy comes from Mr. John Redmond, who has expressed his approval of the newly formed army of the Nationalist Volunteers, and makes suggestions for handling them. It is true that up to two months ago the Nationalist leader thought the Volunteer movement a little premature, but now he is convinced that it is necessary by armed force to "vindicate and safeguard the Home Rule cause." While hesitation and vacillation had for some time seemed to dominate the leaders of the new movement, Mr. Redmond has inspired the Volunteers with resolution by indorsing this warlike demonstration, which the Nationalists in general hail with enthusiasm. But division between two sections of the Home Rule party is reported as imminent in Dublin. All Nationalists are not in favor of the Volunteer movement, a result which Mr. Redmond earnestly deprecates. In a letter to the press he gives his own view of the situation as follows:

"Up to two months ago I felt that the Volunteer movement was somewhat premature, but the effect of Sir Edward Carson's threats upon public opinion in England, the House of Commons, and the Government, occurrences at the Curragh camp, and the successful gun-running in Ulster vitally altered the position, and the Irish party took steps about six weeks ago to inform their friends and supporters in the country that in their opinion

it was desirable to support the Volunteer movement, with the result that within the last six weeks the movement has spread like prairie fire, and all the Nationalists of Ireland will shortly be enrolled."

Ireland was recently described in the House of Lords as "an armed camp," and the *London Times* gives the following table as confirmatory of the phrase. There are now in Ireland:

Regular Forces.....	24,400
Royal Irish Constabulary.....	10,400
National Volunteers.....	80,000
Ulster Volunteers.....	84,000

The Times says that while England has long been debating how to raise an English army, she has not turned to Ireland, whose military spirit is a fact of history. To quote the words which point out Dublin as an example to London:

"Current events in Ireland expose the folly and the weakness of the decision which has prevented us from extending to Ireland the military organization, such as it is, of Great Britain. These events have also so disclosed the military possibilities of Ireland. We in Great Britain, with our forty-one million people, and with all the resources of civilization at our backs, have not been able to raise in seven years as many Volunteers as Ireland, with her five million people, and against the intentions of the Government, has been able to raise in about as many months. The Lord Chancellor calls all the Irish Volunteers illegal and unconstitutional. So undoubtedly they are. It is a lasting reflection upon the Government



THE TRIUMPH OF THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

LORD HALDANE—"Grossly illegal and utterly unconstitutional!—as I said the other day at Oxford; but to the heart of an ex-War-Lord, how beautiful!"
—*Punch* (London).

that their creation should ever have been permitted. But at the same time the Irish Volunteers deserve this credit—namely, that with every obstacle thrown in their way, and with not a shilling of public money paid to them, they are doing better than the Territorials, who have been petted and pampered by all sorts and conditions of men, and cost us three and a half millions of good money annually. Ulster, just now, is the only district in the British Isles which no foreign enemy would venture to attack. The rest of Ireland aspires to the same privileged position. The people of Ireland have a cause which they consider worth sacrifice and effort; and the possession of such a cause is worth all other motives for effort in the world."

The comment of the general London press is altogether an echo of party opinion. The Unionist *Morning Post* (London) remarks complacently that the Asquith ministry is now in a dilemma, and we read:

"What is the result of Liberal rule? Ireland is divided into armed and hostile camps, and at any moment some incident may give the signal for civil war between forces whose political enmity would be embittered by the fierce passions of racial and religious animosity. To such a pass have things come that it is difficult to see how there can be any road out of the entanglement which will not be stained with blood. Even Liberals have now ceased to talk of Ulster bluff. They know that any attempt to drive the Irish Loyalists under the heel of a Nationalist Parliament must lead to bloodshed on a scale that would appal even the most bellicose of their professional pacifists. On the other hand, if the Government fail to grant Home Rule, or consent to the exclusion of Ulster, the Nationalist Volunteers threaten to take the field. From a military point of view their resistance might not prove very formidable. They lack the leadership, the discipline, the organization, and the equipment, and, above all, the determined spirit of the Ulstermen. But they could vent their wrath on the scattered minority in the Southern and Western provinces, and any one who remembers the horrible outrages that marked the land war in the eighties will not expect Nationalists, raging at the failure of their hopes and maddened by racial and religious fanaticism, to show much mercy to their helpless foes. And if vengeance is wreaked on the Loyalists in Nationalist Ireland, there is certain to be a savage war of reprisals in the North. Thus there seems a very fair prospect that the fruits of Liberal policy will be bloodshed, sorrow, and suffering in every part of the country, and that Ireland will be cursed for a generation with a legacy of bitter memories and hatreds which will divide her people more effectually than if the two sections were placed on opposite sides of the Irish Sea."

The above is a good specimen of Unionist comment, but *The Daily Chronicle* and such Liberal papers as *The Daily News* and its London congeners speak in a different tone. *The News* observes:

"On the general position the emergence of the Volunteer movement has had a striking effect. It has changed the atmosphere in Ulster as much as in Parliament. The attitude of Ulster to Nationalist Ireland has always been largely one of contempt. This attitude has vanished before the startling demonstration of the past month, and the whole character of the controversy is changed. There is respect where there was formerly only scorn. It is not impossible that this new feeling will have a profound effect on the situation. Evidence accumulates that there is nowhere any desire for exclusion, and that the tendency is all in the direction of a settlement on the basis of large administrative concessions to Ulster and of substantial advantages in representation to the Protestants. We have never

believed in civil war. We believe in it less to-day than ever we did, for the National Volunteers have made it less thinkable. The future of that movement and of the similar movement in Ulster will, we hope, be in the direction of union, not on the basis of antagonism to this country, but for the establishment of a great Territorial force in Ireland."

The Daily Chronicle (London) remarks:

"The new force has arisen as it were by magic. Its spontaneity is its most remarkable feature. For the past two years Nationalist Ireland has been singularly quiet and restrained. Its placidity was as remarkable as the self-imposed silence of the Irish Members in the House of Commons. All the while drilling and arming went on in Ulster; statesmen, Privy Counsellors, deputy lieutenants, and magistrates openly boasted that they were organizing a force to defy the law. The Tory press in this country published with wearisome iteration extravagant articles in laudation of the Covenanting Army, and scandalous efforts were made by the party of law and order to use this force for the purpose of overawing Parliament and defying the authority of the Crown. These examples of lawlessness in high places did not go unheeded in Ireland. And at last very quietly and with incredible swiftness the Nationalists determined that they, too, would band themselves together in a military force to preserve the new-won liberties of Ireland. Unlike Sir Edward Carson, who inspired and directed the formation of the Covenanting force, Mr. Redmond sought to check the Nationalist Volunteer movement. He failed to do so, because of the intense popular feeling that has been aroused in Ireland by the armed movement in Ulster. The Nationalist Volunteers have, so to speak, sprung from the very ground. They may yet prove a force to be reckoned with. How can the Tory party, which has been inciting to rebellion in Ulster, deal with them?"

In reference to the bickerings, heart-burnings, and threatened disruption of the Irish Volunteer League caused by the struggle of two factions for the control of the new army, the *Times's* political correspondent writes from Dublin

that Mr. Redmond has realized that faction is threatening his party. He has written a letter to the press in which he acknowledged that in the controlling committee of the Volunteers, a sort of Nationalist War Office, numbering twenty-five in all, the majority are not members of the Irish party, while "in the rank and file of the Irish Volunteers at least 95 per cent. are supporters of the Irish party and its policy." The Irish leader fears that the Volunteers may swamp the Nationalists, and says:

"This is a condition of things which plainly can not continue. The rank and file of the Volunteers and the responsible leaders of the Irish people are entitled, and indeed are bound, to demand some security that an attempt shall not be made in the name of the Volunteers to dictate policy to the National party, who as the elected representatives of the people are charged with the responsibility of deciding on the policy best calculated to bring the National movement to success. Moreover, a military organization is of its very nature so grave and serious an undertaking that every responsible Nationalist in the country who supports it is entitled to the more substantial guarantees against any possible imprudence."

The importance of the Irish Volunteer movement may be judged from the twenty-five eminent men of reputation in almost every walk of life who form the Irish War Office and have shown a certain independence of Mr. Redmond.



GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS.
Our Minister to Greece, who scores the Great Powers of Europe for their Albanian policy.

ALBANIA'S PLIGHT

THE SCATHING CRITICISM made by our Minister to Greece upon the "epochal scandal of anarchy, incompetence, hypocrisy, and murder" at Durazzo reminds some editors of Sir Lionel Carden's reported strictures on our Mexican policy and recalls to others the advice Colonel Roosevelt gave the British on the correct government for Egypt. No one denies that Albania is a long way from being a paradise, and all the papers in Europe are filled with accounts of its sufferings, but Europe thinks it "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" for a diplomat to come right out and lecture the European concert. Yet the Latin satirist says that "indignation drives the man of sensibility into poetry," and this must account for the sensational, altho perhaps accurate, view of the situation in Albania which has been published under the title, "An Open Statement," by Mr. George Fred Williams, United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro. His main contention is that Albania should be governed by Albanians, that Home Rule, in short, should be granted. At present anarchy and confusion prevail in Durazzo. As he says of his inquiries in that capital:

"Five ostensible governments were in sight: First, the six Great Powers with all the power; second, the commission with control of the civil administration and finance; third, the Holland gendarmerie with control of the military; fourth, the Prince with any powers remaining; fifth, the Ministry with no powers. Each one of these governments was fighting every other, saving the first, which apparently is so discordant within itself that it has abandoned all the rest to their fate. All are cursing the Powers for their discord and helplessness, and are expecting at any moment to be driven out of Durazzo.

"I found a state of anarchy, and that the sovereignty of Albania remains where it belongs—in the people of the country. I found a Prince calling himself a King with no powers, no territory, and no subjects, except his wife and children."

Of the way in which Prince von Wied has so far maintained his position, by setting up one section of his subjects against another, Mr. Williams observes:

"The people of an inoffensive nation are being murdered in cold blood; the so-called Government of Albania is merely a state of anarchy. I had read the statements of the press treating the Durazzo Government as a serious subject and attempting to give it dignity by ridiculous falsehoods, and I deem it to be my duty to expose it as a screaming farce performed before a suffering and bleeding people.

"The Wied Government has shown skill and success in one respect only: It has been able to prevail upon the various religious and racial forces of Albania to set upon each other with murderous purpose. Hundreds of Albanian lives have thus been sacrificed at the hands of Albanians."

The character of Prince von Wied and the difficulties which encompass him are set forth more in detail by the German press, and we read in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) that William of Wied is a timid, helpless, and bewildered administrator. Hence all his troubles, declares this paper. He has been panic-stricken, we are told, by the revolt of his subjects, and while he may

have loyalty and sincerity, such qualities alone are not enough to equip a king of Albania. A strong hand and a spirit akin to recklessness are needed for that game. It is true that he has an armed force at his disposal.

"Yet the Prince fears that he can not rely on his own army, which may relapse into riot and disorder. He fears that the commander of these forces may misuse his power as Essad did. In fact, what is there that he does not fear? He forgets that no enterprise such as his can be undertaken without peril—that no one can even sit at his own fireside without running a risk of some kind or other."

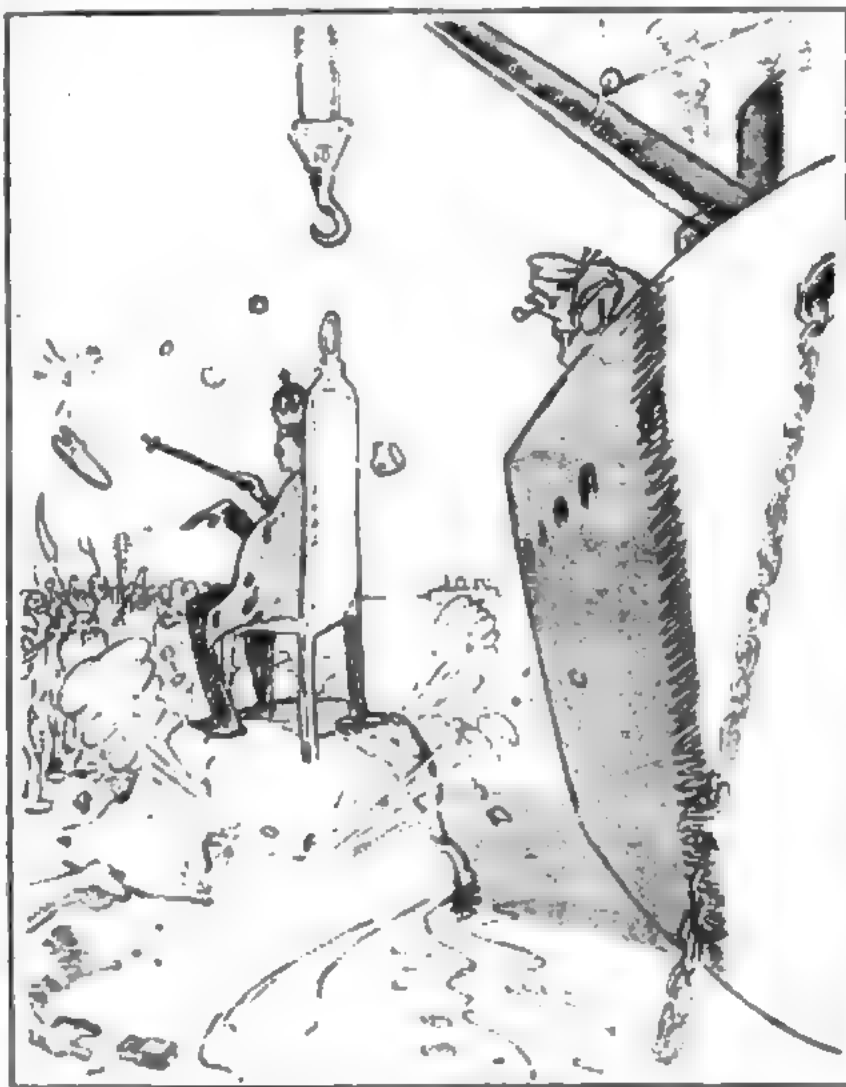
It is evident, we read further, that William will not take an independent initiative. He stands between two foreign counselors, Italy and Austria. Each professes to be his friend, like *Codrin* and *Short*, while both are regarded with suspicion by the rest of Europe. Says the German writer:

"The Italian papers have been filled with lying and laughable items over the Albanian uprising. They have been ready to say that the danger has arisen from Austrian intrigues, while the rescue of the Prince was an exploit of the Italian Ambassador at Durazzo. As a matter of fact, it was the Italians who did their very best to increase the panic in Durazzo and induced the Prince, with his Princess, to take refuge on board an Italian ship of war. The Ambassador of Italy, Baron Aliotti, impressed upon the Prince that under the circumstances, as Ambassador of Italy, he could no longer assume the responsibility of guaranteeing William's life, and that the presence of the Prince at the approach of the revolt would only infuriate them to more shedding of blood. . . .

"If the Italians hypocritically, and William of Wied sincerely, dreaded the peril with too much anxiety, this does not diminish the impression made upon Europe by the helplessness and cowardice of the Mpret. It can not be denied that even on the Austrian side the peril was exaggerated. Nevertheless, this does not lessen the impression of helpless cowardice presented by the leading personage in the incident. He saw in the beginning of a feeble peasant revolt a terrible calamity which threatened the existence of the Albanian kingdom."

The Prince should be more independent, should get rid of Austrian and Italian war-ships and rely upon himself with an unsuspecting confidence in the loyalty of his Albanian mountaineers, says the German writer, adding:

"Through half-measures, through the promulgation of orders a moment afterward to be revoked, through feeble, dilatory, and suspicious activity, it has been brought to pass that in so short a period the Prince's throne in Albania has almost fallen. This has happened, not by the fault of the people, not by the fault of their leaders, but simply from the failure of the Prince to exhibit decision and energetic action and to hold in his own hand quietly and firmly the rod of government without relying upon foreign counselors and foreign body-guards. Instead of doing this, he allows a ship to be anchored in his harbor in order that he may at any moment take to flight. If Prince William wishes to accomplish the work which he has undertaken to do in Albania, he must forget that his person is under the protection of the Powers, he must become an Albanian and with his Albanians must stand or fall."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE HELPFUL FLEET OFF DURAZZO.

"Have no fear, your Majesty! Reign peacefully! Whenever anything goes wrong, we will take you and your throne aboard."

—*Jugend* (Munich).

JAPAN'S PRECARIOUS POSITION

INDIGNATION is expressed by the Japanese newspapers at the American attitude revealed by the publication of the Japanese-American correspondence on Japanese immigration into our Pacific-coast States, and some of them urge their Government to find a remedy for what they style an "insulting" situation. So the cable reports, and the mails will bring us their more detailed complaint later. In the meantime we find a discussion of Japan's position in the *Paris Soleil*, which believes that Japan has taken her seat in the circle of Great Powers a little prematurely and may have to retire to a more modest position. In adopting Western civilization, we are told, Japan, which was by no means prepared for such changes, imported two very dangerous institutions, parliamentarism and industrialism, which have brought upon her nothing but suffering and danger. The conflict of parties in her parliamentary government is so serious as to threaten the disintegration of the nation. Industrialism and competition, says the *Soleil*, make necessary the exploitation of infant- and woman-labor. The writer of this article quotes from a recent publication of Mr. Eugene Brieux, "Au Japon, par Java, La Chine, La Corée." He tells us that this French traveler has visited the factories of Japan, and has seen at Osaka unhappy little girls of twelve plying the loom, from which they do not lift either their hands or their eyes for twelve hours of the day. In Japan, he declares, there are 350,000 working girls under twenty. Each day, after their work is done, they clean up the shop, sleep two or three in the same bed, and have no holiday excepting once in fifteen days. Let us quote the conclusions at which Mr. Brieux arrives:

"Japan has got to the end of her physical strength. She seems to be exhausted. The military expenses of the country are out of all proportion to her wealth. This has been endured

with a true heroism, silent, unrecognized, willingly dissimulated through a pride which has enabled the people to add to the ordinary burdens of life those taxes imposed in order that iron-clads may be built, cannons and rifles purchased, and a formidable army maintained on a war footing. Japan's victories over China and Russia did not enrich her treasury."

Socialism, unemployment, and even an anarchic rage against the reigning sovereign have been some of the results of Japan's imitation of Western habits and usages. To quote further from Mr. Brieux:

"Japan is hungry; she is sick. The development of her industries has created socialism, and abject poverty has aroused the spirit of revolt. In Tokyo alone the number of the unemployed often exceeds one hundred thousand. There are certain signs that lead us to think that an ill-wind is beginning to blow over the institutions and the moral principles which have given its strength to this country. For instance, a violent popular demonstration took place before the Imperial palace and a train which was carrying the Mikado was fired upon. Even the military virtues of the country are being impaired. According to a newspaper of Osaka, in a single year more than 16,000 young men have endeavored to shirk military service."

But corruption in Japan goes deeper still and permeates even the moral sphere of Japanese life, and we read:

"Faith vanishes and with it morality. The corruption of the students of either sex is an avowed fact, according to a Japanese paper. Those who have escaped this corruption are totally lacking in energy and character."

Mr. Brieux, who is an artist as well as a writer, notices with grief what he somewhat invidiously styles "the Americanization and disfigurement" of the country scenery. There are no rosy tints in his forecast of Japan's future. Revolution, assassinations, and self-abandonment to the instinctive passions are bound to bring Japan down to the level of the worst states in the world viewed in their basest aspects. While Mr. Brieux does not



LONGINGS FOR PEACE.

AMERICA—"If only I could get the flag free from these peaky cactuses!"
—© Ull (Berlin).



A BLOW-UP.

The war god's star still seems to be in the ascendent.

—Canadian Courier (Toronto).

OUR MEXICAN DILEMMA IN CARICATURE.

dwell upon Japanese domestic politics, he remarks that the old political virtues of Japan as maintained by the ancient clans are now rarely found to exist. They have been eaten out, enfeebled, and soured by the parliamentarism which there, as elsewhere, scatters the special seeds of corruption. He says that the naval scandal shows that the naval authorities are in the pay of the German ironmasters. He then touches upon the dangers of Japan's geographical position:

"Japan is environed by powerful enemies—the imperialist United States, autocratic Russia, and China ruled by a dictator. Little Japan, democratic and forgetful of her past, has terrible neighbors. It must necessarily be that some day or other she must learn, must in fact borrow from them, that experience of life which she now claims with such courage, bravado, recklessness, and dash."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY'S WORLD-WAR FOR TRADE

"FULL STEAM AHEAD!" shouted Dr. Philip Heineken, Director-General of the North German Lloyd, as he closed a panegyric on the Kaiser as the supreme architect of German sea-power, both naval and mercantile.

We see what is meant by "Full Steam Ahead!" when we are told that Germany is placing 50,000- and 60,000-ton vessels in the North Atlantic at the rate of two or three a year, says Mr. Frederic William Wile, in the *London Daily Mail*. A German commercial invasion of New Zealand ports is also impending, we are told. German freight-vessels of the finest modern type have banished obsolete cargo-boats from South American service, and the lion's share of trade with Brazil and Argentina has already fallen to Germany. Big steamships in groups of seven are being laid down for the Australian and Far-Eastern trades with Germany. This writer thinks that the expansion of German shipping is no less important to British interests than the development of the Kaiser's Navy. He proceeds:

"The German mercantile marine had its very mainspring in the determination to emancipate German trade from slavish dependence on British vessels. That humiliating condition was not effectually remedied until Bismarck inaugurated his great policy of vigorous government support for shipping and export trade, consisting of ship subsidies, protective tariffs, acquisition of colonies, and conquest of new markets."

The merchant ships of Germany are to be like the spies sent into the Promised Land to find out new trade avenues and new means of enlarging Germany's mercantile activities:

"The significant thing about the German mercantile marine is that it is not merely a trade-carrier, but a trade-finder, a pioneer in the highest sense of that oft-misused term. The ships of Hamburg and Bremen do not lie lazily at anchor at home or in foreign ports waiting for trade to turn up like some haughty chauffeur on a cab-rank. They make it their business to create trade. That is why Herr Ballin organized an 'independent' German exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition when the German Government officially declined to do so. That is why he offered to transport German wares to and from San

Francisco free of charge, and to carry British exhibits on the same terms, if desired. That is why the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd lines are in the forefront of the new associations being formed month by month for market exploitation in every quarter of the globe. German shippers believe implicitly that 'trade follows the flag.' It is always their flag—the German merchant emblem—which is carried in front of the German commercial army. The naval ensign is never far behind."

This progress in Germany's trade relations abroad is fostered by the personal interest of the Kaiser himself, and we read:

"To the Kaiser the mercantile marine is as dear as his Navy itself. He attends the launchings of mammoth liners and takes trial trips in them. He congratulates the 'Hapag' and the Lloyd on every new achievement—the opening of a service, the attainment of a speed record, the noteworthy act of a captain. He showers honors upon Herr Ballin and Herr Heineken, serves as peacemaker when their lines quarrel, and graces Hamburg and Bremen often and regularly with his presence. He dispatches Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia on the maiden voyage of the liner de luxe which is to inaugurate a new epoch in Germany's designs on South American trade, assigns him the simultaneous mission of touring Argentina, Chile, and Brazil, and orders Germany's two newest dreadnoughts to cruise in South American waters at the same time."

Mr. Wile closes with the following striking statistics:

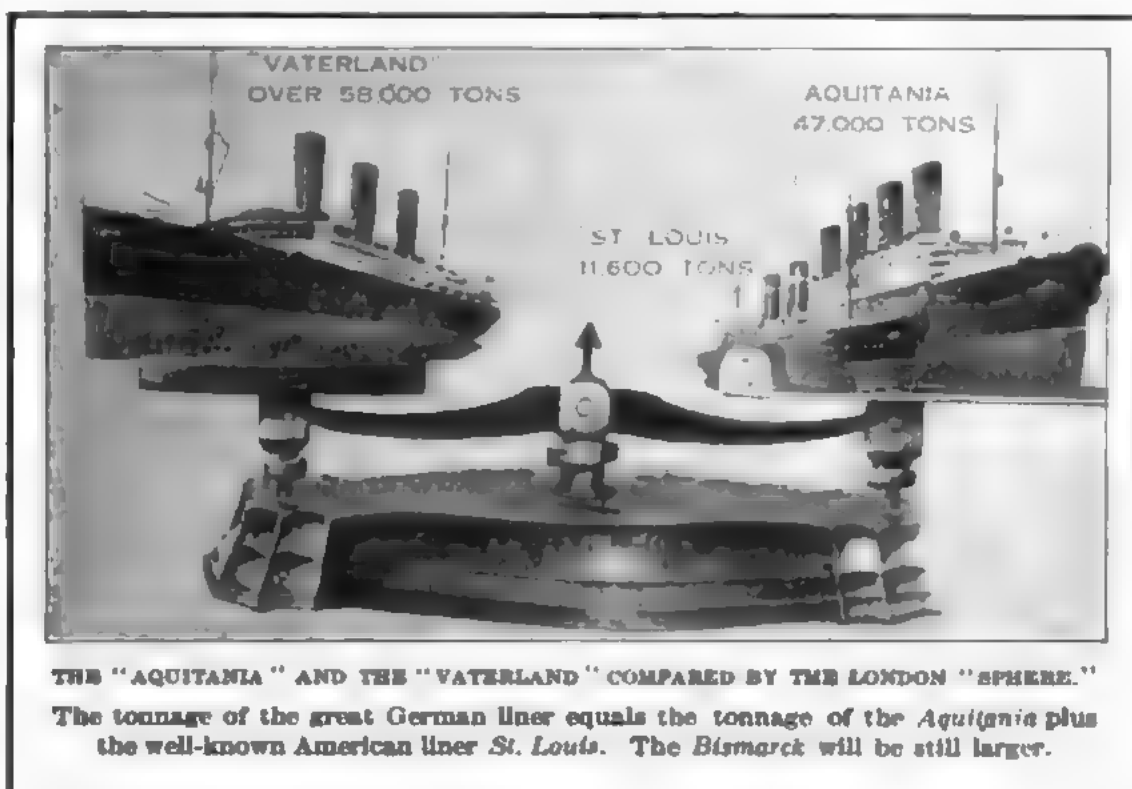
"Figures, people say, talk. Never have they told a more eloquent story than the statistical record of German shipping. In 1900 the Kaiser's mercantile marine totaled 2,495,389 tons. To-day it is more than double—5,050,000 tons—and is the second largest in the world. The German mercantile marine is, of course, far behind Great Britain's tonnage of roundly 10,500,000, but it has increased 20 per cent. since 1910, as

against Great Britain's increase of 7.4 per cent.

"Including the 62,000-ton 'bigger sister' of the *Vaterland* and *Imperator* . . . and seventeen other ocean-going vessels now on the stocks (which include three 21,000-ton ships for the South American trade), the Hamburg-American Line has a tonnage of 1,360,360, contained in 196 ocean-going vessels. In 1886, when Herr Ballin joined the 'Hapag,' as the Hamburg-American Line is called, its capital was £750,000 and gross profits were £125,000. To-day the capital is £9,000,000, and in 1913 the line earned £2,926,050. While the recent general meeting was voting to increase the capital from £7,500,000 to £9,000,000—it had been quintupled between 1897 and 1913—a shareholder suggested that at the present rate the company's capital in 1927 would be £25,000,000. 'I hope so,' quietly rejoined Herr Ballin, 'for we may be sure in that event that conditions will make such a capital extremely useful.'

"The North German Lloyd's ocean fleet of 101 vessels accounts for gross tonnage of 982,857, including two liners of 28,000 and 35,000 tons soon to enter the transatlantic service, and fourteen vessels being built for the Australian and Far-Eastern trades. In 1888 the Lloyd's capital was £1,000,000. It is now £6,250,000.

"The Hamburg-South-American Line (controlled by the 'Hapag') owns a fleet of thirty-seven liners, soon to include two 19,000-ton vessels. The Hansa Line of Bremen, which concentrates on India and the Far East, operates sixty-three ocean vessels with a tonnage of 419,258, and is building fifteen new ships. The Hansa pays a 20 per cent. dividend, a striking testimonial of the success with which German shipping is at work on the other side of the world."



SCIENCE AND INVENTION



FINISH OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA: COLUMBIA FIRST, PENNSYLVANIA SECOND, CORNELL THIRD.

PHYSIOLOGY OF BOAT-RACING

THE MEMBERS of the winning crew in a boat-race feel that they have demonstrated their mastery over their bodies—much as the successful passage of an examination demonstrates mastery over the mind. The result is a "unique feeling of control," beside which any mere gain in muscular strength sinks into insignificance. This is the opinion of a German physiologist, Mr. A. Lehrbecher, and is the result of measurements and observations of the members of one of the academic rowing clubs at Wurzburg. Such violent exercise as rowing in a race has been in disfavor among physiologists of late, and these experiments may do something to rehabilitate it. In reviewing Lehrbecher's work, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) remarks editorially that we have surprisingly little definite information about "the specific influence of bodily exercise on the human mechanism." Lehrbecher's investigations bring out some interesting facts, particularly timely at this regatta season, one or two of which are unexpected. To quote in substance:

"A surprising feature in Lehrbecher's measurements is the failure to demonstrate a considerable increase in the size of the muscles of various regions in the course of a two-months' training. Familiar observation and the physiologic teaching of the present day lead one to expect pronounced development in the arm, for example, when this is subjected to vigorous exercise. Several factors may have entered into the absence of evidence of increased proportions in the musculature of these German oarsmen. Hypertrophy of the muscles may have been compensated for in the total volume of the limbs and other parts measured by the disappearance of surplus fat. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that rowing does not confine its demands to limited groups of muscles, which is the case in many other sports such as boxing or fencing. In skilful rowing the arms are drawn into participation far less than the inexpert layman is wont to believe; on the other hand, the abdominal muscles and the legs are called on to assume a not inconsiderable share of the special effort.

"All students of the physiology of exercise are agreed that the acceleration of the pulse attending a definite exertion grows less and less with training.

"The subtle influence on the nervous system of training for a decisive competitive event is recognized by those immediately concerned as an element liable to determine success or failure, but is rarely considered from the broader point of view of its effect on the welfare of the person concerned. Most candidates show more or less 'nervousness' and increased irritability toward the end of a period of training, and this mental condition is well known to the experts. It has been counted as favorable in the case of college athletes that their scholastic duties act to divert attention in some measure from the 'nerve-straining' features of athletic training. The same factor of distraction has been held to account for the often unexpected success of crews composed of business men who devote only their leisure moments to the somewhat monotonous rigor of training and practise.

"The conclusions of a physiologic observer who has followed season of training with unbiased expert eyes are worthy of consideration. The possible dangers of competitive

rowing are not concealed by him. Even with careful supervision, overexertion of the heart, nervous exhaustion, and other untoward symptoms may arise. Such features can be averted by intelligent guidance; in other words, by training under the eye of a competent medical adviser rather than a muscular giant or an athletic trickster. Speaking from a personal experience, Lehrbecher frankly says that the choicest reward of the great effort of six weeks' preparation is not the absolute gain in muscular strength or bodily mastery, but rather a unique feeling of control over an organism that is equal to the greatest exertions. The feeling of having participated in a regatta is not greatly unlike the sense of satisfaction which attends the successful completion of an examination. The one demonstrates the mastery of the body, the other that of the mind. We are warned, however, of an additional duty rarely fulfilled by the present system of athletic competitions. It is the necessity of providing for some acceptable continuance of activity so that the derived gain of a season's training will not change to loss and the well-trained person revert to the other extreme of unhygienic living."

EVERYTHING OF PAPER-PULP—Every week or two a few additions are made to the list of things that may be manufactured out of paper. It looks as if a paper world might materialize in a not far distant future. Says a contributor to *Prometheus* (Leipzig), No. 34:

"It is very doubtful whether another material so universally useful as paper-pulp is to be found. Car-wheels of paper made a great sensation years ago, but paper belting and cog-wheels are now well known, as are paper garments, which are now used in great quantities in the Chicago City Hospital, being burned afterward. Even paper stockings and towels have been used in America, and paper towels are used on the South German railway sleeping-cars. . . . In America, water-proof rain-coats are made of paper that can be folded up and put in one's pocket, . . . while the Japanese coolie (Japan is the land where walls and windows are made of paper) can buy a paper waterproof for a few cents and wear it a year. Barrels, pails, bathtubs, cooking utensils, and wash-boards of paper are to be found in many houses. Floor coverings and wall hangings of paper are nothing new, while paper gas-pipes are not seldom met. Paper insulating material, imitation leather, and threads and fabrics of the same material follow without number. Sails are something new in the way of paper articles, while hygienic paper drinking-cups and bottles that can be thrown away as soon as used are employed in greater and greater numbers. Paper-pulp and paper of all kinds have won out as packing material, from the finest examples of the industrial carton to the coarse paper-bag for weights of a hundred pounds or more. Lately paper-pulp has appeared as a substitute for wood in carpentry, especially in ship-building, where lightness is all-important. Boards, laths, etc., of paper pulp which can easily be prest into shape, are much cheaper than those of wood, as are plastic ornaments of all kinds. Such imitation boards of paper-pulp can easily be fastened together with paper screws—the newest things in paper-pulp. . . . These short records seem to indicate the early use of paper-pulp in an almost universal field."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TWO-STORY FARMING

THE STORY of how farmers in France, Italy, and Spain grow two crops at once on the same land is told under this heading in *The Century Magazine* (July)

by J. Russell Smith. One of Mr. Smith's "two stories" is up in the air, on the branches of trees, while the other is on the ground. In other words, what he advocates is the growing of fruit- or nut-trees in the same field with grain or vegetables. He believes that we can utilize the plan in this country to our advantage, altho he admits that difference of conditions will prevent servile imitation of the European farmers in the matter of crops. It is true that crops may be seen growing beneath the branches of some American orchards, but the practise is regarded with disfavor by many agricultural experts. As Mr. Smith explains, the European plan is to space the trees widely, so that the crops below and above do not interfere with each other. He writes in substance:

"A mighty frost swept the Mediterranean last spring about the time the almonds were in bloom. It wiped away the possibilities of many a crop as clean as a sponge wipes a chalk problem from a blackboard. Two months later I found the almond-farmers of Majorca in a cheerful mood, very cheerful, indeed, when it is remembered that the almond covers a much larger proportion of their territory than the apple does in any county of New York, Virginia, or Oregon. These island farmers had cyclone-cellars, so to speak, and into this refuge they had dodged when the whirlwinds of frost struck them. They were two-story

had all their eggs in one basket, so that one blow smashed their hopes for a harvest that year, and actually threw many into bankruptcy.

"Approximately nine-tenths of the arable area of Majorca, one of the Spanish islands in the Mediterranean, is planted out to crop-yielding trees. That makes one-story agriculture.

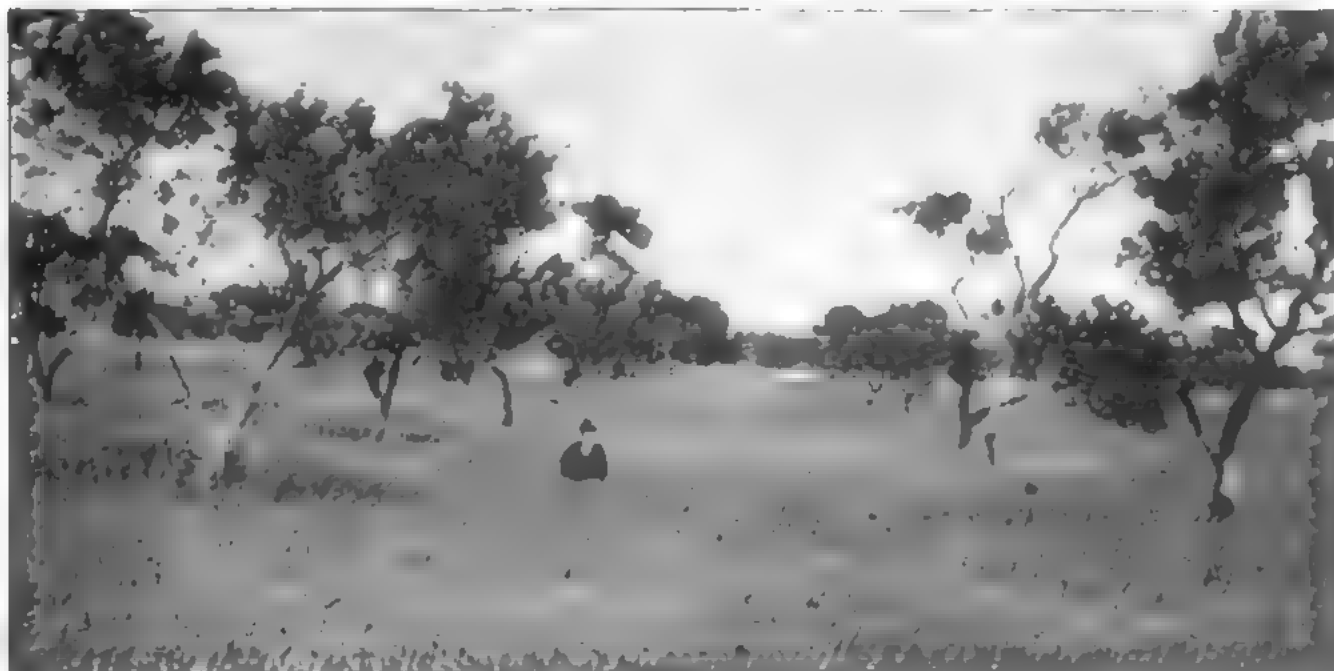


Illustration by courtesy of "The Century Magazine"

TYPICAL TWO-STORY FARM IN MAJORCA.—WHEAT BENEATH, ALMONDS ABOVE.

When the frost destroyed one crop, the farmers fell back on the second.

Then, beneath the trees grain is grown. That makes the second story, which may properly be likened to the cyclone-cellar.

"In the average cases it works out that the grain crops pay the cost of the operation, and the tree crops come along and make the profits. The failure of the almonds, or the off years with the carobs or olives, therefore, leaves no deficits, and the years of good-tree harvests are the years of profit. If, as is at times the case in the best-regulated lands, there is a shortage in the grain crop, it has more than an even chance of being equalized that same season by the tree harvest.

"No one should be deceived into thinking that they get 100 per cent. grain crop and also 100 per cent. tree crop. That would be too good to be true, too much like eating your cake and having it. The trees send their roots down into the sub-soil, and their tops into the upper air. The small grain attends to the surface, and does most of its growing in the winter, when the rains come and the trees are resting. Between them the two stories of this agriculture make more income than either story could have done by itself. Then, too, the cultivation and fertilization of the grain are an unquestioned benefit to the trees, which thus become, in a sense, a by-product of the grain-growing.

"The farmers of southwestern France annually send to this country millions of pounds of choice Persian (so-called English) walnuts, and yet there are not ten orchards in the whole region. A French farmer gave me this explanation:

"If we planted the trees in regular rows, close together, we could grow nothing beneath them, for they cast a dense

shade; but if we scatter them about the fields, there is plenty of light, and wheat will grow close to the trees."

"The Italian farmers long ago adopted the two-story agriculture by planting rows of mulberry-trees across their wheat-fields, and then having grape-vines climb up the mulberry-tree



MR. HOG EARNING HIS BOARD ON THE FIRST FLOOR.

Rooting up the remnants of a sweet-potato crop in a young pecan orchard.

farmers, and when the frost destroyed one crop, they fell back on the second. They had losses, but not disaster. Their profits were gone, but not their living. Thus they could afford to be cheerful. A similar frost in the orange districts of Florida or California has literally thrown whole communities into mourning, because the people were one-story farmers. They

Take the same field which would yield and fill from the worms that feed on the soil—*the pig*.

Mr. Smith asserts that what we need in America is a two-story agriculture. The principle he says is a good one, and we must adapt it to American conditions. That we can do so he has no doubt. It is merely a matter of combining elements that we are already familiar with separately. Take, for instance, the peewee and the pig, which he regards as the combination that will lead the way in American "two-story" work. He says:

"One of the important characteristics of farm-efficiency experts is the fact that a pig is used for something besides eating and being eaten. He can work. For the last hundred years we have been regarding the pig as a sort of star waiter whom we should have been regarding him as a harvest hand. The days of porcine luxury are passing, and on a steadily increasing number of farms the pig may be classified among those having gainful occupation. The point is that instead of idly feeding the pig in small enclosures, where he eats what we with human labor bring him, we turn him into the field to gather for himself.

"The really new part of it is the fact that we have worked out successions of quick-growing crops like oats and vetch, barley and vetch, cow-peas, soy-beans, alfalfa, sweet potatoes, peanuts, Japanese cane, crimson clover, red clover, and the old standby of corn, so that the farmer does little more than plow and plant, and drive his pigs from field to field to harvest the crops as they ripen. As soon as the pigs leave the first field, the farmer plows it up and plants the next crop and so on. When the pig goes from the fourth or fifth, it is to market, and the farmer puts a big deposit in the bank, for his labor bill has been small. He has used no reaper. He has not had the pains of making hay, no harvest rush. The pigs walked round and harvested for him, and thought it quite a lark at that."

This, of course, is merely an isolated example. Mr. Smith is sure that the "two-story" principle will work with us in all sorts of ways and needs only a little study and experiment:

"We have a great machine for the promotion of agriculture: a United States department, thirty or forty State departments,

"TWILIGHT SLEEPS" AND MEDICAL PUBLICITY

WIDE-SPREAD CRITICISM, among medical men, has been directed against the article in *McClure's Magazine* (quoted in our issue of June 6) regarding a method for producing painless childbirth by anesthesia. Apparently it is not denied that the so-called "twilight sleep" has been successfully employed by Drs. Krönig and Gauss, of Freiburg, Germany, but the laudatory tone of the article is condemned as advertising puffery, and the inferences that the method is an entirely new discovery, that it is safe under all circumstances, and that one must go to Freiburg to take advantage of it, are asserted to be false. In response to several queries by medical men regarding the status of this form of anesthesia, the editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 6) calls the article "sensational and misleading," and adds:

"The public on reading this article would naturally infer that this method of analgesia was something new. As a matter of fact, our readers, of course, know that the suggestion for the use of a combination of scopolamin (hyoscin) and morphin was made over twelve years ago, and was put to a pretty thorough test, especially in Germany. While it is not altogether obsolete, it has been practically discarded.

"Another natural inference would be that an obstetrician would be negligent of his patients' rights if he withheld the scopolamin-morphin method in his labor cases. The facts are that this method has been thoroughly investigated, tried, and found wanting, because of the danger connected with it. Even the most enthusiastic among its German advocates have emphasized its danger, and have stated that it should not be used except in hospitals, where constant, careful watching is possible.

"The *McClure's* article seems to have been written, however, especially to emphasize the remarkable results obtained in Freiburg by Krönig and Gauss. As a matter of fact, the Freiburg method differs but slightly from that originally suggested. By the Freiburg method one dose of morphin is given, whereas the scopolamin is repeated as indicated—the indication being, not pain, but memory.

"The impression gained from a review of the literature is that the present method of obstetric anesthesia by scopolamin and morphin is not safe for the child and not always safe or successful for the mother. The time may come when the hope expressed in 1911 by Lequeux may be fulfilled, that further clinical investigations cautiously conducted will secure a harmless agent with which to lessen or abolish altogether the pains of labor; but that time has not yet arrived."

Besides this, the same paper has the following to say editorially, under the caption "McClure's Mistake":

"The present effervescence of medical interest in this subject is excited by an outburst of enthusiasm concerning the treatment as applied at Freiburg, by Krönig and Gauss, published in the June issue of *McClure's*. The article appears under the signature of two women, evidently not medical authorities, and contains frequent quotations of statements credited to Krönig and Gauss. In an address delivered by Krönig before various societies when here last November, published in the May issue of *Surgery,*

Gynecology, and Obstetrics, statements are made almost identical with some of those in the *McClure's* article. We hesitate to believe that either Krönig or Gauss would instigate or endorse such a sensational puff for themselves, but so clear does the evidence appear that this impression is almost forced on us. If the publication was sanctioned by either or both of them it indicates an advertising initiative which bids fair to



THE "AERIAL OMNIBUS" THAT CARRIES SIXTEEN PASSENGERS.

See page 100 next page.

forty-six agricultural colleges, over fifty agricultural experiment stations, and two hundred substations. Most of these seem never to have heard of a two-story agriculture. They should go into the woods and byways and get all these promising wild things, form of them an awkward squad, shape them up, and give us a score of new tree crops to make the upper part of a two-story agriculture that will feed both man and beast."

rival Friedmann. It is needless to explain to physicians that many of the statements contained in the *McClure's* article are ridiculous. As usual, not the physician, but the credulous and innocent public will be harmed by this unfortunate exploitation."

The fact that the method of Krönig and Gauss is neither new nor confined to Germany is dwelt upon in *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, July) as follows:

"The article is an interesting one, yet many thousands of women in this country, who neither have the opportunity to go to Europe nor the inclination to achieve the éclat of such a pilgrimage, have been enjoying, in their own homes, for a number of years, the satisfying experience of painless labor under the influence of hypodermic injections of hyoscin and morphin.

"The procedure already is well known to thousands of physicians in the United States, unostentatiously practised by them for at least a decade, and long ago passed out of the experimental stage into an established routine of the lying-in room. But it needed that such a beneficent innovation should be postmarked from a German center of medical activity and that a few Europomaniacs should undertake a pilgrimage to some clinic in far-off Germany, to give it the transatlantic flavor necessary for journalistic exploitation here. . . .

"We trust that nothing we have said here will be construed as intended to belittle the work of Gauss and Krönig. These men are doing splendid work, and for this we take off our hats to them. But, to suggest that they have a monopoly on this painless childbirth business by means of scopolamin (or hyoscin) and morphin—that is to laugh."

The matter is treated in a somewhat lighter and more popular vein, but with a due regard for medical verity and medical ethics, by Dr. F. A. Churchill, of Seattle, in *The Town Crier*, of that city, under the title of "Obstetrics as a Best Seller." Says Dr. Churchill:

"Ask any medical man of your acquaintance who has had considerable experience in this work, what he thinks of the *McClure's* article. He will disappoint you; he will refuse to be impressed. 'Scopolamin? Why, there is nothing new or startling about that. I understand it finds favor with the Germans; but here we use something we consider a good deal better and safer in hyoscin hydrobromide combined with morphin and cactin.'

"What! Do you have the Twilight Sleep here too?"

"Well, I don't know anything about fancy names; but I do know that by means of these drugs we produce an amnesia the same as your friends in *McClure's* describe—and with a lot less fuss."

"Do you use the memory tests and—and all that, the same as Krönig and Gauss?"

"Of course. That is the only way in which we can determine when the patient is just at the right stage of semiconsciousness."

"Why don't American doctors use scopolamin?"

"Because scopolamin can be made in two ways. One kind is honest enough; but the other has a very low rotary power and by reason of impurities is apt to be very dangerous. Furthermore, the action of hyoscin upon various organs and functions is much different from that of the other drug, which since its discovery in 1889 caused much dissatisfaction among American scientists by its variability and uncertainty. . . .

"It is a pity that pseudoscientific journalists can't investigate facts a little more thoroughly before plunging into deeps such as *Meedames*—or *Meedamoiselles*—Tracy and Loupp of the *McClure's* staff have entered. . . . Perhaps many women will be induced to make a trip abroad at a critical period of their lives, not to mention possible financial hardship or the fact that their children will be foreign-born; and the magazine finds itself in a position which I am sure it heartily abhors—of seeming disloyalty to the United States."

An incident that may have given a slightly sharper cutting-edge to this medical criticism of *McClure's* is the fact that the

British professional press has just been condemning undue medical publicity as a peculiarly American thing—a charge bitterly resented by our own physicians, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, June 20):

"Following the publication of the 'Family Medical Encyclopedia' in England, . . . a storm of protest arose in the



THE RUSSIAN AERIAL CARRYALL IN FLIGHT.

British Medical Association at the publication of a list of contributors in such a book intended for the public. This type of medical advertising was severely condemned and likened to 'the fever of self-advertisement which characterizes the American profession from tip to toe.' In response to demands on the part of numerous members, the Council of the British Medical Association has promulgated certain rules concerning the publication of medical books intended for the laity. . . . Our correspondent says: 'It must be borne in mind that the professional rule against advertising is much more stringent in this country than in America.' He voices, no doubt, the general impression of the foreign physician concerning American medical practitioners. When are these insults to cease? Can our foreign contemporaries point to a single incident in which medical men of America of equal rank with the English physicians concerned have loaned their names to such an outrageous enterprise? Can they point to a single American, connected with a reputable clinic who would authorize and countenance the publication of such an obvious and misleading puff as was sanctioned by Drs. Krönig and Gauss in a recent issue of *McClure's*? Certainly, so far as we can determine, they will be unable to find one. The wise sanitarian will disinfect his own premises before naming as unclean the domicile of his neighbors."

AN AERIAL OMNIBUS—The enormous biplane invented by Igor Sikorsky, a Russian, has carried sixteen passengers and a pilot on a short flight, and eight passengers and a pilot on a flight that lasted two hours and six minutes, according to *The World's Work* (New York, July). Says this magazine:

"The wings spread 114 feet, and the body and tail are 60 feet long. Besides the pilot's quarters, the 'airbus' contains an observation balcony, a wash room, and an enclosed passengers' cabin, that is lighted by electricity, heated by gas, and furnished with chairs. The machine is driven by four 100-horse-power motors, and with this power-supply has been driven at a speed of sixty-six miles an hour. But the inventor's designs call for a fifth motor, which will probably increase this speed. Each motor can be started independently of the others, and all are controlled from the driver's seat by compressed air. The great spread of the wings increases the lifting power of the machine. The airbus, empty, weighs 8,250 pounds, and it has carried more than a ton of additional weight. This carrying capacity makes the airbus of great utility in war. The Russian Government has ordered four more biplanes of this type for the use of the army. This order is part of Russia's large increase in aeronautical equipment, which already includes more than 300 aeroplanes and which will be increased by 1,000 more within two years."

LETTERS AND ART



SECRETARY LANE'S SPEECH

THE VERSATILITY of the man thought likely by some observers to be President Wilson's choice for the first vacancy on the Supreme Court bench was recently shown in a sphere outside of jurisprudence. Secretary Franklin K. Lane made a speech on Flag Day that leads the *New York Evening Post* to observe that "it is not often that the hard-working head of a Department—and a Department preeminently devoted to economic tasks—makes a venture so original and so successful in the domain of oratory." In two successive weeks recently the Supreme Court has rendered four decisions defining and clarifying the relations between interstate railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the rights of the Commission in naming rates. In all four of these cases, says *The Evening Post*, "the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, written by Franklin K. Lane, now Secretary of the Interior, when he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been fully sustained and affirmed, and virtually on the same grounds taken by Mr. Lane in writing the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission." The Flag-Day speech was addressed to no higher tribunal than the clerks of his Department. And the same paper observes that it contains "no bathos and no cant." Moreover, "incredible as it may seem, the very word 'service' is not to be found in it, from end to end." This is the speech in full:

"This morning, as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropt me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag-maker.'

"'I beg your pardon, Old Glory,' I said, 'you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a General in the Army. I am only a Government clerk.'

"'I greet you again, Mr. Flag-maker,' replied the gay voice. 'I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho.'

"'No, I am not,' I was forced to confess.

"'Well, perhaps you are the one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma?'

"'No, wrong again,' I said.

"'Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag-maker.'

"I was about to pass on, feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stooped me with these words:

"'You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn-club prize this summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt a school-teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will

write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag.'

"'But,' I said, impatiently, 'these people were only working.'

"Then came a great shout from the flag.

"'Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am

your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart-breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute-makers, soldier and dreadnought, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor, and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of to-morrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.'



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FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Who recently apotheosized the flag in a speech of "no bathos and no cant."

There have been many demands for copies of Mr. Lane's speech since knowledge of it got abroad.

A NURSE OF GENIUS

AN ANGEL ministering to genius, is the phrase used by the *London Nation* to describe the late Theodore Watts-Dunton, who died on June 6. The phrase recalls his lifelong devotion to Swinburne and his friendship for Rossetti and others of the Chelsea circle. "He belonged to the class who, with unselfish devotion, undertake the care of greatness, and by the weight of their charge obliterate their own distinction." But the writer doubts whether such devotion is justified—"whether it would not be finer in the end to let genius go its own gait, even to death or destruction, than to keep it hovering in suspended animation, inert and useless as an invalid upon our esplanades." A writer in the *Manchester Guardian* puts the situation concretely:

"It was difficult in this century to think of him living on in that commonplace house on Putney Hill with all his memories and incommunicable thoughts of those rich and splendid caves of the nineteenth century of which it has been his privilege to hold the key. Looking back from our day, 'caves' is the word that has, as postimpressionist disputants say, the best association values here. The secrecy, exclusiveness, and half-

sinister atmosphere of Queen's House, Chelsea, with the shadow of chloral over its illustrious chief, the collection of exotic art treasures inside and outside, the strange creatures that pleased and excited the whims of Rossetti's troubled mind. Then Watts-Dunton's association with Swinburne at The Pines, with the splendid wild, romantic life of the mind turning over the imaginings of all the dead poets and adventuring through their lands. And all that the world could see was an old gray gentleman in an ordinary villa, whose only adventure was to shock Suburbia by walking to the 'Green Man' and drinking a pot of beer. Watts-Dunton was the spectator and partaker in both these strange lives. It could not have been all happiness or even pleasantness. To-night one remembers chiefly that it was a poet and a talented man of letters who was proud to give half a lifetime of love and service to the two frail giants of his time."

The writer in *The Nation* thinks that perhaps "the wide-spread knowledge of it . . . obscured the fame due to a thin but shining vein of genius that lay embedded in fine abilities and a keenly intelligent nature, observant of the moving world in spite of literary and charming seclusion." Speaking of his positive achievement:

"Week by week for about twenty-five years, Watts-Dunton's essays set the note in the leading organ of Victorian criticism (*The Athenæum*). It was criticism in the great style, if not in the grand. He never quite reached Matthew Arnold's sharp outline of definition, sureness of judgment, or power of creating a vivid and lasting phrase. He seldom attempted the rhetorical and stupendous criticism, sometimes so amusing in Macaulay, and always amazing or flabbergasting in the surge and thunder of Swinburne's oceanic utterances. As a rule, his discussions were quiet, reasonable, and perceptive. For delivering us from the swashbuckling, cut-and-lash methods of the earlier generation, we owe him an incalculable debt. If we turn up the articles of famous reviews during the first half of last century, it seems incredible that such stuff once passed for criticism at all—such insolence, such bluster, above all, such sorry blindness.

"Watts-Dunton's fault lay all on the other side. Sometimes he was too deliberate, often too diffuse. He would wander round and round the subject without quite getting there or showing us the way. Like an Oxford don, he was sometimes so polite to error as to forget the truth. Latterly, he often returned to an old-fashioned manner, and made his criticism a dissertation on the subject rather than an estimate of the book. But at his best, there he stood, giving us of his best week by week, without signature or appeal for fame—an industrious man of unusual literary knowledge and an inborn sense of beauty highly developed by selection; cautious in admitting new or startling forms, but constantly on the lookout for any sign of possible promise along the well-established lines. 'I have always tried,' he used to say, 'to find the best in every book I have criticized.' How great and rapid a change! In the generation before him it was the critic's function to find the worst."

Swinburne returned the devotion of Watts-Dunton with an estimate that caused some unmannerly slurs. He described his friend as "the first critic of our time—perhaps the largest-minded and surest-sighted of any age." If one reads the essay on "Poetry" that Watts-Dunton wrote for the "Encyclopedia Britannica" one "will probably think the praise not much beyond the truth."

"It is a remarkable piece of work. A vast subject had to be treated within definite limits—a subject that had been discussed and illustrated by the finest minds up and down two thousand years. Knowledge of history, of European and even Asiatic literature, and of the best criticism, was essential as a basis, but there was no place for its display as knowledge. It must

be hidden, as it were, underground. Its existence could be known only from the strong outline of the superstructure, with here and there a hinted reference, or a suggestion to those who knew what the knowledge meant. The result is a vital and personal work, quite a different thing from what one expects in a great encyclopedia of knowledge—let us say, in a German encyclopedia, for instance. How easily one can imagine those arid and dreary pages—the dates, the succession of 'periods,' the lists of names, the scientific divisions, the complex definitions, the numbered references, and all the intolerable weight of indistinctive and unprofitable information! To read such an article would be enough to sicken the poets themselves of their thankless trade. But to read Watts-Dunton's treatise brings an elevation of spirit. It almost inspires. By a personal, an almost emotional quality, sometimes to be found in the best English and French criticism, it rises from science to the literature of power.

"The treatise is well known; its definitions and conceptions have passed into common property. 'Absolute poetry is the concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmical language'—the Futurist poets may question the limitations 'rhythmical' as unsuited to the new emotions of our noisy times; but the definition holds, and from it we pass on to the discussion of its terms—'absolute,' 'concrete,' 'artistic,' 'emotional,' and 'rhythmical' itself. On those lines, for the most part, the essay runs, with judgments and distinctions calm, reasonable, supported by simple and familiar instances, but yet inspiring, touched by a kind of passion, as tho genius itself were at work with the critic's hand. The insistence on concrete

form, the exclusion of all that is merely abstract, informative, or typical from the highest or 'absolute' poetry, the exclusion also of all 'word-painting,' the account of the two angels of Sincerity and Conscience which must accompany the poet on either hand—these are among the deepest motives of the work, and there is no need for further praise."



HIGH LIGHTS OF THE DRAMATIC YEAR

RIGHT ON THE HEELS of something like chagrin over the failure of "Adele" in London, because it is there declared "American," comes the word of an optimistic manager that America will be written all over the London theatrical map next year. Thus Mr. William A. Brady is reported in the *New York Times*. The time is coming, he avers, "when companies, when through in New York, will play in London just the same as they do in Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia." As a support to his prophecy, he tells us that London next season will see "The Yellow Ticket," "The Misleading Lady," "Too Many Cooks," "Under Cover," "Seven Keys to Baldpate," "The Things that Count," "A Pair of Sixes," "Nobody's Widow," the Winter Garden Show, "The Girl from Rector's," and "Tante." These are supposedly the skimmings from our past season, and it will be profitable, perhaps, tho by no means a sure prognostication of their London future, to see what our reviewers think of the things brought forth. "A rather discouraging season . . . without much question," says Mr. W. P. Eaton in the *Chicago Herald*, showing he would not bank heavily on a London future. Taking the season by and large:

"No new playwright has appeared who seems destined to close the gap much between literature and our stage, for Mr. Craven, honest and natural tho he is, has not sufficient intellectual distinction.

"No new actor or actress has appeared.

"And our New York public seems further than ever from

caring for anything serious or whimsical or distinguished by literary deftness and charm. We have lost the solid masses from our playhouses here—and yet we still dictate to the country.

"The situation is becoming more intolerable—and the day of [the municipal theater independent of Broadway is being hastened."

The successful plays, he tells us, have probably made as much money for their promoters as they would have done at any other time; but the unsuccessful ones and those on the border-line between success and failure have probably fared worse than usual. He surveys some of them:

"The popular success of the season, above all others, was 'Grumpy,' with Cyril Maude. Its receipts never fell below \$11,000 a week, and sometimes reached \$15,000. Wallack's Theater, one of the oldest on Broadway, and supposedly too far 'down-town' now, had the laugh on its newer rivals.

"'Grumpy' is not an important play, however—merely good entertainment, like an Anna Katherine Green story, galvanized into life by the mellow art of Mr. Maude. Two other plays which ran 'Grumpy' close are 'Potash and Perlmutter,' which is part sentiment, part photographic realism, and on the whole voracious enough as a picture of Yiddish character to rank it high in critical regard; and 'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' Mr. Cohan's 'mystery-farce,' made from Earl Biggers's novel. Both these plays are still going.

"In the spring two more native works, 'A Pair of Sixes,' a rapid-fire farce by Edward Peples, and 'Too Many Cooks,' a unique and fresh comedy written and acted by Frank Craven, were produced, and became certain successes in a night. 'A Pair of Sixes' is the kind of farce which has no nationality, except as its rapid-fire development, its breezy humor, and its care for a certain surface reality brand it as American. The same may, perhaps, be said of 'Seven Keys to Baldpate.' Mr. Craven's play, however, and 'Potash and Perlmutter' are both products of actual conditions in the life about us, and are for that reason much more significant.

"Perhaps it is significant, also, of our national temperament as theatergoers that all four of these most successful rivals of 'Grumpy' are essentially comic in their appeal.

"Of the shorter engagements played during the season unquestionably the most successful was that of Forbes-Robertson, especially on nights when 'Hamlet' was the bill. However, as this was the great actor's farewell to our stage the fact is easily accounted for, and we can not lay too flattering unction to our souls.

"Miss Anglin's revival of 'Lady Windermere's Fan' . . . was a surprise to every one. It followed three weeks of rather poor business in Shakespeare, and might have been expected to share the fate of numerous other attempts to revive the plays of the eighties and nineties of the last century. But it didn't. The public has flocked to it. Its modernity and smartness seem to jibe with the temper of the times.

"Two other surprises were the failures of 'General John Regan' and 'The Great Adventure,' both huge successes in England. The latter was badly miscast here, but the former wasn't (tho it might have been done better). New York, however, rejected the merry Irish comedy, and later the country followed suit. Can it be that our sense of humor is not so great as we would have the world believe?"

Another critic who neglects the pecuniary arguments of success gives his schedule of ten best plays in the order of their merit. As nearly all of them came to us from Europe, it will not be expected that any of Mr. George Jean Nathan's list should return from us to London. In *The Smart Set* he writes:

"Exclusive of what may be analyzed satisfactorily as frank farce, and failing to discover a play of sufficient merit to occupy the tenth position, I submit an idea of the relative worth of the nine best new full-length dramatic presentations of the theatrical year recently closed:

1. General John Regan (Birmingham)
2. Where Ignorance Is Bliss (Molnar)
3. The Legend of Leonora (Barrie)
4. Change (Francis)
5. The Great Adventure (Bennett)
6. The Younger Generation (Houghton)
7. The Marriage Game (Flexner)
8. Too Many Cooks (Craven)
9. A Thousand Years Ago (Mackaye)
10. ————— (—————)

"'Seven Keys to Baldpate,' by Cohan out of Biggers, flashes forth sharply as the season's best farce, with 'The Misleading Lady' in second position."

Mr. Nathan surveys the performances of the season's "un-starred and unfeatured actors" and mentions ten in the order named as seeming to him the best:

1. Arnold Daly (in "General John Regan")
2. Frank Reicher (in "The Secret")
3. R. A. Hopkins (in "Change")
4. Lennox Pawle (in "Beauty and the Barge" and "Grumpy")
5. Aubrey Smith (in "The Legend of Leonora")
6. Pedro de Cordoba (in "Othello"—Faversham edition)
7. Stanley Drewitt (in "The Younger Generation")
8. Edwin Arden (in "To-day")
9. W. G. Fay (in "General John Regan")
10. Sydney Booth (in "The Truth")

Ten women whom the electric lights did not blazon are mentioned:

1. Rita Jolivet (in "Where Ignorance Is Bliss")
2. Emily Stevens (in "To-day")
3. Florence Reed (in "The Yellow Ticket" and "The Girl and the Pennant")
4. Grace Elliston (in "Ourselves")
5. Florine Arnold (in "The Things That Count")
6. Martha Hedman (in "Indian Summer")
7. Jennie Moscovitz (in "The Auctioneer")
8. Alice Brady (in "The Things That Count" and "The Family Cupboard")
9. Ruth Holt Boucicault (in "Twelfth Night")
10. Julia Dean (in "Her Own Money")

Mr. Nathan adds:

"In justification of my selections of the season's most noteworthy plays—noteworthy, that is, in comparison with the other presentations—I believe I need indulge in small argument. The pieces I have named seem to me, from the soundest critical standpoint, to be far in the van of their fellows. With the possible exception of Mr. Mackaye's 'Thousand Years Ago,' against the inclusion of which in the list there might be lifted a valid voice (I myself know seven or eight good arguments against its presence in the catalog—however, I can analyze no other piece of the season into the ninth position), the plays selected stand forth from the ranks in the matter of wit, scrivening grace, comparative thematic ingenuity and fertility, philosophical air, dramatic and literary meat and general interest. . . .

"Inasmuch as the mind of the public regularly regards as the best plays those plays which enjoy the largest financial success, I duly anticipate, as is the annual occurrence at this time, the receipt of innumerable letters of protest against the validity of my choices. From Wilmington, Delaware, I shall receive the usual four letters assuring me that 'Where Ignorance Is Bliss' certainly can not be so good a play as 'Potash and Perlmutter,' for instance, because 'Where Ignorance Is Bliss' ran only a week and was then dispatched to the storehouse, while 'Potash and Perlmutter' has been running all season. From Springfield, Illinois, a half-dozen letters will prove to me that 'Change,' which was a dead failure, can not possibly be nearly so commendable a play, on the very face of things, as 'To-day,' which was one of the longest-run achievers of the year. And from Salt Lake City I shall get the usual three letters telling me that I assuredly can not know what I am talking about when I include 'The Great Adventure' (a failure) in the list and omit 'A Temperamental Journey' (a success), particularly as both these plays had the same theme. Of course these letters will make me feel very sad and properly ashamed of myself."

"To revert momentarily to the oft-spanked question of the public's monogamous taste in drama and, especially, its critical confusion of the good play with the financially successful play, a matter absurdly simple of explanation. So simple, indeed, that I have . . . frequently employed it as a subterfuge to conceal my temporary lack of other, better, and fresher critical ideas. The American public, as we all of us at this late hour know by rote, is ever on the side of wealth. In law, in politics, society and in art, the native public—particularly the ~~element of it~~—roots consistently for the rich party. The exceptions are negligible in the running up of the general estimate. The greatest American dramatist is that dramatist who has made the most money out of his plays! The best play is the play that sells out the ticket-rack for the greatest number of weeks! Art = \$ and \$ = art."

THE EFFECT OF ITALY

IT WAS LONG AGO that Roger Ascham said that an "Italianate Englishman was a devil incarnate." After four centuries Mr. Oliver Madox Hueffer tries to match it or outdo it by describing the German who has yielded to the spell of Italy as "an animated confectionery pig." So many Americans go to Italy that it would be well, perhaps, if Mr. Hueffer—who is now among us writing to the English press about the Mexican imbroglio—would try to analyze Italy's effect on the sentimentalists of the New World. Upon Germans he thinks the effect "simply deplorable." And being a German, or partly so himself, tho he descends on one side of the family from the English painter Ford Madox Brown, he takes the liberty of saying so. Italy, he goes on, renders the Germans "greasily sentimental, as if they had bathed themselves in macaroni; it renders them vegetably materialistic, as if the only thing that mattered in life were oranges." This outburst is inspired by a recent novel by Vernon Lee called "Louis Norbert"—a book he "doesn't like tho he has to admire it." He doesn't like Vernon Lee because she is so "Italianate." Her works seem to offer him "a sterilized atmosphere like that to be found in the work called 'John Inglesant' or in the writings of the late Walter Pater." In *The Outlook* (London) he tells us why he thinks he has the right to say such things:

"I have the right to say these things, because I think I can boast of being the only created member of the human race who has been to Rome without going to see the Forum, the Coliseum, or any picture-gallery, or anything else but the white-tiled tunnel on the Quirinal, some inner rooms of the Vatican, the interior of my own hotel, and a very bad music-hall. This is a record at once heroic and one of extreme cowardice. Because I was deadly afraid. I tell you I trembled for my immortal soul. Because I was a German coming straight from Germany,

Certainly I intend finally to yield to the seductions of the dangerous country. It is my ambition to pass the last ten years of my life in Florence, or somewhere of that sort; to write sentimental ballads of sorts; and, because of the fame that those ballads will bring me, I hope to be buried, in the first place, under the shadow of the pyramid of Caius Cestius. Later I hope to be transported, amid the applause of nations, to my final resting-place in Westminster Abbey. That is an ambition like another, and one very proper for a writer who is destined ultimately to write sugary ballads upon the banks of the Arno. I hope it may be pardoned me."

If he were an Englishman, he reflects, he would be either much less or much more frightened. "It would depend upon whether I should like to become a devil incarnate or not."

"Some men do; some menden't. For, whereas the effect of Italy upon the German is to render him a slobbering sentimentalist, its effect upon the English mind is something much more subtle and something much more dangerous. I am talking now of the English mind, and there are very few English minds. The English without minds who feel called to go to Italy just end in wearing blue-flannel collars, gowns made of cotton serge, amber necklaces, and Preraffaelite attitudes. And they don't matter; they aren't even a nuisance, as my own countrymen are. But when it comes to an English mind—and of course I'm thinking of Vernon Lee—the problem of Italianization at once grows into something much more formidable. I don't mean to say that I like it; frankly, I don't. I almost wish that every Englishman of intellect who feels a call to go to Italy might be drowned in crossing the Channel or at least killed in a railway accident just short of Milan. Milan won't do him much harm. And poor old Italy itself feels just like this. That is why you have Futurists. It is tired, poor thing, of mincing around among corner-lots and battle-fields. But the effect of Italy upon the English mind is certainly not to render it more sentimental.

"I suppose really the Italian climate is an intensifier of character. Sentimentalists like myself it renders abominably sentimental; the cold, cynical, selfish, and restrained English mind (and the English mind is really always all these things) it renders colder, more cynical, more selfish, and more restrained. Italy, in fact, turns the thinking Englishman into something like the Jesuit of picturesque fiction. Of course that is an exaggeration; but the tendency is there.

"Wandering among the beautiful groves, meditating among the so graceful ruins, the Englishman acquires something of the truly classical frame of mind along with something of an ingenuity that is purely devilish. Vernon Lee, for instance, strikes me as being something much more of a wizard than a comforting human being upon whose shoulders one might want to cry. Because I take it that the test of a really satisfactory intimacy is the possession by either party of such a shoulder.

"I don't know why living in Italy should have that effect upon the English mind. I suppose it is the mere confusion of objects and of aspects that does the trick. All the contrasts, all the civilizations crumbling one into another, in layer upon layer among the most beautiful of all landscapes, must render you more cynical if you have a turn for cynicism."



"VERNON LEE"

Drawn by J. S. Sargent.

Whom Italy has made "something much more of a wizard than a comforting human being."



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OLIVER MADOX HUEFFER.

he thinks that Italy makes the Germans "greasily sentimental."

a long sojourn in that land which is very disagreeable to him, tho it is lovely enough to visit. But I knew that if I let Italy get her claws into me that would be the end of me. For the rest of my days I should slobberingly prefer Sienna to the Lungstrasse in Cologne, or even to Coventry Street at 11.15 p.m.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



THE WHITE ANGEL OF OUR SLUMS

WHEN A LITTLE GIRL, Miss Eva Booth, the daughter of the founder of the Salvation Army, went into the East End of London, and earned the title of "the White Angel." She bears the title of "the Commander" of the American forces now, but "her character is still that of the White Angel." "She is the organizer, the thinker, the social reformer, the strict and yet sympathetic commander," says Mr. Harold Begbie in the *London Daily Chronicle*; "but to the President of the United States, to the governors of cities, and to the broken-hearted multitude of American slums she is still what she was to her sorrowful sisters in East London years ago, the White Angel." To Mr. Begbie, the difference between our slums and those of England were set forth by Miss Booth, who found, to begin with, that the outstanding feature here is "the pressure of an infinitely greater population." As she puts it:

"You literally feel the sense of numbers. Wherever you go in American cities you are conscious of these millions struggling to exist. Then there is the question of climatic extremes. You have no idea what heat means till you live in American slums during a heat wave. That heat drives people mad—if not in mind, in spirit; they are maddened in spirit without losing their reason. Oh, it is dreadful, the heat, among the dense masses of the slums. And in winter, down goes the thermometer, starving people drop dead of cold—killed by cold, not by hunger. Then there is another great difference, the foreign element. We get in our slums over there the knife people. Do you know what I mean?—those races from Europe who carry a knife and use it in argument—lawless, passionate, violent people. This means that our slums are more dramatic than yours. In England misery is deprest. In America its blood is up. You never get one general atmosphere, even as you never get one general language. To visit a slum in America is to come into contact with the passions and vehemence of the whole world. It is extraordinarily interesting, amazingly vital, however sad and dreadful. One can not lose heart in the slums of America. It is a fight for life."

One does not find "the pathos of the home worker" in America, she distinguishes. "There is sweating, and very abominable sweating, but it is done in the factories":

"The poverty is appalling. You ought to see the bread-lines over there; it's a sight never to be forgotten. We have emergency relief depots all over the States. How many people, do you suppose, sleep every night in what we call our Poor Men's Hotel, what you call here Salvation Army Shelters? Seventeen thousand! Every night we take care of 17,000 men who would be otherwise sleeping in bridge ~~residences~~ or with their heads under carts. One of these hotels, a memorial to my dear father, holds 670 beds.

"Poverty in America is very severe. Nothing, you see, is cheap. The most common necessities of life are dear, very dear. And the emigrants pour in from every country of the world, bringing fresh penury and new destitution to swell the terrible sum of the old. Life is a struggle over there for many, many thousands of people—a frightful struggle. Then the children

of the poor. Oh! how they suffer. In twelve months we played with, fed, drest, washed, kissed, and cuddled 42,000 of these poor babes. The ghastly, ghastly suffering! We found a babe once, two or three years old, in a chicken-coop in a cellar; for nearly three weeks afterward it never uttered a sound, not one sound, not even an Ur; its food had to be thrown to it on the ground before it would eat; when any of us entered its room it would get behind things—behind a chair, a sofa, or under a table; the doctors told us its reason was fatally damaged. No! That child is now a bonnie, laughing, blue-eyed lass. The police brought to us once a child the calves of whose legs had been gnawed by rats. Oh, it is indescribable, the misery of these famishing little children! But when you see them in our nurseries, then you say no work touches this work of saving the babes. You can't pay for the love a child wants! There's something the dollar bill can't buy, and that's devotion. My beautiful women out there are like the angels of God; they don't merely do their work, they love doing it. And the rich

know this. That's why we are popular; that's why they help us."

Miss Booth speaks of the work among prisoners, such work as the old General and the present one have struggled with the English Government to introduce:

"We are less conservative in the States! Why, what do you think?—we have got Salvation Army corps in prison composed entirely of prisoners serving their sentences! Isn't that fine? Isn't that hopeful? I received numerous letters of sympathy from prisoners when my dear father died. How they loved him! In one prison alone we have got a corps of 75 soldiers; the State itself made them a present of a full set of brass instruments; the chaplain of the prison is one of its envoys; and the prisoner in command is a man serving a life sentence.

"You see the States are wise. They know it is in their own interest to reform and change the lives of their worst citizens. We are freely admitted. We go into the cells. We hold services. We take our hands and our flags into jail, and we tell the worst of the worst, the lowest of the low, that they can be changed, absolutely and for eternity, in the twinkling of an eye. That's hope. That's truth. That's love. There are 200,000 prisoners in America, and every one of them needs hope, truth, and love. Why doesn't the English Government let my brother do that over here?"

Miss Booth sees no need of any change in the original method of the Army. She wants to keep the uniform, the flag, and the band, but as the work spreads among the races of the



COMMANDER EVA BOOTH.

Who observes that "to visit a slum in America is to come into contact with the passions and vehemence of the whole world."

world she is willing to sacrifice to local feeling all but one thing:

"My father gave latitude to every country; he did not desire to make English Salvationists of all the world; but he never yielded an inch on the two essentials of a new birth and a life of devotion. You must have that everywhere. A change of heart, liberation from the thralldom of the world, and then a life of unselfish service. My brother, the present General, commands this immense world wide Army, and he is not only a man of holiness, but he has a genius for organization, a statesmanlike mind; we shall go on conquering and conquering—each separate country giving its particular emphasis; but the Army as a whole stands for the one eternal fact which my father declared to all the nations of the earth—a change of heart, a new birth, liberation and salvation from all that injures, disfigures, and destroys. Oh, yes, we want our flag of victory and our band of triumph!"

HOLLAND'S RELIGIOUS AWAKENING

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL wholly due to considerations of political and social expediency is a Holland discovery reported by a special correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* at The Hague. In the rekindling of religious ardor, he notes, furthermore, "a steady growth of Zionism and Theosophy" throughout the land, and cites as the latest curious development of the renaissance the founding, at Amsterdam, of the Religious Union of Political Democrats, in which "the religious element in a general sense only is brought to the fore, as to this Democratic Union belong people of well-nigh every creed and church." The writer

had lapsed into such depths that many of the "liberal"-minded never bothered to have a religious ceremony at marriage or a baptismal service for their children. Of the entire population, we read, one-third is Catholic, about 100,000 are Jews, and the



ASIATICS IN THE SALVATION ARMY.
Japanese paraders in the great street parade in London at the Salvation Army Congress.

remainder is made up of Protestants of various denominations, or of persons adhering to no creed. In this connection the writer recalls that the Catholics were "deprived of the free exercise of their religion during the eighty years' war (1609)," and that their hierarchy was not relegalized until 1853. Why those Protestants who resented the Catholic restoration eventually allied themselves in politics with the Catholics is thus disclosed:

"A few years went by, and in the ranks of both Calvinists and Catholics dissatisfaction grew with some liberal laws, especially with those pertaining to education. Liberalism had founded the 'neutral state school,' 'one school for the entire nation,' 'bringing up the children to all Christian and social virtues,' as the Constitution demands. And so neutral they made this state school that 'Christian virtues were to be taught without hurting the feelings of the Jew.' Of course, such teaching was too lukewarm for fervently religious people, who insist that in a Christian country education should be leavened by the principles of their own special creed. This drew together the Roman Catholics and Calvinists, and made them overlook, for a time, their own deep-going differences. 'Down with the neutral school,' was their cry, and with that they won three elections and were successful in gaining their free, i.e., denominational state-aided, school."

The growth of materialism, too, caused a reaction in favor of religion, and another factor conducive to the religious awakening, we are informed, is the deeply re-

ligious nature of Holland's Queen, who as court exemplar has made churchgoing fashionable, and the writer adds:

"It is not necessary to attribute this 'fashion' to mere hypocrisy, altho it was obviously the case in many instances. It became worse, however, under the Kuyper administration, when



JAVANESE SALVATIONISTS.
Who made another picturesque group in the London street parade.

is careful to point out in the first place that while "religious questions and differences" have always been prominent features in the history of the Dutch nation, it "could hardly be called a churchgoing one." Indeed, until the present change, we are informed, except for the Catholics and Jews, religious observance

not a single important post, and a great number of minor ones, proved attainable to people who were not known as practising Christians. Then a multitude of people suddenly were converted to the 'better life,' and so became fit for the posts they coveted.

"In the meantime the Liberals, whether they went to church themselves or not, always had held that religion is a private affair and that everybody must know for himself whether or not he will have religion. The new course somewhat surprised them. The Dissenters, or Doleants, as the followers of Dr. Kuyper are called, Calvinists as they prefer to call themselves, caused a sort of revival. The indefatigable endeavors and the assiduous preaching of their leaders during so many years at last took effect outside their own circles also. Among the Liberals many were brought to reflection. Seeing the devotion of the Calvinists and their strength to carry on what had seemed a hopeless struggle during half a century, the Liberals began to return to the churches they had neglected for a time and also to allow religion again to influence their daily lives."

LIFE-SAVING HINTS FOR THE POOR

NEW YORK has started one system of social service that shows, according to *The Churchman*, "a very evident symptom that a new era of realization is dawning, in which for 'communities in their corporate capacity, as much as for individuals, the obligation of service will be recognized, and the world-old miserable excuse of 'Am I my brother's keeper?' will no longer be held sufficient to justify a callous obliviousness of social responsibility and social duty." Other cities in which tenement buildings have been or may be allowed to be built might well follow this example, declares the *Churchman* writer, who proceeds to summarize the scheme:

"For the instruction and enlightenment of the ignorant and unthinking among the city's poor, the Tenement-House Department has printed a simple and well-illustrated pamphlet of some thirty pages, asking very pertinent and pointed questions, and indicating by pictures what the answers ought to be, if the citizen address wants to avoid the waste and misery of sickness and the perils of fire:

"Do you want to get sick?"

"Do you want to lose a day's pay?"

"Do you want to risk losing your job?"

"Do you want to pay doctors' and undertakers' bills?" for instance, are queries which go right to the self-interest of the worker, and practically compel his attention, which will then be held by the following crisp demands, calculated to arouse in him (or her, especially her) some feeling of responsibility for the doings of the other dwellers in the building, and some interest in its general condition.

"DO YOU KNOW THESE THINGS?"

"If a fire broke out in your house, what would you do?"

"Do you know how to go down a fire-escape?"

"Do you know how to get to the roof?"

"Do you know whether you can get from your own roof to the next house?"

"Are there clothes-lines, boxes, flower-pots, tubs, or anything else on the fire-escape which would hinder you?"

"Do you know how to get from your yard to the street or the next yard?"

"Do you know where the nearest fire-alarm box is and how to ring it?"

"Do you think it is time for you to find out?"

"Then, accompanying pictures of littered fire-escapes, filthy lavatories, choked stairways, and other usual sights of the tenement districts, are clear and clearly printed directions, more pictures—of things as they ought to be, this time—and emphatic recommendations not to rent rooms in any house in which these ideals are transgressed. These pamphlets are to be distributed by the hundred thousand until the Commission feels satisfied that at least every tenement-dwelling family in the city has got one.

"Commissioner John J. Murphy has detailed a special woman inspector to undertake this work during the summer months in the congested districts of the East Side. Block by block, house by house, door to door, she will go visiting each family, explaining to the mother what the pamphlet is about and how it will help her. This is pioneer work, and a very good work, too."

CATHOLIC VIEW OF PROTESTANT BIBLE-DISTRIBUTION

THE PROTESTANT TREATMENT of Catholic lands as fields for missionary endeavor on the same basis as heathen countries has always roused resentment among those who look to Rome for spiritual guidance. Part of the Protestant plea for funds for Bible-distribution is the claim that "Rome keeps the Bible from its people," and that if the people are only given the chance to read the Scriptures the field will be prepared for the efforts of the missionary. Catholic feeling on this matter finds expression in *America*, the leading Jesuit organ in this country, in an article by Walter Dwight, S.J., who notes the boast of the British and American Bible Societies that in the past year they distributed over 14,000,000 copies of the Word. Many of these were in such Catholic countries as France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The huge figures chiefly impress this Catholic writer with the folly of benefactors who fail to inquire what becomes of them all. He writes:

"The Word of God is now being read in more than four hundred different languages. Think of that! Owing largely to my generosity the Gospel light is breaking on the darkened minds of millions of pagans and papists who would otherwise be lost! These are, perhaps, the reflections that have comforted the last hours of many a liberal benefactor of the Bible Societies. But these pious Protestants, of course, have little evidence that anything like what they are so fond of believing has actually taken place. On the contrary, there is no reason for concluding that in the Orient conditions have much changed since 1862, when Marshall, in his 'Christian Missions,' exposed without mercy the base uses to which the heathen puts millions of the Bibles that are sent to him from England and America. Marshall quotes a Protestant archdeacon, for instance, who writes:

"The causes of the eagerness, which has sometimes been evinced, to obtain the sacred volume can not be traced to a thirst for the word of life, but to the secular purposes, the unhallowed uses, to which the holy Word of God, left in their hands, has been turned, and which are absolutely shocking to any Christian feeling."

"Wrapping up groceries, papering walls, lining slippers, are some of the uses Orientals found for Bibles. As for the 440,000 copies of the Scriptures distributed in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal during one year by the British and Foreign Bible Society, this lavish diffusion of the 'pure Gospel' in those benighted countries does not seem to have resulted, as yet, in their conversion, for an appreciable number of the Latins in southern Europe are still clinging to the 'old superstitions.'"

Mr. Dwight utters his belief that "the foundation on which these Bible Societies rest and the impelling motive also that makes Protestants support them so generously is, of course, the old fallacy that everybody is competent to interpret for himself the hardest book to understand that was ever written, and to find therein a guide of faith and a rule of life."

"How unsound this principle is has been shown, to take but one instance, by revision committees representing the best scholarship of the world, who can not at all agree about the exact English equivalent of a Greek or Hebrew word on which the meaning of an important passage altogether depends. But the principle becomes a downright absurdity when there is question of handing a crudely translated copy of the Scriptures to the heathen with an exhortation to find for himself in the book the message of salvation. If even St. Paul's Greek-speaking contemporaries found in his letters 'certain things hard to be understood,' what can an oriental pagan, ignorant, perhaps, of his own written language, possibly make out of a Chinese New Testament?"

"While these Societies are distributing abroad, to the confusion of the heathen, innumerable copies of the Bible, their religious brethren at home are busy tearing the book to pieces and robbing its pages of all authority. Large portions are rejected as spurious. Inspiration is denied to what remains. Young men are ordained ministers who do not believe in the Virgin Birth and Corporal Resurrection of Our Divine Lord. In the chairs of Protestant universities are seated the most ruthless destroyers of the Bible's sacred character. Inconsistency, however, was never a more striking note of Protestantism than it is to-day."

CURRENT POETRY

YOUTH is the season for verse-making, according to popular tradition, but the students of American colleges and universities have not seemed to give this tradition much support. All the more welcome, therefore, is evidence that poetry and youth have not parted company, and the volume of "Wesleyan Verse" that comes from the press of the college on the Connecticut River is a pleasant surprise; for it contains verse that is sincere, spirited, musical, and all of the poems were written while their authors were undergraduates at Wesleyan University. Especially interesting are the examples of the early work of that true poet, the late Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Here is one of them—a little song as charming as it is simple:

The April Boy

BY FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES

As I went through the April world
To watch my violets blow,
I met a child I long had loved,
Whose heart was pure as snow.

"Come hither, little White-of-Soul,
Now tell me how you fare!"
He ran to me, he sprang at me,
The sun was in his hair.

His eyes were laughing like his lips,
He had an April look;
His feet were wet as ocean shells
From wading in the brook.

And Nature, too, became a child:
As far as eye could see
The world was one big romping-ground
For Earth, the Boy, and Me!

I quite forgot my violets,
His eyes were both so blue;
His merry lips that prest my own
Were Mayflowers moist with dew.

And as we took the road to town,
The little lad and I,
He seemed to hold the whole of spring
And brush the winter by.

The birds all knew him, that I'm sure,
They ne'er sang thus for me;
The budding branches seemed to reach
To kiss each dimpled knee.

And when I left him near his home,
"Good-by, big man," he said;
"Good-by, Sir April," I returned,
He shouted, laughed, and fled.

Some day an enterprising publisher will bring out an anthology of the best poems inspired by aviation. It will contain Florence Earle Coates's "The Unconquered Air," of course, and George Sterling's "The Black Vulture." Also it may contain this dignified elegy, which we take from the weekly edition of the *London Times*:

Gustav Hamel

IN MEMORIAM

BY D. C.

The sun into whose beams he flew had shed
Its gold and glory rippling through his hair,
His eyes were the clear blue of northern skies
And seemed to look beyond us and be fed
With cloudy visions: plainly written there
The fate which he foresaw but could not fear
Shone like a prophecy to anxious eyes.

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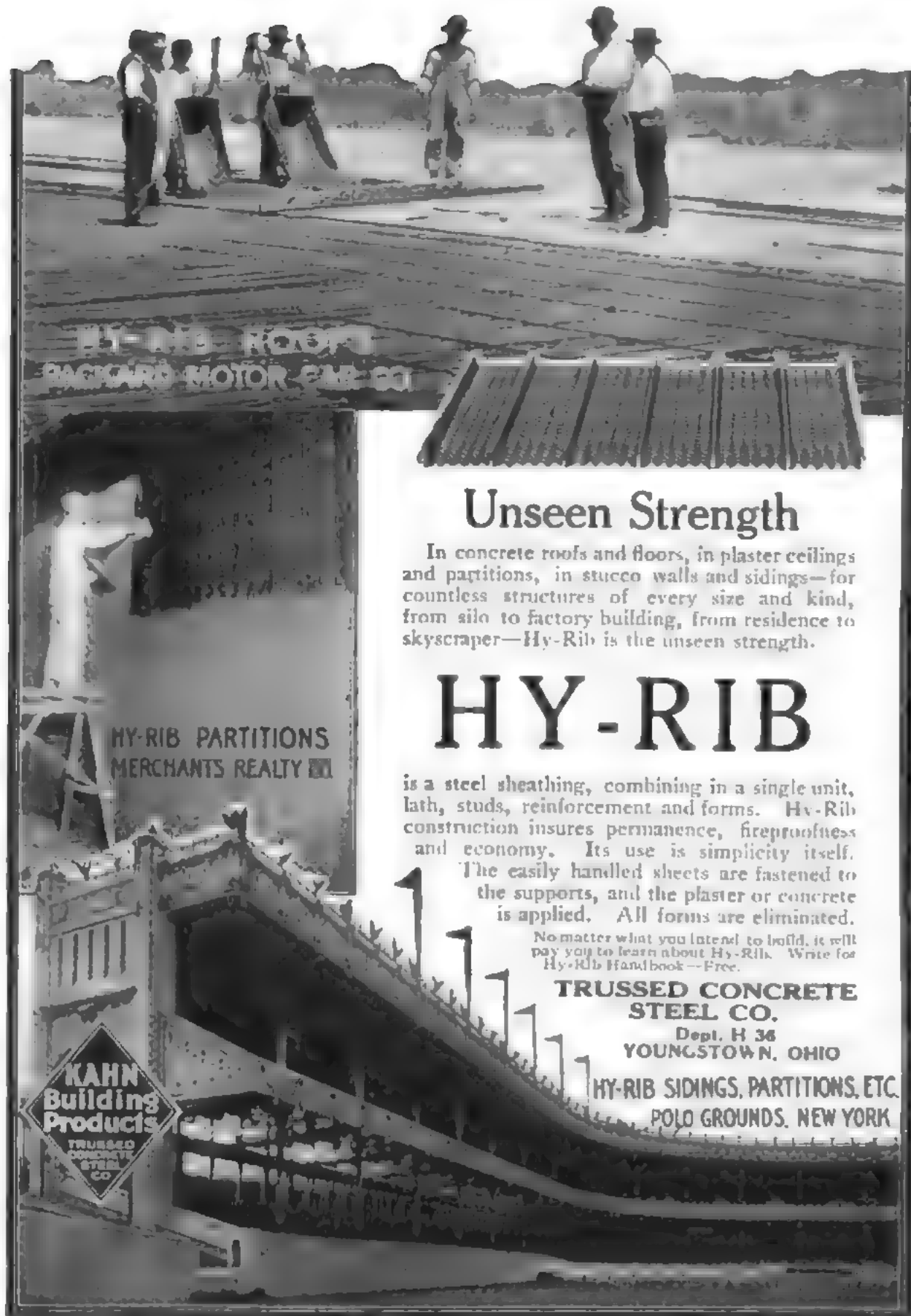
Serve it topped with a tablespoonful of stiffly whipped cream. You'll find this combination attractive both to the eye and the taste. Either for an informal occasion or for the most elaborate affair, there could be nothing more acceptable and satisfying.

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He was too careless of all earthly things,
Who made the bosom of the clouds his nest,
He strove not with his kind, deigned not to share
Their loves and hatreds, on heroic wings
He soared above them on some higher quest
Than they could dream of; and when loneliest
He gazed around for dangers new to dare.

The winds of heaven were his charioteers,
He led the cohort of the sky, and dared
The elements, and the rebellious air
Knew him for long her master, and his ears
Heard thunderous melodies, and gladly heard.
He knew the roads of heaven like a bird,
And like a bird he fell, and none knew where.

The murderous dawn broke on the waves, death
white,
Nature forgets her crimes, makes no amend,
But we who live and laugh, safe, shameful we,
Will bear in memory that last fierce fight,
Fought by our fine, indomitable friend,
The glorious battle to the bitter end,
Alone with the blind wind and brutal sea.

Recently we quoted from *Blackwood's Magazine* a splendid sea ballad by Mr. G. Fox Smith. We are glad to find, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, another specimen of this brilliant craftsman's ability to put into melodious verse his love for the ocean and the ships that move thereon. "Rio Grande" is not strikingly original; certain phrases in it surely are reminiscent of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's early verse, but it is strong and sincere, and the lines have a captivating lilt.

Rio Grande

By G. Fox Smith

There lies a ship at her moorings out there on
yonder stream,
Her lines upon the water are lovely like a dream,
And like a dream she'll slip away with the first
dawning gleam,
For she's bound for Rio Grande with the morn-
ing tide,—
Ay, she's bound for Rio Grande, and it's with her
I would be,
And every rope aboard of her is singing to be free;
Oh, good-by to your sweetheart dear and good-
by to your bride,
If you're bound for Rio Grande with the morning
tide!

I heard the sea-gulls piping round, and all they
seemed to say
Was: "Come you out, young sailorman, it's time
to come away;
Oh, heave your donkey's breakfast in, there isn't
time to stay
If you're bound for Rio Grande with the morning
tide,—
If you're bound for Rio Grande way and oceans
two or three,
And ports a-plenty up and down for likely lads to
see,
All across the seas, Johnnie, round the world so
wide,
Going down to Rio Grande with the morning tide."

The lights in Paddy Ryan's bar are shining on the
shore;
Did your friends good-by, Johnnie, pay you now
your score,
For you don't want the sight or smell o' the harbor
any more
When you're bound for Rio Grande with the
morning tide
And "away my rolling river!" . . . for the sun's
put out the stars
A-tangle in her royal shrouds, and the frost is on
her spars,
And the deep-sea hunger's hold of her and not to
be denied
Going out to Rio Grande with the morning tide!

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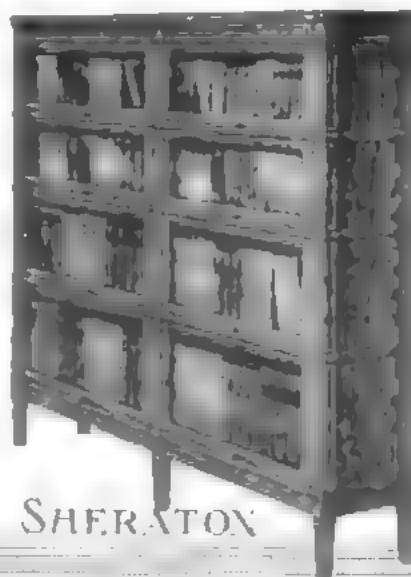
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SHERATON

Here is a joyous little love-song, full of the very spirit of youth. The refrain is exquisite. We take it from *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Click o' the Latch

BY NANCY BYRD TURNER

The silence holds for it, taut and true;
The young moon stays for it, wistful white;
Winds that whimpered the sunset through,
Sigh for it, low and light.

Click o' the latch, and he'll come home,—
A stir in the dusk at the little gate.
Hush, my heart, and be still, my heart,—
Surely it's sweet to wait!

The tall skies lean for it, listening—
Never a star but lends an ear—
The passionate porch-flowers stop and cling,
Parting their leaves to hear.

Click o' the latch, and him come home,—
A step on the flags, a snatch of song.
Hurry, my heart, be swift, my heart,—
How did we wait so long!

There is youth in this poem, too, but it is youth contemplative, introspective. Like all of Miss Davis's work, "Sorrow's Shadow" is delicate, yet strong, thoroughly human, yet suggestive of something beyond humanity. It appeared in *Harper's Magazine*.

Sorrow's Shadow

BY FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS

Some days, when I am drest in shimmer-stuff,
With yellow roses at my breast and hair;
When just the air and sunlight seem enough
To make the whole world delicately rare;
When people love me, and I them, and all
My heart is like a hill-brook's liting call:

Then, if I pass Her, in her dim black dress,
With heavy eyelids darkened by old tears,
I feel a sudden clutch of loneliness:
I stare down vistas of unsparkling years,
And there behold myself, clad close in black,
With tired brows, thin hands, and aching back.

Oh, Sorrow's Shadow! let me be awhile!
Wreck not my happy yellow roses; set
No watch upon my sudden cry and smile.
Why should I not forget—ah, half-forget!—
That Sorrow's Self will meet me some strange day,
And take my hand, nor let me dance away?

From *Harper's Magazine* we take this brief study in emotion. Mr. Morton's skill justifies him in venturing to use a theme that has attracted some of the world's greatest poets.

Loss

BY DAVID MORTON

Nay, but the clean-lipped, merry rain
Will drip from drenched leaf and bough,
And greet the glad green grass again,
As it is doing now:

And light will live upon the hill,
And great trees sway along the wind:
The stars will crowd above them still
When night grows warm and kind.

The shining seasons still will keep
Their trysts—and shall I never know?
O heart of me, how shall we sleep
When this is so?



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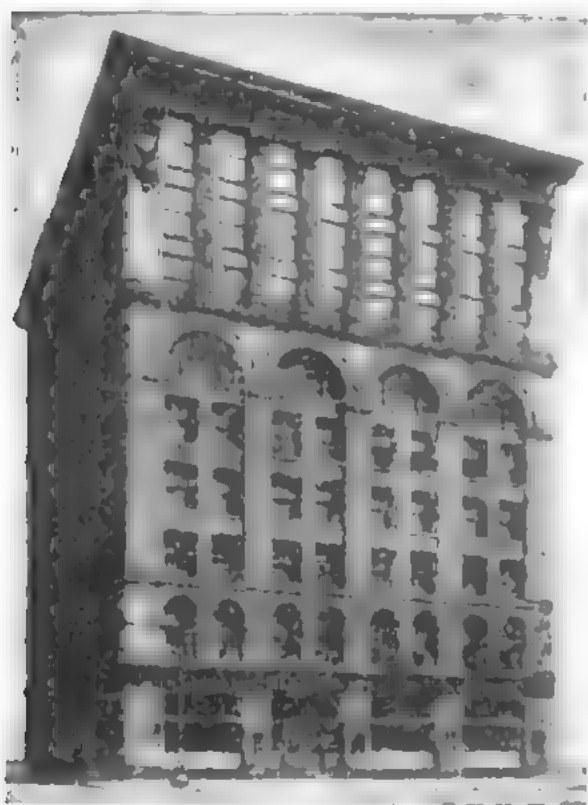
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(341)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

JOHN CLAFIN

THE absence of wide-spread disaster following the Clafin crash finds its explanation, perhaps, in the personality of John Clafin himself. That the failure did not have evil results for business and finance as a whole was due to more than conditions. The man at the helm may have had something to do with it, and if the force of the commercial elements compelled him to head up into the wind for a while, why, many a good man has done the same thing. The New York Evening Post finds John Clafin's principal characteristics to be an innate modesty, a quiet strength, remarkable grasp of the multitudinous conditions of the mercantile trade of the country, love of outdoor life of the strenuous type, conservatism, and optimism. The writer says of him:

Through his innate modesty and objection to publicity, Mr. Clafin was known by sight to comparatively few New Yorkers, altho his name has been associated for years with many of the most important charitable and civic enterprises in this city, and is a byword in every American hamlet. He rarely granted interviews, and his aversion to being photographed is such that a picture recently published was the first likeness of the man reproduced in years. The brown-bearded, gentle-mannered, soft-spoken, and, above all, clear-thinking merchant is known almost exclusively outside of his immediate business circles by his works.

One of the reasons why Mr. Clafin appears personally so rarely in the limelight is that he sticks to his desk in the offices at 224 Church Street as closely as any bank clerk. He is said to put in an appearance at an early hour with regularity, and it has been his habit to receive reports which tell what is going on in the business world not only of New York, but of the rest of the country. In grasping and digesting these reports he is credited with a capacity which is the wonder of his subordinates.

His reports, whether from Texas or the Northwestern States, have been gathered in about as the Weather Bureau at Washington collects data from its forecasters. And as the weather men with this information before them are enabled to make fair guesses as to future weather, Mr. Clafin has long been looked upon as a man who knows general trade conditions in the United States for any particular day, and likewise what its prospects are for a future day or a future month.

It was this knowledge which Mr. Clafin drew upon when he made suggestions to the Senate Committee, which were widely criticized because they came so near to agreeing with the arguments urged at the same time by the bankers of the country. In denying that he had been coached or instructed by New York bankers before testifying at Washington, Mr. Clafin took occasion to assert that he had never been in the habit of receiving instructions from any one, and that he had viewed the matter of currency reform purely from a mer-

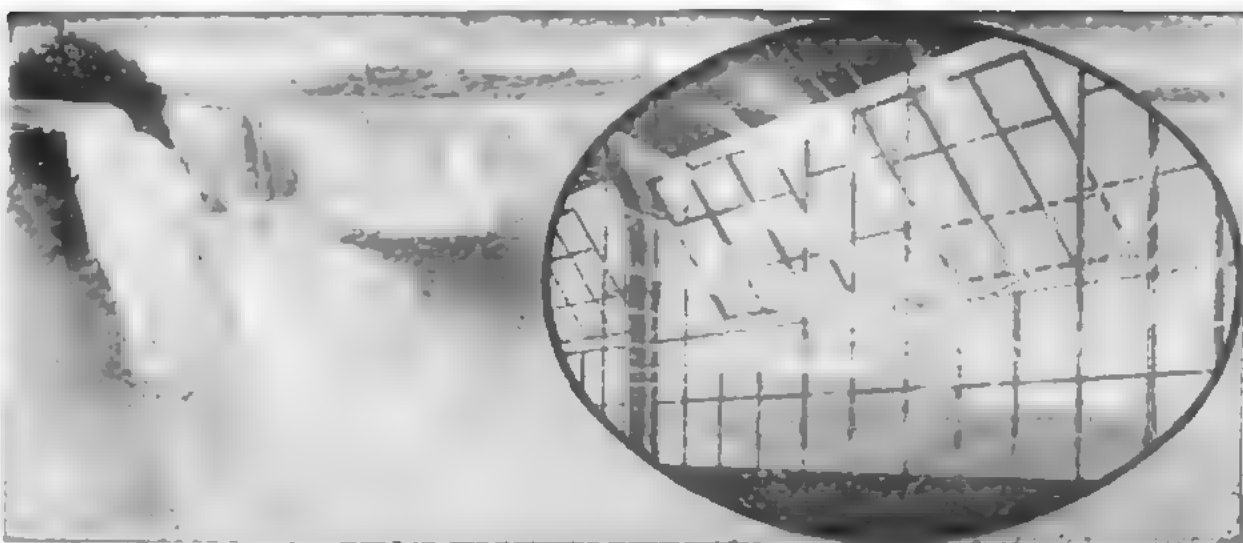
cantile standpoint. His independence of judgment and initiative and the whole-souled way with which he throws himself into whatever for the time being compels his interest have been distinguishing marks of the man since early manhood.

Few worthy charitable enterprises failed to receive his support, and public movements and questions of public welfare have always gained his attention. When the valuable library of the late Prof. Simon Newcomb, the astronomer, was sold, Mr. Claflin bought it to present to the College of the City of New York, his alma mater. And when, recently, the Siegel failure threw out of work large numbers of employees, Mr. Claflin came to their rescue by finding places for them in the New York stores which belonged to the United Dry Goods Companies.

On public questions he was outspoken. At a dinner of the Railway Business Association, a few years ago, he was one of the first seriously to champion the cause of the railroads in their efforts to secure an increase in freight-rates. As an exponent of banking reform, he was president of the New York State branch of the National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System. The growth of his business and its wide ramifications have caused a restriction of his outside activities, and recently he was compelled to give up the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Claflin received his education in the public schools of New York and in the City College. At twenty, after returning from a year abroad, he was taken into his father's office, and three years later became a partner in the firm. His first great test came in the panic of '73, when the company underwent a severe strain due to an overload of temporarily worthless paper. This was weathered successfully, and the younger Claflin commenced his preparation for taking over the whole business. In 1885, his father died, and soon after Mr. Claflin organized a new firm, the H. B. Claflin Company, which in due time took over the old concern. On the day that this was done, we are told, Mr. Claflin announced that his old employees and customers had shown such implicit faith in him and his business that the stock of the new company had already been largely oversubscribed. Of Mr. Claflin's own interests we learn further:

It was while still a young man that Mr. Claflin formed the habit of taking the extended and strenuous vacations which have carried him over most of the globe. For two months every year he would explore some out-of-the-way part of the earth, covering in these jaunts the least-known sections of the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and remote countries of Europe and Asia. His crossing of the South-American Continent in 1877 was an adventurous achievement. From the Pacific coast, at latitude 10 degrees south, he crossed to the Atlantic, at the equator, encountering many savage Indian tribes en route. He made the journey with a single companion over a line never followed



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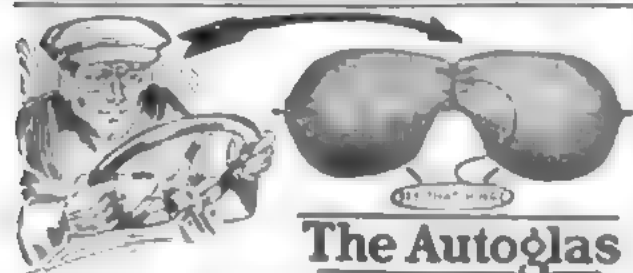
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before by a white man. Part of the trip was made in canoes on the Madeira River and the Amazon, and at times the small party traveled on foot or on muleback through the same sort of country recently explored by Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Clafin calls himself an independent Republican, and, while he takes no active part in political affairs, his views are constantly sought by those participating in legislation. At the time of the Pujio inquiry, his assertion that there was no "money trust" received much prominence. He refused to see the dangers from interlocking directorates, which he characterized as an element of strength, and, after the depression of a few years ago, he was conspicuous in predicting that business conditions were due to improve rapidly. He has always been conservative and optimistic in his public utterances.

A MODERN DESERTED VILLAGE

IN a recent news item we read a new version of the celebrated "Deserted Village." Rather more, perhaps, are we reminded of those towns in the old countries that lay in the zones of the long, bitter wars, from which all young life was drawn, and of whose inhabitants none were left save women and children, the aged, feeble, and worthless. Such a town is Hoxie, Kansas. The melancholy of its deserted state is, however, alleviated by the certainty that its men-folk will return in due time, to take up the tasks which they let fall when the call came to them, the Cincinnati of the Wheat, to go forth to defend their homes. The defenders will soon be victors, the foe will fall in its multitudes before them, and they will return scatheless to their families and their accustomed tasks. The following comment on this phenomenon is presented by the Grand Rapids Press:

There is nothing effete about Hoxie, Kan. Hoxie is the county-seat of Sheridan County, and boasts a total population of 500 men, women, and children. At present it has less than a hundred, mostly children under ten and veterans over eighty. The rest of the village is away visiting and harvesting.

This is how Hoxie broke into the day's news as a deserted village. Farmers thereabout hired the usual complement of city-broke, casual laborers as harvest hands. But a spell of hot weather engulfed Sheridan County and the imported hands wilted like lilies in a drought. They quit, they fitted for cooler climes. Then the farmers, gazing disconsolate upon their broad acres of full-ripe wheat, bethought of Hoxie and its noble five hundred. They sent envoys to Hoxie to rend the air of that busy hive with cries of "Help! help!"

And Hoxie did not falter. Hoxie could not afford to; it is a farmers' town and a bountiful harvest means local prosperity. Hoxie's merchants, barbers, lawyers, dentists, and doctors—horse and man—depend on the farmers. Hoxie answered the summons. Merchants closed their stores and herded their clerks to the wheat-fields. Barbers decorated their windows with

signs reading "Shave and haircuts on Saturdays only." The editor placed his wife in charge of the shop. The county officials locked the court-house doors. Men of lore and men of trade trudged coatless to those rural vales where they would do the most good. A delegation with a cow-bell went around and woke up the retired farmers, bidding them renew once more their youthful skill. And with the men-folk went a fair sprinkling of farmers' daughters who had not forgotten how to sit a reaper, thereby proving that feminism is not entirely confined to the cities.

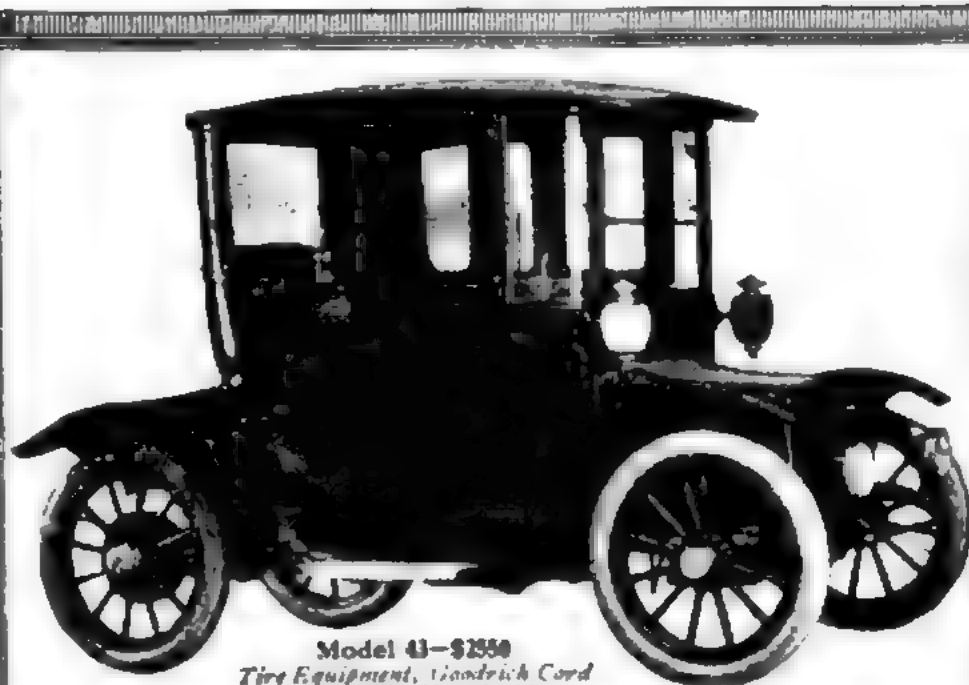
Hoxie solved its pressing problem in the most practical way. Hoxieites went back to the land in a body. And, besides saving the crop, the experience will do them good. A change of occupation is as beneficial as a vacation for most people. And it is encouraging, in these days when so many folk are saying that the body politic is split up into classes, to run across so stirring an example of community interest, so hearty a reply to the cry for help, such willingness to help each other over the rough places. The spirit of Hoxie would go far toward ridding many larger places of the jealousies which disturb them.

CIVIC HOUSE-CLEANING IN NEW YORK

TO those who have asked what woman's place in the modern civilization shall be, and what sort of work she is fitted to do, one woman in New York City has returned a fitting and convincing reply in her report recently submitted to Mayor Mitchel. The woman is Miss Katharine B. Davis, whose task for the past six months as Commissioner of Correction has been that of giving New York a thorough and much-needed house-cleaning. At such work women have always been better than men. Miss Davis has not discovered any new and strange field for women's endeavors; she has merely enlarged and extended the traditional duties of the housewife, whose business for many centuries has been to make the home a fit place to live in. In coming to New York, where men house-keepers have for a long time been sweeping the dust into corners; where they have let the spiders spin comfortably, providing they were not too easily noticed; where they have lost, wasted, and thrown away the lives, wealth, and health of their citizens, because they were bad house-keepers—in coming here she has found, says the *New York World*, "a woman's work," has set about it as a woman does, with a passionate conviction of the righteousness of cleanliness and order; and she has demonstrated beyond criticism her fitness for her office. As we read:

In six months her broom and mop have at least cleared away enough dirt to let us all see how bad it was.

In the past, prisoners in New York have been too much regarded as opportunities for others. Miss Davis seems more con-



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Why not take a common-sense vacation this summer—in the most common-sense way possible? Why limit your vacation to weeks or months when there is a way to extend it over a number of years?

Or, to put it another way, would you rather have a few weeks' vacation away from home or a continuous vacation at home—with a Detroit Electric to help you and your family enjoy life?

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The convenience, pleasure and usefulness of the Detroit Electric Special stays with you from one end of the year to the other—and for years to come. This fall when theatres open and the social season is on, you would not trade your Detroit Electric for the memory of a dozen vacation trips. And this summer—right now—it is just the car for trips about the city, runs to the country club, the golf links, tennis

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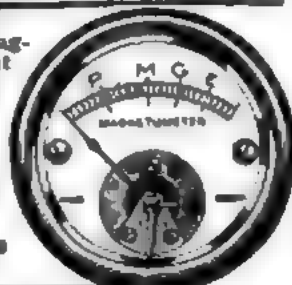
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If you do this you can be fairly sure of keeping your teeth sound for years—perhaps a lifetime. The cause of 95% of all tooth-decay—so dentists claim—is "acid-mouth."

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cerned in giving them a chance for themselves. The rage of grafters and drug-sellers that lived off the prisoners does not move her. She is sending women to the Queens Prison, where they can be put to work. As many boys as small means make possible she is putting on the prison farm, where they can learn something. She is trying the honor system. Charitable people have faith in her ability to get results, and subscribe money for experiments in human reform without waiting for the Board of Estimate to provide funds.

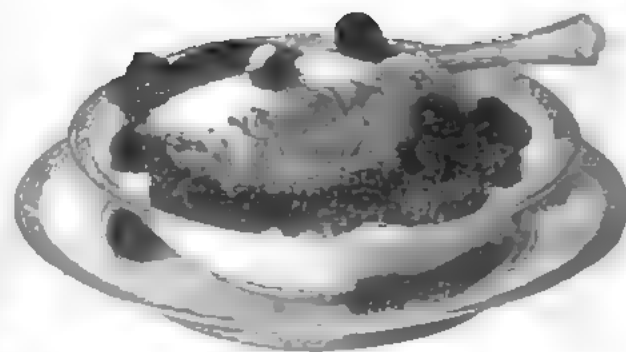
Blood tests are resorted to to ward off false suits against the city. Finger-prints are to be used to prevent such scandals of substitution as have occurred in the past. In another woman's job, that of cooking, food is supplied at smaller cost that will probably turn out better.

It would not be surprising if prisoners who really wish to run straight when they get out should rather like the new régime in the city dungeons. As for hopeless old-timers, what they think about it is of considerably less consequence.

The Post points out even more of her work that attests triumphantly to her success:

To our friends who shook their heads gravely when it was announced that the Mayor intended to appoint a woman Commissioner of Correction, we respectfully commend Dr. Davis's first report. It covers a period of nearly six months, and proves that Dr. Davis, besides being thoroughly competent on the correctional side, is a good business woman. As a result of her study of dietaries and systems of supplying foods, she has cut \$36,000 out of the new budget; she has saved \$1,900 on the estimated cost of repairing the penitentiary workshops, and by arrangement with the Dock Department is securing repairs to the boats of her department at a considerably lower figure. Changes in the heating, ventilating, and light plants will save the city about \$30,000 in 1915, and so it goes. More noteworthy than dollars and cents saved are, of course, her reforms of administration. She has done more in six months to stop the use of drugs in our prisons than had been done in years. Through her efforts the indeterminate sentence and honor systems have been introduced; and for the first time, thanks to her, there is a complete record of the movement of prisoners and an accurate census of the various institutions. It is really amazing what has been accomplished in so short a time. Suffragists who have insisted that good women housekeepers were needed in our public service have a powerful argument in the person of the official who is properly entitled the Honorable Katharine B. Davis.

Nor is this all. There is a part of her accomplishment that can not be read from the statistical report. Even more important, says *The Tribune*, than these various deeds which may be counted to her credit publicly is the spirit which she has brought into her department—"a spirit, as the Mayor declared, which makes it really a Department of Correction instead of a Department of Prisons. . . . It is a good work that Miss Davis has done, and if the



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has not arrived—neither has the iceless refrigerator nor the fireless furnace—but the cookless kitchen, with comfort and contentment, is a possibility in every home where the housewife knows the culinary uses and food value of

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Unscented—lasts from bath to bath—does not check perspiration; that would be harmful.

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Mayor had to go to a woman to get it done, his judgment in doing so and his choice of the woman to do it are to be highly commended."

THE GRADUATE'S EPHEBIC OATH

WHILE the average, new-fledged college graduate is more humble than the cartoonists would have us think, there is still, underlying his timidity and awe of the outside world, a decided streak of naive conceit. Witness to this the popularity of the newly revived "ephebic oath" of ancient Greece, which in several colleges this year has been incorporated in the usual ceremonies of commencement. This, explains the *Pittsburg Gazette Times*, is the oath of good citizenship that the *ephebi*, or youths just entering upon manhood, swore in the temple as a preliminary to their two years of military training. Renewed for our *ephebi* of the mortar-board and sheepskin, the oath has been well received. It is a modest avowal, suited to the quiet aspect that the graduate would have himself present, but there is a potency of promise in it that is mightily pleasing to his secret vanity. He is able to rejoice in his vow, to swear it with fine passion, and to picture dimly to himself the mighty forces that these words of his may be loosing upon the fatuous and unsuspecting civilization of a decade or two hence. The chorus of the oath rings out across the campus, fades, is lost upon the ear—and what then? It is the voice of those who stand at the gate of the world and cry, "Open, in the name of Youth!" The gate swings back; pell-mell they invade the great arena; but in the struggle that follows will they have the strength to recall their promise made? The writer continues:

Every community has urgent need of more active participation by its educated men in public affairs. Often the severest critics when anything goes wrong, members of the educated class too frequently hold aloof from exercising their influence in politics. Too busy or too tired to vote, to do their part in the selection of the right men for office, they are vigorous enough in finding fault after the event. The Greeks had a neat name for the man who failed to bear his share of public responsibility. It was *idios*, whence comes our word *idiot*. Trench, in his "Study of Words," tells us that the term came to signify a rude, ignorant, unskilled, intellectually unexercised person, "this derived or secondary sense bearing witness to a conviction woven deep into the Greek mind that contact with public life was indispensable to the right development of the intellect." To-day to call a man who takes no interest in politics, even to the extent of refraining from attendance at the polls, an *idiot*, would invite immediate hostilities, but it must be admitted the old Greeks were not so far out in their use of language.



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There is in this country no exclusively yachting class, as such. Practically every American yachtsman is a man of affairs, who finds his greatest relaxation on the water, and who takes his HOWARD Watch with him when he goes aboard.

The thing that makes him a yachtsman and an American

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The wonderful character of the HOWARD Watch is that it meets men of so many different kinds and occupations on their own ground. Men in commerce, in the technical industries, in the professions, in official life.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a *Crescent Extra* or *Boss Extra* gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at \$170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. O, and we'll send you a copy.

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If we merely *claimed* this added service you might say: "I'll take that with a grain of salt."

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"A FUNERAL IN THE SKY"

THERE is something awe-inspiring and tremendous in the mental picture called up by the words "A Funeral in the Sky," heading the news story of the funeral given the nine Austrian victims of the dirigible *Koertling*. The throng of great-winged aeroplanes, sweeping clearly outlined overhead, black-draped and stately in motion, constituted a fitting tribute to those who had lost their lives in the exploration of the air. The *Philadelphia Press* comments as follows:

Vienna witnessed the most remarkable funeral ceremonies ever performed in the history of civilization when the nine victims of the recent mid-air collision between an aeroplane and a dirigible were buried on Wednesday. Whoever planned those ceremonies possess an imagination beyond the ordinary and a keen sense of the fitness of things.

Soaring above the usual funeral procession of carriages and automobiles was an escort of twenty aeroplanes, flying mourning flags. During the interment services the fleet of air-craft circled slowly around and around the cemetery. And only when the bodies had been lowered into their graves did they fly away in an impressive, slow-moving column, as was fitting for mourners returning from a cemetery.

The fighting-man has his own form of burial service; so has the sailor; and now the ideal ceremony for the dead flying-man has been inaugurated. Doubtless it will be adopted the world over. The idea is too apt, too poetic, too impressive, not to take hold.

A GREAT MORO CHIEFTAIN

FROM the obscurity of Sindangan comes notice of the death of Datu Rajamuda Mandi. Sindangan, by the way, is in the province of Zamboanga, on Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine Islands; and Datu Rajamuda Mandi was once chief of all the Moros, a very great man in his time. In the days when Americans were getting their first experiences of what it meant to have these oriental islands on their hands, says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, Rajamuda was well known to them, and distinguished himself as the friendly enemy of the United States. In those days he was possess of a fine physique and looked the part he played. We read:

Like Red Cloud, the war chief of the Sioux, whom he is said to have resembled in stature, strength of physique, and features, the Moro chieftain acquainted himself with the strength of the United States and recognized the futility of resisting an irresistible power. As a true conservationist he set about acting as mediator between the ignorant Moros who wished to die fighting and the civilized Power which wished to avoid fighting wherever matters could be otherwise arranged. He was a capable politician and a man who had the welfare of his warlike people at

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Don't try to wash your automobile in the messy, tedious, old-fashioned way, with sponge or hose—get a SANITAX. This efficient device attached to any ordinary hose removes all the dust, dirt and mud from the car like magic. Automatic in action, simply constructed. It cannot get out of order and will outlast a hundred sponges.

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In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50. to \$200. a year in tire expense.

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Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment direct from factory. A postal will get full information and sample within a week. State size of tires.

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office **THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.** 1320 Karpen Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1120 Acme St., Denver, Colo.

heart. He lived to see the Moros, or the greater part of them, lay aside arms and enter into the spirit of the peaceful reconstruction of the Philippines under American authority. He saw more done for the natives by the Americans than the Spanish did for them during their long period as rulers of the archipelago.

Three years ago a "Moro Province Fair" was held, in the interest of promoting more cordial relationship between the Americans and their Moslem brown brothers in the southern islands. Datu Rajamuda Mandi attended the fair and made a speech in which he called upon all Moros to follow the paths of peace. His speech, as published in the *Manila Cable-news-American*, was, in part, as follows:

"We are gathered here at the call of the Moro provinces to aid in making this event a success. We represent many tribes and many people of different dress, different beliefs and customs—but we all unite in support of the Government of the Moro provinces, and of our Father, the Governor of the Moro province.

"We all desire education for our children, that they may know how to obey the law, and how to gain prosperity and wealth. It is necessary for the Government to have patience with our great ignorance and inexperience in the ways of the American. We are ready to learn."

THE SUICIDE CLUB REDIVIVUS

IT is not often that history repeats itself with sufficient accuracy to be readily recognized by the casual onlooker, and particularly seldom is this true of fiction-history. Yet the columns of the *London Standard* give notice of such an occasion, taking place in broad daylight in a London street. We read:

At high noon a young man, clad in faultless evening dress, and followed by two uniformed attendants, paraded Coventry Street and Leicester Square offering cream tarts gratis to all and sundry. Crowds gathered round him, and his stock was soon depleted. Some doubtless merely took one out of curiosity; others perhaps welcomed the chance of a free meal; but more still, recalling Robert Louis Stevenson's opening story in the "New Arabian Nights," hoped, like Prince Florizel and Colonel Geraldine, that the incident was but the prelude to some exciting adventure.

And so in truth it was. An adventure, too, in which one and all might play a part, even if only that of spectators. For when the young man had collected a sufficient crowd round him, his attendants distributed his card, on which was inscribed:

THE YOUNG MAN WITH THE CREAM TARTS
SUICIDE CLUB

Box Court, W.

P.T.O.

On the other side was written:

"In giving you this cream tart, which I think you will enjoy, I am enacting the incident from Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Suicide Club' for the — Kinematograph Company (Limited)."

The production of the complete film will be eagerly anticipated.

"Thank Heaven For the 2 Extra Savage Shots!"



AIMS EASY AS
POINTING
YOUR FINGER

10
Shots
Quick

IF your wife is left alone she may some day say that, and you will echo it from the bottom of your heart.

She may use up five or six bullets, shooting through the door or window, and then turn unexpectedly to face another burglar, the pal, who has been inside all the time.

Ten shots are better than eight when you are attacked by more than one burglar—when you have to let go several shots out of the window to call the police—when the burglars' hiding place is unknown, and you have to send bullets biffing and banging to rout them out.

Get a 10-shot Savage. Otherwise you may some day find yourself with a pistol in your hand empty.

You can tell at a glance or touch if the Savage is loaded; also if cocked. No other automatic guards against the old excuse "didn't know it was loaded." You pull the trigger fast or slow—once for each shot. .32 and .380 caliber.

Send today for booklet by Sheridan—for 20 years head of New York City detectives—"What to Do if you Hear a Burglar."

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The new Savage .22 Tubular Repeater has all the original Savage features—hammerless, trombone action, solid breech, solid top, side ejection, etc. Price \$12. Send for circular.

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Which One Will Succeed?

WHICH WILL RECEIVE THE RAISE AT THE END OF THE YEAR?

Both have only a few minutes a day to give to reading. One occupies all his few minutes with the daily paper; the other is mastering a little at a time the few great

books of the ages, the books that contain the knowledge which means success.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WHAT PROMINENT STOCKS NOW YIELD

FOLLOWING is a list of prominent and active railroad and industrial stocks, with recent sales prices, their annual dividend rates, and the income yields they give when purchased at the prices named, these prices being those which prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange a few weeks ago. (Some of these stocks have since been lower and a few higher):

Railroads	Last Sale	Div. Rate	Income Yield
Atch., Top. & S. Fe. pf.	100 1/2	5	4.99
Atch., Top. & S. Fe.	99 1/2	6	6.04
Balt. & Ohio	92	6	6.52
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	91	6	6.59
Canadian Pacific	195 1/2	10	5.12
Chesapeake & Ohio	90 1/2	4	4.44
Chicago & Northwest	131	7	5.34
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	100 1/2	5	4.90
Delaware & Hudson	148 1/2	9	6.07
Great Northern pf.	123 1/2	7	5.68
Illinois Central	112 1/2	5	4.43
Lehigh Valley	134 1/2	10	7.23
Louis. & Nash	139	7	5.04
New York Central	90 1/2	5	5.52
Norfolk & Western	105	6	5.71
Northern Pacific	110 1/2	7	6.31
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	6	5.40
Reading	164 1/2	8	4.85
Southern Pacific	94	6	6.38
Southern Railway pf.	75 1/2	5	6.38
Union Pacific	155 1/2	10	6.42
Amalgamated Copper	71 1/2	6	8.45
American Can pf.	91	7	7.69
Industrials			
American Car & Fdy.	51 1/2	2	3.96
American Smelting	63	4	6.35
American Sugar	107 1/2	7	6.51
American Tel. & Tel.	121	8	6.55
American Tobacco	232	2	8.62
Bethlehem Steel pf.	83 1/2	5	5.97
Central Leather	36 1/2	2	5.54
General Electric	147 1/2	8	5.41
Harcourt of N. J.	107	5	4.67
International Paper pf.	34	2	5.88
National Biscuit Co.	130	7	5.38
National Lead pf.	107 1/2	7	6.51
Peoples Gas	121	8	6.61
Processed Steel Car	43 1/2	3	6.94
Republic Ir. & Steel pf.	88	7	7.95
Texas Co.	143	10	6.99
U. S. Rubber 1st	103 1/2	8	7.72
U. S. Rubber	58 1/2	6	10.25
U. S. Steel	62	5	8.07
U. S. Steel pf.	100 1/2	7	6.35
Va.-Car Chemical pf.	104	8	7.70
Westinghouse Electric	76	4	5.26
Western Union Tel.	59 1/2	4	6.74

A reader of *The Wall Street Journal* recently made inquiry of the editor as to which of the prominent railway and industrial stocks were now most suitable for a business man's investments. He desired a list of those which were "paying dividends sufficient to take care of interest-carrying charges and upon which dividends were not likely to be cut, with security of principal, and a likelihood of an advance in the next few years." The editor in reply declared that it was "impossible to state that dividends would not be cut on particular stocks, or that the principal of an investment in them was assured." At the same time, the following list was named by him as "reasonably safe":

Railroads	Capital Stock Outstanding	Div. Rate	Earn. on Stock	Yield
Atchafalpa pf.	\$114,199,500	5 1/2	19.3	4.95%
Atl. C. L. com.	67,555,000	7	11.3	5.80
B. & O. pf.	60,000,000	4	22.3	4.92
Can. Pac. com.	259,965,200	10	16.2	5.16
St. Paul com.	116,855,400	5	6.5	5.10
C. & N. W. com.	130,111,700	7	0.6	5.29
Del. & Hud.	42,501,000	9	14.5	6.09
Gr. Nor. pf.	230,901,500	7	11.6	5.09
Louis. & Nash	72,000,000	7	11.6	5.10
Nor. & West. com.	107,294,500	6	10.2	5.78
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	7	8.7	6.30
Pennsylvania	490,267,700	6	8.0	5.38
Reading com.	70,000,000	8	18.8	5.06
Southern Pacific	272,672,400	6	9.4	6.30
Union Pac. pf.	99,569,300	4	37.5	4.76
Industrials				
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	30,000,000	7	11.0	5.50
Am. Loc. pf.	25,000,000	7	24.0	7.00

Industrials	Capital Stock Outstanding	Div. Rate	Earn. on Stock	Yield
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	\$50,000,000	7	18.4	6.93
Am. Tobacco pf.	51,700,800	6	30.3	8.60
Balwin Loc. pf.	20,000,000	7	20.8	6.54
Consol. Gas	99,516,500	6	7.2	4.72
General Electric	101,343,700	8	12.4	5.40
Int. Har. N. J. pf.	29,803,400	7	26.4	5.93
Int. Har. Corp. pf.	29,991,000	7	23.5	6.11
Lizz. & Myers pf.	15,194,000	7	41.9	5.92
P. Lorillard pf.	11,174,400	7	35.9	6.18
Pres. S. Car pf.	12,500,000	7	17.5	6.43
U. S. Steel pf.	364,314,100	7	22.5	6.38

WHY SUCH HEAVY DECLINES IN RUSSIAN STOCKS?

During the past half-year or more, such heavy declines occurred in the quoted prices of Russian stocks that something like a crisis arose. It has been thought not unlikely that some of these declines would go further. They were reported by a Berlin correspondent of the *New York Times* *Annalist* a month ago to be "still causing uneasiness in the financial centers of Europe." Especially was this true in Paris. To some extent, it was true also in Germany, but the direct interest of Germans in Russian securities is small compared with that of the French. Such interest as Germans have differs substantially from that of the French, who "hold immense amounts of Russian industrials and railway stocks," none of which, with one exception, is listed in Berlin. Berlin is concerned chiefly with Russian bank stocks and with government and municipal loans. Many Russian industrial shares have recently been quoted in Paris at from 100 to 200 points below the high levels reached in 1913, while Russian bank stocks have declined scarcely more than 30 points in any one case. As to the causes of the tremendous fall in Russian industrial and railway stocks, the writer in *The Annalist* says:

"The causes are to be found partly at Paris and partly within Russia itself. The enormous losses of the French public in South-American securities—estimated on a recent date at more than \$200,000,000—have seriously impaired the strength of the French market; and this was only accentuated by the heavy issues of new securities in France. This caused very heavy selling of Russians at Paris at a time when the St. Petersburg authorities were exerting themselves to maintain prices at an artificially high level. The French selling made it necessary for the Russians to buy heavily, as there was no other market to absorb what Paris was selling.

"One of the most striking effects of the movement was to prove the artificial character of the financial position in Russia. Ever since the war with Japan the Russian Government has been exerting itself for the economic regeneration of the Empire; and the banks have been seconding its efforts. The State finances were put upon a sound footing through increased revenues, and the budgets left large balances at the disposal of the Government. Vast railway projects were taken in hand or planned; great irrigation systems in Transcaucasia were begun with a view to rendering the Russian cotton industry independent of American supplies; the tide of immigration was to be checked and diverted to Siberia. Moreover, foreign money was needed for fostering Russia's industrial and commercial development—much foreign money; hence the impression must be created that the

prosperity of the country had been left untouched by the reaction that set in everywhere else more than a year ago. There was, in fact, a certain justification for the implied claim that Russia was immune from business depression. The iron industry, for example, has continued to this day to present a striking contrast to that of all other countries: mills and furnaces have kept at work to their full capacity, and only recently the Duma decided to admit a certain quantity of pig iron free of duty, in order to supply a demand which the home furnaces were not able to meet. The excellent grain crops of the last few years have also undoubtedly gone far toward placing Russia upon a sound footing in the international markets.

"The Government, however, made the mistake of lending liberally to the farmers in order to help them to hoard their 1913 crop of wheat and rye for higher prices. It is largely owing to this fact that Russia's export trade has for months been unusually light; during the first eight months of the current fiscal year the country's active balance of trade decreased not less than \$100,000,000 as compared with 1911.

"Not only did the Government lend freely upon grain, but it caused the Imperial Bank to build elevators for storing it, and it is trying to eliminate the middleman from the grain trade. The Government also encouraged the bringing out of new securities; and it is now generally admitted that the Russian market has been fairly swamped with the new issues of the past months. On the St. Petersburg Stock Exchange, too, the Government exerted its influence through the Imperial Bank to keep up boom conditions. Operators who sold short were 'spotted' as guilty of discreditable manipulations; and the Imperial Bank even punished at least one such firm by cutting off its credit."

Another cause, and one in which anti-Semitism has figured, is named by this correspondent as having "operated against the St. Petersburg market." This project, to which the Government has given much attention, is one for "nationalizing" Russian financial organizations—"nationalizing" being another word for "purging" corporations and other large concerns of Jews and Jewish influence. Under its operation Russians only would be left in control of such organizations.

In Berlin and Vienna financial circles and on the Berlin Bourse the proposal has been taken seriously. It became a factor in depressing Russian stocks. It was also taken seriously in Russia itself; for at a conference of bankers in St. Petersburg with the Government financiers the "nationalization" scheme was referred to as a potent cause in bringing about the critical situation of the Russian financial market. An official denial was then made that the Government contemplated taking such a step. In the opinion of the *Annalist* correspondent, denial "probably means only that the project has been abandoned rather than that it had not been contemplated."

Whatever the facts, the proposal has met with severe criticisms. The manager of a large bank in Kiev is quoted as saying that "the new rules will put a complete stop to the establishment of new enterprises, for Jews will cease to supply capital since they are deprived of all voice in the management of the business." He adds that "the Jews, thanks to their initiative, have played a preponderant part in the economic development of southwest Russia." Representatives of great industries are quoted as

Don't take a Chance Against Accident

You think that your chance of being injured is small. Your habits are regular; you go to business about the same time in the morning and return in the evening almost like clock-work. Your employment isn't hazardous. You think that accidents are confined to traveling men and those who seemingly put themselves in the way of injury. The truth is that a conductor on a passenger train is safer at his work than a physician on his rounds. He is seldom hurt and is in the preferred classes of accident insurance "risks." Thousands of accidents happen in the streets and in homes. Your liability to injury is one against six. Ten men in seventy are hurt every year. Cold statistics prove that.

A very large percentage of injuries are received in unusual ways and places. A woman in Philadelphia was badly hurt not long ago by stepping on a rope trailing behind a truck. She stepped in a loop, was thrown, dragged, and broken bones resulted. This happening was an item of news in every Philadelphia paper. It is one of thousands of simple accidents.

Your earning capacity depends upon continuity. If you are disabled by accident, how long will your house pay your salary? If it pays you for three months and a broken leg keeps you at home for a half-year, how will you finance the cost of being laid up? You will use your savings, of course. How long would it take to replace them?

You do need accident insurance, you see. You need it as much as you need fire insurance, because you are quite as liable to meet with injury, as you are to fire loss. If you had considered accident insurance from this point of view, you wouldn't have put off

buying a policy so long. Would you? But it isn't too late, and you'll get quick action from us.

The accident policy for you is our new **Equity-Value Policy**, because it provides for larger indemnity at a smaller cost than any other accident policy known. Insurance for \$10,000 against accidental death costs \$35 a year* and pays \$50 a week for an unlimited period for total disability and \$20 per week for partial disability. This policy pays a weekly indemnity of \$50 for thirty per cent less than the premium charged for other policies giving the same indemnity.

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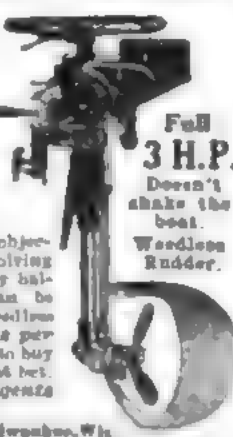
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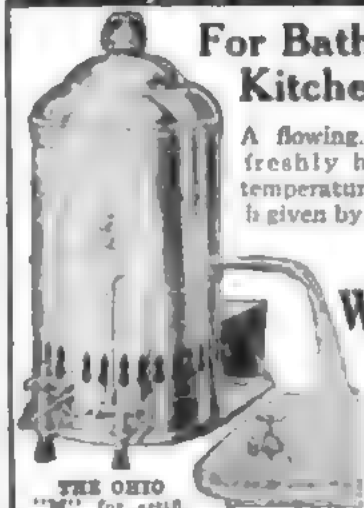
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having expressed similar views, some of them saying the proposal is an impossibility. M. Yves Guyot, a former French Cabinet minister, has declared that "commerce and industry, based on free competition, are incapable of surviving such experiments. The absurdity of these measures is so manifest, so incontrovertible, that I would call them still-born. They can not exist in practical life."

The writer in *The Annalist* hears that the German financial community "fears that the crisis will extend to the general business of Russia if it continues much longer." Berlin bankers who have informed themselves about conditions believe, however, that "the manufacturing industries of the country are still on a sound basis," the metal trades and the electrical industry "are enjoying great prosperity," they learn, and the textile industries "have latterly improved their position." Agricultural prospects are also good, and in spite of the overstraining of credits, "none of the big banks is believed to be in danger."

FREIGHT COSTS AND TRAIN-LOADS

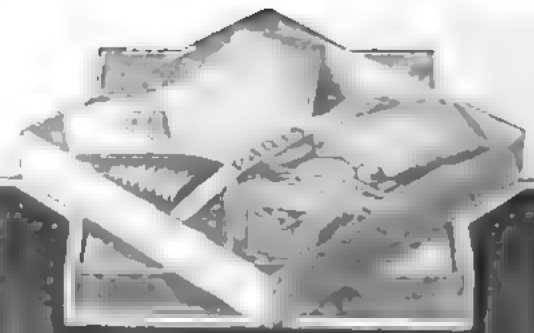
It was contended, in a recent statement issued by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, that the cost of hauling freight during the past fifteen years had doubled. The railroad had tried to meet this increase by using larger cars, longer trains, and more careful railroad methods; that is, they met it in so far as they could. The Lehigh Valley contends that its efforts have failed, by a considerable margin, to overcome the increase.

Another interesting fact brought out at one of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission pertained to increases in train-loads, due to the introduction of more powerful locomotives and the elimination of heavy grades and curves. Mr. Brandeis cited striking facts bearing on increases in train-loads. It appears that "the average load per loaded car" for 1903 was 19 tons, whereas in 1912 it was 22.8 tons, or an increase of about 19 per cent., while during the same period the average load of a freight train was increased from 312 tons to 501 tons. These figures pertain to the country in general. Specific statements affecting particular roads were made. Some of these follow:

"On the Pennsylvania Lines East the loaded freight-car was increased 15 per cent. between 1903 and 1912, and during the same period the average train-load was increased from 491.4 tons to 613.5 tons, or 24 per cent.

"The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad increased its average load per loaded car from 21.1 tons in 1903 to 26.7 tons in 1913, or 25 per cent., and its average train-load was increased from 418 tons to 605.81 tons, or 55 per cent., during the same period. On the Baltimore & Ohio, from 1910 to 1913 the ton-miles increased 18.6 per cent., while freight-train mileage decreased 15 per cent. The average capacity and the average load of freight-cars were each increased about 10.8 per cent. on the Baltimore & Ohio, and the consumption of coal per 100 ton-miles decreased 9 per cent., so that while the price of coal was higher in 1913 than in 1910, the coal cost per ton-mile in freight service was overcome.

"The New York Central increased its car-load 17 per cent. between 1903 and 1912 and its average train-load was advanced 18 per cent. The Norfolk & Western at the same time increased its car-load 20 per cent. and the train-load 42 per cent."



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Test.—UPLIFTER—"I can see good in all things."

PAT—"Can you see good in a fog?"—*Judge.*

Might Be Worse.—Diogenes was looking for an honest man.

"What luck?" asked the wayfarer.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Diogenes. "I still have my lantern."—*Life.*

This is a Mean One.—HEMMANDHAW—"Is there any way to make the women dress decently?"

Mrs. HEMMANDHAW—"Certainly there is."

"Well, what is it?"

"Kill off the men."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

These June Brides.—"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."—*Kansas City Star.*

Awakened.—BILLY—"Do you believe in signs?"

MILLY—"Yes, indeed."

BILLY—"Well, last night I dreamed you were madly in love with me. What is that a sign of?"

MILLY—"That's a sign you were dreaming."—*Penn State Proth.*

The Minimum Wage.—Little James, while at a neighbor's, was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said "Thank you."

"That's right, James," said the lady; "I like to hear little boys say 'Thank you.'"

"Well," rejoined James, "if you want to hear me say it again, you might put some jam on it."—*Washington Post.*

What's In a Name?—"What is the name of your automobile?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know? What do your folks call it?"

"Oh, as to that, father always says 'The Mortgage'; brother Tom calls it 'The Fake'; mother, 'My Limousine'; sister, 'Our Car'; grandma, 'That Peril'; the chauffeur, 'Some Freak'; and our neighbors, 'The Limit.'"—*Life.*

Of Two Evils . . .—The little boy was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the least." Turning a corner at full speed he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister, when he had regained his breath.

"Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me."

"What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you eager to have your mother spank you that you run home so fast?"

"No," shouted the boy over his shoulder as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before pa he'll do it!"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

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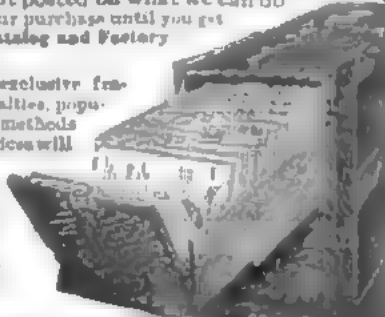
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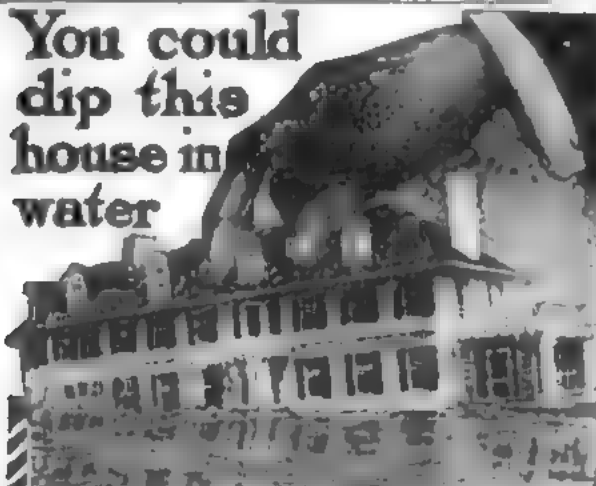
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Can It Be Done?—GERALDINE—"I will marry you on one condition."

GERALD—"And what is that?"

GERALDINE—"That our marriage shall not be allowed to interrupt our friendship."
—Judge.

As Usual.—ENGLISHMAN—"The suffragettes saluted the Prime Minister this morning."

AMERICAN—"Did they fire twenty-one guns?"

ENGLISHMAN—"No; houses."—Life.

The Limit.—"She is simply mad on the subject of germs, and sterilizes or filters everything in the house."

"How does she get along with her family?"

"Oh, even her relations are strained."
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Why.—"And you wouldn't begin a journey on Friday?"

"Not I."

"I can't understand how you can have faith in such a silly superstition."

"No superstition about it. Saturday's my pay day."—Minneapolis Journal.

Easy.—GEORGIA LAWYER (to colored prisoner)—"Well, Ras, as you want me to defend you, have you any money?"

RASTUS—"No; but I've got a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."

LAWYER—"Those will do very nicely. Now, let's see—what do they accuse you of stealing?"

RASTUS—"Oh, a mule and a few chickens, and a hog or two."—Kansas City Star.

How It Works

A boat and a beach and a summer resort,
A man and a maid and a moon;
Soft and sweet nothings, and then at the real

Psychological moment a spoon.

A whisper, a promise, and summer is o'er,
And they part in hysterio despair—
(But neither returns in the following June,
For fear that the other is there.)

—Exchange.

And This from London.—"William," asked the teacher of a rosy-faced lad, "can you tell me who George Washington was?"

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick reply.

"He was an American gen'ral."

"Quite right," replied the teacher.

"And can you tell us what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the little boy.

"He was remarkable because he was an American and told the truth."—Tit-Bits.

Canny.—As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman, "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."—Answers.

CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

June 26.—Alfredo Breceda, the private secretary of General Carranza, arrives in Washington with the announcement that the Constitutionalists will carry out their military campaign regardless of mediation.

June 27.—Captain Breceda issues a statement in which he pictures General Felipe Angeles as an arch-conspirator engaged in antagonizing Carranza and Villa, and mentions Secretary Bryan's special consular agent, George C. Carothers, as encouraging and abetting this division.

June 29.—General Villa is reported to have abandoned his southern campaign and to be leading his army north.

Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister in Mexico City, issues a warning to all British citizens in that city, bidding them leave the country immediately.

Foreign

June 25.—British suffragettes fire a church near Belfast.

June 26.—The British militants refuse to agree to a truce proposed by the British Government.

June 27.—Suffragettes who bombard the King and Queen in London with bundles of pamphlets are rushed by the street crowd. They are protected from serious danger by the police.

George Fred Williams, our Minister to Greece, issues a statement deploring conditions in Albania, criticizing the Albanian policy of the Powers, and hinting at a plan to unite the nation and "end a reign of murder."

June 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, are assassinated in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, by a Serb student.

Captain Russell, commanding the American gunboat *Machias*, silences with a few shots the guns of President Bordas, which were engaged in bombarding the city of Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Captain Russell had previously warned Bordas's forces, having orders from Washington to protect American and foreign life and property in Santo Domingo.

June 29.—A French dirigible establishes a new record by carrying eight passengers and the pilot on a continuous flight lasting 35 hours and 20 minutes. Aeroplane records are broken by a German, Landmann, in a military Albatross biplane, who flies continuously for 21 hours and 49 minutes, alighting only when his fuel is exhausted.

June 30.—In riots resulting from the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, two hundred Serbs are killed at Master, Herzegovina.

A fire set by suffragettes in South London results in a loss of \$100,000.

Ulster Volunteers, fully equipped for war, appear on the streets of Belfast.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

June 27.—The Navy Department plans a school for training in aviation, to be located at Pensacola, Florida.

June 28.—The War Department plans to offer purses aggregating \$30,000 to the inventors of the three best aeroplanes, each to be built of a distinctive type.

Admiral Dewey is invited, by Secretary Daniels, to command his old flagship, the *Olympia*, in the Panama pageant next March.

June 29.—The President promises in the future to fill all posts held by colored men by men of the same race only.

Surgeon-General Blue is ordered to New Orleans to take charge of the campaign there against bubonic plague.

June 30.—President Wilson refuses a petition, presented by a delegation of women at the White House, urging him to aid in the passing of the suffrage resolution before Congress.

GENERAL

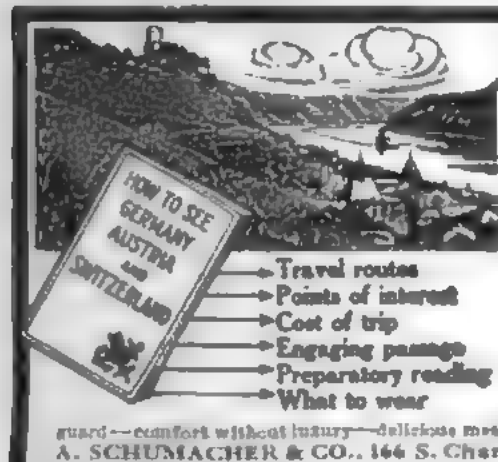
June 25.—Receivers are named at New York for the dry-goods house of H. B. Claflin Company, with liabilities estimated at \$30,000,000.

A disastrous fire in Salem, Massachusetts, destroys the greater part of the city, with a loss estimated at \$12,000,000. Ten thousand houses are destroyed and 200 people are reported missing.

June 30.—The United States Express Company retires from business.

July 1.—Mt. Lassen bursts into eruption for the fourteenth time since May, with such violence that volcanic ashes are carried to a distance of thirteen miles.

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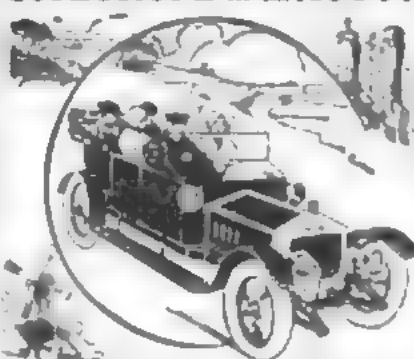
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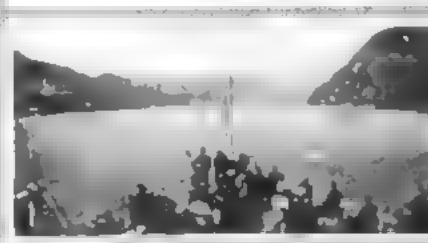
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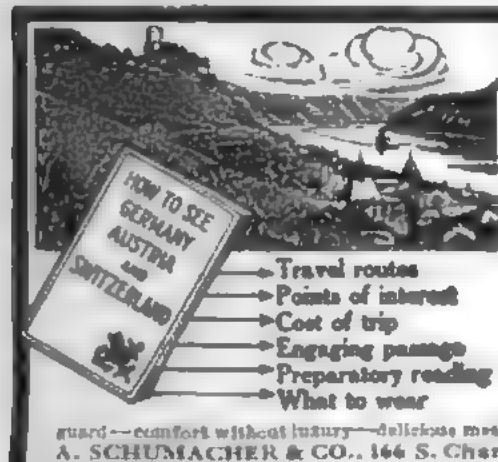
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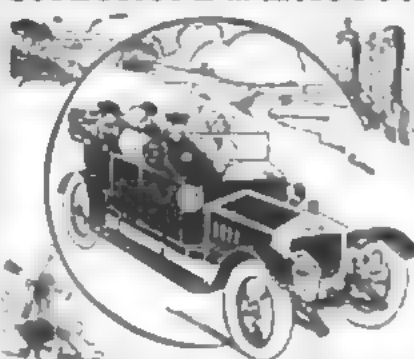
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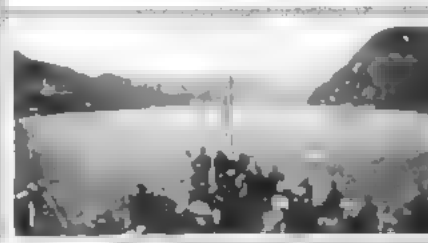
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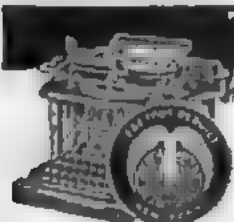
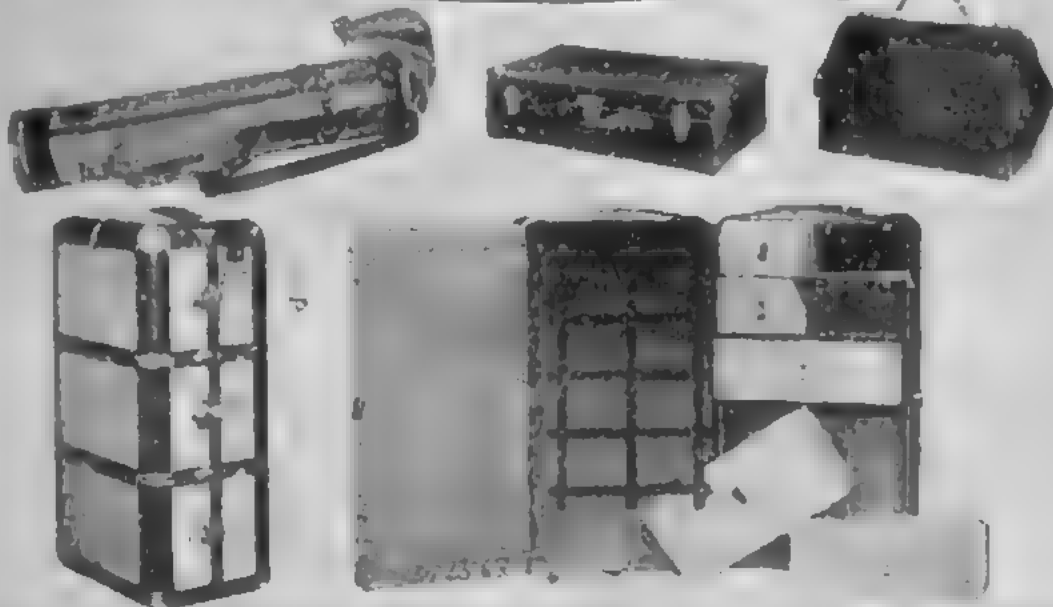
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. H. B., Knoxville, Tenn.—"1. Is it proper for me, in writing an article, to refer to myself in one place as 'the writer' and in another as 'the author'? 2. May I refer to myself in the third person and the first person in the same sentence, as in the following example: 'In accordance with a suggestion made to the writer during his visit, I am doing so and so'? 3. In a paper published jointly by Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones, would this expression be in good taste: 'Mr. Jones has ingeniously coupled the separate parts'? (There is nothing to indicate that the paper was composed by Mr. Smith.) 4. What, if anything, is wrong with this sentence, and how would you express the same idea: 'This material would serve the purpose, however, bearing in mind that a larger quantity of it would be required than of the better grade?'"

1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Yes, if true. 4. 'The sentence is imperfect. Substitute "but" for "however, bearing in mind that."'

"E. W. H., Daytona, Fla.—"Please tell me to what clan in Scotland William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, or his ancestors, belonged. Where could I obtain the genealogy of this family?"

William Alexander belonged to the clan MacAlexander or MacAllister and was descended from John, Lord of the Isles. The genealogy of the family is to be found in *Memorials of the Earl of Stirling and the House of Alexander* (2 vols., 1877), by the Rev. Charles Rogers.

"G. F. H., New York, N. Y.—"Do you consider the name *Alvah* a girl's name, or a name for a boy? I know of one man called *Alvah*, and two of the name *Alvah*. Will you kindly inform me if it would be wrong to give a boy the name *Alvah*, as suggested by some of my friends?"

The name *Alvah* is a masculine personal name of Biblical origin. See Genesis xxxvi, 40, and there is no impropriety in giving it to a boy.

"A. T. D., Perth Amboy, N. J.—"What is the exact wording of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States?"

The seventeenth amendment is worded as follows: "1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. 2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct. 3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

"W. R. F., Lower Cabot, Vt.—"Will you kindly give me rules for the correct use of the following words: 'Among' and 'amongst'; 'toward' and 'towards'; 'farther' and 'further'."

If you will consult your NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, you will see that *among* and *amongst* are used in identically the same way, and also that the words *toward* and *towards* are used in the same manner; therefore, the Lexicographer can not give you any other rule than to use these words in such way that the sense you wish to convey is given by the dictionary. As to *farther* and *further*, *farther* should be used to designate longitudinal distance; *further* to signify quantity or degree. Thus, "How much farther have we to go?" "Proceed no further with that course."

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VOL. XLIX., No. 3

NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 1265

TOPICS OF THE DAY

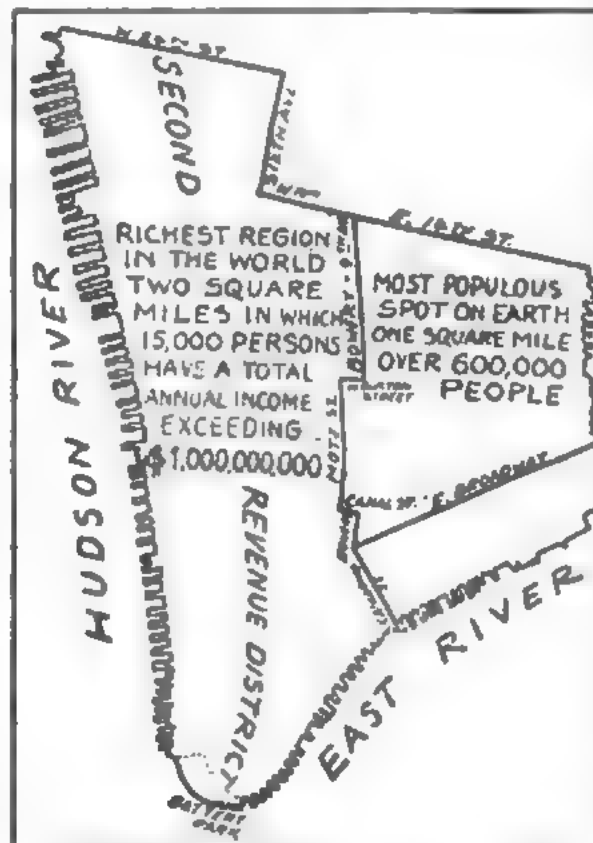


HOW THE DEMOCRATS ARE RUNNING OUR FINANCES

NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY is not thought, even by the Republican press, to be in any immediate prospect after a year's Democratic control of our national finances, yet a survey of the views of all parties on the year's record does not show any great cause, either, for Democratic jubilation. And the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), aiming at impartiality, concludes that "on the whole the Government's finances are in good condition, not beyond improvement, to be sure, but comparing well with other years." The Tariff Act has helped the consumer, without hurting business, say the Democratic editors; the Republican and Progressive critics reply that it has had just the opposite effect. The Republican *Boston Transcript* remarks, sadly, that the outcome of the first fiscal year under Democratic rule is "what might be expected to follow when reformers bitten with theory run amuck among the industries of a great nation." Against this may be placed the conclusion of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, after a careful and impartial analysis quoted below, that the Tariff Act has really been of some benefit to the consumer, "with a minimum disturbance of business." The income-tax returns are indeed smaller than was expected. This is a failure which seems to opposition editors a complete justification of all their pessimistic prophecies. But the *Philadelphia Record* thinks the tax has succeeded in supplying "the revenue released in lightening the burden of the consumer," and other Democratic dailies show reasons why it ought to prove of permanent value, in spite of some disappointment of the first few months' trial. Discussion of revenue figures inevitably leads to the question of the depression in business. And so, while the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog.) tells the President that his country "staggers and groans under his industry-paralyzing rule," Chairman Simmons, of the Senate Finance

Committee, informs his colleagues in the course of a debate that

"An investigation will show there have been less disturbance and depression in this country in the past year than has occurred in any other great industrial country in the world. Compared with the known conditions in Canada, the situation in the United States might well be described as a boom in business."



From the *New York Times*.

WHERE EXTREMES MEET.

The Government gets more than one-quarter of its income tax and nearly one-fifth of its combined income and corporation tax from the 2d New York district, here shown. The adjoining section pays almost nothing of either tax.

Secretary McAdoo declares himself "exceedingly gratified with the results for the first fiscal year of the new Tariff and Income-Tax Law." His figures for the year ending on June 30, subject to some revision upon the basis of fuller returns, show total disbursements of \$700,559,248.13, and total receipts aggregating \$734,343,700.20, leaving a surplus of \$33,784,452.07. But, as the press dispatches point out, the surplus will be wiped out by the Panama Canal expenditures, for "during the twelve months \$34,826,941 has been spent on the canal, and when this has been charged off there will be a deficit for the year of \$1,010,058.81 on the books." Eventually, as several editors note, the Treasury will be reimbursed for the Panama expenses by bond sales, to be authorized by Congress. And without waiting for that, says the *Springfield Republican*, Secretary McAdoo "may claim a 'moral surplus' in view of the fact that some \$3,500,000 in income taxes are being held back in order to take

advantage of the ten-days' grace allowed by the Income-Tax Law before penalties can be imposed for non-payment of taxes." Democrats probably agree with the *Brooklyn Eagle* that they "have a right to be proud of the way the revenue law has worked out in this first experimental year." The country should be reassured, thinks the *Indianapolis News*, an independent pro-Wilson paper, for "even with the loss of the sugar duty, there will be no difficulty in meeting all legitimate expenditures." But the expenditures, it reminds its Democratic friends, must

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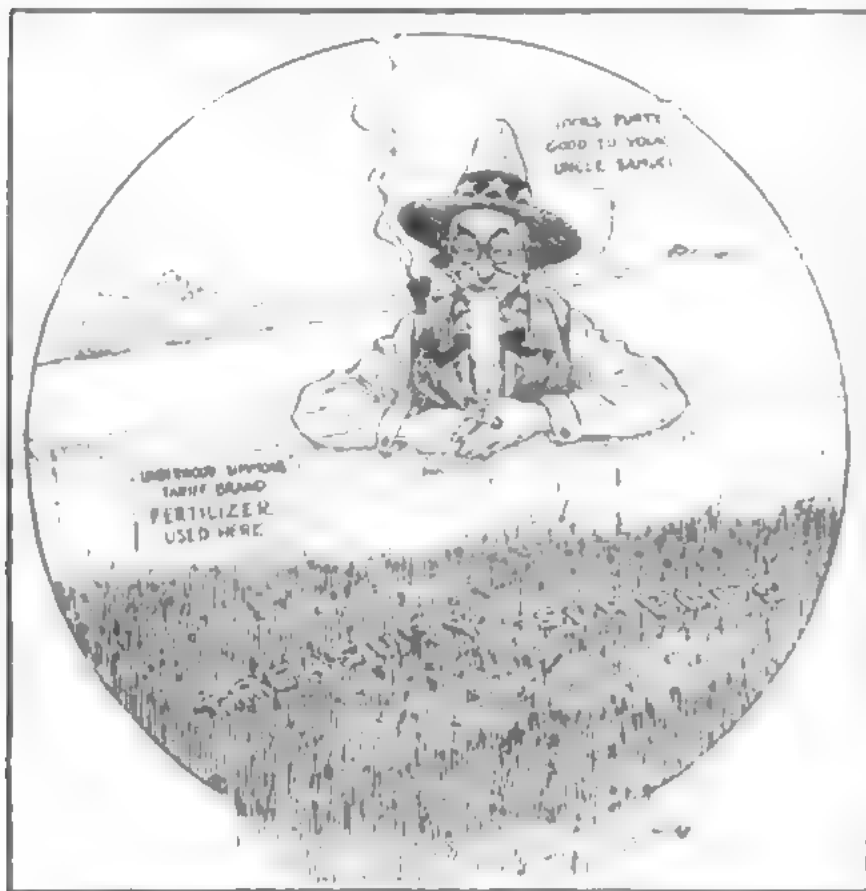
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be reduced, for the party has made "no attempt to redeem" its pledge of economy.

The one universally acknowledged disappointment is the failure of the income tax to come up to expectations. After a



ANOTHER BUMPER CROP.

—Clubb in the Rochester Herald.

forecast of \$82,000,000, and a later estimate of \$54,000,000, a total receipt of but \$28,000,000 makes a slim showing, tho the corporation tax brings the figures up to \$71,000,000. That there is something in Mr. Underwood's explanation that the tax "represents about six months' income by reason of the fact that it is for less than a year on all taxes and only for three months on the excess rates," is admitted by the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Rep.), which also believes that many incomes have been inadequately reported. But the *Rochester Post Express* (Rep.) attributes all the disappointment to the inaccuracy of the earlier "guesses." The *Providence Journal* (Ind.) would attribute it to the "serious reduction of incomes since President Wilson was inaugurated"; for "diminished incomes mean a diminished income tax." The *Milwaukee Journal* (Ind.) is inclined to put much of the responsibility for the low return on the Government's inexperience in collecting a tax of this kind. The tax, says the *Springfield Republican*, "will surely yield more revenue as the people become used to its intricacies." It feels certain that the tax has come to stay, for "the political party that hereafter should venture to repeal the income tax and replace it with higher tariff duties on food and clothing would have trouble in surviving the shock of the election returns." It seems to the *New York World* (Dem.) that the tax was a partial failure because attention was paid to it principally in the large centers where the newspapers played it up. And it notes that "New York City as a whole pays more than one-third of the tax, an amount exceeding \$11,000,000, while Philadelphia pays \$2,000,000, Chicago \$1,900,000, and Boston \$1,500,000."

Turning from the income tax to the tariff, we find there has been little difference between the last two years in the customs duties collected at the port of New York. Imports are practically the same for the two years, and exports have decreased \$50,000,000. Secretary Redfield explains that the falling off has been large in exported foodstuffs, and very small in manufactured goods. He would encourage American manufacturers by showing that they are selling almost as much as ever abroad, and have practically no greater foreign competition to meet. Naturally, he adds, the coming large crops will again make us a large seller of foodstuffs abroad. Nevertheless we find a continued belief

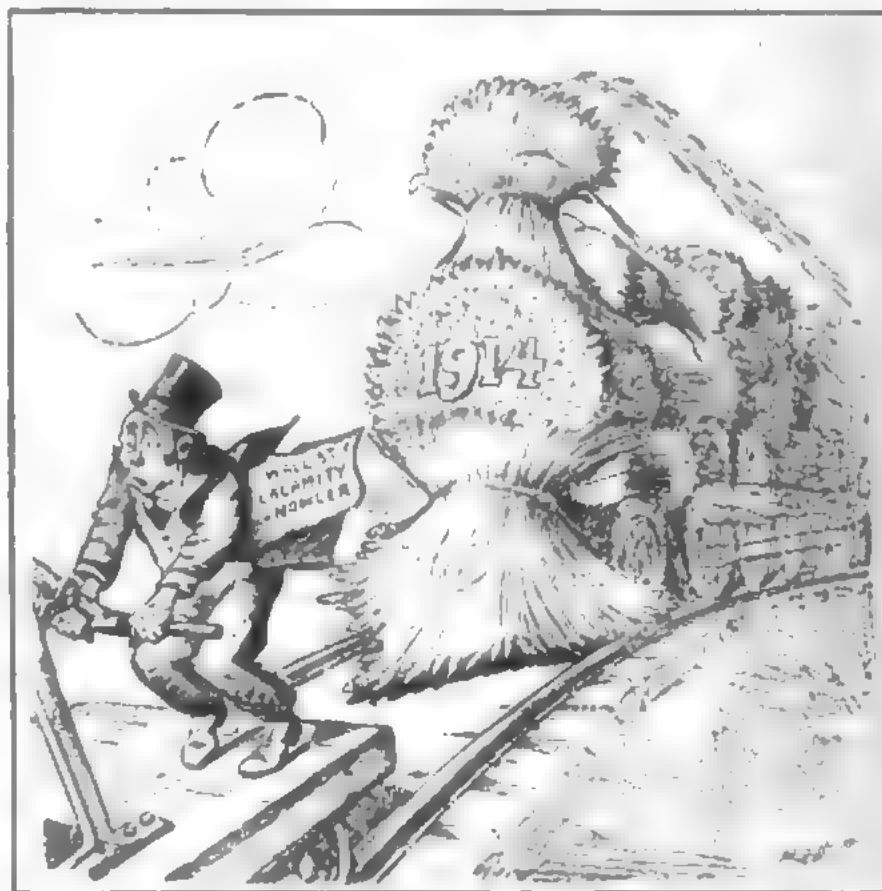
in some quarters that the tariff is a menace to business, especially among those hit by the new schedules. Judge Gary lately declared it to be his sober judgment "that the Tariff Law lately passed has adversely affected the business condition of this country." Other steel men are mentioned in *The Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Journal of Commerce* as being of the same opinion, some fearing large imports in the fall and winter, to the detriment of our market. The *Washington Post* (Ind.) prints letters telling of Southern cotton-mills which "can not get near cost for their yarn because there has been a vast increase in imports of yarns and cotton cloths under the new 'Tariff Law.'" And papers like the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog.), *Baltimore Star* (Rep.), *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), and *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.) continue to denounce the Democratic tariff as the source of hard times.

On the other hand, Democratic editors are quoting such bits of trade gossip as the statement in *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's* dry-goods market report that "manufacturers find that domestic goods could be advanced considerably and still hold their own, now that the full effects of the tariff have become known." And the *Philadelphia Record* concludes that manufacturers in general "have discovered that they were not nearly so much hurt as they were alarmed."

In view of all that has been said, a careful editorial analysis of the results of the tariff in the *New York Journal of Commerce* is worthy of attention. Taking first the effect on the cost of living—

"The total imports since meats were put on the free list were valued at \$10,000,000, compared with none a year ago. It was asserted by many protectionists that no meats would be imported, and by others that so great an importation would occur as to drive American producers to the wall. Neither forecast has been fulfilled. The amount of meat imported has been but a small percentage of the total consumption, yet enough to have a perceptible effect in restraining the tendency to a further advance in the price. Higher home charges would unquestionably bring in still larger quantities. The removal of duties is thus seen in this case at its best, since it acts as an equalizer of prices, yet drives no one out of business and simply operates to prevent monopoly extortion or famine charges.

"Much the same may be said of the movement of grain which, while not affecting the domestic price to any extent hurtful to the



GET OFF THE TRACK!

—Rehse in the New York World.

farmer, has furnished a useful addition to the home supply and has suggested the possibility of an emergency resource within the reach of all. Our imports of breadstuffs during the ten months of the fiscal year were over \$30,000,000, against \$17,-

000,000 for the same period last year, the increase being chiefly in corn. In those classes of subordinate products where duties were high under former acts and where the reduction has been but moderate, as in the case of cocoa and olive-oil, increases



WOODROW—"It'll be fine after you get in."

—Fox in the Chicago Post.

have evidently resulted in supplying a home demand not previously satisfied, and in putting the goods within the reach of many who could not purchase under the old conditions without driving the price to a prohibitive level. The effect here is—so far as made plain—beneficial, and few will criticize the situation as now revealed."

The manufacturing results are found harder to analyze, for in many lines there have been no perceptible changes—

"The imports of iron and steel for the ten months were only \$26,119,000, or about the same as last year. The cotton industry hardly felt the change during the seven months of the new duties, the increase of importations being scarcely over 6 per cent. in gross value of the total importation of \$61,000,000. The same is true of paper, whose manufacturers raised so loud a wail regarding the threat of foreign invasion. Even in printing paper, where the free-trade principle was applied, the growth in importations is admitted by producers to have been insufficient to hurt them, owing to the immense increase in the demand for the product. There is a different situation in a few lines, such as manufactures of wool, where there has been a notable increase during the period in question, carrying the importation of goods from \$14,000,000 to nearly \$26,000,000. Yet staple articles like carpets show a positive decline, while dress goods, formerly most highly taxed, are in lower volume than before. The conclusion drawn by most persons will be that in many if not most branches of manufacture the United States is well able to hold its own against foreign industry. . . . The fact remains that the consumer is not receiving the benefit of a materially lower scale of prices, and that his advantage lies largely in improvement of qualities and in the prevention of further advances. . . .

"Some lines of merchandise show appreciable cuts of price, but they are comparatively few, and this lack of reduction is particularly noticeable in such articles as leather manufactures, where there has been a distinct advance in importations."

The conclusion is that the tariff has thus far "had little real effect upon trade or industry." There has been "a considerable reduction in the burden of tariff taxes," yet the changes are so carefully made as to "impair but little the productiveness of the tariff."

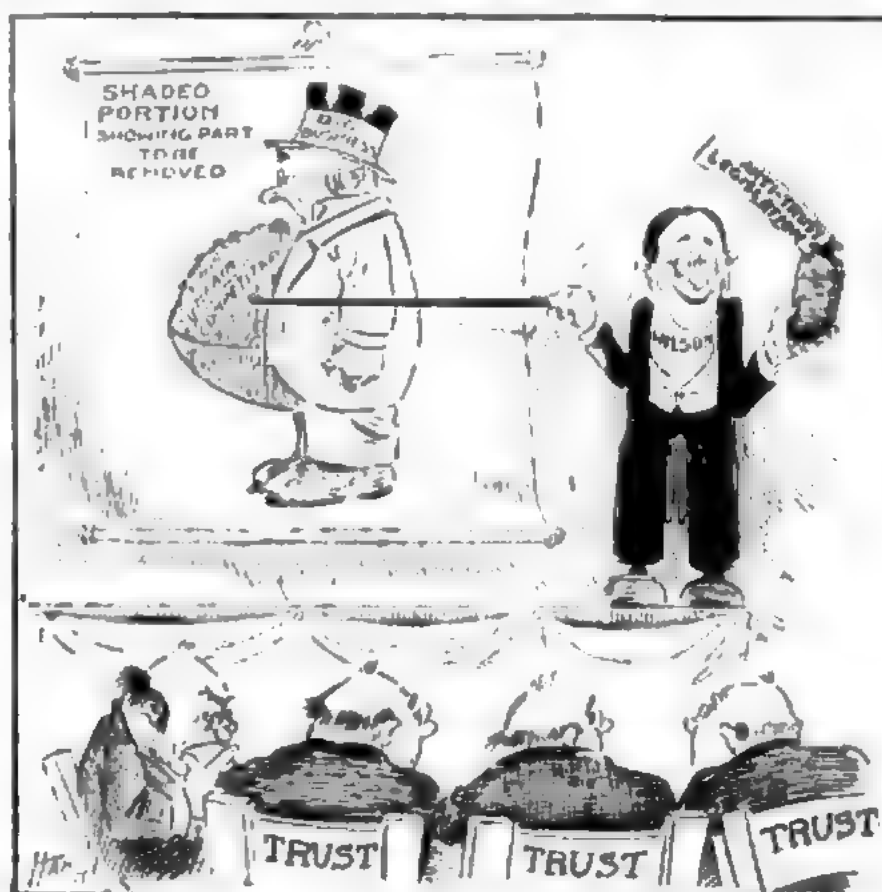
"This is in part a tribute to the expansive power of domestic demand and in part a compliment to the work done in preparing the new schedules. Both as to revenue and as to industrial effects, tariff revision has been accomplished with practically a minimum disturbance to business."

A WHITE HOUSE WELCOME FOR "BIG BUSINESS"

NOW that President Wilson has talked over business conditions with such men as J. P. Morgan, Henry Ford, and the representatives of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and has taken a stand for the encouragement of big business men undertaking public service, the newspapers are all talking about his "change of policy." Some of Mr. Wilson's friends, as the *New York Evening Post* observes, "protest that this means no real change in him." But *The Evening Post's* belief that "it will be received by the country as a radical change" seems justified by the general tone of newspaper comment. Almost every one seems to be pleased, though some opposition editors question the President's motives, and wonder how much real good will be accomplished. Few, if any, make use of the opportunity to attack him for openly consorting with "malefactors of great wealth." Neither the President nor his callers were loquacious regarding their interviews. But all the visitors, if we can believe the Washington correspondents, left the White House in a happy mood. Mr. Morgan's usually immobile face was "wreathed in smiles," Mr. Ford was highly optimistic about business prospects, and the gentlemen from Chicago told of the "considerate and open-minded hearing" they had had. And in the last case the President gave official publication to his feeling "that the conference has been mutually instructive and helpful." These pleasant and profitable conversations with industrial and financial leaders, say the Washington dispatches, are to be continued in the near future.

President Wilson's new policy, manifested in these White House visits, was more clearly defined in a statement issued while the Senate was making up its mind whether it ought to accept his nominations of Paul M. Warburg and Thomas D. Jones to places on the Federal Reserve Board. Senators are troubled by these gentlemen's business affiliations. The Democratic party and the Senate, the President said, know

"that the vast majority of the men connected with what we have come to call big business are honest, incorruptible, and patriotic. The country may be certain that it is clear to members of the Senate, as it is clear to all thoughtful men, that those who have tried to make big business what it ought to be are the men to be



—Hanny in the St. Joseph News-Press.

encouraged and honored whenever they respond without reserve to the call of public service. . . . It is the obvious business of statesmanship at this turning-point in our development to recognize ability and character, wherever it has been displayed.

and unite every force for the upbuilding of legitimate business along the new lines which are now clearly indicated for the future."

These sentiments seem to meet with general editorial approval. The President's statement was commonly interpreted in Washington, says the *New York Evening Post's* correspondent, "as



WIPING AWAY HIS TEARS.

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

a word of cheer to the business world, using the Warburg appointment simply as a peg upon which to hang it." The *New York Sun's* representative thinks it is considered a hopeful sign because "it is the first rebuke that has been administered by the President for indiscriminate attacks upon business men simply because they have succeeded abundantly."

Now what, asks the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), "has suddenly driven the President to make the affectionate advances to business men with which the Warburg appeals and the exchanges with the Chicago delegation bubble over?" It answers by pointing out that "coincidentally with them the newspapers report the secession of a Democratic Congressman from Colorado, wholesale desertions from the party in Louisiana, and grave disaffection all through the Middle West." So *The Tribune* concludes that we have here "a remarkable exhibition of agile political readjustment," tho it hopes for the country's sake that it is genuine and "will bear genuine fruits." So, too, the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* (Rep.) finds this "remarkable departure" "profoundly suggestive of the possibility that the Administration has got the country and itself into deep water and is hard put to find a safe way out." According to the Socialist *New York Call*, it all goes to show that "T. Woodrow Wilson is developing considerable statesmanship." "He has reached the recognition that modern government is nothing more than a committee of capitalists with power to transact the common business of the ruling class."

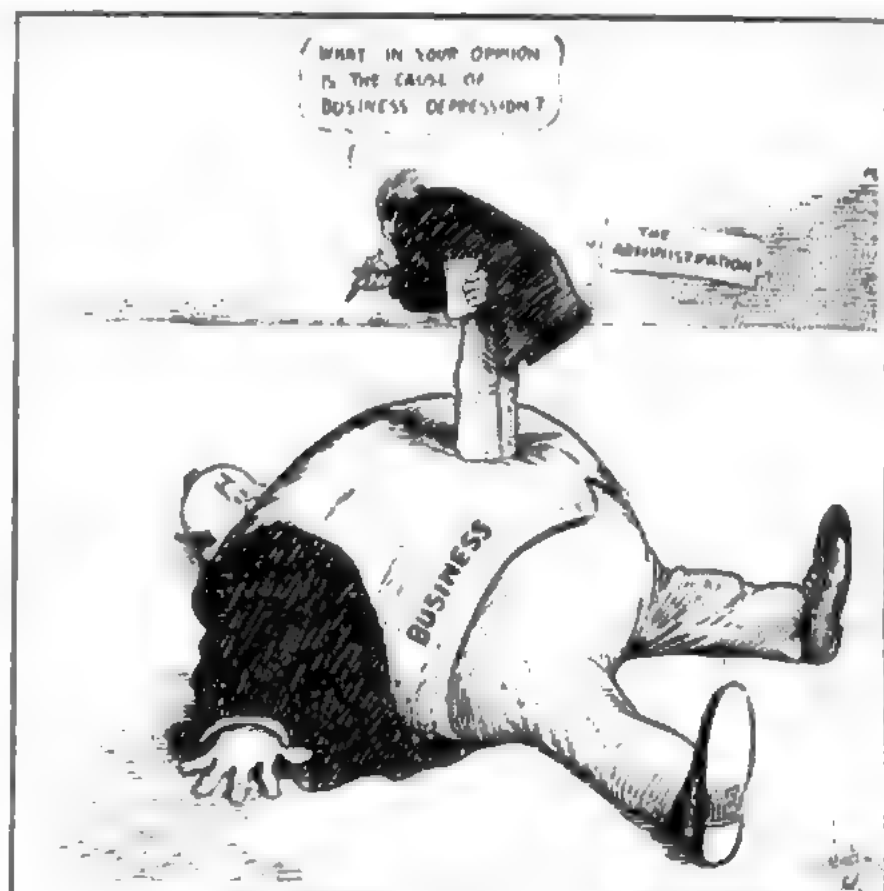
Turning from these unfriendly writers, we note that in the *Houston Chronicle's* opinion the President of the United States has again displayed his usual "hard, common sense" and "sense of justice and perception of the proprieties," and has shown that, "honest himself," he "is not afraid to trust others." He is removing the impression "that he is a man inclined to academic views and detached from close contact with actual affairs," says the *New York Globe*, and is showing himself desirous to put himself in "direct contact with the people of the nation whose influence is important and whose opinions are worthy of serious attention." The *New York World* (Dem.), tho it admits that

Mr. Wilson has held himself too much aloof from the advice of business men, considers it the fault of the great business interests. For they have "stubbornly refused to recognize" Mr. Wilson's "sincerity and honesty"; "they have abused Mr. Wilson as if he were the most blatant blatherskite who ever captured a public office." Would it be strange, asks *The World*, "if the President had decided that he could get along without their advice and counsel?" The conclusion of the independent but equally friendly *New York Evening Post* is that the Administration "has been leaning over backward in its desire to avoid either the reality or the appearance of undue influence by business interests, and Mr. Wilson appears to have arrived at the conclusion that the psychological moment has come for the adoption of a different posture." And *The Evening Post* is absolutely certain that the President's new policy is "sound and right."

A number of the President's critics point out that his conferences will be fruitless in one direction, because his business legislation has all been finally determined on. But others argue that there is still time to change the various provisions in the trust bills, and several Washington correspondents think that the visit of the Chicago business men may help to eliminate the definitions of restraint of trade from the Clayton Bill and to modify the Trade Commission Bill.

Such opposition papers as the *Salt Lake Tribune* (Rep.), *Kansas City Journal* (Rep.), *Buffalo Express* (Rep.), *Baltimore News* (Prog.), and *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), can not see how President Wilson's talks with business experts can affect trade conditions. He "can no more make prosperity now merely by talking with business men than he was able to make it before merely by talking with psychologists," is the way the *New York Press* (Prog.) puts it.

Nevertheless the *Washington Post* (Ind.) and *Worcester Gazette* (Ind.) expect good to follow from the White House inter-



THE INVESTIGATION IS ON.

—King in the *Chicago Tribune*.

views, for reasons like those thus outlined by the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) the day after the Morgan visit:

"Every business man, big or little, will feel a renewal of confidence when he sees that the Administration is not only availing itself of the experience of merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and railroad presidents, with special knowledge of affairs, both at home and abroad, but is bent upon having the legislation and administrative work in which they are concerned shaped in accordance with their judgment of what ought to be

done. The signs multiply that the country is soon to enter upon an era of great material prosperity and one of them was unmistakably given yesterday."

Nor should readers forget the smile on the face of Mr. Morgan or the words of Henry Ford as he left the White House after talking with President Wilson: "Cheer up! I agree with the President that the era of prosperity is coming fast."

ATTACKING THE "PORK-BARREL"

NOT A "BILL," but a "scandal," is the word used to describe the River and Harbor measure of 1914 by the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), which intimates that the members of the Senate and House, for all their drastic criticism of private business men, "appear to be singularly lacking in delicate scruples about methods and expenditures in the public service." Other observers, among them *Collier's Weekly* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, blame our appropriation system as much as our legislators, and would have waterway improvements in the hands of a commission. This plan is covered by the amendment to the bill offered by Senator Newlands, of Nevada, but the *Indianapolis News*, shrinking before the cost and overplus of commissions, says we would better establish a national budget, and notes that "the United States is practically the only one of the world's great nations without such a system." In any case there seems to be a general and pronounced sentiment against the River and Harbor brand of "pork-barrel" outlay, and some critics go so far as to accuse Republican, Democratic, and Progressive legislators at random of being tarred with the same brush in the attempt to put through a measure "which has no other purpose than to try to buy reelections to Congress by omnibus bribery of the electorate." This "biggest and worst" bill in the history of the country, the press inform us, provides for a total appropriation of \$93,529,475, itemized as follows:

House bill, cash.....	\$43,289,004
House bill, future obligations.....	32,897,871
House sundry civil bill.....	6,900,000
Senate increase.....	10,352,600

The opposition's minority report, introduced by Senator Burton, of Ohio, who is declared in many quarters to be one of the best-informed men, if not the best, in Congress on the subject of waterway improvements, charges the bill with "glaring defects" in the method of appropriations, and urges the following reforms, as quoted in Washington dispatches:

"A careful review of pending projects and the omission of all improvements which are no longer profitable.

"A more careful consideration before the adoption of projects. There should be especial care to avoid lock and dam construction, save in streams which are capable of being made important arteries of commerce.

"A division of expense when exceptional advantages accrue to private property or specific localities, or when the protection of private property is the main object and navigation subordinate.

"The exclusion from the bill of proposed improvements which do not have to do with navigation.

"A general policy of improving the main stream before attention is given to branch streams, and the adjustment of depths and dimensions with a view to a uniform and comprehensive plan for the development of such waterways as can profitably be utilized.

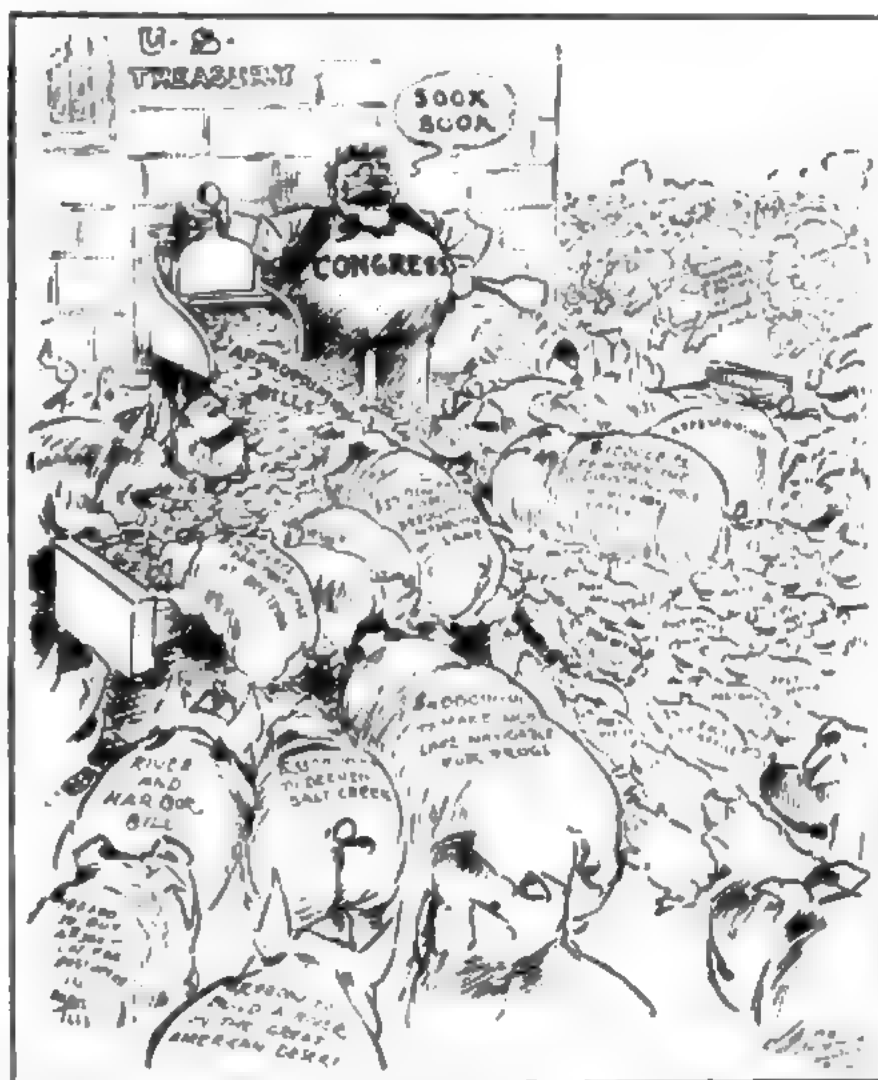
"Such adjustment of relations between railways and waterways as will secure the utilization of routes partly by land and partly by water when cooperation and utilization of both routes can be made profitable as a means of transportation."

Yet some doubt if the bill will be defeated. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) fears that Senator Burton will "fail again in his attempt to rationalize the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill," because "the average Representative or Senator thinks only of getting the money out of the Treasury and into his district or State." Editorial objections to the "pork-barrel" plan of

making appropriations are made by the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), the *Baltimore News* (Prog.), the *Washington Times* (Prog.), and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the *Detroit News* treats it with scathing irony.

Some of the samples of "pork" discovered make interesting reading. The *Springfield Republican* cites a "typical item":

"Upon a section of the Mississippi River, on which \$17,000,-



THE ANNUAL GORGE.

—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

000) has been expended since 1881, the annual passage of freight is only 250,000 tons. Yet the pending bill carries a further appropriation for the coming year of \$1,000,000 for that section, or at the rate of a Government subsidy of \$4 a ton, while the estimate of the work yet to be done is \$17,250,000."

In the *Chicago Evening Post* (Ind.), too, we find examples of "fat" in the bill that the Senate might "fry out" to advantage:

"Cape Fear River, N. C., on which one steamboat makes a trip twice a week, voted \$38,375.

"Newbegun Creek, N. C., without a settlement on its crooked course; alleged at times to flow backward under the influence of the wind.

"Oklawaha River, Fla., ninety-four miles long, celebrated thus in verse:

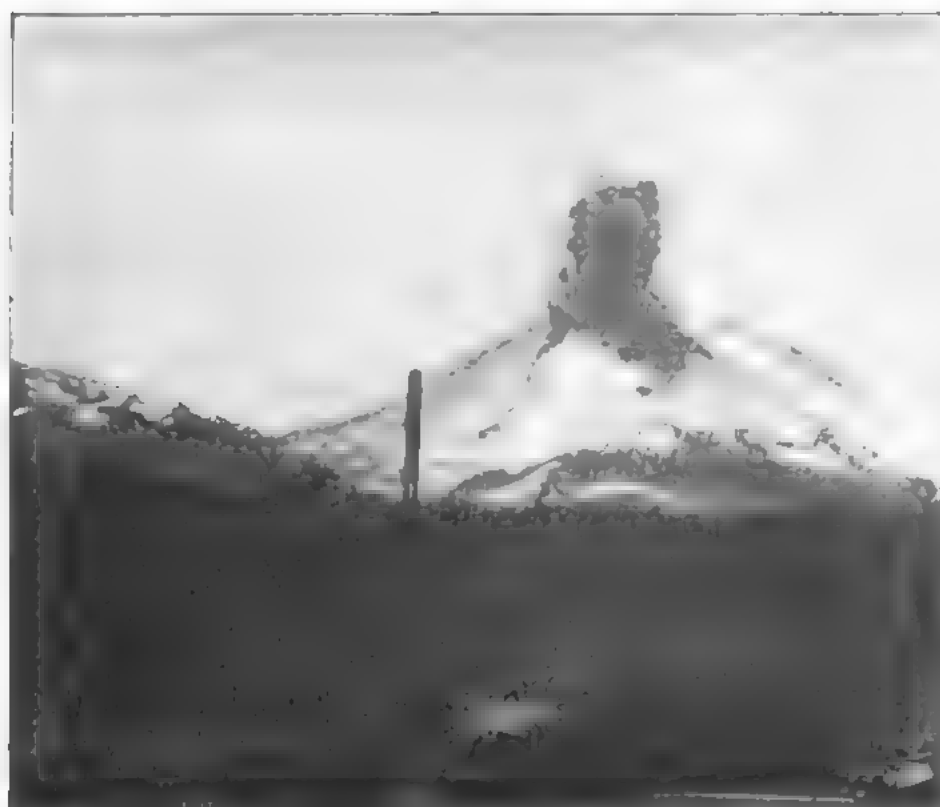
We have a crooked creek that has a crooked name,
And grabs a crooked million while in a crooked game.
To make a crooked water-power run up a crooked hill
It crooks your Uncle Samuel through a crooked river bill.

"Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, is the author of the poem. He fought an appropriation of \$733,000 for this river, but it went through."

Such action takes "courage and a rare measure of determination," the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.) remarks, because—

"All the cynicism and selfish self-interest in both chambers are back of the pork-barrels, and there are few men in either House who are ready to fight, against such overwhelming odds, a fight that has been lost so often before. That is why Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, who fought the shameful waste of the pending River and Harbor Bill, and Senators Burton, Borah, and Kenyon, who are taking up his fight with spirit in the Senate, deserve the applause and prompt support of every newspaper and every citizen without strings or selfish interests."

But it seems to the *Portland Oregonian* (Ind. Rep.) that the "demand for investigation and systemization of river and



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ONE OF THE ERUPTIONS OF MT. LASSEN, IN CALIFORNIA.

harbor appropriations is made with such force by leading newspapers and by forceful men in Congress that it can not be much longer ignored," and from a technical journal, *The Engineering News*, we gather this presentment of the whole matter:

"How strongly the beneficiaries of the present river and harbor systems are entrenched is proved by the fact that with all the exposures of its iniquities by such men as Senator Burton and President Taft, and many years ago by President Cleveland, to say nothing of many others of prominence, the system still continues to draw money from the national treasury in a flood which increases year by year.

"Sometimes, perhaps, some influential commercial or technical organization may be able to bring about a reform. Until that happens the nation will continue calmly to pour out millions a year into pools and ditches to perpetuate obsolete systems of transportation and benefit a traffic which has disappeared."

THE "PLUCKING BOARD" ON TRIAL

THE "TRAGIC" RESULTS of the "plucking board's" yearly weeding out of naval officers, the fit along with the unfit, rally a large section of the press in approval of the Secretary of the Navy's move to repeal the Navy Personnel Law, because, to quote the *New York World*, "a law that operates so awkwardly defeats its own purpose and condemns itself." Some, however, reply that a board of this kind is necessary to maintain the standard of the service. This year fifteen officers, several of distinguished career, press reports inform us, are involuntarily retired on the recommendation of the "plucking board," and the *Washington Post* publishes a statement of Secretary Daniels that "there was absolutely nothing in the records of any of these officers to show that they were not fitted for any naval service in the matter of habit, temperament, and professional ability." In the view of the *New Haven Journal-Courier* "the general protest against the action of the 'plucking board' would argue that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," while the *New York Tribune* pictures an officer in command of a ship, "enjoying the confidence and respect of all his subordinates," when without warning he and they read one day in the newspapers that he has been put on the retired list "by virtue of a star-chamber proceeding." Such an experience must be humiliating in the extreme, thinks *The Tribune*, and it adds:

"If officers must be retired in order to accelerate promotion, it would be far juster and humaner to retire them on grounds of which they have foreknowledge. The present system is too arbitrary and tyrannical. It gives too much power to the

'plucking boards.' It subjects worthy officers to possible persecution and offers too much play to the hidden workings of personal prejudice and favoritism."

The "plucking" system is also condemned by the *New York American and Sun*, while the *Jacksonville Florida Times Union* attacks the idea of it thus:

"The idea is to make promotion more rapid, and give naval officers a chance to rise to the higher grades before they get so old as to lose their vigor. But the regular age of retirement is sixty-four years, and a man has not generally lost as much in vigor as he has gained in experience at that age. Emperor William and Field-marshal von Moltke, who commanded the German Army in the war with France, were each over eighty years old at the time, and neither was lacking in vigor."

Examples nearer home are cited by the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*:

"The old men in our Navy have given a good account of themselves. Porter, Farragut, our own Admirals Semmes and Buchanan were along in years during the Civil War. Dewey was around sixty when he fought the Spaniards in Manila. Schley was sixty at Santiago. Captain Mahan, retired, now near eighty, is probably the ablest living authority on sea-power. Sir John Fisher and Lord Beresford were old in years when they were on active duty in the British Navy."

Among other journals that severely arraign the "plucking board" are the *Philadelphia Public Ledger and Record*, the *Baltimore American*, the *Baltimore News*, the *Washington Times*, the *Savannah News*, and the *Atlanta Constitution*. On the other hand, the *Philadelphia Press* bids us bear in mind that "the standard in the Navy is so high that no discredit necessarily attaches to those officers who are thus removed every year from the active list," and it points out that "their retirement simply means that they are not quite so good as the best, and the chief motive for the existence of the 'plucking board,' anyhow, is to remove congestion and aid promotion." On this point we are advised by the *Springfield Republican* that—

"there must be some more or less similar institution, if the Navy is not to be clogged and men of ability prevented from getting to the top. Before the 'plucking board' was established a situation existed such that every graduate of Annapolis, if he could succeed in standing off the undertaker, could count upon becoming an Admiral sooner or later. At that time it was a well-known fact that one or more men had thus, through the mere effect of seniority, been placed in command of ships, altho unequal to such responsibility, to say nothing of the command of fleets which might have come to them."

For an expert opinion we may turn to *The Army and Navy*



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OUR ONLY ACTIVE VOLCANO SOUTH OF ALASKA.

Register (Washington), where we read, on the subject of Congressional interference, that—

"If there is necessity for a 'plucking board,' as a means of creating vacancies for the purpose of maintaining an adequate flow of promotion and the consequent benefits to the naval personnel, it must be permitted to conduct its labors without legislative restriction and the dependence upon the fairness and the wisdom of the judgment of the officers who constitute a board convened to choose the individuals for retirement. Nothing is to be gained by a provision that the selections must be confined to those who are invariably unfit in a minimum degree, since that must impose upon the board a task of comparison not possible from anything in the records, however carefully compiled or conscientiously consulted. There are too many elements entering into a determination of individual worth, relatively judged, to secure an infallibly discriminating selection."

NEW YORK'S COMPENSATION LAW

"MOST LIBERAL to workmen and most severe upon the employer," is the comment of one authority upon the New York State Workmen's Compensation Law, taking effect July 1. Nor does he hesitate to affirm that for "a good while" the operation of it will be "experimental." But the *New York Tribune* thinks otherwise, and says that the effect of the law "may well begin a new era of cooperation between employees and employers," and it adds that "the citizens of New York can congratulate themselves that they have brought their State abreast of the enlightened thought of the world in this important reform." The enforcement of the law is in charge of a Workmen's Compensation Commission, and it affects about 2,000,000 workers and 150,000 employers in forty-two groups of hazardous trades.

Chief among the employments exempt from its provisions are domestic service, farm labor, and mercantile work. Claims are adjusted by the Commission, empowered to bring suit for an employee in case of necessity. On their side the employers are insuring themselves against liability either in the stock insurance companies or in the State Insurance Department. The premiums asked by the State are from 8 to 9 per cent. below the average premiums of private companies, press reports say, and there is a rumor that an additional reduction of 15 per cent. may be made.

Adverse critics of the law, betraying a hope that it will be declared unconstitutional by the courts, cavil at State insurance, as the fund has no guaranty except the \$300,000 which was appropriated for the first year, but a writer in the *Philadelphia*

Public Ledger says that the demand for State insurance indicates that of the total business resultant on the new regulation a share of from 10 to 20 per cent. will go to the State. "This is considered remarkable," he avers, "as no time was afforded for a campaign to show the advantages of insurance with the State." The *New York World* points out that the compensation to workmen "is based on the average weekly wages," and informs us that "it will be 66½ per cent. of such wages, paid during the time of disability." No compensation, however, is to be paid for the first fourteen days, the law provides, as a guard against false claims. In case of death from injury, *The World* continues, and where dependents are left, "30 per cent. of average wages will be paid to the widow during widowhood and 10 per cent. additional for each surviving minor child." Only "lawyers of the corporation class and lawyers of the class known as 'ambulance chasers' will suffer from the new law," concludes *The World*, while "all others concerned will be relieved of either a great injustice or a hampering industrial uncertainty"; but the *New York Journal of Commerce* takes a very different stand, when it says:

"There has been reason enough for an improved system of legislation on this subject, but the tendency has been for it to go too far in the direction of eleemosynary provision for workmen at the expense of employers rather than of equity between men who have contractual or business relations with each other. The system which has just been established in this State is peculiarly complex, and puts the claims of workmen, not simply on a level with their rights as parties to a contract, but on the footing of beneficiaries of enforced philanthropy."

This newspaper foresees, moreover, that the law will not insure "complete escape from litigation," and it notes with regret that—

"This additional expense of conducting business on account of the cost of the compensation system will, like other industrial and commercial expenses, be gradually diffused and will tend to raise the level of prices or reduce the profits of business, either of which will operate as a check upon activity within the jurisdiction of the law. If it proves a greater tax or burden in one State than in those adjoining, the tendency will be for industries and business which can readily shift to cross the boundaries. The economic principles which work through competitive efforts will not cease to operate. Nothing will be gained by a distribution under pressure which results in higher cost and consequently less to be distributed within the area dominated by restriction or burdensome legislation. One benefit may perhaps be counted upon. It may induce better safeguards and greater precautions against the risk of accidents which would be sure to entail an expense that is quite tangible and must be calculated upon."

OUR BANKS INVADING SOUTH AMERICA

EVEN OPPOSITION PAPERS give the Wilson Administration a generous pat on the back as they see our big banks establishing branches in South America under the new Federal Reserve Bank Law. The National City Bank of New York is to establish branches in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, the report has it, with perhaps another at Valparaiso, and the Republican Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, which has not been blind to Presidential errors, sees trade benefit in the present venture and admits that this "is one highly important innovation that may be placed to the credit of the present Congress and Administration." Many other large banks in our leading cities, so the Washington correspondents report, are seeking authorization to invade the foreign field, and it appears that while Latin America is the favored region, many inquiries are received about other places, including the Far East, especially China. It is perfectly plain why South America should be at the forefront in this new project of commerce, we learn from the Pittsburgh daily, because—

"For years the great need of United States interests doing business in South America has been such banks as it is proposed to set up as soon as the necessary governmental permission has been granted. In the year ended June 30, 1913, we sold American products to the value of more than \$400,000,000 to Brazil and imported therefrom commodities representing \$100,000,000. To Argentina we sold \$52,840,000 and from that Republic imported \$20,463,000, while our sales to China were \$100,000,000 and our imports from there were \$27,000,000. Yet all the banking done in the commercial centers of those countries for Americans was through local institutions or European banks, American money being unknown excepting for minor transactions and then at high exchange rates. Means of communication with South America have been considerably augmented in

recent years, and it is expected the opening of the Panama Canal will result in extension of a trade which in any event presents better promise at this season. With establishment of United States banks a handicap which our manufacturers have been compelled to submit to with as good grace as possible will be removed and they will have facilities equal to those of their competitors from Great Britain, Germany, France, and Portugal."

"One of the chief drawbacks" to the spread of our trade in South America is now removed, agrees the Philadelphia Telegraph. Rep. Wright adds that:

"In spite of the activity of other countries there, it is still an undeveloped field nearer to us than any other undeveloped foreign land, and some of the handicaps formerly experienced will be removed by the establishment of branches of American banks there. Once undertaken, the facilities are very certain to be extended wherever there can be any demand for them, and it is one of the excellent features of the new banking law that it has made it easier to promote such enterprises."

The New York Sun, Ind., which seems to endure more than enjoy the present regime at Washington, observes that the enterprise of the National City Bank "makes use of what is likely to be the principal achievement of the Wilson Administration, the Federal Reserve Act," and it thinks the United States is entering the South-American field at a favorable hour:

"This seems to be a notably propitious time to make the beginning of these banking relations with South American countries that have long been desired. Up to a year or so ago a boom prevailed in the principal South American countries which had been inflated with European capital. To-day depression, following heavy liquidation, has succeeded an exaggerated extension in Brazil and Argentina. Europe is not purveying capital lavishly to its former customers, whose activities it had overestimated, and the entrance of American bankers into South America can be more safely made than at any previous time in recent years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE wheat States this year are no place for the I. W. W. — *Minneapolis Journal*

It makes a lot of difference to Harvard which Thomas the first is — *Boston Transcript*

WHY not send Mediator George Fred Williams to Colorado or Montana? — *Washington Herald*

MISSISSIPPI. Conway and Pierce are kept busy peering through oil on the waters — *Washington Post*

THE income tax has developed about the only important crop failure of the year — *Washington Post*

THE way the white man robbed those poor Indians might be referred to as a Cherokee strip — *Boston Transcript*

T. R. BELIEVES also in the result of physicians' decisions — *Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*

Fifty candidates for governorship of Oregon looks as if the West had its unemployed problem, too — *Wall Street Journal*

THE informal conferences or talks at the White House make one wish for a door-graph in the next room — *Chicago Herald*

THE fifteen voters who were allowed to vote in Mexico City were unanimous for Huerta. They knew their business — *San Francisco Sun*

THE English waver who says there are no critics in this country want to spend half an hour helping secretary Tumulty open the White House mail — *New York American*

AFTER Henry Ford's conference with President Wilson, we confidently expect that all the fourth-class postmasters will be pulling down \$5 a day — *Grand Rapids Press*

PITTSBURGH strikers having threatened to boycott baseball the country will awaken in time to the fact that the strike problem needs not to be solved — *Chicago Tribune*

THE "warrior" to have put the wick in psychical — *Wall Street Journal*

T. R. BELIEVES that what he did to Colombia is not worth \$25,000,000 — *Philadelphia Record*

GIVE Huerta some credit. He hasn't announced that he could drink or eat it alone — *Washington Post*

THE proverb doesn't say that the hand that rocks Mr. Asquith will rule the world — *Washington Post*

NEW YORK CITY has 5,000,000 inhabitants and possibly seven or eight thousand souls — *Houston Post*

THE may be "Mother" Jones, but about the police she talks more like a stepmother — *New York World*

THE A. B. C. cocktail has appeared in New York. Its chief component is probably lemon — *Columbia Star*

NOW that the Colonel has endorsed Perkins, Perkins will keep on endorsing for the Colonel — *Columbia Star*

IT is not always against Secretary Bryan. A large grape crop is assured this year — *Cardinal Leader*

THE militant suffragette who got to the King only needed him not to use militant methods — *Florida Times Union*

AS Mr. Carnegie is a philosopher, doubtless it has occurred to him if it were not for wars he would not have the wealth wherewith to build peace palaces — *Boston Transcript*

IT is hard to understand how anything as dull as the American-Japanese correspondence in relation to immigration could ever be an international danger — *St. Louis Republic*

WOMAN suffrage, Mr. Wilson told the ladies yesterday is a State issue, not a National one. With Mr. Wilson at issue is a State issue if he is not interested in it — *Chicago Tribune*



RIGHT BY!
—Caption in the Baltimore News

FOREIGN COMMENT

SIKHS BESIEGING CANADA

THE LAPPINGS of the Asiatic tide upon our western shores remind some writers that almost every country on earth has at some time been overrun by a great racial migration, and that even our own presence here is the result of such a movement. California and British Columbia seemingly have no desire to be the scenes of another event of this sort, and are feverishly raising the barriers as Holland fought the sea. The Asiatics are attempting to move upon South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand as well as upon North America, and in the British possessions the case is complicated by the fact that the immigrants from India are British subjects. Disaffection in India is rampant. Will Canada, as a loyal colony, injure the power of the mother country by offending the pride and prestige of the Hindus and thus deepening their hatred of the British raj? Canada tried to solve the problem by providing that the Hindus could not enter unless they came direct from India, there being no direct steamship line to bring them; but a body of some 350 Sikhs tried to meet the issue by sailing direct from India to Vancouver in the Japanese steamer *Komagata Maru*, led by Gurdit Singh. They arrived on May 23, but were forbidden to land, and since that date have been living on their ship in the harbor, amid great excitement and tension, as we read in the Vancouver papers. A hunger-strike was started, but abandoned, as the Canadians failed to be impressed by its fatal possibilities. A threat was made to burn the ship, on the idea that the people would rescue the passengers; but that, too, seemed uncertain. For several nights a lookout was maintained on the waterfront, to rouse the city to arms if a rumored plan to land should be attempted. On Monday of last week the Court of Appeal decided they could not enter Canada, but this

is not expected to end the Hindu efforts to invade the Dominion. The well-known Sikh journalist of London, Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, presents the situation as follows, in the *London Graphic*:

"I am of the belief that the Sikh settlers in British Columbia have been subjected to hostility through no fault of their own, but simply because they came when British Columbians were in an angry mood toward the Japanese and Chinese immigrants. Being Orientals, the Indians were at once denounced as being as undesirable as the Japanese and Chinese, and the fact that Indians were British subjects was lost sight of. From an imperial point of view the incident must be deplored by all well-wishers of the Empire. A provocative policy assumed by Canada is bound to feed the flames of sedition in India."

The *London Times*,

in justification of the Canadian exclusion of visitors from India, remarks:

"The claims of those who chartered the *Komagata Maru* are based on the assertion that 'British citizenship' involves the right of unrestricted entry into any and every part of the British Dominions. That is the kind of catch-logic which may easily beguile the uninstructed. It should not for a moment mislead any intelligent person who will be at the trouble to think out the meaning of words. It is preposterous because it ignores

the facts. The facts are that free peoples have a right to say whom they will admit into their country, just as free men have a right to say whom they will admit into their house. This right is exercised in practise; it is not merely a theoretical right. It operates quite irrespective of color, so that there are numbers of men—white, and subjects of the Crown—who are excluded from the Dominions. It is useless to say that this should not be. It is."

The feeling of the Vancouver people over this intrusion of Asiatics upon their shores may be seen from the following resolutions passed at a crowded meeting of the citizens:

"That whereas the steamer *Komagata Maru* has been lying in the port of Vancouver from



VISIBLE SIGN OF A PROBLEM THAT VEXES THE BRITISH EMPIRE.
The Japanese steamer with its unwelcome passengers from India lying in Vancouver Harbor. The Canadian courts have decided they cannot land.



GURDIT SINGH (IN GRAY) AND SOME OF HIS SIKHS ON BOARD THEIR SHIP.

the 23d day of May until the present date, with a ship-load of undesirable immigrants demanding admission into the Dominion of Canada;

"And whereas it is the universal opinion of all citizens resident upon the Pacific coast of the Dominion of Canada that the influx of Asiatics is detrimental and hurtful to the best interests of the Dominion, from the standpoint of citizenship, public morals, and labor conditions:

"Be it therefore resolved that this meeting strongly urges upon the Dominion Government the necessity of supporting the efforts of the immigration authorities undertaken toward the rejection of the immigrants aboard the steamer *Komagata Maru* and their immediate deportation;

"And that stringent legislation be enacted whereby such immigration may, in the future, be entirely restricted from admission to the Dominion."

While the Canadian authorities have determined that the Hindu shall not land, the situation on board their ship is thus described in the *Vancouver Sun*:

"Yesterday the ship was a cave of despair. But later in the day the adventurers keyed themselves up to a high pitch of fanatic excitement. A meeting was held, in which Gurdit Singh took no part, at which resolutions were passed. The Hindus are very fond of passing resolutions. As far as could be learned, the resolutions were all warlike. The cloven foot is showing on board the *Komagata Maru*. The big Sikhs, who belong to a warrior race, are growling and blustering threats. The big black-browed fellows are bullying the Japanese officers of the steamer and calling down curses on the heads of the white race. They freely declare that if any attempt is made to move the vessel from her anchorage, they will immediately go to war."

A striking proposal is made by the British Columbia M. P., Mr. H. Stevens, in a speech at Vancouver. He believes that the Indian Government—i.e., the English administration in India—are not anxious that such members of the population as the Sikhs should sail away to Canada, and argues that British Columbia would find her justification in a decree of the India Council. He says:

"I am convinced that the placing of the control of immigration to this country in the hands of the Indian Government would offer the best solution of the difficulties which are now being experienced. The regulations would be made to apply to settlers only, of whom only a certain number would be allowed in each year."

Mr. Stevens charged that the attempt to carry the question from court to court until it reached the Privy Council was a party move, and he added: "We have men on the bench of British Columbia who are willing and ready to give a decision opposed to the will of the people."

Like so many public questions in Canada, Hindu immigration becomes at last the football of party politics, and we read in the *Liberal Sun* (Vancouver) that under a Laurier ministry the *Komagata Maru* would not have been permitted to enter a Canadian harbor. To quote this organ:

"The whole truth, in fact, in regard to the situation here at present is that it has been deliberately created by the Government, which does not wish to turn this ship-load of Hindus back and which hopes that the courts will open the doors to them on the ground that the order in council is *ultra vires*."

The situation derives a more ominous significance from a dispatch sent to the *Toronto Globe* from Vancouver, in which we read that news had come from "a semi-official source" declaring "a second steamer with 350 Hindus aboard" had left for Canada.

HOW TO REPRESS THE SUFFRAGETTES

PUBLIC OPINION in England is becoming so exasperated by the violence, outrages, and daring acts of the militant suffragettes that open conflict is looked for at almost any moment. For instance, we read in the London press that a woman, carrying a bundle of papers and a poster with the words, "A SUFFRAGIST DOPED IN PRISON," was greeted by the bystanders with the cry of "Liar! Liar!" The papers and placard were torn from her hand and scattered in the street. Another woman, when attacked, escaped on a passing bus after being

roughly handled in a crowded thoroughfare and deprived of a similar packet of papers. Several have been rescued from crowds by the police. Churchgoing women, we read, are preparing to deal with suffragist disturbers, and to do so with ungloved hands. A special branch of the Civil Volunteer Force has been formed to take suitable action for the protection of property. The press also report that the militant suffragists, as represented by such organizations as the "Arson Squad," are merely the paid agents of the Woman's Suffrage Association, who gave £50 (\$250) for the mutilation of the "Rokeby Venus."

The many suggestions as to

the right method of repressing the women rioters may be classed as follows:

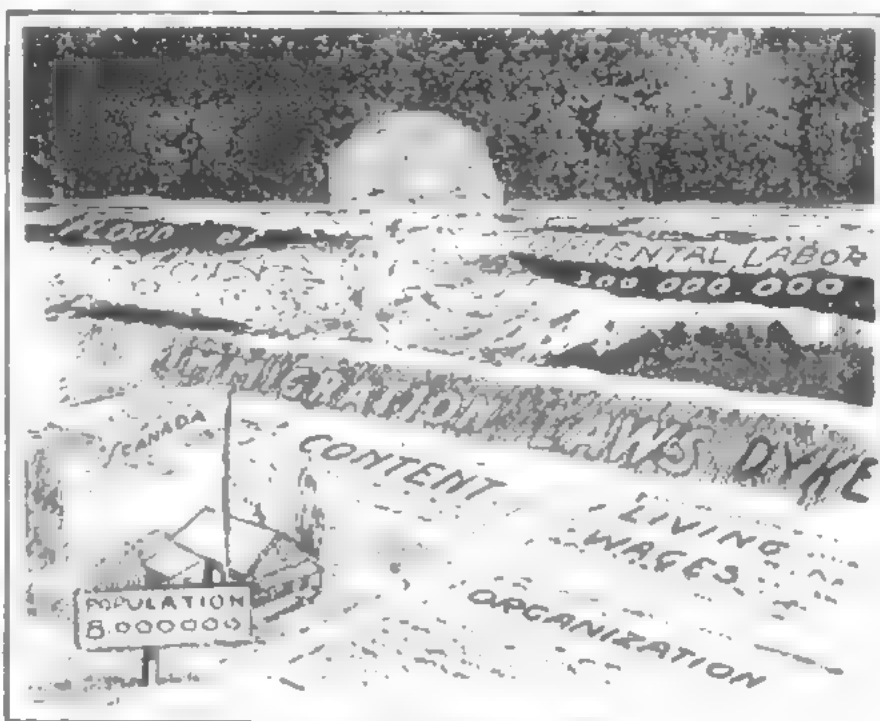
1. Leaving "hunger-striking" prisoners to die.
2. Deportation.
3. Classifying them as lunatics, criminal or other.

Mr. McKenna, in his long-expected statement in Parliament, said that none of these expedients would be resorted to, but he intimated that the Crown will take civil proceedings against subscribers to the funds of the militant organizations to recover for the damage done by acts of outrage. To quote his words, in part:

"The Government is convinced that much more harm than good would result from leaving the 'hunger-strikers' to die. We shall continue for some time to rely mainly upon the effect of the 'Cat and Mouse' Act and the incessant police harrying to which criminal organizations have been rightly subjected. The 'Cat and Mouse' Act has been in operation just a year and it has been attended with remarkable success. Several women convicted of outrages have given undertakings, none of which has yet been broken, to forsake militant methods. Others have served their sentences in full. . . . The authorities are convinced that they have reduced the trouble to manageable proportions."

Letting them starve to death if they will, however, is advocated in some religious quarters. The Jesuit, Father Bernard Vaughan, approves of letting the suffragette die, if she refuses to take the food provided. He is reported in the London press as saying: "There is nothing ethically wrong in letting them die. Let them start at once and make up for lost time." The Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of St. Matthew's, Brixton, coincides, and the Rev. Richard Free, vicar of St. Clement's, Fulham, thinks the proposal a very good one. "I have advocated it for many months," he said. "Let them die." But a writer signing himself "A Spanish Theologian," and therefore evidently of the Roman faith, writes to the London *Evening Standard*, which had invited the discussion, as follows:

"I have read with great surprise Father Bernard Vaughan's



WILL THE DIKE HOLD?

Or will certain interests, under the guise of Imperial needs, flood our country with cheap and unskilled labor?—*Vancouver Sun*.

opinion on the suffragist-starvation problem, which I venture to say is ethically wrong.

"A suffragist, from a Roman Catholic point of view, who goes in for the hunger-strike, commits suicide—which is a mortal sin; and if you, Reverend Father, allow her to die, you are an accomplice of her crime, and therefore before God you are responsible for the loss of her soul.

"But . . . perhaps English theology is based on different principles from Spanish."

The gentle artist, Sir Philip Burne-Jones, also joined in the cry and expressed his opinion, in the same paper, that the women who hack pictures and burn churches should die if they refuse the food offered to them. Afterward he relented, and says that when he wrote his first letter he was incensed at the destruction of the "Rokeby Venus," a deed that was "not the work of a human being: it was literally that of a fiend." This great artist explains himself as follows:

"From that moment I hardened my heart against the poor demented creatures who are capable of such evil, and I felt that if, in their malignant obstinacy, they chose to starve themselves to death—well, that it wouldn't very much matter. The extremely dangerous precedent, also, of prisoners being able to dictate the term of their own punishment (which is what happens under the McKenna Act) was in my mind, so that when I was suddenly asked my opinion on this question, I said, in the bitterness of my heart, 'Let them die.'

"I still feel that if these afflicted beings elect to add suicide to their other crimes, those who are responsible for the administration of the law would have nothing to reproach themselves with should a wretched woman actually die by her own act while undergoing her just sentence.

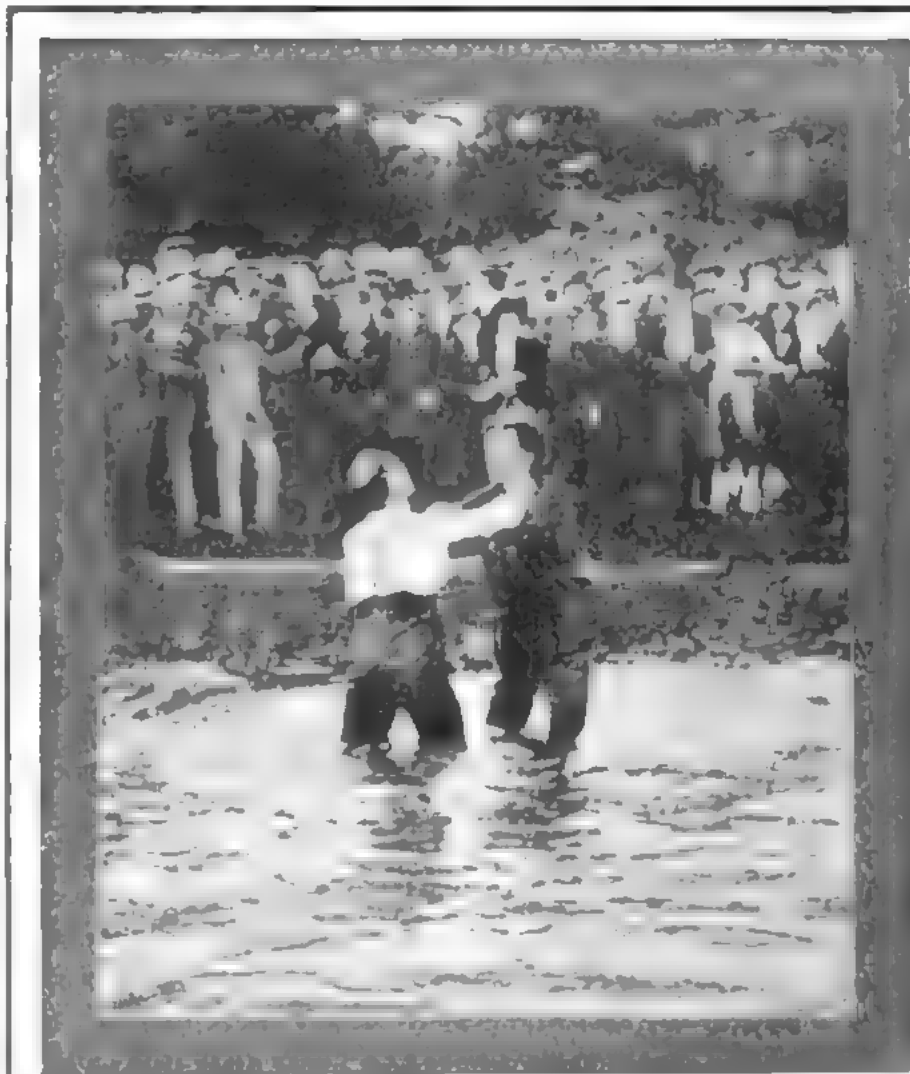
"Yet the brief form in which I hastily tried to express all this looks so detestable in black and white that I should like to retract those sweeping words, remembering that while there is life there is hope—hope that even such diseased minds may one day be cured and made whole again.

"I would appeal to the Government to keep these miserable women under lock and key, where they will be powerless to inflict injury on others, until such time as the light of reason may return to them; and that they might receive expert medical attendance during this period, I would suggest that nothing seems so well adapted for the purpose as a criminal lunatic asylum."

The *London Standard*, following the example of *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, has obtained the opinion of several leading M. P.'s who seem to have disregarded party

shall support them in this. If the women starve themselves to death the Government should not be blamed."

SIR GILBERT PARKER (Unionist, Gravesend).—"The Government undoubtedly are in a difficulty. As the law stands they can not permit a prisoner who has committed one crime to commit another while in the custody of the State. Suicide under our



MISTAKEN FOR A SUFFRAGETTE SYMPATHIZER.

An unfortunate clergyman was taken for a suffragette sympathizer at Mr. Lloyd-George's meeting at Denmark Hill a few days ago, and was ducked and roughly handled. —*Graphic* (London).

law is a crime. To my mind Parliament should bring in a bill which would permit the State not to be responsible for the life of a person who deliberately chooses not to take nourishment in prison, at any rate, if that person is sane. If not sane, she should not be in prison. She should be permitted to die if she wishes—as people do every day out of prison. There is no man who can be punished for starving himself to death in his own home, tho he can be for starving others. In any case, the present situation can not continue."

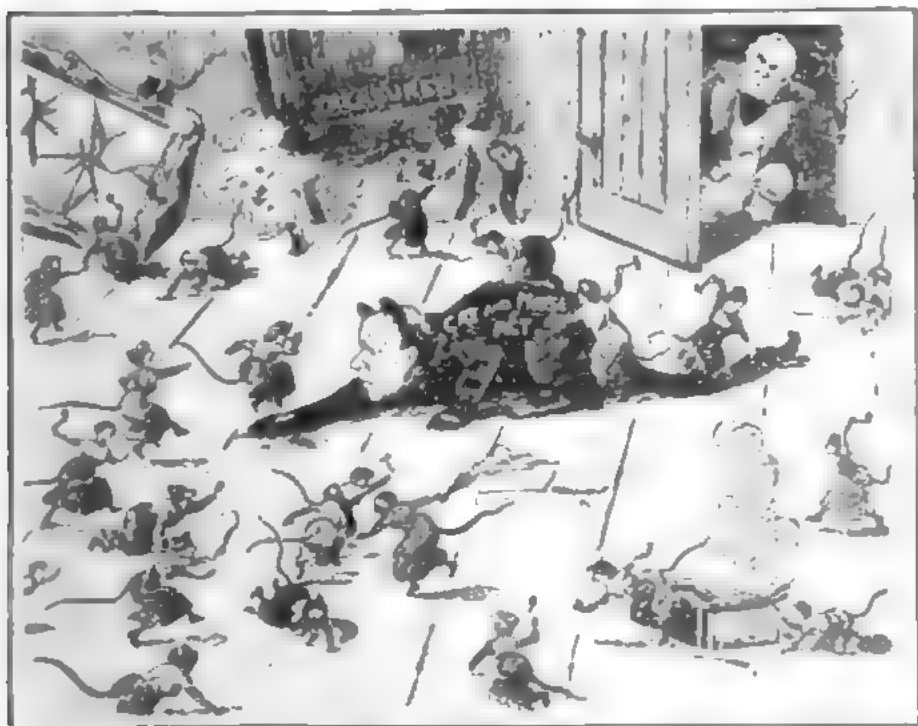
A final touch to the controversy is given by George Bernard Shaw, who replied to the question, "Should the militant hunger-strikers be allowed to die?" by saying:

"As we have neither conviction enough to dare to starve the militants to death nor common sense enough to pledge ourselves to the inevitable reform, there is nothing to be done but to wait until the women provoke a mob to lynch them and the Government hangs a satisfactory number of the mob in expiation. Then the women will get the votes after the last inch of mischief and suffering has been squeezed out of a situation which several civilized, reasonable countries have already disposed of without the slightest trouble. That's England all over."

A suffragist, Mrs. Brackenbury, writes to the *London Times* this bit of sarcasm on the "let-them-die" plan:

"Mrs. Pankhurst's sister died the day after she was released from Holloway. It was in the good old days six years ago, when there was no air in the prison cells and the food did not agree with a delicate woman. Others died; no doubt they sought notoriety, but now their names are forgotten.

"Must our fine young men give up their shooting, fishing, golfing, cricket, racing, to say nothing of billiards, hunting, and other pleasures, and turn guardians of churches and property till women get the vote? Let the women die by all means, but to save our young men from such a terrible sacrifice let justice be done, and give the women the vote!"



THE PLAGUE OF MICE.

JOHN BULL—"It's very evident that this cat is no mouser."

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

consideration in giving their views. Leading Opposition members are thus quoted:

THE MARQUIS OF TULLIHARDINE (Unionist, Perthshire, W.).—"The Government, who are responsible for the maintenance of the law, ought to take steps at once to see that it is obeyed. We

DEFECTS OF THE TWO IRISH ARMIES

THE MERITS and demerits of the two Irish armies encamped against each other, one in Dublin the other in Belfast, are fully considered by H. Hamilton Fyfe (Unionist) and Lindsay Crawford (Home Ruler). These two gentlemen profess complete impartiality in their estimate of



THE CONVERGING TRAINS.

—*Pell Mail Gazette* (London).

the Ulster and Dublin political-military brigades, and their essays are free from personal criticism of either Mr. John Redmond or Sir Edward Carson. They of course pay particular attention to the volunteer soldiers whose political battle-cry is opposed to their own, and generously point out their foes' weaknesses. To state both sides in one sentence, the Orangemen are accused of being too dour and the Nationalists of being too amiable. Again, the Belfast army is said to be under petticoat leadership, while the Dublin army has no leaders at all. Mr. Lindsay, who boasts of being "a Protestant and Home-Ruler," thus describes in *The Daily Chronicle* (London) the appearance of the army of Belfast:

"At Antrim, Clondeboy, Limavady, and Belfast I had an opportunity to see the 'army' on which Carson relies to wring concessions from the Government. Stern-faced, dour, and lacking a sense of humor, the Ulster Volunteers take themselves more seriously than their leaders. These men get their political education from Tory speeches, and what religious knowledge they possess from 'anniversary sermons.' Their political mentors belong to the age of William the Conqueror; their spiritual advisers revel in the fierce conflicts of the Old Testament period, of the days of Joshua, when Jewish war correspondents reported that the enemy had been 'smitten hip and thigh even unto the going down of the sun.'

"The dour Ulster Scot has no safety-valve except hard work. The only laugh I observed was that exchanged between Sir Edward Carson and General Sir George Richardson. It was the laugh of two men who knew they were fooling somebody. Put into words it meant, 'How long must we be forced to keep up this farce?'"

A more serious charge is brought against the Ulster army. It is altogether under petticoat government, he avers. Speaking of precedence given at a review to titled men and women of the "Ulster Bourbons," as he calls them, he writes:

"Critics have complained of petticoat influence at the War Office. The Ulster Volunteers are run by duchesses and countesses. No parade was possible during Easter week until Tory dames of high degree had arranged the program. The poor dupes were standing on the parade-ground for hours at Antrim, Clondeboy, and Belfast Castle, while feudal lords and high-born dames were lunching at the castle. At Belfast Castle, the Bishop and Presbyterian chaplains waited in their ecclesiastical and academic robes for thirty minutes for the ceremony of the consecration of colors, while Tory leaders lingered over wine and nuts.

"The same faces appeared at every parade—the feudal lords, the duchesses and countesses, the Londonderrys and Beresfords—the traveling delegates of Tory die-hardism posing as the champions and leaders of Ulster Protestantism. On every parade-ground a platform was erected, reserved for the Family Compact. The common people were herded behind a barricade and Volunteer police patrolled in front to see that 'the squire and his relations' were secure against intrusion."

The final conclusion he arrives at with regard to "Carsonism" and its rival movement is thus stated:

"Carson has let loose forces which he can no longer control. The south is awake and arming. Six weeks have witnessed a fatal drift in Irish affairs. The venue has been changed from Belfast to Dublin."

Hamilton Fyfe, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), gives the *tu quoque* to these remarks, altho he does not refer to the article in *The Chronicle*. When he first met the Irish Nationalist Volunteers "they had neither squad- nor section-leaders." They were commanded by "a little man." "I could see that the men were laughing at him among themselves." This gives him an occasion to compare the countenances of the armies of the North and South Volunteers in the following vivid terms. The Nationalist Volunteers—

"were a decent lot of men, not very young. Of course they had no soldierly bearing, for they had been drilled only a few times. But they stepped out briskly along the road and did their best not to get tangled up at the words of command. What struck me most was their amiable air of being out for the evening. If I had to draw a picture of a typical Ulster Volunteer (after seeing a good many thousand of them), I should give him a hard, gravity look, the steely eye of a fanatic, and expression of self-confident self-control. Since that April evening I have seen some thousands of Nationalist Volunteers also. A composite portrait in this case would show a good-humored face, the face of



NUMBERS AND LOCATION OF THE RIVAL IRISH ARMIES.

—*Daily Mail* (London).

a man who might be talked into doing things, and who, if he were well directed, might do them well. But not the face of one who would start a movement or die for a cause.

He adds that the most unfortunate, even fatal, defect in the Nationalist military organization is that they have no military leader such as the Ulster Volunteers have found.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



REMAKING A CITY

TO ADAPT its streets to ordinary business needs, Jersey City, industrially a part of New York, is being practically remade, so far as its facilities for traffic are concerned, under the auspices of a local organization of business men. Arno Dosch, who tells the story in *System* (Chicago,

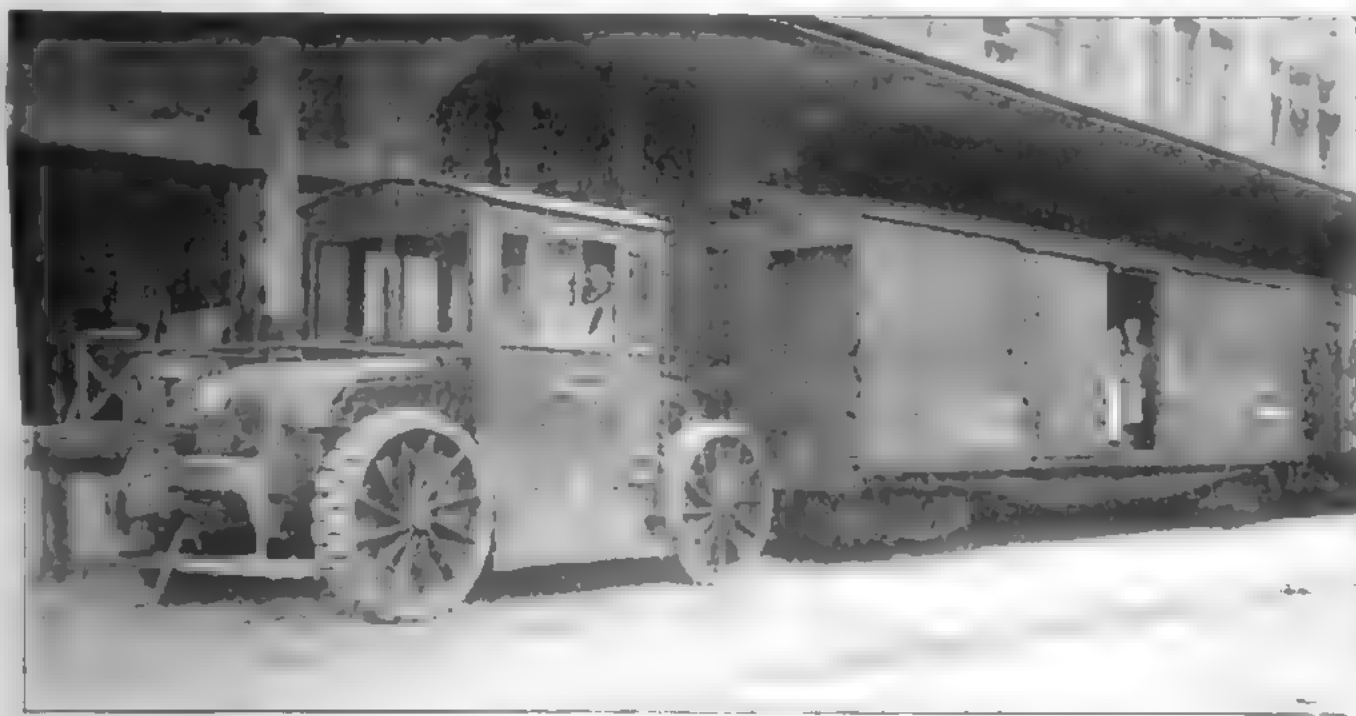
convenience, and the wagons no longer need to encroach on the car-tracks, leaving free a passage for more rapid transit. The traffic began to flow freely, and now a blockade on that street is uncommon.

"The paving on the street was also bad, and, while that would appear to be the concern of the city engineer, the traffic engineer was able to show the wastefulness of bad paving. He proved in a few general figures that an uneven street where the traffic is heavy is one of the most expensive things a city can have. It limits the size of loads and increases the power necessary to move the loads.

"Here, again, was a question where all the business men were interested. They had not considered the possible savings to each that would come through cooperation in improving traffic conditions. But now they perceived that this was a matter affecting the profits of their individual concerns, and forthwith made a test of how much bad paving added to the cost of handling goods. They selected a half-mile of street, which was at that time badly paved with granite blocks. A wagon with a five-ton load, under test, covered the distance, with a great deal of wear and tear, in something

over fifteen minutes. A few blocks away, where the street had been repaved with new granite blocks on a concrete foundation, a similar wagon with six-ton load covered the same distance in eleven minutes.

"Making no account of the extra wear and tear on the horses in the first instance, the four minutes' saving in time was calcu-



A SMOKELESS SWITCH-ENGINE

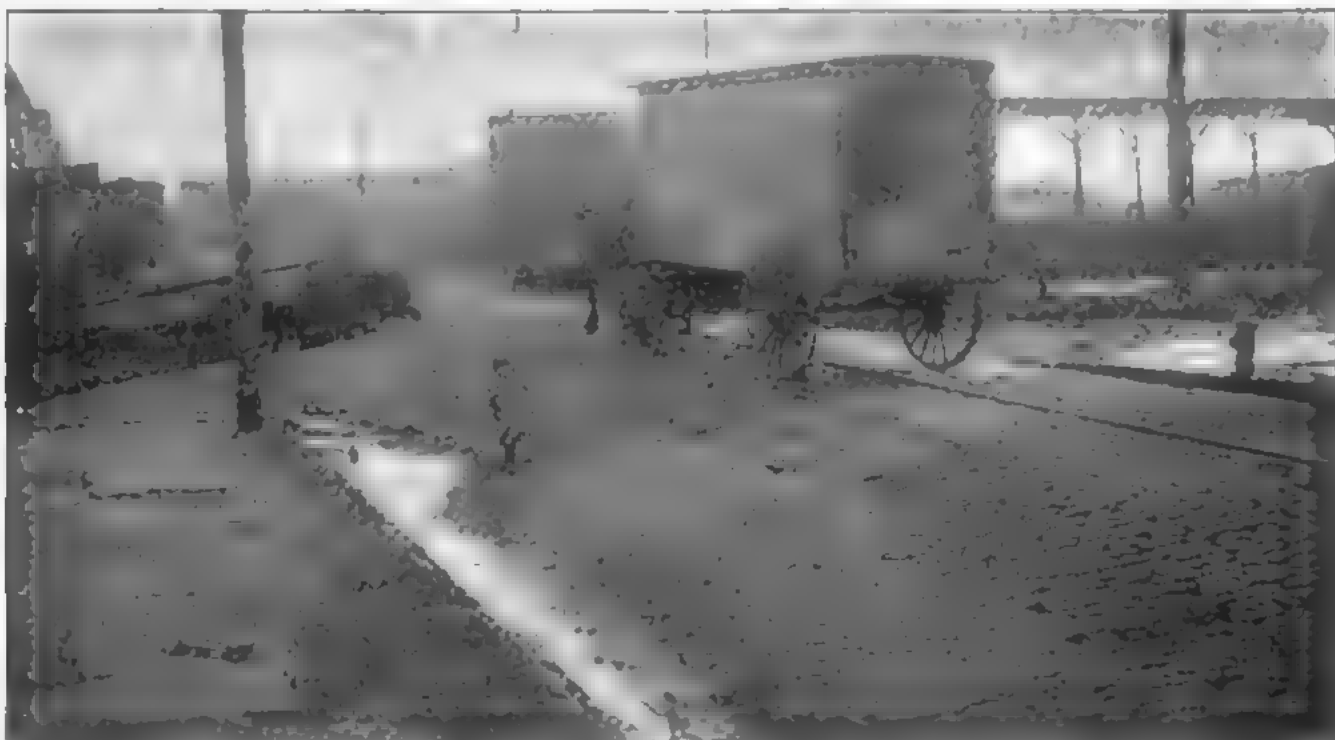
It is a powerful motor-truck with rubber tires and can travel anywhere

June), believes that the experience of this one city is typical of the needs of many others, and of what might be done to relieve them. After inducing the ferry companies to improve their slips and the trolley companies to reroute their cars to keep pace with conditions that had altered the currents of traffic, they finally concluded that the city itself was not constructed in such a way as to facilitate modern business, and they proceeded to make it over. Says Mr. Dosch:

"The first step consisted in widening one street by four feet. This seems like a small task, but traffic takes account of small matters, as well as large. The street in question, Montgomery Street, leads directly down through the business section. As in most cities, it was laid out without reference to the street-car tracks which came later or the extra room demanded by the wide motor-trucks of today. For the traffic which now uses it, there was not quite enough room on either side of the car-track for two rows of vehicles. A wagon standing at the curb diverted all traffic over upon the car-track. The cars had to wait for the trucks, and the trucks had to wait for the cars. During business hours there was a constant state of blockade.

"By widening the street four feet, however, each sidewalk was only narrowed two feet, which has not proved to be an in-

lated to be worth five cents, and the difference in load one cent, a total of six cents for the four minutes, not counting the wear and tear. On that basis the twenty-three hundred wagons which use that street daily are now saving \$138 a day. For a year of



Illustrations used by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

A VERY EXPENSIVE THOROUGHFARE.

Jersey City found that bad pavements cost more in the end than good ones.

working days that means a saving of \$41,400, due to a single half-mile stretch of good street.

"Among the traffic incongruities the business men of Jersey City had been putting up with for years, there were many blocks of asphalt pavement where only heavy teaming was done. Slipping and falling horses were common occurrences, but the individual inconvenience was put up with because there was no central body through which all the business men could act. In one place there was a small incline leading to a spur-track for milk-trains which had caused trouble for years, tho the inconvenience could have been removed at any time for a sum less than the cost of the delays and the injuries to horses and wagons for any one week."

The next thing that the business men of Jersey City found was that it was taking practically no advantage of its many railroads. They cut the city into strips, and were not used to tie these strips together. The business men are now surveying a connecting railroad, which will have spurs in all the lower streets, placing every plant practically on every railroad that makes Jersey City its terminus. We read further:

"One of the dangers these business men and manufacturers have feared has been opposition to the proposed spur-tracks, but one railroad which has spur-tracks now in the center of the city has avoided all difficulty by an unusual type of switch-engine. It is a powerful motor-truck with rubber tires and can travel anywhere. It is not dependent on switches and picks up and drops freight-cars with rapidity and ease. The objections which are ordinarily raised against having switch-engines in the streets have never been raised against this gasoline-engine. It is no more offensive than an automobile, and the cars it moves about are not much bigger than some modern motor-trucks. The fact that they are on tracks has not militated against them.

"There is a traffic lesson here which also might have wise application. In almost every city the full possibilities of spur-tracks are not taken advantage of. This is usually because many concerns find it worth while being close to the center of the city, and there grows up a wholesale and manufacturing district that is too far into the center of the city for the use of switch-engines. Hence the hauling has to be done entirely by truck at heavy expense. This could be eliminated in most cases by the duplication of motor-locomotives such as the one in use in Jersey City. It has proved so satisfactory that it will probably be the type adopted for use on the connecting railroad.

"The result of the investigation into traffic conditions by the business men of Jersey City will have the effect finally of changing a half-resident, half-manufacturing community into one entirely devoted to manufacturing, with transportation costs reduced to the lowest possible figure."

THE PRICE OF RADIUM—Just now, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 13), there is a great demand for radium, and the price for immediate delivery ranges from \$80 per milligram upward:

"Contracts for delivery in the early months of 1915 have been entered into at a price as low as \$67.50 per milligram, and there is a widely prevalent belief that there may be a great fall in the price during the next two years. It is interesting to note that for some time after its discovery radium could be procured at less than one-tenth of its present price. The demand for radium to be used for medical purposes has hitherto absorbed the output, and has led to rates being quoted which are excessive and altogether artificial. The large profits obtained have, however, stimulated search for uranium ores in various countries, notably in America, and as there are unlimited quantities of low-grade uranium rocks available, it would appear to be merely a question of time before radium will be placed on the market at a price bearing a reasonable ratio to the cost of its production."

ANESTHESIA BY PRESSURE

ANY ONE whose foot or arm has "gone to sleep" knows that pressure may produce numbness. That it may be used to produce surgical anesthesia is asserted by Dr. William H. FitzGerald, head of the nose and throat department of the St. Francis Hospital, of Hartford, Connecticut. We quote from an article contributed to *The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* by Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of

Boston. Dr. FitzGerald is not an osteopath, but it is charged by Dr. Smith that regular medical publications have refused to notice his discoveries. Dentists, however, Dr. Smith says, have recognized and welcomed these methods. At a recent convention of the Connecticut Dental Association, Dr. FitzGerald demonstrated his treatment with great success, showing that it was possible to extract teeth painlessly without using any other method of anesthesia than pressure upon a nerve with a blunt piece of metal. To quote Dr. Smith's article:

"Dr. FitzGerald . . . has been working for five years on the clinical demonstration of his theory of reflex-pressure anesthesia and is able to show results, but frankly admits that he can not explain how it is accomplished. There is no possible explanation for it in our present knowledge of anatomy and physiology, but Dr. Bowers, who has watched Dr. FitzGerald's work for some time, suggested to me that just as there are ultramicroscopic bacteria, there may be ultramicroscopic connections in the body analogous to those which we call nerves.

"Dr. FitzGerald administers his reflex-pressure anesthesia by grasping the second phalanx of a finger or toe between his thumb and finger, and holding it firmly close to the distal end for about one minute. During this time his grasp is on the lateral aspects. Then for another minute he presses similarly

upon the dorsal and plantar aspects. The degree of pressure is just short of pain. The patient promptly says that the finger feels numb, and he traces the progress of a wave of numbness extending gradually upward the entire height of the body. When the numbness passes the location of the pain for which the anesthesia is being administered, the suffering ceases, and when the area to be operated upon by dentistry or minor surgery is reached by the numb wave, surgery may be instituted without pain. He uses the right hand or foot for the right lateral half of the body above, and the left for the other side. The dividing line between the two areas is sharply defined. The thumb will anesthetize the two incisors on its own side, the forefinger the first bicuspid, the second finger the next two, the third finger the next, and the little finger the last ones. These anesthetics always proceed upward. He uses the thumb and fingers for dental work, but for minor surgery or for a larger area he advises bimanual pressure on the radius and ulna at the wrist.

"One very significant feature of his work is that, as he admitted to me personally, it really doesn't make any difference whether the pressure is applied to fingers or other parts of the body, provided it is made upon bony prominences. He says it must never be done upon any other structures. He says there is no conspicuous bony prominence which will not give reflex-pressure anesthesia upon pressure.

"The duration of the pressure is from one to three minutes. Then it is removed, and the anesthesia lasts for about half an hour, altho the pressure can be repeated at any time, if necessary. He says that operators unfamiliar with the technique may not get the result at once, and should persevere until they do, as he insists that it can never fail if it is correctly administered. . . .

"The most startling part of the FitzGerald discoveries we have held back to mention last. He claims to have located about 300 different spots in the mouth, nose, throat, and upon the tongue where pressure applied for a moment or two with the



DR. FITZGERALD.

Who uses simple pressure, "just short of pain," on the finger or toe to produce anesthesia for dentistry.

finger or with a blunt probe wound with cotton will produce anesthesia in some definite but remote portion of the body. He has mapped out his areas so far that he now includes the entire body."

It is not only for anesthesia alone, however, that these pressures are made. Dr. FitzGerald claims that there is a curative influence as well. Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in an article contributed recently to *The Associated Sunday Magazines*, a syndicated supplement, describes various cases of sore throat, bronchitis, and even of tuberculosis and abnormal growth, which he says have been benefited by this method of pressure.

LIVE INDIA-RUBBER MEN

THE MODERN MAN may have part of his tissues replaced with india-rubber and still perform all of his organic functions. Obviously there must be a limit to this replacement, but just how far it may be carried we do not know. Probably it would be too much to expect a man to live with a rubber heart or rubber lungs, but rubber blood-vessels and rubber intestines have been shown to be practicable to a certain extent. A writer who communicates to *Cosmos* (Paris, May 14) the results of some recent work on the subject calls attention to the fact that rubber is specially adapted to this purpose, since it is a colloid, like the substance of the human tissues whose place it may be called upon to take. Says this writer:

"To repair losses of tissues or organs, there are two surgical methods, the grafting of a living tissue—cartilage, bone, or fat—and the introduction of an inert piece of metal or some other substance.

"In this latter method, when the replacement is internal, that is to say, when the inert piece is introduced into the midst of the tissues, it is necessary that it should be aseptic; if there are microbial infection and suppuration, the foreign body is infallibly eliminated little by little. It is also useful that the foreign body should be endowed with certain qualities—physical, mechanical, and chemical. Among utilizable metals silver, platinum, gold, aluminum and copper give good results, but silver is tolerated best, and it has even been observed that conjunctive tissue adheres well to its surface. Other inert substances that are well received by the living tissues are paraffin and india-rubber.

"The blood is one of the most alterable substances of the organism and will hardly bear contact of any kind, except that of the interior surface of veins and arteries, without coagulating; yet there are two substances in contact with which coagulation takes place only with extreme slowness—paraffin and caoutchouc. In the case of paraffin its harmlessness depends on the chemical inertness indicated by its name, *parum affinis* [having slight affinity]; as for caoutchouc it owes the quality doubtless to its colloidal nature, which assimilates it chemically to the colloids of which the living organism is composed.

"At any rate, in 1909, Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, performed the experiment of replacing with a rubber tube the biliary ducts of a dog between the hepatic canal and the duodenum. Since this time, Wilms and Brewer have used this process in man, in a case of destruction of the bile-duct, and with apparent success; but others have not succeeded, which is easily understood, since the foreign body, not being protected from microbial infection, must have been eliminated with fatal results.

"In 1910, Tuffier and Carrel, having removed in a dog a piece

of the wall of the abdominal aorta measuring about $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch, replaced it by a thin sheet of rubber carefully sutured; and fifteen months later it was proved that this had held perfectly and that living tissue had covered both faces of the rubber sheet.

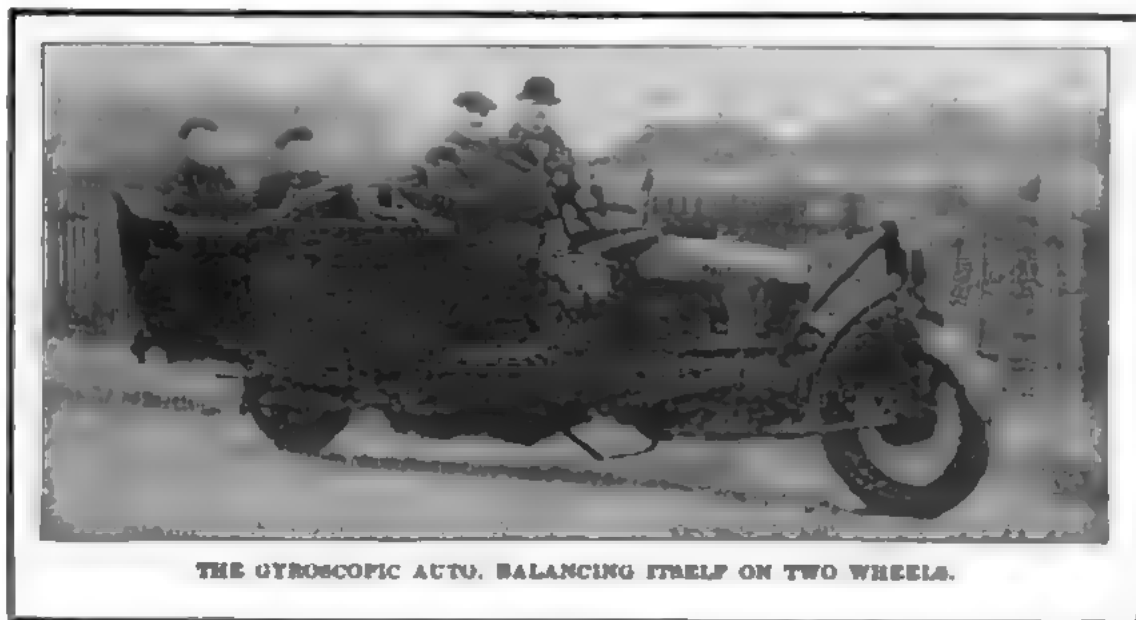
"Dr. Delbet reported to the Academy of Medicine, at its session on March 10, two rubber grafts made by him. In the first, an extensor tendon had adhered to a phalange; Dr. Delbet placed a thin sheet of rubber between the bone and the tendon, which thus recovered its functions and retained them for eight months. Another time a thick sheet of rubber served to repair the torn abdominal wall of a patient afflicted with hernia.

"The *Gazette des Hôpitaux* (April 28) notes the use of rubber in another form—that of *nova carne*, or 'new flesh,' so called by the Italian surgeon Fieschi. Incorporating with the tissues that porous rubber called 'rubber sponge,' Fieschi depended on the 'sympathy' between the two elements to effect their fusion by penetration of the living element into the cavities of the inert substance, thus building new tissue. Experiment, and afterward clinical results, proved the exactitude of this conception. Sterilized bits of rubber sponge, introduced into the peritoneal cavity, or placed between the muscles of dogs or rabbits, were enveloped and penetrated by 'granulated tissue,' without any injurious reaction. In two operations for hernia of the thigh, the closing of the aperture was brought about, simply and very effectively, by a tampon of this same kind of rubber. After a year's time the patients were still in good condition, and the tampons had not changed place, as was shown by x-ray photographs."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GYROSCOPIC AUTO

AN AUTOMOBILE of standard size, running on two tandem wheels like a bicycle, and kept in balance by a gyroscope, has been invented by a Russian named Schilowsky and is described by V. Forbin in *La Nature* (Paris, June 13). Mr. Forbin notes that neither the much-heralded gyroscopic railway of Louis Brennan nor the improvements

made on it by Scherl, the Berlin editor, have ever been put into use as commercially practicable. He has hopes for this new modification, and gives in detail his reasons for them. Schilowsky's monorail differs little in appearance from its predecessors, his changes in the mechanism not being ordinarily visible. In addition, however, he has built, on the same principle, the motor-car



THE GYROSCOPIC AUTO. BALANCING ITSELF ON TWO WHEELS.

noted above, which would appear to be a new departure. Says Mr. Forbin:

"The characteristic principles of this vehicle are as follows:

"1. The gasoline motor of the car also operates the gyroscope, whose weight is only one-tenth of that of the vehicle.

"2. The energy consumed by the gyroscope is $1\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower.

"3. The disk turns at the rate of 1,200 revolutions a minute.

"4. The gyroscope takes up little room and requires no manual control.

"5. By using flanged wheels instead of pneumatic tires, the vehicle can be used on one of the rails of a railroad track.

"Such a vehicle presents great advantages:

"1. Absolute suppression of lateral shocks on the worst roads, accompanied by a notable diminution of fatigue for the passengers and of wear for the car and its parts. The durability of the motor is increased, and lighter materials may be used in the construction of the car.

"2. The tractive effort is diminished, consequently there is an

economy of energy and of fuel. With capacity for an equal load, a less powerful motor may be used.

"3. The bicycle automobile runs easily over the narrowest roads.

"4. The gyroscopic stabilization allows the vehicle to take horizontal curves at high speed.

"We have seen the bicycle automobile run in the environs of London over good and bad roads alike, carrying six passengers, including the inventor and his chauffeur; and we admired the ease—the animal intelligence—with which the heavy machine regained its balance, without the intervention of its driver, whenever a curve or an inequality of the road disturbed its equilibrium."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OLD AGE AS A DRYING PROCESS

THE POETICAL COMPARISON of youth to a juicy bough and old age to a withered branch would appear to have in it quite as much truth as poetry, if we are to believe Prof. G. Marinesco, of the University of Bucharest, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, May 30) on "The Chemico-Colloidal Mechanism of Senility." Growing old, Professor Marinesco thinks, is in large part a chemical process and consists chiefly in the dehydration of the tissues—their deprivation of water, or, as we should say, their "drying up." Our flesh is made up mostly of chemical compounds of the colloid type, consisting of jellylike or glue-like substances that do not crystallize; and this type of substances, Professor Marinesco says, grow "old" chemically, whether they form part of a living body or not. Aging, then, is a process that we can not get away from, because it is inherent in the chemical constitution of the substances of which our bodies are composed. Says this writer:

"Altho most authors have made more or less study of the histological problems of old age, they have neglected its chemical side almost completely, and they have totally ignored the changes in the colloidal state of the cells. Nevertheless, physical chemistry has made progress enough for us to attack the problem of old age in its light. We know to-day that all colloids, organic or inorganic, have a vital curve, and consequently follow in their evolution a fixed trajectory more or less similar to that of the living elements. . . .

"The growing old of the colloids is a general phenomenon which is observed equally well in globulins, in albumin serum, in carbohydrates, and in lipoids. The recent investigations of Samec have shown that in the aging of the colloids we have to do with a process of dehydration of the colloidal granules, resulting in a reduction of their volume and in their agglomeration, followed by precipitation and even by the beginning of agglutination; also the degree of dispersion of the granulations diminishes."

Other experiments show that these jellylike compounds may grow fibrous or stringy as they age, that diffusion through them becomes more difficult, and that their chemical properties undergo changes. These changes, the writer would have us note, are precisely those that take place in living organisms when they grow old. He continues:

"Different observers have shown that there is a dehydration of animal tissues, beginning as early as the embryonic life. . . . Donaldson has proved a progressive diminution of water in the rat's brain. . . . Kutanin has demonstrated that not only is there more water in young animals than in adults, but also that the quantity of nitrogen and phosphorus diminishes with age. This is true . . . equally from the standpoint of phylogeny. In batrachians and fishes, whose brain contains much water, there is also more phosphorus than in mammals."

Since as the colloid grows older it becomes less fluid and more viscous, it offers more resistance to diffusion; the chemical processes of life take place in it with more difficulty; nutrition is blocked and growth is stopt—a stage that is reached rather early in the human body. But when a man has stopt growing he has already begun to age, chemically at least. Again, the activity of the component granules of a cell depends largely on

the relative extent of their surfaces, where such activity is localized. But as the granules age, they agglomerate, forming larger units, with relatively smaller surfaces—another circumstance that accounts for the lowered activity of the older organisms. To quote further:

"These facts and considerations show with the last degree of evidence that old age, like death, is fatally written in the vital curve of the colloids and implicitly in the evolution of the cells. Old age, like death, is a natural and necessary phenomenon, and the hypotheses of authors who see in the phenomena of old age a remediable accident are in discord with the universal law governing the life of the colloids.

"Of course, exterior causes play a great part in the processes of age and death, but setting aside the fact of common observation that we can not completely avoid the harmful action of these external agents, and supposing that this were possible in the continual progress of science, we can not admit that the animal or vegetable organism would then become immortal; for birth, growth, age, and death represent normal and necessary phases of the cycle of life. . . .

"To our way of looking at things, there may be opposed the experiments of Carrel on the permanent life of the tissues. . . . [But] we can draw no conclusion, from experiments made by Carrel in glass vessels, regarding what goes on in the organism. In fact, this latter is connected with a definite volume, with a nearly constant form, that reaches its maximum at a certain age beyond which growth is no longer possible. . . . The attempts at rejuvenation that have been made on spinal ganglions cultivated in glass have prevented the disappearance of the nerve-cells at the end of a certain time; and evidently these, because of their high functional differentiation, are incapable of proliferation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MALIGNED OYSTER

THERE has been an increasing disposition of late to attribute the origin of much of the winter typhoid fever in certain districts to the pollution of oysters and clams by sewage. In the minds of some, the oyster runs a close second to the house-fly as a carrier of disease. The bivalve can not be "swatted" like the fly, but it can be more successfully avoided, and there is no doubt that many lovers of this article of food have banished it from their tables through fear of typhoid. According to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), this fear is not very well founded. It says:

"It is time to ascertain whether this attitude toward the oyster is justified by the facts. Oysters are a highly prized article of diet wherever they are obtainable. Despite the increasing enforcement of rigid regulations concerning the vending of oysters that are free from pollution according to the standards of such representative bodies as the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Rhode Island Shell-Fish Commission, the prejudice against this food-product has, justly or unjustly, increased in many quarters. To consider only the alleged responsibility of the oyster in the causation of winter typhoid, we may ask what its biological habits are at this season. Gorham has shown that during cold weather oysters rest or hibernate; the ciliary movement ceases and feeding does not occur, and the oysters become practically free from sewage organisms, even when lying on sewage-polluted beds.

"As such facts seem to throw some doubt on the wisdom of attributing winter typhoid to the oyster, Joseph has made a bacteriological study of the oysters sold in Baltimore. The aim of this investigation, conducted in the Laboratory of Hygiene and Bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins University, was to ascertain whether the oysters sold in one of the most prominent markets for these products in the United States contain organisms derived from the intestinal tract, and whether their content in bacteria varies with the seasons of the year.

"Obviously, the presence of microorganisms characteristic of water was to be expected; and these have no significance in this connection. The bacterial findings indicated that the oysters sold in Baltimore are in general free from sewage contamination. Those few lots which would be condemned by the most rigid standards were obtained at times of the year when the weather was quite warm—a fact of no little significance in view of the tendency to prolong the oyster-eating season beyond the limits of the colder months."

SCOURGES THAT ARE ALWAYS WITH US

THAT GREAT EPIDEMICS—influenza, Asiatic cholera, plague—are rarely propagated from without, but rather develop within the countries that they devastate, is the opinion of Dr. J. Héricourt, who writes on the subject in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris). When an epidemic has burned itself out, which it does usually by attacking the whole population, so that no more substance is left for it to feed upon, it leaves behind it many obscure or weakened cases, and these in turn, when the proper time has come, develop into another epidemic, whose real source is rarely recognized. We frantically quarantine incoming vessels in an attempt to escape some scourge that is growing up among and from our own neighbors and friends. This, at any rate, is the belief of Dr. Héricourt. He does not deny that an infectious disease may be carried from one land to another, but he says that when a great epidemic springs up all at once we must look to some less obvious cause. He writes:

"No one can seriously maintain that the extinction of the great epidemics, like those of cholera and grip, have ever been the result of the measures of public hygiene that have been opposed to them.

"Doubtless modern sanitary authorities, armed with perfected methods, . . . have been able to check certain local epidemics at their outset, and even to put an end to epidemics raging in more or less extended communities.

"Thus some typhoid-fever outbreaks in camps or barracks, or even in cities, have been quickly suppressed by discontinuing the use of contaminated water. . . . Thus, also, vaccination, practised as widely as possible in a population threatened with smallpox, has put a stop to its progress. . . . But if the disease has been allowed to go beyond its early stages, . . . then it is but an illusion to believe in the effectiveness of the means at the disposal of our sanitarians.

"And nevertheless great epidemics . . . end by stopping of themselves, as the great epidemics of plague did in past centuries, and the great epidemics of cholera in more recent years, when protective measures were absolutely valueless. . . .

"Now all these epidemics were stopt, and rapidly stopt; and it is interesting to seek the cause of this phenomenon, which does not seem to have struck observers, and which is nevertheless astonishing; for we can not explain it by pointing to the removal of individuals from the causes of infection or the chances of contagion. . . .

"Surrounded by enemies more or less invisible and impalpable; breathing in contaminated dust with the air; drinking polluted water, or at least using it in the toilet and in the preparation of food; exposed to the stings and bites of microbe-carrying insects—the inhabitants of a city where an epidemic disease has gained a foothold, after passing through its first stages, can not hope to escape.

"Hardly less than contagion, direct or indirect, secondary foci multiply because attenuated cases, escaping observation and the consequent defensive measures, also multiply in geometrical ratio, the epidemic spreading rapidly like a grease-spot.

"Now, it is precisely because of the production and multiplication of these attenuated cases that epidemics come to an end. . . . These weakened cases are infinitely more numerous than the serious attacks that are observed by physicians and recorded in statistics. Probably no one escapes them, and when all the inhabitants of a city, all the members of any kind of a group, have undergone one of these weakened attacks of the epidemic disease, . . . the epidemic seems to end spontaneously. It really stops because the fire has consumed all the combustible material—because all the infectible substance has been infected.

'Not all died, but all were stricken,'

says the fabulist very truly in regard to the plague. Now this is the history of all great epidemics, where those fatally attacked are always relatively few, compared with those who are ill, and still more with those who are apparently untouched."

It is a general law, the writer goes on to say, that a first attack of a germ disease produces, in the organism that undergoes it, defenses that cause a state of immunity against a new attack. This state of immunity may be more or less durable, more or

less accentuated; but it exists with all diseases—even with those in which it is generally not acknowledged. To quote again:

"It is certain that plague, cholera, and diphtheria do not confer, by one attack, immunity to another. But the reason of this lies in the short duration of the immunity. It really exists, and is such that in the course of an epidemic second attacks are extremely rare and altogether exceptional.

"On the other hand, as attenuated cases, from the point of view of immunity, are quite as valuable as serious ones, it happens that at the end of some time all the population is vaccinated."

This is how epidemics are stayed. How does it happen, then, that they are revived? The one phenomenon is a direct cause of the other, Dr. Héricourt tells us. The weak or "benign" cases are responsible for both. They survive the epidemic and persist for years unrecognized, until a fresh population is ready for the propagation of the disease. They are like the "pilot-light" of a gas-jet, which awaits only the turning on of the gas to produce an explosion. Thus, ordinary grippe is the "leavings" of the terrible epidemic influenza, which it is bound to bring about again, in its turn, when the germs assume a virulent form and find their fertile soil again awaiting them. The same is true, the writer tells us, of such diseases as cholera, typhus, and yellow fever. Mild cases of both, he asserts, are ever with us, and these will set off the next explosive outbreak when the time is ripe for it. He goes on:

"It would seem, then, that we should have done with the classic and subtle distinctions between grippe and influenza, ordinary and Asiatic cholera, leprosy and leproid affections, just as we have already given up making a distinction between typhoid and mucous fever, between tuberculosis and scrofula. . . .

"The spreading among civilized people of the news of a single case of an epidemic disease, considered as a scourge coming from without, will become a thing of another age; the doctrine of attenuated diseases, which has made great progress in the past ten years, . . . will become a matter of the most common information."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A LETTER FROM DR. KRÖNIG

THE LATEST CONTRIBUTION to the "twilight sleep" discussion is a letter from Dr. Krönig, of Freiburg, one of the doctors so warmly praised in the article in the June *McClure's*, summarized in our issue of June 6. The comment of the medical press on it was given last week, and some of them, it will be remembered, scored the Freiburg doctors pretty severely on the supposition that they had fathered this "boom" for their clinic. But one Cincinnati physician, Dr. William Gillespie, in writing a severe arraignment of the article to *The Lancet-Clinic*, of that city, suggested that a marked copy be sent to the Freiburg doctors. This was done, and Dr. Strohhach, of *The Lancet-Clinic*, sends us Dr. Krönig's reply. Here it is:

"TO THE EDITOR:

"With regard to the published correspondence in No. 22 of *The Lancet-Clinic*, permit me to make the following remarks:

"To the authoress of the article in question, which appeared in *McClure's Magazine*, the desired material was refused by the clinic. Thereupon she purchased the same on her own account. The photographs, too, were used without the knowledge and without the permission of the clinic.

"Our energetic protest against the article, which was laid before us in manuscript form, was in vain, because the matter was already in the press.

"Whoever knows my clinic will grant that it is not the custom there to approve popular publications of such a sort.

"With respect to the many errors in facts, I can only call attention to the many scientific publications which have, in the past, come from my clinic about the same question.

"DR. KRÖNIG.

"FREIBURG, GERMANY, June 16, 1914."

LETTERS AND ART



THE ART OF TWO MUTES

WHAT SHOULD IT MEAN to a painter to hear nothing of the babble of studios, and waste no time in futile chatter himself? There are two brothers of northern Spain who face the world with the limitations of the deaf and dumb, and who seem to use their remaining sense of sight to all the more intense purpose. Their name is Zubiaurre,

much are those wide-spreading yellow skirts a matter of preference that even the rich village girls who have been sent off to Madrid or Paris to school resume the traditional dress on their return to the province. The *charro* would despise one of his race who urbanized himself. And similarly, when they gather in the public plaza to sing the wild, inspiring ballads of their ancestors to the ancient weird music of *dulzaina* or *tamboril*, they would look coldly upon one who allowed rain or wind or biting cold to drive him from the performance until it had endured at least six hours. That is what the traditions of his country mean to a *charro*.

"The mosaic floor of river pebbles in a Zubiaurre picture you may see in the humblest northern dwelling. Every cottage, too, has that shelf of wonderfully glazed, gorgeous peasant pottery—something peculiarly local and distinctive, and which you would search for in vain in the shops of the large cities. No mere ostentation of still-life virtuosity, this introduction of small objects; they are ubiquitous in the humble life of northern Spain. The painter has merely taken the material at hand and brought it under the domination of a composition sense as unaffectedly primitive as the elements it composes. That is why flowers and fruit and faience are as much in place in a Zubiaurre canvas as stiff little wild flowers in the foreground of a Gothic tapestry."

The father of these painters is a distinguished musician, head of the Madrid Conservatory and director of the Royal Chapel. He is also a savant. Valentin was born in 1879; his brother is three years younger. Both naturally turned to painting, and "because they were always together, and because what they have put into and taken out of life is almost identical, it seems natural that their work should be spoken of collectively." Then they are both limited to the eye for their knowledge of the world about them:

Valentin and Ramón, and they hail from the Basque country. "No one would pretend to say that deafness is a blessing," says Mildred Stapley in the *July Craftsman*, but "one is still free to question whether without it the Zubiaurres would be so Spanish in their art." Like their fellow countryman, Zuloaga, they might, so speculates this writer, feel the lure of the artistic fraternities of Paris but for the hampering visitation of nature. Would they indeed have been able to devote themselves so whole-heartedly to Spain? "With closer contact with cosmopolitan art life, might they not, in this day of deviations from long-accepted standards, have attempted to translate the mystic beauty of their own medieval towns and types by some method so assertive as to outweigh, in itself, the quiet, quaint claims of the subject-matter?" We read on:

"They give us the very essence of Spanish tradition. Their figures, in quaint setting of undulating valley and hill, of rude stone bridges and firmly planted little stucco dwellings, carry conviction that they are the true sons of the soil, interpreted for us by one of their own brethren. They are seen with unswerving realism, yet with the realism made tender by artistic originality. To one familiar with Spain nothing seems posed for the occasion or influenced by the memory of things seen elsewhere.

"Those *charros* whom they paint, for instance; you may see them in any village of old Leon toward the Portuguese border—tall, straight men and women of the plain who continue to wear the barbarically brilliant costumes of their ancestors. So

"And the Zubiaurre eye, if it were not their chief point of contact with life, would it see so powerfully? Would it seize so unerringly the subtlest gradations of light and fathom the mystery of shadow? Would it run riot in a mass of warm, rich color, and suddenly offset this by a daring, large blank area of cool greenish-white? Would it master so successfully the trick of textures, lingering as lovingly on the leathery face of a Basque fisherman or a Castilian peasant as on the velvety surface of a peach? Idle questions, one may say; and the brothers themselves might be readiest to disavow any indebtedness to their supposed deprivation; but I can not help suspecting that it has been a factor in keeping them with their own people, and for this reason it may well be pronounced a blessing in disguise.

"The Zubiaurres are doing for Spain what was done for Holland in that wonderful century when innumerable artists set themselves the task of immortalizing her landscape, her domestic life, her kermess frolics. No painter was similarly occupied in Spain in that day. Spain was then shaping her Sevillian group of religious painters and one—albeit the greatest—portraitist. But of *genre* painters, strictly speaking, she had none. No one depicted all those details of the daily life of simple people that lent color and human interest to the life of bygone days in Spain; but precisely because it is the one country of Europe where provincial customs and costumes and *ferias* and processions have hardly changed since then, it is still possible for native artists of clear vision and untouched by fashionable creeds and sects to make up these arrears to the Spanish school. That is what the Zubiaurres seem to be doing.

"Their painting is nothing more than the virile technique that was good enough for the old masters applied to the purpose of recording that daily life with which the painter has been familiar



Pictures by courtesy of "The Craftsman"

A YOUNG ASTURIAN.

From a painting by Ramón de Zubiaurre.

The two Zubiaurres are deaf and dumb and give their art whole-heartedly to Spain.

from his earliest moments. It is Spanish phenomena scrupulously observed by men highly gifted with the dramatic sense. And the dramatic sense, Romanticists to the contrary, can submit to fact, and by doing so it may arrive at rare pictorial expression. It gets poetic charm, for instance, without the usual nebulous blur over nature, but through the almost uncanny clearness of the keen Castilian air; and it achieves archaic charm without copying the primitives, but by merely accentuating those elements in rural life which, among these conservative folk of northern Spain, are the same as when the old masters of *genre* wrought in Holland."

Spain to the outsider chiefly means "sunny, orange-scented Andalusia," the land pictured by Sorolla, the Spanish painter best known in America. But to the Spaniard, asserts this writer, "Spain means rather the grim northern provinces of Castile and Leon"; and the work of these brothers—

"is the Spain of the Spaniard unaffected by the much over-worked golden glamour of the south. For artists in Spain or out, it is a rich esthetic feast. For the layman who knows the country only through fiction it must be a revelation. It carries proof that Spain grows the apple as well as the orange. The apple, indeed, is the seal to a Zubiaurre painting almost as inevitably as the cherry-blossom is to a Japanese print.

"As a distinguished Spanish critic recently expressed it in a protest against certain artists who seek inspiration in the south: 'If the impetuous Valencian recalls by his sunny canvas the golden orange and purple grape of Mediterranean regions, the meditative Castilian recalls by the cooler but more richly graduated tones of his the apple of the north; the apple is bitter to southern palates, but we of the north know that it is an excellent fruit, carrying in its bosom a nepenthe for those who dwell in wineless lands.'"

STEVENSON'S BORROWED PLOT

THE RIGHT AND WRONG of appropriating literary goods have never been worked out with the exactitude that marks the appropriation of cash or chickens, so that when individual cases come up each seems to be judged on its own merits. The latest one involves none other than R. L. S. himself, and the charge whittles down to the accusation that while he really did credit the source of one of his best plots, he did it tardily, unwillingly, and vaguely. The story in question is his "Bottle Imp," chosen as "the best short story" by one voting on that question in the *New York Sun*. A *Sun* editorial writer remarks that this brings up the subject of "the canons of artistic conscience, the ethics of appropriation and adaptation, and the equities of ownership." This refers to the previous authorship, acknowledged in some of Stevenson's editions of the "Bottle Imp" by "the redoubtable B. Smith," whose product may be found within "that very unliterary product, the English drama of the early part of the [nineteenth] century." "The root idea is there and identical," acknowledges Stevenson, "and yet I believe I have made it a new thing." Even this "slender admission," it is pointed out, does not appear with the Samoan version in which form Stevenson's story was first published, nor in what is virtually the first English form running "in successive Sunday editions of the *New York Herald* between February 8 and March 1, 1891." It is possible to see by various references in the "Letters," points out the writer, "how much the borrowed 'Bottle Imp' counted in the eyes of Stevenson's literary vanity":

"It was the main foundation of his claim to the cherished name of Tustala, or Teller of Tales, which the natives were taught to apply to him. And we find him, in August, 1893, writing in characteristic, if rather affected, fashion to Conan Doyle:

"Nay, and more, I who write to you have had the indiscretion to perpetuate a trifling piece of fiction entitled 'The Bottle Imp.' Parties who come up to visit my unpretentious

mansion, after having admired the ceilings by Vanderputty and the tapestry by Gobbling, manifest toward the end a certain uneasiness which proves them to be fellows of infinite delicacy. They may be seen to shrug a brown shoulder, to roll up a speaking eye, and at last the secret bursts from them, 'Where is the bottle?'"

"Again, in Balfour's 'Life,' describing Vailima:

"In one corner [of the living-room] was a large safe, which, being continually replenished from San Francisco, rarely contained any large amount of money at a time, but was supposed by the natives to be the prison of the Bottle Imp, the source of all Stevenson's fortune."

"A most extraordinary and unconscious revelation of the sensitiveness of Stevenson's personal attitude in the matter of acknowledging obligation for the Bottle Imp idea is contained in a letter of December 3, 1892, to Sidney Colvin about the arrangement of the book including 'The Bottle Imp,' for which he seems afterward to have received \$8,000. Even the hazy reference to 'that very unliterary product, the English drama



SEGOVIAN TYPES.

By Valentin de Zubiaurre.

They are of the north, that is more beloved by the Spaniard than by the visitor to Spain who prefers the "sunny, orange-scented Andalusia."

of the early part of the century,' and to 'the redoubtable B. Smith,' in Stevenson's explanatory note seems to have struck his self-pride as too specific a confession of indebtedness. For he wrote:

"The 'Bottle Imp' was the *pièce de résistance* for my volume 'Island Nights Entertainments.' However, that volume might never have got done; and I send you two others in case they should be in time.

"First have the 'Beach of Falsea.'"

"Then a fresh false title, 'Island Nights Entertainments;' and then,

"The 'Bottle Imp;' a cue from an old melodrama.

"The 'Isle of Voices.'"

"The 'Waif Woman;' a cue from a saga.

"Of course these two others are not up to the mark of 'The Bottle Imp,' but they each have a certain merit, and they fit in style. By saying 'a cue from an old melodrama' after the B. I. you can get rid of my note. If this is in time, it will be splendid, and will make quite a volume."

A heavier charge is prepared for the admirers of Stevenson than the foregoing, for the writer declares that the student of origins may go for more than the "cue" for the "Bottle Imp"

to a volume published in London in 1823, "Popular Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations"—"mostly stories of diablerie, Moravian, Thuringian, and Hartz Mountain legends." The second tale of the first volume, "The Bottle Imp," had not previously appeared in English. A correspondent of *The Sun* supplies the information, subsequent to the publication of the editorial, that the original author of the tale is the Baron de Lamotte-Fouqué, author of "Undine." The editorial proceeds:

"It is by no means an unliterary product, for it has a style and charm of its own, altho not R. L. S.'s style and charm. The title is the same, the supernatural idea which is the motive of the plot is the same, the mechanism of development is the same, the dénouement is practically the same, even to the mechanical expedient of half-heller coins instead of centimes; particular phases of small incident and emotion are the same. Time, place, and circumstances are changed, and the consummate stylist adds his special touch.

"This is no case for applying the deadly parallel; Stevenson was too resourceful an artist ever to lay himself open to the charge of textual plagiarism. His hero is *Kiawe*, the Hawaiian; the original is *Richard*, the young German merchant in Venice. Stevenson's navigator in possession of the fateful bottle is the Kanaka *Lopaka*; in the original it is the Spanish sea captain. The struggle with a woman to determine the possession of the demon in the vial, which gave all the owner wished, but must be sold to another for less money than the price for which it was acquired at the penalty of eternal damnation, is selfish in the original, with *Richard's* courtesan mistress, *Lucretia*; in the adaptation it is altruistic, with the noble wife *Kokua*. The solution by final disposition for a smaller coin than the supposed fateful minimum is managed practically in the same way. Stevenson puts off his bottle, with its burden of an inevitable hell, on a reckless reprobate whose character has damned him already; in the original the final sufferer is a person whose soul is lost already by a previous transaction with Satan. The entire framework, however, and many of the incidents, important and insignificant, have been boldly appropriated by the author of the second 'Bottle Imp.' The points of contact are so many and so striking that we doubt if anybody can read the two tales one after the other and retain much respect for the sincerity of either Stevenson's note as printed or his proposed credit line about the alleged 'old melodrama.'

"Stevenson's chameleon talent took color from that on which it fed or rested. Appreciation, keen perception of value to his own literary projects, appropriation, assimilation, and metamorphosis by adornment were the order of the process. So we find his delightful pages shining in turn with the light of Dumas, of Nathaniel Hawthorne, of Hoffmann, of Sir Walter, of Poe, of whatever and no matter how various the geniuses temporarily occupying and impregnating his facile mind. Under whatever influence he wrote he was Stevenson to the extent of his own very remarkable powers of invention."

The editorial, it seems, has set on other literary delvers; and one from Brooklyn, "J. R.," writes to *The Sun*:

"Stevenson had all the rare talents you credit him with; he lacked, however, creative faculty. Hence the necessity for him

of constant inspiration by other writers. You mention some of these, and might have added Balzac. Read the latter's 'Bachelor's Establishment' and Stevenson's 'Master of Ballantrae' in immediate succession and see how the Scotsman, by eliminating *Flore*, changing the Jacobite roysterer into a Bonapartist, making several minor alterations and dressing it all up in his own graceful style, has produced a tale that young and old may enjoy, even tho it appears somewhat flimsy and artificial by the side of the Frenchman's mighty creation."

NOT "BERTHA M. CLAY"

THE MYSTERIES of the feminine pseudonym seem likely to remain mysteries so far as they concern the late Thomas W. Hanshew. At the time of his death, in March of this year, it was widely asserted that he was one of the authors of books that purported to be done by "Bertha M. Clay." Interested parties have followed these allegations

with denials, in spite of the Scriptural assertion that all men are clay. Among the denials is that of the publishers of the "Bertha M. Clay" series, who admit that after the death of Charlotte M. Braeme, the original writer, her works were continued by various hands. Some of these were masculine writers gifted with the same facility for the "feminine touch" that was possessed by William Sharp in the famous "Fiona McLeod" series. It seems that we shall have to release Mr. Hanshew from the "Bertha M. Clay" imputation, tho the New York Times quotes a publisher's authority for saying that Mr. Hanshew wrote stories that were signed "Char-

lotte May Kingsley." The writer in *The Times* adds:

"Hanshew was the author of many ideas strikingly new. And Bertha M. Clay—whoever she was—was by no means without the gifts of the true story-teller.

"There are those who would condemn Bertha M. Clay unread and sneer at all this pother about her identity. There are those stern critics to whom every weekly story-paper, every five- or ten-cent novel, brave in its red and green cover, is anathema. But some of us look back not without sentimental affection to our memories of Ned Buntline, Peter Pad, Sylvanus J. Cobb, Old Scout, and the chroniclers of the adventures of Old King Brady and his family of detectives.

"It was real pleasure that these books gave—and still give—not educational, of course, not 'cultural'—but real and—it must be said—absolutely wholesome. It is well to remember the apologia of the late Harlan P. Halsey, who started the famous 'Old Sleuth' series and was, in Mayor Low's days, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. It is 'Old Sleuth' who speaks—it might well be the ghost or the company of ghosts, of Bertha M. Clay:

"There is not a single word in any story that I have written that could be objected to by the most rigid moralist. All my stories have had a good moral precept to teach, and I will venture to say, out of the mass of matter that I have turned out, a thick volume of moral suasion could be extracted.



FISHERMEN OF ONDARROA, NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN.

By Ramón de Zubiaurre.

"The apple is the seal to a Zubiaurre painting almost as inevitably as the cherry-blossom is to a Japanese print."

"The trouble lies in the fact that a few bad writers have come into the ranks of cheap literature, and because of their misleading work a blanket judgment has been thrown over all. The objections are always made by those who have not read the works, but who get their ideas from the comic papers."

NO "ANTI-AMERICAN BIAS" IN LONDON

IT IS BOSH to say that American plays fail in London just because they are American, we are comfortingly told by one of their experts on matters theatrical. The case of "Adèle," the American musical comedy which established one tradition for the London Gaiety Theater—that of the shortest run—gets an English search-light thrown by *The Pall Mall Gazette*. With some warmth the dramatic critic of that paper declares that "this is not the first time that an American impresario or press-agent has ascribed the failure of a visit to London to our prejudiced critics and a general anti-American bias; and it seems about time to answer such statements, grotesquely wide of the truth as they are." Mr. Bickerton, "the impresario," told a *Pall Mall* interviewer that the piece failed because of adverse criticisms and their effect upon the public. "Many of the papers, he said, seemed to resent the breach in the traditions of the Gaiety, and in some quarters he feels that his company have been attacked because they are Americans." The company, it is quite true, was mainly American, tho its leading man, Mr. Hal Forde, and at least two others, were English. Mr. Forde, on his return to America, told the papers here that he was blamed by some English critics for not talking straight "American," and for an "affected English accent." Mr. "H. M. W.," who signs dramatic criticism for *The Pall Mall Gazette*, writes:

"In the case of 'Adèle,' the press seemed to me to be exceedingly kind. After all, the production was considerably below the level of the Gaiety in some respects which the *cléantèle* of that house regard as rather important, notably those of scenery, choruses, and general decoration. If Mr. Bickerton could compare his first night in these respects with an average Gaiety first night he would have realized this. Yet very little was said on the subject by the critics. On the other hand, most of them praised the plot and the music very warmly, and, so far as one could judge, they all acclaimed the young lady who impersonated the title-part. Mr. Bickerton may remember that when the curtain fell on the third act on the first night there was a good deal of 'booing' in the pit and gallery. Does he attribute that, also, to anti-American bias? Or does he admit that it may have been an honest, if not very polite, expression of the opinion that the production did not entirely come up to London West-End standards?"

"After the Marlowe-Sothorn season at the Strand Theater, in the early summer of 1907, similar statements were made by a gentleman connected with the management. He, too, accused the press of anti-American bias. There was not the slightest evidence of it. Indeed, there could not be, for, as I shall prove presently, no such thing exists in the press of this city. There were, however, differences of opinion as to the acting of Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothorn. Some of us were delighted with them, and with all the work they did during that season, and were especially grateful to them for their beautiful production of 'The Sunken Bell.' Others ranked them less highly, and in one newspaper appreciations appeared which were certainly unworthy of being addressed to artists of such rank and such gifts; but then, these were the work of a writer who took his own line sincerely enough in his way, and anti-American bias certainly had nothing whatever to do with his observations."

"All this talk about anti-American bias in London is sheer nonsense," declares this critic, who cites what he takes as evidence to the contrary:

"We never hear of it except from persons who have been associated with pieces which have not suited the tastes of London playgoers. Has Mr. Bickerton ever heard of the history of the Daly Company in London? How again and again they visited us, to be received with ever-increasing affection? How we recognized the genius of Ada Rehan even before New York had recognized it, and stamped her one of the great actresses of her

time? Has he ever heard of the reception Edwin Booth had at the Lyceum, or of the way in which we took to our hearts such players as Minnie Palmer, Edna May, William Gillette, Rose Stahl, and many others that could be named? How much anti-American bias was there in the six hundred nights run of 'The Belle of New York,' or in the welcome more recently given to the play and the performers in 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,' which ran for hundreds of performances in London, and then went on a no less successful tour of the English provinces? And how can any one talk about an anti-American bias in London when, at this very moment, an interesting American farce is being given by American actors at the Queen's Theater, 'Potash and Perlmutter,' and is proving one of the few successes of the season, while a number of American players in 'The Belle of Bond Street,' at the Adelphi, have already made themselves popular favorites?

"It does not follow that everything which is a success in America must therefore be a success in London, any more than it follows that everything we like must also be liked in New York. But we no more 'bar' a thing because it is American than New York 'bars' one because it is English. On the contrary, the general feeling in London when an American production is announced is that it will be something well done and worth seeing. The first-night audience assembles in a spirit of eager and confident expectancy and the heartiest good will, and, when those feelings are justified, its enthusiasm is unbounded. When they are not, the audience separate a great deal sadder, and a great deal more surprised, than when they leave after the deplorably more numerous occasions when something entirely 'made in England' has proved itself silly and dull and a weariness of the flesh."

The London correspondent of the *New York Tribune* reports that the abrupt termination of "Adèle" "foreshadows the beginning of the end of the American invasion of the London stage, in the opinion of managers, actors, and playgoers." This is so opposed to the opinions of Mr. Brady that we quoted last week as to furnish food for reflection:

"Two years ago one only need say one was an American to get an engagement at a good salary in the music-halls, and even the more conservative theaters were clamoring for New York players, singers, dancers, song-writers, chorus-girls, and entire productions."

"Nowadays, except for a few stars, transatlantic Thespians are concealing their nationality as much as possible, and ten vaudeville contracts with Americans are finishing or being canceled to one being signed. The constant antagonism of the English to 'ragtime revues' with a Broadway atmosphere has so influenced managers that the latter are afraid even to permit the American flag on the stage any more.

"Julia Sanderson told the *Tribune* correspondent with a little shiver that it was her particular wish not to play in London just now. Even big stars, such as Elsie Janis, Ethel Levey, and Ina Claire, are carefully using an English accent for fear of offending London ears, and Sam Bernard in his curtain speech emphasizes his Birmingham birth. Ragtime has become unpopular except for one-step dancing.

"The new Hippodrome revue is not to be written by Lewis Hirsch, whose tunes have been the biggest hits of the last two years, and will be wholly English. Mr. Hirsch is writing two other shows, but he concedes he must abstain from syncopation and supply the English rather than the American touch to his music. He says he will be glad of the change and is pleased that the American 'hams' who have dominated the lesser music-halls are at the end of their string."

"London now naturally regards all American acts with suspicion," says Mr. Hirsch, "because in the wake of the real artists came an army of incompetents, men who could not get a job in the New York movies, but who were engaged here because the American theatrical invasion was then at its flood-tide."

"Shirley Kellogg, wife of Albert de Courville, and one of the stars of his 'Hullo Tango' revue, gives it as her opinion that Americans will still be successful in London as individuals, but not because they are from Broadway, which fact assured their success in the immediate past, and that musical shows with the Broadway hall-mark are at present doomed from the start."

"An American resident in London who has attended every first night for several years past prophesied to the *Tribune* correspondent this week that not a single transatlantic player except stars of the first magnitude will be here next season."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



FAILING TO SILENCE THE RECTOR

THE VESTRY of a church in southern Ohio are reported to have taken offense at the preaching of Socialistic doctrines by their rector, and, failing to silence him, have practically played the rôle of Samson in pulling the temple down over their heads. What is the most interesting aspect of the case, perhaps, is the fact that the sermon that raised the storm is declared by the Bishop of the diocese to be no more than an expounding of the platform of social justice adopted by the General Convention. The Bishop sustains the rector, the vestrymen are obdurate in their demands for his removal, and, failing that, have resigned from their posts, withdrawn their families and their support from the church, and practically wiped out the Sunday-school. The church is in Middletown, Ohio, and its rector, the Rev. J. H. Yates, a newcomer from the diocese of Albany. He is under thirty. So we learn from *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), which gives further details of the case:

"When Bishop Reese arrived he was handed the resignation of the entire body of vestrymen, who declared their grievance to be the sermon referred to. Asking for a copy of that sermon, Bishop Reese found it a vigorous application of the teaching of Jesus Christ toward moral and industrial conditions; but, according to the Bishop, political Socialism was nowhere advocated as a panacea for the present unrest; neither could it be said that the sermon introduced political partizanship into the pulpit. Bishop Reese thereupon reminded the vestry that the rector was not there to preach what they liked, nor had he taken his ordination vows to them, and declared frankly that so long as the rector was true to the faith of the Church, moral in his character, and did not use the pulpit for the purpose of preaching political or economic opinions, he could not, and would not, be removed. The rector has a right to stay, continued the Bishop, and the Church would guarantee his right under those conditions to preach the truth as he saw it.

"Attempts were made then and afterward to obtain the consent of the vestrymen to recall their resignation, but without avail. At the parish meeting early in May they refused to allow themselves to be reelected. They were succeeded by five new men, three of whom are workers in the rolling-mill. The former vestrymen then left the church, withdrew their subscriptions, and urged all others like-minded to do the same. This action reduced the subscription list about two-thirds; took away about thirty-nine communicants, and practically wiped out the Sunday-school. A few days later the Dayton convocation, within whose limits the parish of Middletown is situated, and through which an appropriation of \$300 from diocesan funds for the Middletown parish is voted, passed a resolution sustaining the position of the Bishop Coadjutor and the rector, upon the showing that was laid before them. The convocation voted 'sympathy and financial support in the situation that has arisen there.' The action was unanimous.

"The Bishop Coadjutor made another visit to the parish early in June, and found that even with the withdrawal of nearly half of the former congregation, the present congregation was better than usual, tho composed of poor people. The Bishop again urged the return of the disaffected ex-vestrymen and people, but to no avail. He explained to them the difference between the Church as a voluntary organization hiring a man to preach, and the Church as a divine institution, a spiritual birthright, and an inheritance to which they were organically related. To leave it as they did, he said, was to put themselves outside of those spiritual and sacramental influences which were theirs irrespective of the preaching of the minister. If Mr. Yates was to be removed, it must be by legal and canonical means, and not merely at the request of discontented people who had voluntarily left the Church. So far as we know, his plan has been without effect.

"Apparently, however, the deadlock is complete, and the offended parishioners refuse to return."

Editorially *The Living Church* comments on one of the rather larger implications of the situation as it is thus presented:

"When General Convention adopted its platform of Social Justice, in the resolutions on the subject, not only were the clergy empowered to expound those resolutions as stating the official position of the Church, but it also became the duty of the Church corporately to protect the clergy in doing so. If a priest is to be penalized by his vestry for proclaiming the Church's position on this subject, of what value are the resolutions? Where, then, is the corporate responsibility of the Church?

"When the Bishop Coadjutor of Southern Ohio takes the ground that the rector of a parish is answerable to his Bishop and not to his vestry or his congregation for the matter of his sermons, he stands on absolutely impregnable ground. It would be a monstrous thing for a vestry to be able to silence a priest whose utterance is within the due liberty of the Church; much more, if his utterance were substantially required in expounding an official declaration of the Church.

"On the one hand, the clergy may well exercise caution in their manner of expounding the Church's declaration, carefully distinguishing between the Church's view and their own deductions from that view. On the other, the laity may well be indulgent with a sermon that may possibly err somewhere in its logic. Rare, indeed, is the preacher who can never be convicted of uttering some sentence that reflects rather his own personal opinion on some subject than the official teaching of the Church."

SETTING THE PREACHER A NEW TEST

PUT A PREACHER on the same basis as a magazine-writer and "how many preachers would be able to sell enough sermons to make a living?" This is a query raised by the Rev. W. C. Poole, of Wilmington, Del., who has no desire to plead for the sensational, or yellow, sermon, but "to modernize and elevate the efficiency of the sermon so that there will be a demand for it." In *The Homiletic Review* (July), he suggests that preachers try magazine-writing for the improvement of their sermons. It would be a new court of judgment for them, and the results might be surprising as well as improving:

"Their congregations have to accept their sermons whether they want to or not, but editors do not have to send back checks for manuscripts their readers do not want. The preacher may claim that a sermon is not to be compared with a magazine manuscript. Certainly he will not deny that he is divinely commissioned to be a 'fisher of men.' But what wise fisherman would go fishing without first carefully choosing the kind of bait to interest the fish he is trying to catch? Should the one who fishes for men do less?

"A standard question in opening a business proposition is, 'Can I interest you?' Millions of dollars are paid to writers of advertisements so to phrase every sentence as to get the attention and interest of the reader. The ten-cent stores know it is absolutely necessary to interest the crowd to sell their goods. Tourist agencies spend millions annually to get people interested. Who pays a dollar for anything which does not interest him? How long will people come to church if the church and music and sermon fail to create interest in them?

"It is not so much the question of getting the crowd which might go to some other church, but it is the greater question of getting the people who will not go to any church if not interested. I can get the crowds by supplying their needs for this world and the next. The Master did not do this to get the crowds, for he never stooped to anything unworthy of the Son of God; but, to phrase it differently, the crowd came because he met their immediate and future needs. What could be more sensational and effective to draw a crowd than working miracles? The newspapers report how thousands tried to get near to Dr. Friedmann when he was reported to have a cure for the white plague. Jesus fed the multitudes, not with ice-cream after those big meals, but with food when they were hungry, and the miracle he wrought did not lessen the interest.

"If the great preachers have not catered to the taste of the

people they served, and given them what interested them, they did better by making them interested in the sermons they preached, which produced the same results. Thousands of preachers to-day are just as good in heart as Martin Luther, John Calvin, John Knox, John Wesley, Thomas Chalmers, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Beecher, or Mr. Moody, but all of their goodness avails nothing because they fail to interest the people in their sermons. Could any of our great men have served their day without interesting the people of their day and generation? Could Mr. Moody have achieved the mighty results for good if he had failed to do this?"

CATHOLIC MISSIONS EXPLAINED

IT WILL BE of interest to many, probably, that the review dealing with work among non-Christian peoples, issued by the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, 1910, should ask a Catholic writer to explain the missionary activities of his church. This writer, F. Schwager, S.V.D., therefore, undertakes, as he declares, "to deal with certain controversial questions from the Roman Catholic standpoint, and incidentally to call attention to some erroneous ideas which are not infrequently to be found in Protestant missionary literature." A fundamental misunderstanding of Catholic missions by Protestant writers, to begin with, is the idea that "Roman Catholic missions have exclusively, or at any rate, primarily, in view the expansion of the Church." Nothing could be more untrue, he asserts in *The International Review of Missions* (Edinburgh). "What the Roman Catholic missionary primarily strives for is the recognition, love, and worship of the Triune God," declares this writer; and the second aim is the salvation of souls. The expansion of the Church is not set down as an aim of missionary activity, tho it flows from it naturally "in the sense that the Church is an instrument appointed, as Roman Catholics believe, so far as its essential nature is concerned, by Christ himself, for the accomplishment of the two great primary aims of missions." We read:

"In this sense Professor Schmidlin, of the University of Münster, is right in describing the ecclesiastical and hierarchic character of Roman Catholic missions as their distinguishing characteristic. He asserts that 'Roman Catholic missions connect the preaching of the Gospel inseparably with organic union with the Church—with a Church, that is to say, which is visibly organized and hierarchically graded; not through any craving for power or because incorporation in the Church is regarded as the sole and exclusive object of missionary work, but because in their view the Christianity which they proclaim is by divine appointment embodied concretely in the visible kingdom of God on earth.' Even the Protestant bodies have hitherto transplanted to the mission field, as a matter of course, their own form of church organization so far as they believe it to have scriptural authority. It is all the more intelligible that the oldest of the Christian Churches should hand on to its converts the institutional forms which it believes to have been ordained by Christ."

The Catholic Church differs from the Protestant in not concurring with one principle laid down at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. There it was stated that Christian missions should not necessarily aim "to transplant to the country in which they labor that form or type of Christianity which is prevalent in the lands from which they have come, but to lodge in the hearts of the people the fundamental truths of Christianity," laying less emphasis upon the distinctive views of any one branch of the Christian Church. On the other hand—

"Roman Catholic missionaries regard themselves as bound in their preaching by the saying of our Lord: 'Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I commanded you.' They therefore do not feel that they are justified in distinguishing between truths that are vital and those that are not vital. What they recognize as having been revealed by God, that they must and will proclaim. The dogmas which have already been enunciated by the Church, and those elements of church government and

worship which are bound up with dogma, are therefore for us Roman Catholics outside the range of discussion."

Since the native clergy are regarded as incorporated into the hierarchy of the Church, their careful training is imperative:

"They must be thoroughly familiar not only with the various branches of theology, but also with the church life of historical Christianity. It is well known that Roman Catholic missions devote to the training of the native clergy an amount of labor, time, and care that may be taken as a standard, without implying that under certain circumstances less exacting demands may be quite legitimate. In the mission which I know best, in south Shantung, the education of a Chinese priest requires fifteen or sixteen years. But Roman Catholic missions are not satisfied with this. With a view to providing for each diocese at least a small band of native priests possessing the highest possible education, the Jesuits have established a general seminary for higher theological studies in Beirut for the whole of western Asia, and in Kandy for the whole of India, and the Dominicans a similar institution for the Philippines. The work of the individual theological seminaries in each diocese is supplemented with great advantage by the teaching of these institutions. It is obvious that at the present day, especially when the inrush of European civilization makes increasing demands on the native clergy, no better way can be found to prepare for the gradual self-government of missionary dioceses."

Those who make the criticism that Roman Catholic missions intrude into Protestant mission fields forget that "in all Roman Catholic countries of Europe and America, Protestant missionaries carry on a systematic propaganda among Roman Catholics; and further, that in the Levant, Farther India, China, Korea, and the Philippines, Protestant missionaries have in countless instances occupied towns or districts in which Roman Catholic missions have long been at work, sometimes for centuries." Going on:

"A convinced Roman Catholic can not regard the Protestant Churches as being on the same plane as the Roman Church, and, however deep his personal love for Protestants may be, can not hold any kind of ecclesiastical fellowship with them. I desire to assure our brethren in the Protestant denominations that we are far from having any intention of slighting them personally, and that our attitude arises from a clearly recognized conscientious sense of duty. Roman Catholics are firmly convinced that Christ himself established the apostolic teaching office in the Roman Catholic Church, with the Pope at its head as the shepherd of the whole flock of Jesus (John xxi. 15-17), on behalf of the entire human race, and that he gave to this Church alone the right and the duty of proclaiming the gospel to the whole world. If they were not to act in accordance with this conviction, they would be guilty of a grievous sin against their own conscience, and therefore also against our common divine Lord."

When we think ourselves into the standpoint of another and respect real differences, we shall not, says the writer, quoting a Catholic authority, find difficulty in understanding that "mere cooperation and simple amalgamation represent an impracticable ideal." Further:

"We shall no longer take offense, but, on the contrary, regard it as estimable when each side strives, with all its might, to discharge its responsibility for winning as many heathen as possible for its faith and for its Church; and however painful the experience may be to see our opponents enjoying greater success and better prospects in this competition, we shall not allow our regret on this score to lead us, without sufficient reason, to suspect their methods of work or their devotion to the cause of peace, or to sound without more ado the trumpet for battle. . . . Nor, indeed, will Protestant missionaries have any ground for complaint if in exceptional cases, when an opportunity presents itself of its own accord, Roman Catholics extend their efforts even to Protestants."

Definite agreements between Roman Catholics and Protestants for the division of territory appear to find less and less favor with both sides, he adds. "The experiences of recent years have shown that it is just such agreements that most readily give rise to fresh misunderstandings and disputes, and that they thus do not conduce to peace."

THE REBIRTH OF MODERNISM

THE PROPHECY that from the catacombs "a new Christianity" will appear in due time, which shall be "not less remarkable than that which was born in the same darkness long ago," is confidently uttered by a contributor to *The Hibbert Journal*, who seems to belong to that wing of the Anglican Church that calls itself Catholic. He makes the prediction in an article in which he admits the failure of Modernism, the movement within the very walls of the Church to question traditional beliefs. He is careful to declare, nevertheless, that Modernism differs sharply from other forms of liberalism in religion in "its respect for the Catholic and corporate experience of the Church." While conceding that Modernism has failed, the writer maintains that even its failure is "of greater value to the world than the success of more facile solutions of our religious problems," because "new statements" and "new positions" proceed from the spirit that was in it. As Modernism's successor he introduces Post-Modernism, choosing the name not because it comes after Modernism, "but rather as implying that it has some likeness . . . to the school of art which is called Post-Impressionism." He tells us:

"The attempt to suppress Modernism has been successful, as religious persecution generally is, just in proportion to its thoroughness. In the Roman Church abroad, with neither an educated lay opinion nor a popular press sufficiently interested or powerful to resist it, Authority has succeeded in at any rate driving the Modernists underground. At home [in England] it had a harder task with Tyrrell, and has not ventured to touch that academic Tolstoy, Baron von Hügel. But Modernism is not dead. Abroad, great things are preparing underground, and in due time there will reissue from the catacombs a new Christianity not less remarkable than that which was born in the same darkness long ago. At home not a few of the faithful are inwardly in revolt. But they are held in check by that politic and very British principle of liberty of opinion, which allows them to think whatever they like so long as they do not express it.

"In the English Church there has been a steady progress toward Liberalism in theology and in religion—a progress not adequately represented by any one party or society, as neo-Tractarianism has been represented (indeed overrepresented) by the English Church Union. But there have only been individuals who could be called Modernists in the strict sense of the word—young High Churchmen, for the most part, rescued from traditionalism either by an interest in modern theology, or by contact with educated laymen. They are distinguished from the main body of Liberal theologians, who are generally broad rather than high in their Church views, by their feeling for the society, for its sacraments, and for its traditions."

Criticism does not apply itself to theological opinions alone, he reminds us, but affects also religious practises in many cases, while the Modernist, who is criticizing others, must himself labor all the time under the pressure of public opinion. He can not stand still, however. He must move forward, wondering, we read, "whether his attempts to reconstruct his beliefs will ever end, or can logically end, in anything which can be properly called a Christian position." The writer continues:

"It is to this phase of reconstruction, in which many who were once Modernists now find themselves, and to which they naturally wish to give all the security and permanence that may be possible, that we may give the name of Post-Modernism. . . . What the Post-Impressionist holds is that our power of reproducing nature, and even our power of seeing it as it is, has been perverted by conventional methods of expression; and consequently he endeavors to find new forms which shall truly express what is really there. Similarly, the Post-Modernist is trying to find a scheme of forms which shall express the real and directly felt values of spiritual things, not perverted and obscured by their conventional embodiments. It is the effect of criticism to show that things are not quite as they have been represented. It is the duty of institutionalism, through a particular institution—in this case the Catholic Church—to say that the traditional representations were the best that could be produced, under the circumstances, and to insist that it is more

important (and also more possible) to devise a scheme of forms which shall be intelligible than one which shall be absolutely true. The Post-Modernist tries to satisfy both these claims.

"How is it to be done? The Post-Impressionist adopts a style as far removed as possible from the colored photograph which is the ideal of conventional art. By disregarding the conventional expressions he hopes to liberate the underlying ideas. His ideal artist is the man of the world who sees and expresses things like a child. The Post-Modernist, too, must put the whole content of experience into his faith; yet his ideal is to believe simply and truly, as does a child, who has not yet learned the conventions which its parents teach it.

"That is curiously like the faith that Christ himself held and taught.

"But we must not let this attractive analogy obscure what is, after all, the essence of Modernism, as distinct from other forms of Liberalism in religion—namely, its respect for the Catholic and corporate experience of the Church. If, on one side, Post-Modernism stands for a thoroughgoing Liberalism, on the other it stands for a rational Conservatism."

The full Catholic position, we read then, according to Baron von Hügel, "one of the most distinguished of Modernists," demands loyalty to "three kinds of experiences—critical, institutional, and mystical." Having defined Post-Modernism under each of these heads, the writer concludes:

"The old *modus vivendi* between Liberalism in theology and Conservatism in religion has broken down. The *raison d'être* of Post-Modernism is to escape from the double-mindedness of Modernism by being thorough in its criticism—by extending it to religion as well as theology, to Catholic feeling as well as to Catholic tradition. It has criticized the external traditions of Christianity: it must criticize its internal presuppositions. And I do not doubt for a moment that there will emerge from this criticism, as from that, a rational account of the faith, worthy of all reverence and trust.

"That is Post-Modernism. It is, no doubt, a position which lays itself open to attack by deliberately courting criticism of the foundations of Christianity, and indeed of religion. But that is surely wiser than to spend one's time—as many seem to do—in defending a series of sand castles against the incoming tide."

SUMMER HOLIDAYS AND JEWISH SABBATHS—The action of a group of the largest New York department stores in closing all day Saturday as well as Sunday during July and August is, of course, a boon for the workers. And the editor of *The Hebrew Standard* thinks that the employers will also benefit, since "a certain amount of leisure, from an economic standpoint, begets a greater amount of efficiency." But the new departure has a particular interest for devout Jews, he continues. For, "if, assuming that the Jewish workers in the establishments named, these, our coreligionists, will punctiliously observe their Sabbath when the opportunity for this observance is at hand, why can not the Jewish Sabbath in course of time be made a complete day of rest for them throughout the year?" One concern, this editor hears, intends "to lengthen these rest periods for employees as the years roll around, and thus eventually its employees need labor only five days a week." Which leads to these observations:

"The economic significance of this announcement stands admitted; from the sectarian Jewish point of view, it is equally important. For, with the Sabbath set apart as a full day of rest, our Reform friends will have no excuse for dilating on the 'economic necessities' compelling our Reform brethren in faith in this country to give up their observance of the traditional Sabbath. The glittering generalities and high-sounding phrases emitted by the Reformers in this, their pastime of defending their attitude of iconoclasm toward Judaism's holiest truths, will be valueless, because useless.

"And if the foregoing remarks apply peculiarly to the workers in department stores, why should not the same condition of affairs prevail for the benefit of the operatives in factories? For them a working week implies so-and-so many hours of work, and these hours could as easily be distributed over the Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the week as over these days and the Saturday as well. Economically they would be better off, too!"

CURRENT POETRY



POETRY is like music in many respects, and particularly in this, that the line between amateur and professional is not sharply drawn. Like music, poetry may be made by those whose chief interest is in some more lucrative pursuit. And, like the amateur musician, the amateur poet frequently gives genuine pleasure to himself and his friends. "Little Verse for a Little Clan" (privately printed) evidently is intended for circulation among the friends of its author, who modestly makes himself known only by the initials F. D. W. But several of his poems are so gracefully worded, so full of beautiful ideas, so evidently sincere, that they deserve the attention of all to whom poetry appeals. The poem which we quote below is by no means perfect, but several of the stanzas—particularly the sixth and eleventh—are exquisite, and the loveliness of the theme is undeniable.

My Garden

By F. D. W.

I have a garden in a secret place,
Where many golden hours I walk,
And banquet with beloveds, face to face,
And hear the heavenly Plectides talk.

Full high above the world its tree-tops catch
And bear the lustrous stars for fruit;
And low as shepherds' cottage eaves of thatch,
It leans to hear the blackbird's flute.

Amid a dusk of dewy bloom it lies,
Where fits an elfish-winged stream;
And four ways meet the downward bending skies,
Enveloped in an azure dream.

By cloud-upbudded stairs I climb to it,
On rainbow arcs of rosy maze,
And view its thousand avenues allit
With light beyond the Light of Days.

And there on rippling grass, where zephyrs play,
The mirthful Graces pause and run,
Immersed in sunshine of immortal day,
Immortal maidens, still unwon.

Beneath the jeweled trees of burnished leaves,
Flame-cinctured, with their gold inwrought,
Ride forth the white-a-visored knights in greaves
To find the Lady of Shalott.

There all day long hides lonely Bird-alone,
And weaves her web of magic ply;
While Ariadne to her lute doth moan
That love from love must part and die.

Dear Omar, too, the purple of his song
Doth cast wine-red upon the rose,
And clasps his slender Cypress over long
Ere forth the moon to darkness goes.

And, ah, the nightingale, that shifts his note
From sad to bright, from bright to sad,
Hark! how his unappeased sorrows float
Up to the joys that make him mad!

So, night and day, about my garden close,
The unimagined Wizard builds
The dainty architecture of the rose,
And smiling gods upon the hills.

His loom he threads with silver summer dawns;
His pattern draws from clouds and skies;
And for his colors takes the moonlit lawns;
The leaves, the lakes, the lover's eyes.

And as his subtle shuttle darts between
The wonder gone and that to be,

The radiant presence of the thing unseen
Leaps forth for seeing hearts to see.

O wondrous is my garden in its bloom,
Where Time's devouring wing delays,
And poised Hours their tranced steps resume,
In doubt if they be Years, or Days.

We confess our ignorance of the meaning of the line "And bedlam hides all villainy." But this is all that mars our enjoyment of Mr. Wright's interpretation of the country's summer-time call to weary city people. We take it from *Munsey's Magazine*.

The Call in the Fog

By RICHARDSON WRIGHT

Into the surge of London Town
Comes the call of a Kentish down—
"The hawthorn blossoms soon will set,
The wild pink, vetch, the violet!"
Then the dripping fog that lowers
Over London's streets and towers
Wraps us round and round.

Out of the heart of a Devon dell,
Where thundered once Drake's caravel,
The word is passed, a sad refrain—
"Oh, leave the crowd, come back again!"
Then the human tides that flow
Underneath the lamplight's glow
Drown the Devon spell.

We struggle through the crowded street,
The fog makes ghosts of men we meet,
Pale streaks of fire, the trains shoot by,
And bedlam hides all villainy.
Oh, for summer days once more,
Purple downs and rocky shore,
And the high cliff path to our feet!

Not even the most obstinate poetic rebel can resist the charm of a well-constructed sonnet. This (from the *London Academy*) is the most nearly perfect sonnet that has appeared in a magazine for a long time.

"Say Not the Struggle Naught Availeth"

By A. F. G.

What tho the destined goal seem faint and far?
The patience and the toil are not in vain.
What thou hast given in love thou shalt regain
If not on earth, on some diviner star.
Sometimes, as through a portal left ajar,
The soul peers outward with illumined eyes
To a dim shore it leaps to recognize
Where the first fountains of its being are.

And, if the worker seem to work for naught,
At worst his life is but a small disease:
Fretting the breast of Time, that Death may cure;
God, with a hand most pitiful and sure,
Leads him at last, through death, to a fair peace
By death's birth-labor not too dearly bought.

From *Munsey's Magazine* we take the following poem. There are splendid pictures in the first two stanzas, and the climax is absolutely delightful.

Far More Fair

By SARAH N. CLEGHORN

More fair than sunrise mountains
In folded veils of light,
Or trails in silver birches
Engreened and mossed from sight:

More fair than new-mown meadows
Where sliding waters flow,
Or purple clouds of thunder
Where torrents stream below:

Than rolling, southward valleys
With tasseled maize in bloom,
Or northward pines enterraced
In dark and rearing plume;
Than showery west empearling
A dewy distance gray:
Than drifted plains by starlight
Or rising moons of May:

I saw a fairer picture,
Outshining fields and skies:
I saw, one happy morning,
A child from fever rise.
I would that I were Raffael
To paint that lovely sight:
I saw him pick a daisy
With wasted fingers white.

Everything that Miss Edith Thomas writes has distinction and grace. The following poem (from the *New York Sun*) is a little too colloquial to be effective throughout, the rhythm is in some stanzas annoyingly rough, but the sentiment is refreshing and the Pension Félice is sketched with sympathy and skill suggesting the Thackeray of "The Cane-Bottomed Chair" and "The Ballad of Bouillebaisse."

The Ladies of the Pension

By EDITH M. THOMAS

If I should go back to Paris one day,
The very first thing I'll do,
I'll go to the Pension Félice
(Rue Montesquieu, Number Two).

Bustle and tumult, whatever the time,
So narrow and busy the street!
Past the peering concierge I'll climb,
Sure of the welcome I'll meet.

I shall find those lovely ladies twain,
"Ma tante" and "ma nièce," at the door:
They will give me my "ancient room" again,
As often they've done before.

I shall sit at table with tout le monde,
From Americas, North and South,
From Constantinople, and far beyond,
But French is the word of mouth.

Very bad French ours is sure to be,
But Madame's indulgent smile
Our stammering tongues will quite set free,
Then out of the room we flee.

But stay! At the door we all will halt
And each one say, "Après vous,"
(For who in his manners would be at fault
That Pension Félice knew!)

And now in the salon we all are sat,
Where Madame presides with grace,
And happily still runs on our chat
In its emulative race.

But all of the time I am aware
(This secret I only know)
That little Cécile, "ma nièce," is there,
Tho her face she does not show.

In a corner, behind the piano grand,
Sits Mademoiselle, and paints!
Under her loving and facile hand
Grow pictures of flowers or of saints.

I know that her eager eyes are bright,
And her touch is swift and true,
In that studio corner, out of sight,
Where the moments for art are few!

If I ever get back to Paris, I'll go
To the Pension Félice:
For no gentler souls I anywhere know
Than the two who there held sway

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

COLLECTING AS A SPORT

THERE is undoubtedly a fascination in collecting, whether it be street-car transfers or orchids, but it is not merely the dull allurements of acquisition. Sir Martin Conway, a celebrated collector, who has written a book called "The Sport of Collecting," says that the collector is a hunter primarily, and that in the pursuit of his hobby he "enjoys the passion of the hunt without the killing, and the trophies are not consumed." One of his adventures was the unearthing of a Roman-Norman castle. He had advertised for an old manor-house or abbey, says the *London Standard*, such as might have been built in the sixteenth century or earlier, and received two replies:

One offered a stuccoed, castellated mansion suitable for a hydro, "a real beast of a building." The other described a true medieval castle in fascinating detail. It had a moat and towers, embattled walls, tilting yard, and dove-cots, and all the appurtenances of the days of chivalry.

It seemed too good to be true, but after it had been cleared of the vegetation of a century, repaired, and restored, it became a charming home, now known as Allington Castle, once inhabited by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and visited by Anne Boleyn, and everything that a romantic, medieval castle should be.

In Sir Martin the spirit of the collector is so happily mingled with that of the adventurer that whether he is more of the one than the other is difficult to say. Buying pictures and curios from well-known auction rooms or shops never appealed to him. He preferred to seek out his treasures and make them doubly his through paying the price of discovery. In his book he tells how once he made a wager with Signor Morelli that he could discover a painting by a certain famous painter. The bet made was only a few dollars, but the fact of the wager was enough to spur him, and, in consequence, he discovered a beautiful specimen, a Christ by Foppa, which has since been seen at many London exhibitions. The Orient was the scene of some of his most pleasurable experiences. *The Standard* retails an amusing occurrence in western Tibet:

On the road he met a Tibetan monk saying his prayers by rotating a wheel as he walked slowly along. He was carrying a copper vessel, in shape like a teapot, with a turquoise mounted on the spout, also a little plate and spoon and a couple of small cymbals, united by a chain and very useful for driving away devils.

He offered them to me (says Sir Martin), and demanded a price in rupees, which I paid him. His things were duly packed into one of our pieces of baggage, and we were about to go forward, when he sat



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down and began to weep bitterly. I inquired why he was weeping. He said it was because I was taking away his *manis* (sacred things), which had belonged to his forefathers. I had them unpacked and offered to return them. He was delighted, but would not give back the rupees. He said he wanted to keep both them and his *manis*. I told him to put the rupees on the ground beside his things. He did so. "Now, choose which you will have—the rupees or the *manis*." He picked up the rupees and went his way, again weeping loudly as long as we were within hearing. When I looked back on him from a remoter distance, he appeared to have recovered his peace of mind.

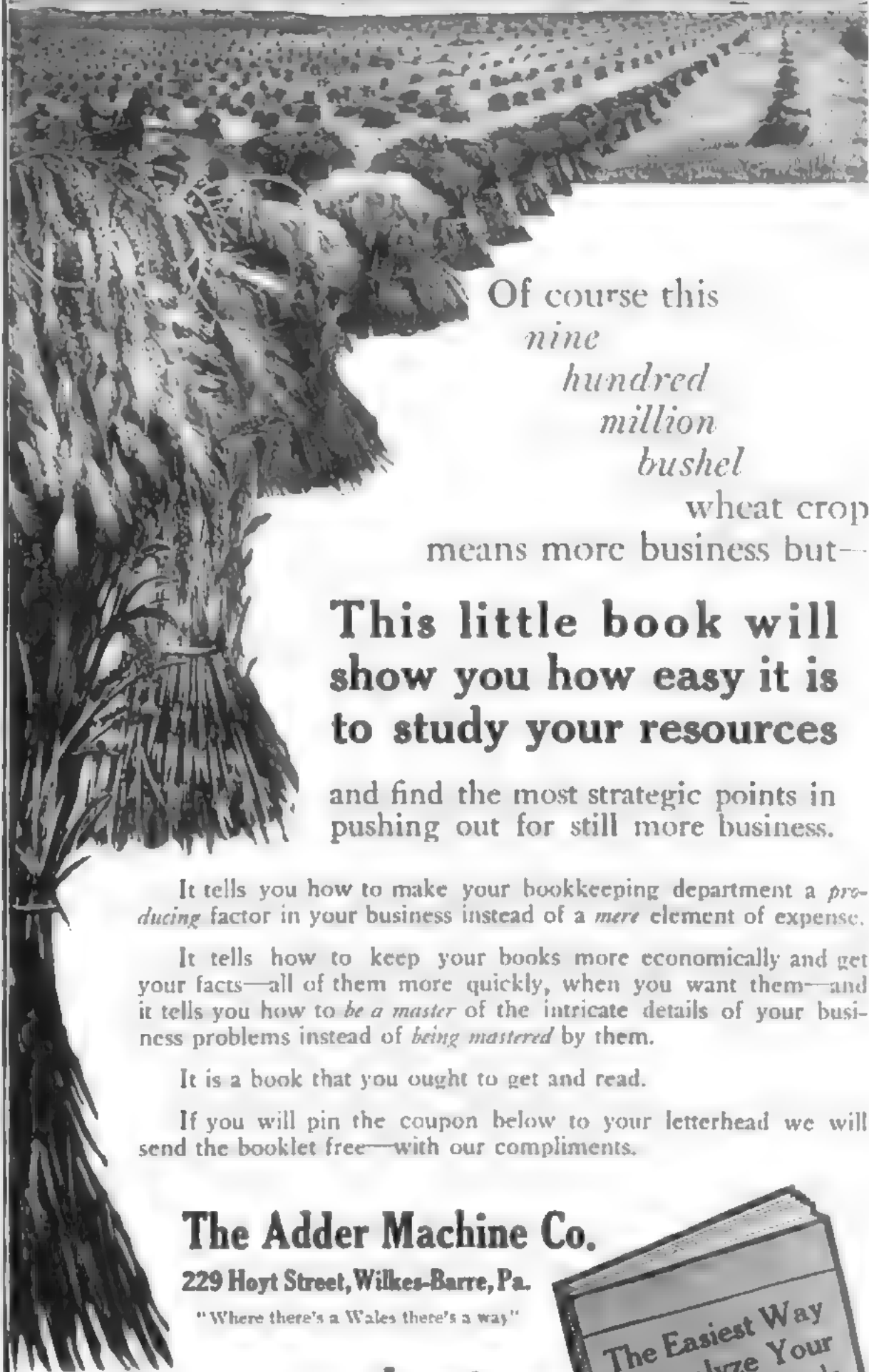
VAGABONDS OF THE PRESS

IF one could but gather together the thousand and one strange incidents, coincidences, and unusual stories that come filtering through a newspaper office in the course of the year, and relate them with a sympathetic pen, what a marvelous "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" would be evolved! It is to the office of the daily, large or small, that the stories come; some to be printed, more to be cut, condensed, or left out altogether. To one who has the seeing eye, many of these waifs of incident and circumstance are as strange and piquant as any ever fabricated by the charming Scheherazade. In "These Shifting Scenes" (New York: George H. Doran Company), Charles Edward Russell, journalist, socialist, and writer, relates a few of the best of the thousand and one stories that have come to him in his many years of newspaper work in New York and elsewhere. He has both the seeing eye and the story-teller's art, as well as a sincere appreciation of the romance of the press. One of his first narrations concerns a folk of an earlier day, now extinct—the tramp compositors, who worked on every paper in the country, stayed nowhere long, were always welcome, were ragged, irresponsible, and dissolute, but withal omniscient in the lore of the composing-room and dexterous beyond belief in their trade. Of all nomads they were the most fortunate, for tho they might scorn a roof and roam barefoot and alone over the world, let them but once come upon a community large enough to possess a daily paper and there they found asylum. There they ranked among employers as highly skilled and valued laborers, and among their fellow workers they were regarded as only a little lower than the kings of the earth. The writer gives the following amusing picture of the peculiar position held by these vagabonds among the torpid herd of the paper's regular composing staff:

Along the front of my father's office and about a foot from the ground was a broad ledge whereof the architectural purpose

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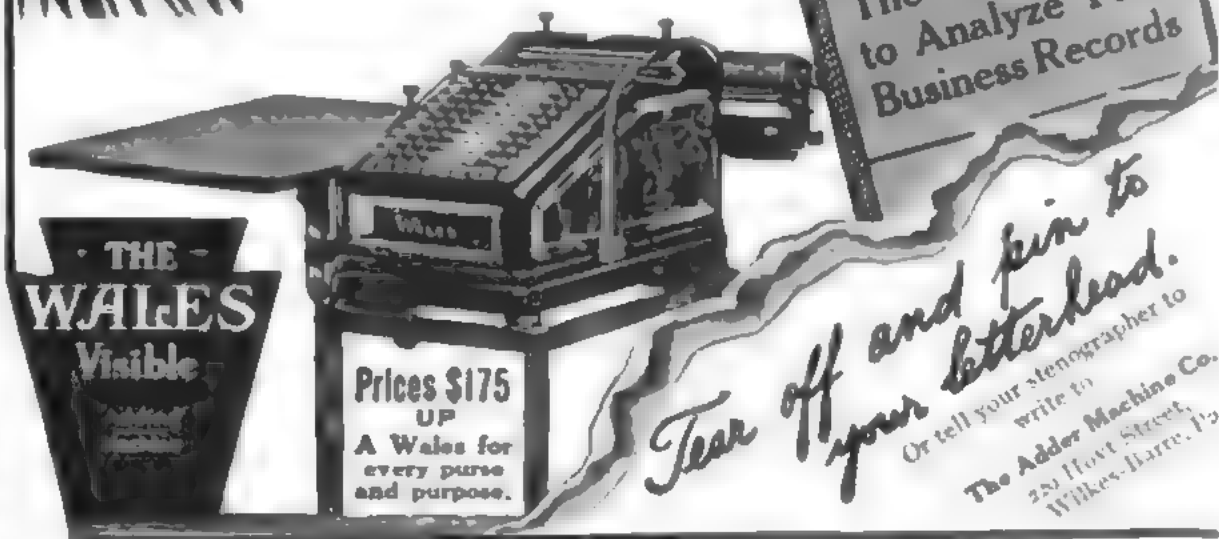
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was then and remains with me mysterious, but of which the practical use was toward the summer repose of weary printers. We were a morning paper, and composition began with us at the somewhat unusual hour of half-past two in the afternoon. Before twelve o'clock the printers were wont to appear to distribute type for the day's setting, an operation called in the trade "getting in their cases." Between the time when their cases were filled and half-past two they had usually some space of leisure, which, in fair weather, they passed upon the ledge, for the office stood on the shady side of the street. Then in the group's center could be seen one of my friends from the freight-cars sitting in state as became royalty, grave, impassive, taciturn, gazing straight before him, wrapt in serious thought. To him behold on either side three or four of the local contingent, the pillars of our regular force, turning a respectful attention that they might hear what wisdom should chance to fall from august lips. He was dirty and they were clean; he was ragged and they were whole; he was disreputable and disorderly, and they were of the straight walk. But, lo, how honor peereth in the meanest habit! This frowzy person had traveled; he had lived in New York; in a large familiar way he talked of Ann Street and Park Row; he had seen cities of men and manners, and of his vocation he was marvelously an expert, a magician of the types who made them fly under the bewildering compulsion of his grimy hand.

On the ledge the group feels an impulse to silence, waiting for greatness to speak first. There has been talk of New York, the favorite topic; New York, the newspaper Mekka of those that dared; New York, the far-away shrine of perfect printing, the wonderful metropolis, in the mists of imagination looming great and strange.

"Is old Bill Smith still night editor on *The Herald*?" one ventures at last, willing to show a familiarity with matters metropolitan. The great man shifts his tobacco, turns slowly, and for an instant, upon his questioner a look of gentle pity as of one very patient with the ignorance about him, and once more gazes straight to the fore. Then from the oracle a solemn voice:

"Old Bill Smith's been dead these two years."

At which silence reigns again.

Many of these men came back year after year at about the same time to the same towns. They were awaited with eagerness, as eagerly as one looks forward to some fascinating adventure. They brought with them to the staid little force in the small-town newspaper office a breath from a world outside that each regarded as the land of his desire, but for him as far away and unattainable as any seacoast of Bohemia. So these unsmiling, silent, capable vagabonds of newspaperdom were welcome wherever they might roam, and their periodic rearrivals were watched for with unabated interest. They became as much a part of the towns they

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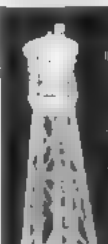
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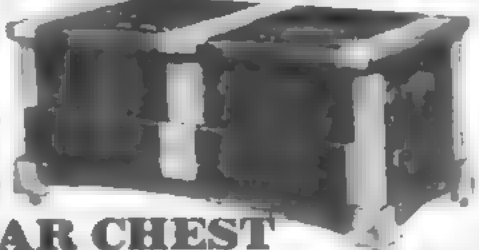
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visited as the oldest inhabitant himself. Mr. Russell continues:

Of this tribe was one whose real name had been lost in years of continental wandering, but was known to us as "Scotty." He was past fifty, a sandy man gone gray, and in despite of much liquor and hard living singularly active and even athletic; short, squat, and powerful. He must have begun with a good education, for he knew the classics and once corrected a local clergyman in a quotation from the "Æneid," of which this ragged person was genuinely fond. Of his origin as of his name he was reticent, but it appeared he had served in a Northern regiment in the Civil War and had won distinction, which he had thrown away for drink. I can well understand that his dauntless courage and resourceful mind must have made him a valuable soldier. He had a lieutenancy and was on the road to a command when in some irremediable way his cups tript him. Later he was a military telegraph-operator, I think likely under another name. The war over, the joys of travel claimed him, and when I knew him he was a confirmed wanderer and periodical inebriate.

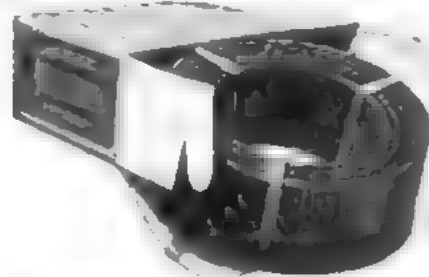
I was nineteen years old, an apprentice telegraph-editor trying to learn the business from the bottom, and with some impulse of pity or sympathy he chose to take an interest in me, an attention he bestowed upon few. Of an evening when he happened to be sober and not working he was wont to lounge into my office and sit with me and show me the secrets of the copy-reader's art, in which he was particularly adept, having been schooled and seasoned under many masters. For the difficulties of head-writing he had a marvelous facility, and I used to wonder at a man that had such command over apt, pithy, and forceful expressions and had made for his own advantage so little use of it. In time he became communicative, and bit by bit I gathered the thread of his adventures.

After the war he had felt an odd desire to return to the South, and for years he passed or was buffeted from one Southern city to another, the victim usually of some misadventure. He had shared in the establishing of the carpetbag government of South Carolina and had narrowly escaped shooting by the disaffected populace. He had tried to edit a newspaper in Mississippi, and some too candid criticism of local society having aroused a prejudice against him, he approached his office one day to find it possessed by a mob that had thoughtfully brought a rope to hang him. In good time he dodged into a corn-field, where he lay all day, having the rare pleasure of hearing discuss the exact manner of his killing if he should be taken. He had known that eccentric genius, Will H. Kernan, and had set type on the *Okaloosa States*. Once he became sole compositor, proof-reader, and assistant to a man that for prudential reasons published a newspaper from a flat-boat moored in the Mississippi River between two States. The papers when printed were ferried ashore at night and, I think, smuggled into the post-office. Some of the editor's remarks having reached an unendurable frankness, offended fathers and brothers gathered one day on opposite banks of the river and took pot-shots at the boat and its



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occupants. The editor, ensconced in the how with two rifles and some revolvers, answered in kind, while Scotty tried to get below the water-line, and well-aimed shots came through the deck-house. Some indications of a long siege appearing on shore, where a rope hung suggestively from a tree-limb, the editor cut the cable at night and drifted out of range.

Scotty's next appearance was in New Orleans, where he had been a witness of the uprising that drove out the carpetbaggers, and where he had even held office, being for twenty-four hours the custodian of some thousands of dollars of the public funds. He escaped by night from New Orleans and made his way to Texas, where he had mind to turn rancher, but stopt on the way to buy a weekly newspaper, for five dollars in gold and an unused ticket to Waco. He found the bargain dear, for the enterprise was plastered with mortgages and the office beset by angry creditors; and he left by the back door, traveling (by freight) to Texarkana. There he managed a shooting-gallery for a man that was compelled by circumstances over which he lacked control to a hurried departure from town, whither he never returned. Scotty found the business uncongenial, bequeathed it without compensation to an exhilarated stranger, and betook himself to the printer's case and freight-trains, whereby he worked gradually and gratefully northward.

At the time of my acquaintance with him he had established a circuit from which he never varied except that once instead of giving his patronage to the railroads he stole a skiff and floated down the Mississippi to New Orleans, a place he greatly esteemed as a winter resort. On the first of March of every year he started for Mobile; thence with the spring he moved upon Atlanta, and so by way of Washington to New York, which he held it to be his Christian duty to see every year and of which he knew every nook and corner. As summer came on he fared toward the golden Northwest, where, he said, the air was better for his lungs. Once, in a fit of athletic enthusiasm, he had undertaken to walk, sleeping of nights in school-houses and barns; but he said the silence and loneliness of the country upset his nerves, the singing of the crickets made him hysterical, and he was brought to perceive the true value of the railroad system of the United States, which enabled the deserving to be transported without exertion and without expense.

It was impossible not to like this rascal, notwithstanding his life, which no doubt traversed all principles of ethics and sound economics. Moreover, there were times, I must needs confess, when the practitioners of sound economics and the rest stood a little abashed in his frayed and disreputable presence. An old woman sold apples and lemonade under the stairs near the office, and of her he was accustomed to make daily purchases—if so be he had funds. None of us ever thought about her; she was like the stairway, she had always been there and always would be; but Scotty was invariably attentive to her. Passing to get a drink he would stop to ask about her rheumatism or about her son. We never knew she had rheumatism or a son until we learned of both through him. The son, it seemed, had turned out badly, and was in a San Francisco hospital. And

then he would buy things of her he did not want and advise her as to what was good for rheumatism, and tell her to cheer up, she had plenty of good friends, and drop a quarter, maybe, into an apple basket. Similarly he interested himself in a business-office clerk that had weak lungs, and would tell him how to make herb tea and poultices for his chest, and caution him solemnly against drink and late hours and bad company. And perhaps that night one of us must needs intercede to get this sage counselor out of the police station. When he was sober he could discourse in choice and polished diction, and when drunk he swore like a steamboat mate. I had reason to believe from some of his remarks that, emulating Jim Bludsoe, he had one wife in Memphis and another in Cincinnati, and he was afraid to go near either. Altogether a sorry hero, I fear; and so much liked among us that annually his departure left the composing-room for a day or two visibly depressed. Like the rest of his order, he invariably fared upon his way penniless and the worse for his habits; and also like the rest he looked with unconcealed disfavor upon everything outside of New York. I can not remember, by the bye, that I ever knew him or any of the others to laugh or be moved to any mirth; doubtless being philosophers and old travelers, they were above such weakness.

If he had been without other sign of honor in our office, that he was allowed an individual slug with his name cast upon it would speak sufficiently of distinction; for while our establishment was small, we had pride in the thought that it was rigidly regular. To those whose pitiable ways of life have never included education in a printing-office I concede here the explanation that the kind of slug I refer to is merely the cast number that a compositor places at the head of the type he has set to identify his product. Beginning at the far end of the room, the first compositor used "Slug One," and thus in sequence to the door. Within the hours of composition even the best-known among us was seldom summoned by his name, nor otherwise than by the number of the slug he used. Thus at intervals the silence of the place would be pierced by the foreman's shrill cry:

"Who's setting on Slug Eight? Well, he wants to come here and close up his matter on the bank." Or:

"Slug Five! Put a three-em dash after that take you got."

Or, belike, one moved to jocoseness would declaim:

"What gentleman is composing this evening under Slug Ten? Will he oblige by performing his duties on these market corrections?"

In no such level of anonymity moved Scotty. Promptly upon his vernal appearance the galley-boy from their winter retreat brought out the slugs marked "Scotty"; promptly upon the autumnal fitting the galley-boy put them away.

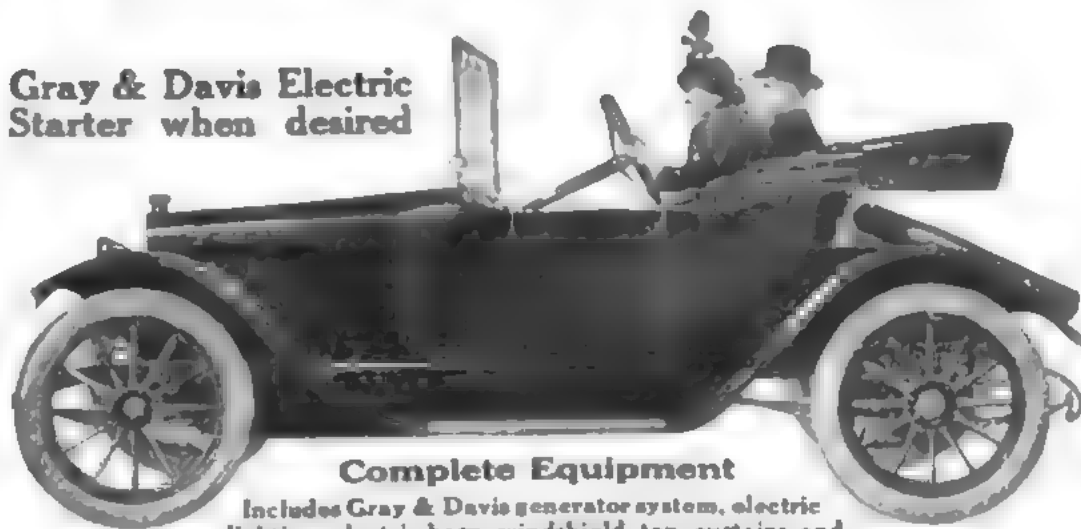
These princes of the types and form were not always silent. On occasion, when coaxed by the adulatory attention of the other men, they began their tales of the road, stories of the great ones they had

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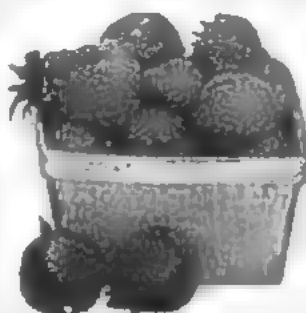
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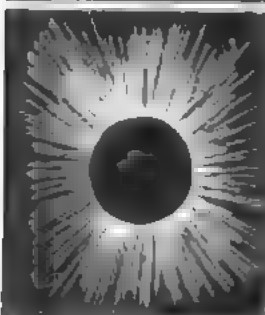
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seen, had met, or had—doubt it him who dared!—intimately known. "He has had some characteristic experience with Horace Greeley, he has had those wonderful hieroglyphs for copy; he has chatted for moments with Charles A. Dana, he has seen the younger Bennett minutely directing his own composing-room, he has picked up in newspaper offices that curious, inside, actual history of events that is always so different from the printed and accepted records." Each had his own stories to tell of the who, what, and why of the newspaper game. No secrets were hidden from them. They knew the true story, the story never printed. Such a one was Scotty. As the writer says:

As with his fellows, when this philosopher talked the topic he most did love it was always New York, whereto I was a rapt and joyous listener. The night being done, the work over, the old single cylinder thundering away in the press-room, the morning visible through dirty window-panes, he would come into my room and sit, sometimes silent, sometimes moved to long flights of descriptive eloquence about his favorite city. He would tip back in his chair, his feet sociably resting on my flat-topped desk, his short, stout legs crossed in comfort, a corn-cob pipe protruding from the grizzled stubble of his round face, a glass of beer within reach, and thus at ease his talk would run on for hours. Toward the ordinary topics of commonplace men he maintained a blasé indifference, declining to descend to turgid levels; but when he spoke of New York his blue eyes lighted, his face, for all its disfigurements, revealed a genuine animation. For the newspaper business as conducted elsewhere than in the metropolis he entertained only contempt; all editors except New York editors were (to use a liberal translation) persons of quite inferior intellect and no consideration. In New York alone was the true art known and practised.

"Did you ever see a good head-line written outside of New York?" he would say. "Now, tell me, did you? Well, neither did anybody else. And look at the way they dish up their stuff there; it isn't newspaper-writing, it's literature. Read that now; isn't that literature? Well, I told you. Now that stuff is all written by artists, by the best writers in the world. Boston? Boston is nothing to New York; it isn't Hoboken, it isn't Rahway, compared to New York. In Boston they're a lot of shoemakers."

Then he would fall to long dissertations on the size and grandeur of New York, on its strange corners and remote byways, the curiosities of the Bowery, the mysterious under-side of New York life, the perilous regions: old Five Points, Hell's Kitchen, Cherry Hill, and the docks, the forests of ship's masts, "and Spanish sailors with bearded lips," and all the witchery of the water-front. And then he would tell of the life of a reporter in New York, its hazards and its chances for glory and profit, and dilate upon notable feats of reporting; for in that extraordinary mind he had stored incident upon incident until he seemed a mine of illustrative lore.



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He had happened, in some way I can not now recall, to be connected with a phase of the New York Sun's handling of the famous Nathan murder, and he produced from his memory a luminous story of that grizzly and historic crime. And from that he went into a recital of the notable and unsolved mysteries of New York, from the Burden shooting to the "car-hook" murder, the weird places in which some of these had occurred, the strange case of Charley Ross, of which he had made a study, until the broad sunlight streamed in the streets and the day gang came and found us still there.

The soiled and sorry ragamuffin whose ordinary conversation was more interesting than most novels, and whose morals were said on eminent authority to be utterly deplorable, had so often in his travels escaped violent death that he was convinced of a destiny to die of disease, and was far more fearful of drinking contaminated water than of riding on car-trucks. Once as he clung to the bumpers of a freight-car a mad or intoxicated brakeman had fired five revolver shots at him and every shot had elipt or gone through Scotty's hat. Whereupon the brakeman, probably convinced that he had seen a ghost, leapt from the train and was killed.

Several times Scotty had been in train wrecks. Once the car was on fire and he was pinned down by a pile of joist, but two brakemen worked with frenzied zeal until they freed him and saved his life; and then pursued him down the track pelting him with coal for stealing a ride. His walking experiment was made in the summer of 1874, when business was deprest and the country was full of tramps. He joined a colony of these and lived with them in a camp on the Wabash River, near Logansport, if my memory serves me right. He said there were six in the party, and so great was the terror they inspired that the farmers used to come every morning with presents of milk and chickens and bread; but as a matter of fact the tramps were the most harmless of men and had barely the courage to steal watermelons and green corn at night. One had been a clergyman and used to reprove the others for swearing.

His stars deceived Scotty, poor man! What we had warned him of and he had scoffed at came to pass. It was down in southeastern Iowa one wet night. Perhaps he lost his clutch upon the truck or perhaps mercifully he was asleep; but they found him dead on the tracks the next morning. We could better have spared a better man. A meeting was called in our office and we passed a resolution of regret that was more sincere if less formal than some other similar expressions I have known, and it was characteristic of printers that instantly a sum was subscribed to provide decent burial. One of the younger men went to the place to represent us. He had funds enough to buy a lot in a cemetery and even a head-board and a floral wreath, and so the restless spirit came at last to rest. His memory is green with me; I don't doubt it is with others; and if this scanty tribute be tardy it is paid with gratitude, for it was he that filled days and nights with unrestful visions of the outside world and the outlines of reporting as an art.

(Continued on page 122)

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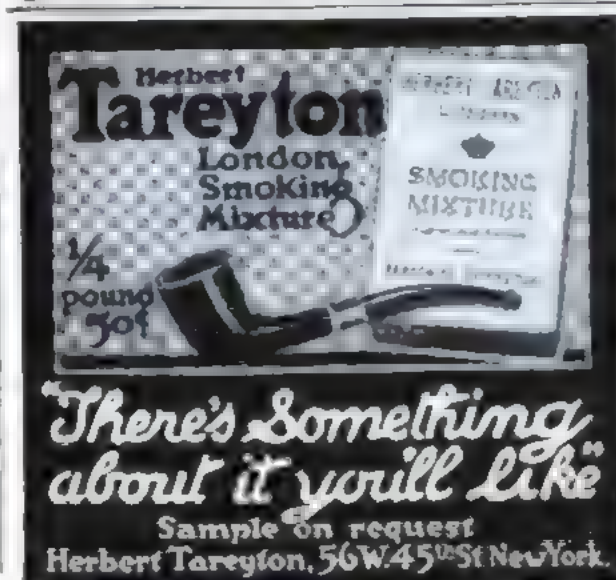
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They said, "Let us be content for a period with no profits, and, at best, small profits."

They said, "Let us combine with our own experience the best engineering talent—the most expert knowledge—that the automobile field has developed."

They said, "Let us build a motor car and a company that will outlive each and all of us."

They said, "Let us build slowly and well—let us build the highest quality at the lowest price."

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The Ten Associates made 300 Paiges three years ago.
This year they will build 13,000.

Paige sales have increased 167.9 per cent in the last two years. This is the greatest growth in the history of the automobile industry for the past two years.

In three years Paige employees have grown from a mere handful of workmen to a veritable army.

In three years Paige dealers have increased from 39 to 1026.

In three years the Paige has grown from a small leased plant to the present mammoth factory with a capacity of 25,000 Paige cars a year.

In three years Paige sales have grown from \$44,000 to \$1,250,000 a month.

Today the Paige-Detroit is operating (as it always has operated) on ample capital backed dollar for dollar by tangible assets. There is no issue of "good will" or preferred stock on which dividends must be earned.

There is not a dollar's worth of bonded indebtedness upon which interest must be paid.

The Ten Associates are putting Paige dividends back into the Paige car.

The astounding growth of the Paige undisputably proves Paige quality. The Public does the buying. The Public, alone, must determine whether sales shall increase or decrease.

So the story of the Ten Associates—the story of the Paige—is more than the victory of ten men.

It is the triumph of a great principle—the principle of sound judgment, of sound, conservative business.

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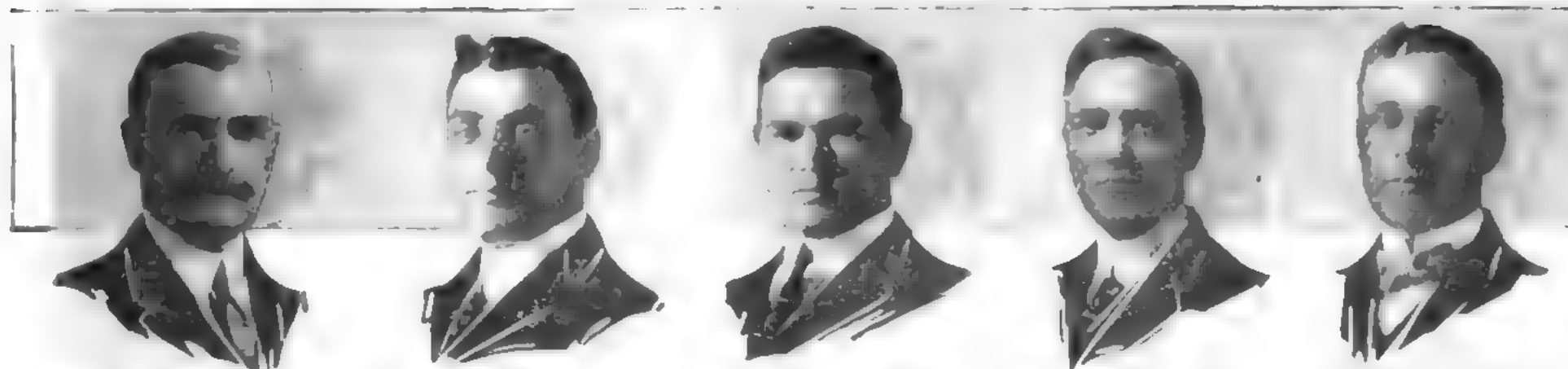
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Paige "35"—110 inch wheel base, fully equipped **\$900**

With electric lighting and starting—\$975





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The PAIGE of 1915

The Paige "36" is, in many ways, a contradiction of so-called "Price Class" standards. In and on the Paige are mechanical principles and equipment found in no other cars below the \$3000 mark.

"The best of automobile engineering practice—regardless of cost"—that has been the keynote of Paige construction. And—by rigidly adhering to this principle—Paige cars have

been developed to a point of excellence that has earned them a reputation of being "unusual" motor car values.

The Paige of 1915 is a Paige of still greater refinement—still greater development—yet, the price remains unchanged.

Consider the following features carefully. You will find that they measure up to the Paige standard—"The best of automobile engineering practice—regardless of cost."

The Ten Cardinal Points of PAIGE Supremacy

Paige Motor

Paige motors have earned a reputation that is absolutely unassailable. To appreciate this power plant you must ride behind it—up hill, down dale, through heavy, clinging sand roads and over smooth, oiled boulevards. Under all conditions, the Paige motor runs smoothly, silently and willingly. This motor is the crowning achievement of the Paige engineers—the result of years of development and experiment.

Rear Axle

Our axle is built with excess strength; and the experience of Paige owners proves that it has been remarkably free from trouble. It is the floating type.

There is no noise of gears—no hum when the car is running 20 miles per hour—no roar when it is going 40.

Noiseless Chain Drive

The noiseless chain

drive for magneto, cam and pump shafts of the Paige motor is the greatest single factor in the elimination of mechanical noise. Engineers assert the noiseless chain is 15% more efficient than gears and maintains a mechanical efficiency of 98%. It costs twice as much as timing gears; and this principle is almost exclusively confined to the high priced field.

Cork Insert Multiple Disc Clutch

This type is admittedly the most expensive and most efficient. It is found almost invariably on highest priced cars. The Paige clutch runs in oil, and its velvety action relieves transmission, universal, axle and bearings from sudden and excessive strains.

Gray & Davis Large Unit Electric System

Paige is the only car below \$3000 standardly equipped with the large unit Gray & Davis system. The smaller unit system is designed for cars in the Paige "price class," but we adopted the large and more expensive unit because it charges quicker—has a larger storage battery capacity—and, in its application on the Paige, uses less current in starting. This is a distinct "over value."

Oiling System

The Paige oiling system is automatic, requires no watching or adjustment, and is designed to make the motor as free as possible from carbonization. With this system it is absolutely impossible for a Paige motor to smoke.

Mayo Radiator

The Mayo honeycomb radiator is admittedly the most expensive and efficient built. It pos-

itively eliminates over-heating and it is established that this radiator requires less re-filling than any other. The highest priced cars—Pierce-Arrows—Fords and Locomobiles—equip with the Mayo.

Stewart Carburetor

We believe the Stewart Carburetor the most efficient obtainable. It is simplicity itself in construction—noiseless and positive in action under all weather conditions. There is but one adjustment—a lever on the dash. This adjustment facilitates the strictest economy in gasoline.

Ease of Operation

The accelerator pedal is smooth acting and steady. The lighting switch on the dash permits the turning off and on of the headlights and dimmers. The driver has a clear view of the speedometer, gasoline gauge and ammeter.

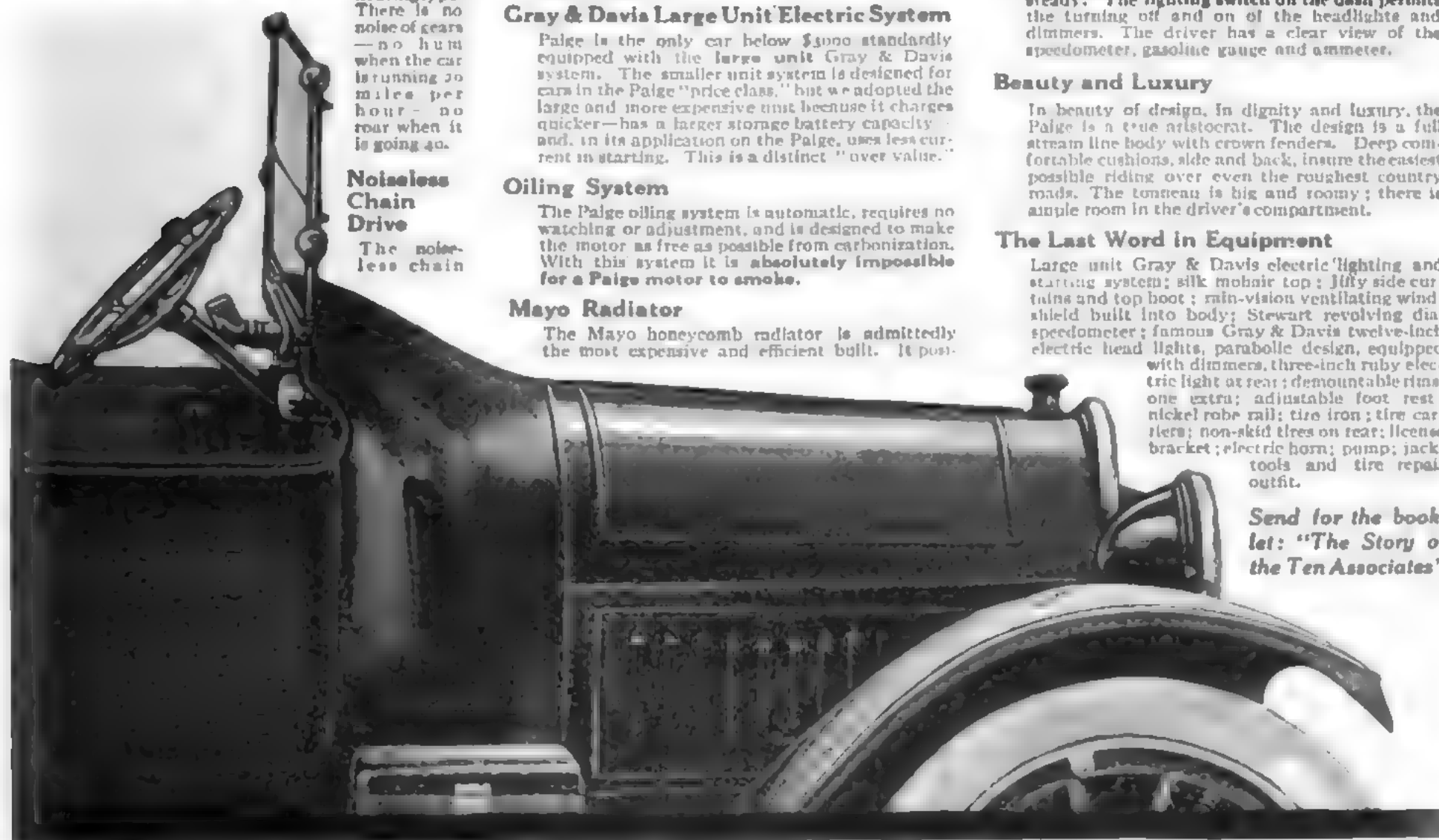
Beauty and Luxury

In beauty of design, in dignity and luxury, the Paige is a true aristocrat. The design is a full stream line body with crown fenders. Deep comfortable cushions, side and back, insure the easiest possible riding over even the roughest country roads. The tonneau is big and roomy; there is ample room in the driver's compartment.

The Last Word in Equipment

Large unit Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system; silk mohair top; jiffy side curtains and top boot; rain-vision ventilating windshield built into body; Stewart revolving dial speedometer; famous Gray & Davis twelve-inch electric head lights, parabolic design, equipped with dimmers, three-inch ruby electric light at rear; demountable rims, one extra; adjustable foot rest; nickel robe rail; tire iron; tire carriers; non-skid tires on rear; license bracket; electric horn; pump; jack; tools and tire repair outfit.

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"The Story of Nancy Gay"

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35 cents.

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Puts hundreds of extra shaves into the blade—makes safety razor shaving a joy—

saves time and money—and enables the tender-faced, hard-bearded man to safety-shave himself. Will make your safety razor 100% efficient. Sharpens both edges in one simple operation—and will last a lifetime. Get booklet from Twinplex Sales Company, 323 North 10th St., St. Louis, or 31 Beaver St., New York. Leading dealers everywhere sell it on thirty days' trial.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 119)

WHEN NEW YORK PERFORMS

IT is seldom now that the stranger finds in New York the exhilarating impression of conglomerate ruthlessness, blood-thirstiness, fatalism, murder, fire, speed, uproar, smoke, smell, and fury that has made it reputed as the greatest city in the world. There are, however, exceptions. Only the other day something of the old, traditional picture of an earthly inferno was revived for a while. One shivering little party of sightseers was treated to more than it had bargained for in the way of local color, and went away, it may be presumed, with all its illusions of New York quite intact. *The Times* tells the story:

Firemen, policemen, and employees of the Consolidated Gas Company swarmed into Times Square and up Seventh Avenue about 1:30 yesterday afternoon to deal with a situation created by a runaway horse, which in a few minutes set that part of town on edge and gave the passengers in a sightseeing automobile a visual demonstration of the terrible things that happen in New York.

The horse, attached to a delivery wagon belonging to an Eighth Avenue grocer had been left standing at the curb at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. It took fright and started to run down Seventh Avenue, scattering the crowds as it went. Patrolman Herman, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, ran into the street and tried to stop it, but the horse swerved to one side, throwing Herman down, and ran for a red fire-alarm lamp-post. The animal itself just missed the post, but the wagon hit it and broke it off, which automatically sent in an alarm.

The horse continued down Seventh Avenue at full speed, the noise of its going drawing hundreds from breakfast- and luncheon-tables, and emptying stores and offices into the streets, to join the social gatherings already on the curbs.

At Forty-seventh Street Patrolman Egan, of the Traffic Squad, caught the bridle and hung on. Horse, wagon, and policeman headed straight for a sightseeing automobile in the Times Square safety zone, and it looked for a moment as if there would be a grand smash, fit for any moving-picture camera. The driver of the sightseeing car hastily abandoned it, and the passengers began to jump off on the other side in terror.

Their worst fears were not realized, however. The horse was strong, but he could not carry Egan very far, and the policeman pulled him to a standstill at the side of the automobile.

Just as the throngs were recovering from their alarm there was a wild clanging, a clatter of hoofs, and a shrieking of whistles, and a battalion of fire apparatus, summoned by the breaking of the post, raced up from all directions. Egan and Herman, who were wiping blood from their uniforms, explained what was the matter, and sent three engines, a fire patrol, and two hook-and-ladder companies back to their quarters.

About the time the fire apparatus was

leaving some one discovered that gas was leaking from the pipe in the broken post, and a repair wagon was summoned from the gas-works. The passengers in the sightseeing car thought another fire was imminent when the red wagon, with the banging gong, rolled up, and it was a long time before they could forget their glimpse of the horrors of metropolitan life and give undivided attention to the guide's "On the left we behold."

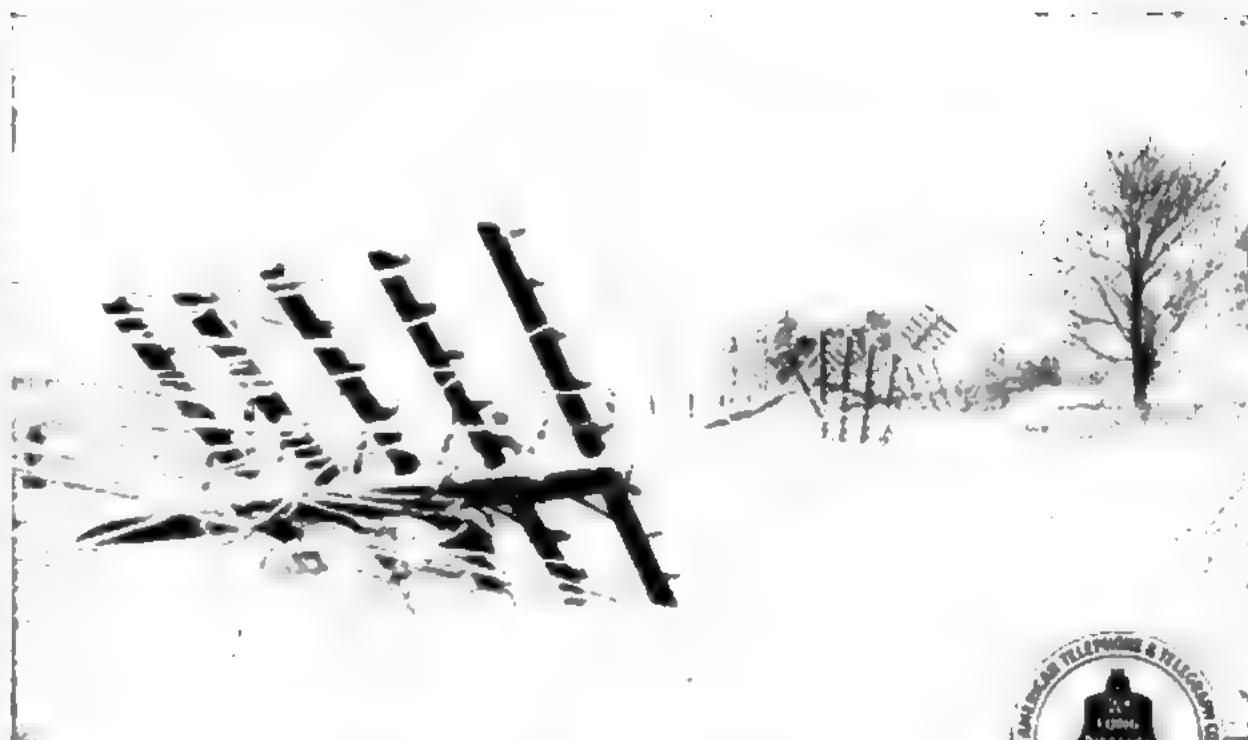
A DAY WHEN THE LOSER WINS

SHOULD the particular tide of reform that has welled up in the little town of Carmen, Oklahoma, sweep over the whole country, many are the thousands that will have good cause to bless the name of this hitherto unknown hamlet. For this flood brings with it a priceless jetsam in the shape of once-cherished possessions that have been long loved and lost. In brief, Carmen has originated and celebrated "Take-It-Back Day"—one day in the year when each citizen shall make restitution to his neighbor of whatever he has borrowed in the past. The immensity of this conception stuns the reader. Imagine what it might mean to have one day in the year when, without discourtesy, one might rightfully demand that book, those umbrellas, that V. or X., or worse, which, because "Take-It-Back Day" had not yet been invented and was regarded as belonging in the same class with perpetual motion and the millennium, were long ago charged to profit and loss! The news account of this great day is disappointingly brief, but, as the *Kansas City Journal* remarks:

Enough is told to make it clear that "Take-It-Back Day" was an unqualified success. Those who returned borrowed articles grudgingly seem to have concealed their chagrin at being forced to "give up," while the joy of those who got back sugar, flour, lemon-squeezers, rakes, feather beds, and salt which they had loaned long months before was unconfined. The dispatches are significantly silent as to whether any umbrellas were restored to their rightful owners. Perhaps that would be asking too much for the first year, or perhaps the omission is a skilful allusion by implication or common knowledge of human nature to the fact that umbrellas are appropriated rather than borrowed. Be that as it may, however, the fundamental idea of "Take-It-Back Day" is an excellent one, and Carmen deserves all the celebrity which it has acquired. There are limitless possibilities to the scheme, and in time even those who tell fibs on their neighbors may be induced to take them back.

And upon the text of "Take-It-Back" the *Grand Rapids Press* reads an everyday sermonette:

If you have in your possession a book for which the owner has been hunting high and low, take it back. If your neighbor's lawn-mower reposes in your wood-shed, take it back. If in a moment of forgetfulness



The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

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and other
Oriental
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Lunch Outdoors

This Basket Keeps Things Fresh

Pack your lunch, go for a ride in the motor over country roads to some wooded spot. What greater pleasure than dining with Nature as host? Put in the lunch, bottles and all.

"A Rest and a

HawKeye

Refrigerator Basket
Add Zest to the Trip

The report will be ready to serve fresh and delicious at your journey's end. A small piece of ice in a sanitary compartment keeps the contents cool. Does not drip. Best germ and insect repellent touch the food. Write for illustrated booklet.

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Priced as
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Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

To help you get lasting benefit from "Packer's," may we send post-paid our indexed manual—"The Hair and the Scalp—Their Modern Care and Treatment?"

Send 10c for sample of Packer's Tar Soap. State whether you wish cake or liquid.

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Suite 84A
81 Fulton St., New York

you heatedly told your rival what you thought of him, go to him and tell him, man to man, that you did not mean a word of it. If you owe any citizen ten dollars, take it back, even tho the debt be outlawed. And last, but not least, if you have been nourishing a grudge against any man, woman or child in that community, take that grudge back and join hands with the other party in a dance over its grave.

How's that for an idea? Honestly carried out, would it not add a cubit to the civic stature? And if here and there a die-hard were discovered who cherished his antagonisms overmuch, would not partial success in such a program make any town more livable?

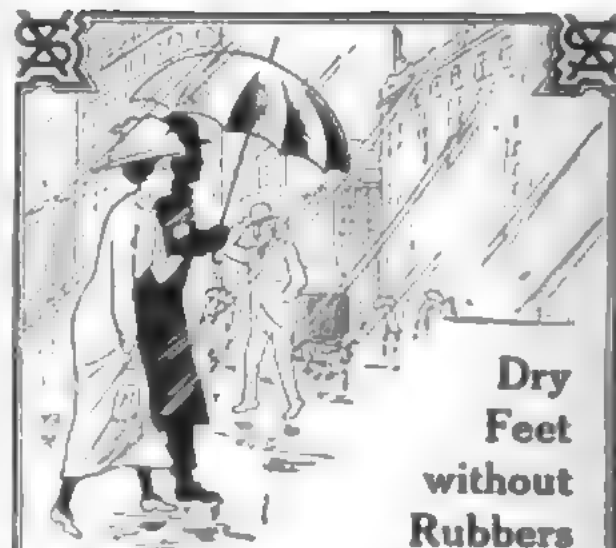
The best thing about this idea is that one need not wait for a second to the motion. To-day—without further delay—we can go the rounds taking things back—deeds, words, possessions, hatreds, jealousies, and envies. Life is too short, existence too precarious, and individual differences too slight to warrant the assumption that there is nothing to arbitrate between himself and his neighbor. And neighbor is a mighty comprehensive term; it can be stretched to include all humanity.

A STRANGE TRUE-STORY

NEARLY every one has read or seen played the story of "The Count of Monte Cristo," in which the hero escapes from his dungeon in the Château d'If by taking the place of a dead man. Fantastic and melodramatic fiction tho this is, it is nearly matched by a true-story that is noticed by the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald*. In this case the "hero" side-tracked his captor and secured another man, quite alive and originally in possession of most of his senses, whom he posed as himself. He then, in the rôle of officer in charge, delivered the innocent man to the prison authorities under his (the rightful prisoner's) name, and calmly walked off, free and unmolested. The narrative is presented from the viewpoint of the victim, a Scandinavian sailor named Albert Johannsen, and is as follows:

The story starts in a saloon on the waterfront at Nagasaki, the scene, it will be remembered, of *Madama Butterfly's* tribulations. Three strangers offered to treat Johannsen to drinks. He accepted. When he regained his senses he was at sea on board the American transport-ship *Sheridan*, a prisoner en route to the San Quentin penitentiary. Being unable to speak English, nobody understood when he tried to explain, so he was delivered to the prison authorities as James Rogers, alias Peter Grimes, tried and sentenced to serve three years by the treaty court at Shanghai for forgery. Johannsen's cellmate at San Quentin was a fellow countryman. Through him he got a hearing and was released.

The real Rogers once served a year in San Quentin for forgery. He won the regard of a San Francisco merchant who sent him to China as a clerk on one of his vessels. Rogers was soon posing as the merchant's son and passing bad checks. He was caught, convicted, and sentenced



Dry Feet without Rubbers

In addition to the increase in comfort and health, which comes from wearing Essex Rubber Soles and Heels on your shoes, they also afford you thorough foot protection from the rain and snow. A sudden storm usually results in wet feet. Rubbers are unsightly, heavy and hurt your feet, and usually are not to be found when needed or if at hand are worn and leaky.

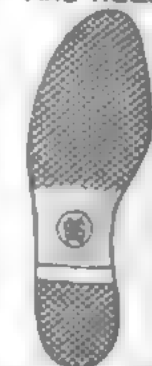
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The leading Shoe Manufacturers will tell you that the reason most all the rubber soled shoes worn in the United States are equipped with Essex Rubber Soles is because they have proved by test that they are best in quality of material, excellence of workmanship, and in style.

Specify Essex whenever you buy rubber soled shoes if you want lasting satisfaction.

ESSEX RUBBER COMPANY

ESSEX SOLE AND HEEL



FOR GENERAL WEAR

Manufacturers of Soft Spot Heel and Arch Cushions and Essex Rubber Heels
TRENTON, N. J.

BABY'S HEALTH

Dr. Fischer's Practical Advice to Young Mothers

It is during the summer months that every mother, especially the young mother, finds much to worry her in the care of her little one. The ills that warm weather brings are often cause of worry and fear; it is then that the delicate life of your infant needs the most careful watching.

Mothers will find many practical suggestions and much sound advice in Dr. Louis Fischer's book—

"THE HEALTH CARE OF THE BABY"

Dr. Fischer is a well-known specialist and authority in child's diseases, and his book embraces the latest scientific ideas on infant care and feeding, both in health and illness. His advice covers nursing, bathing, clothing, growth, training, teething, general feeding, weaning, artificial feeding, food recipes, rules for ordinary illnesses, for contagious diseases and fevers, accidents, cuts and eyes, medicines, etc., etc.

144 pp. of practical mother-knowledge. Strong cloth, 62c postpaid.
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Bow Strait Makes Bow Legs & Knock Knees Look Straight

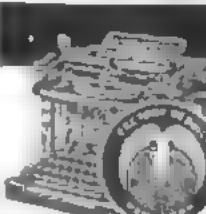
Improves your appearance 100 per cent. Attaches to any garter-band. Absolutely cannot be detached no matter your position. Comfortable, you forget you wear them. Sent in plain package. Postpaid, 50c. Or write for booklet.
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is the lightest (14 lbs.) and most compact standard typewriter on the market. It's the logical machine for personal use—in the home or on the road. When you have read our booklet No. 55 you will realize why. Send for it now. Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., Great Neck, N. Y., 131 W. 42nd St., at Broadway, New York City. Agents in principal cities of the world (Formerly Standard Typewriter Company).



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to three years at San Quentin. He was intrusted to an officer of the court who was to have taken him to Nagasaki and turned him over to the officers of the *Sheridan*. It is believed that Rogers got the officer drunk at Nagasaki, drugged the unsuspecting Johannsen and personally turned him over to a petty officer of the *Sheridan* late at night, together with the legal papers which he had stolen from the drunken deputy.

The well-known saying that truth is stranger than fiction is exemplified nearly every day in the week by newspaper dispatches from every part of the world. Maybe that's one reason why a close reader of newspapers is apt to find the average novel of adventure rather tiresome. He meets with many more fascinating stories in the news, in which there is no lack of "human interest."

TEMPTING FATE

THE timidity or caution of those who are giving up European trips this summer on account of recent maritime mishaps is at least not shared by one man lately mentioned in news dispatches. This man, a stoker, is a survivor of two of the greatest Atlantic catastrophes of the last decade, but he has no thought of giving up the sea on that account. Do you sit up all night because so many people have died in their beds? Well, then, why should he forsake the cradle of the deep? For him, the lightning has struck twice in the same place, and struck hard. He has "tempted Fate" by continuing his trade in the face of what to many might seem a "warning," but what to him is only one of the experiences to be expected at some time or other by those who go down to the sea in ships. The following comment is made by the *London Daily Mail*:

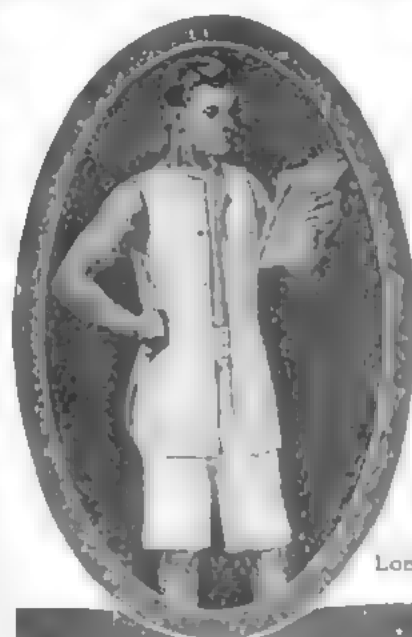
One of the survivors of the *Empress of Ireland*, who reached Glasgow yesterday, was also on the *Titanic* on its first and last voyage. To have come safely through the two greatest of sea tragedies is a strange experience, but this survivor takes it all with fine fortitude. He is a fireman, and his first business will be to go to Liverpool and get another job. We need not suppose that he has any special passion for the sea, or, still more romantically, that the sea lures him in spite of himself. He gets his livelihood on ships, and the sea and past disasters, or future possibilities of disaster, are all accidental incidents of the very ordinary business of earning a livelihood. Of course, your mathematician, with his doctrine of probability, will tell you that the fireman is on the side of mathematics. But it is not mathematics that carries him through. It is just the simple discipline of habit and of duty, the necessity of getting through one's work and the faculty, through that work, of taming one's fancy, that makes life at all practicable. But for these the world of the quietest city would be more full of paralyzing fears than the jungle fullest of wild beasts.



The Joke—He Never Thought of B. V. D.

FANNING, mopping and grimacing, "Phew! how hot," *won't* keep you cool, when the sun grills. B. V. D. *will*. It lifts a burden from your body and weight from your mind. You forget the heat, because you're too busy "enjoying life"—lounging, dancing, a game of golf, a bout at tennis, watching a baseball game. Remember that *not all* "Athletic" Underwear is B. V. D.

For your own welfare, fix the B. V. D. Red Woven Label in your mind and make the salesman *show* it to you. That positively safeguards you. On every B. V. D. garment is sewed



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B. V. D. Cont. Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c. & 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.50 the Garment.
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Snug Shirt—Trim Socks

STYLE B SHOWN 50c
HOLDS SOX UP
HOLDS SHIRT DOWN
DOESN'T BIND LEGS
STYLE A—FASTENS AROUND LEG, 50c
STYLE C—ONE CLASP FOR SOCK, 25c

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Excerpt Amer. Jour. Clinical Medicine, June 1906.
"Conservative Treatment Varicose"
Ask your dealer for

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If he can't supply you, we will.
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IN THIS VOLUME, written in frank and pungent style, is embodied the author's unrivaled experiences of the inner social and political life of France during the last fifty years. He opens his reminiscences with the meteoric reign of Napoleon the Third and his lovely Andalusian wife, the Empress Eugénie, and closes them "the day before yesterday" as it were.

"There is here much first-hand and entertaining gossip about the celebrities and notoriety of French society during the author's time."—*The Sun*, New York.

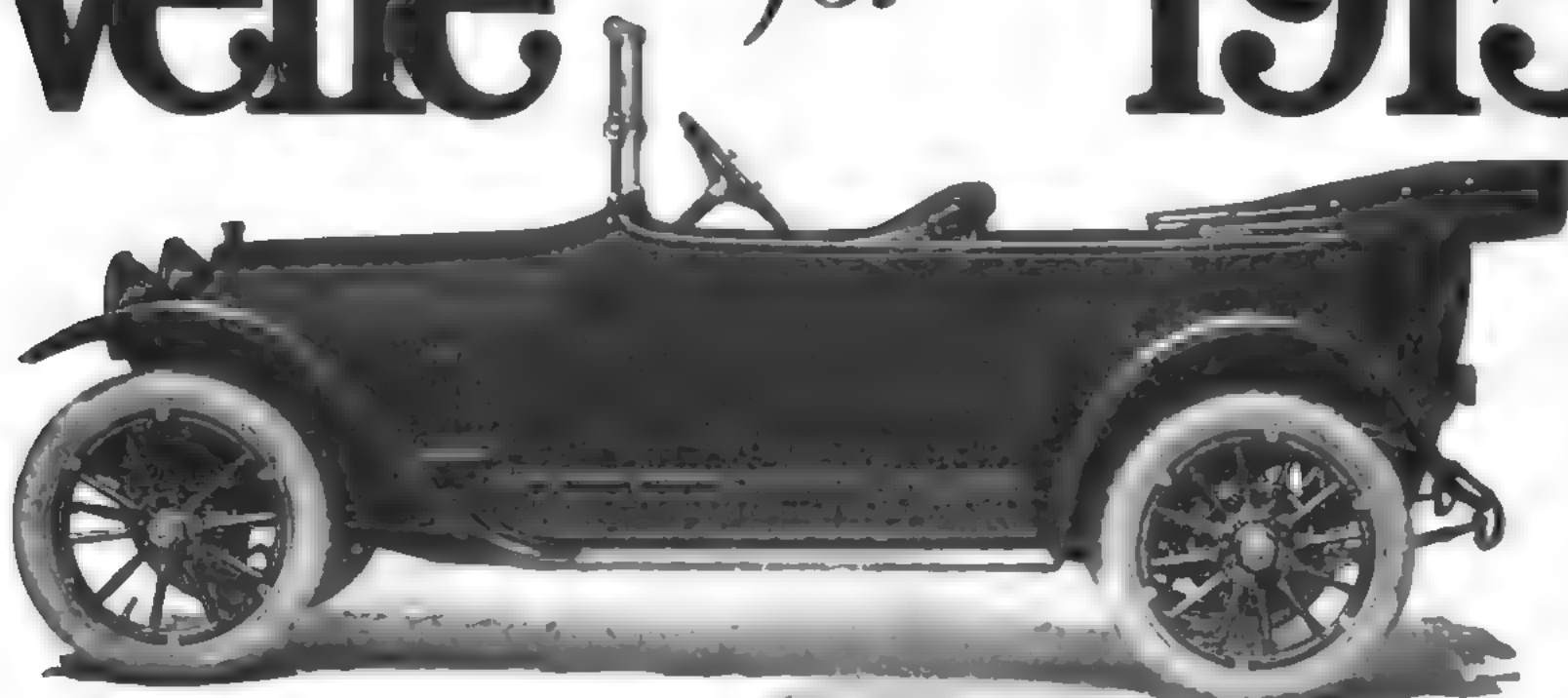
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Velie *for* 1915



New Prices, New Stream-Line Design, New Equipment

An entirely new note in body luxury and beauty, mounted on a chassis that includes every feature of real usable value that can be built into an automobile. New comfort for the man who drives his own car. New economy and riding ease that gives you a new idea of the pleasures of touring.

Big, Roomy, Comfortable

The average owner wants to drive his own car. And he wants to be comfortable.

Step into the front seat of any "Velie" model for 1915. Notice the room. On no other car, regardless of size and price, have equal provisions for the comfort of the driver been made. On the majority comfort in the front seat has been sacrificed. In the "Velie" for 1915 the front seat is as luxurious as the rear.

Step through the wide doors to the rear seat. Sit down on the deep, soft cushions. Real, genuine comfort is your first sensation.

Drive over all roads.

Open up the throttle. It makes no difference where you are, you get the same comfort over smooth macadam or rough country roads.

A Car of Real Quality

The deftness of European designers in developing features that add to beauty, comfort and convenience, combined with the skill of Velie engineers in developing features that add to service and ability.

In excellence of materials; in highest grade of equipment; in permanency of style, none can be better.

The new motor-driven tire pump; the graceful top; the big 37x4½-inch tires on the light "Six" with non-skid tires on the rear wheels, are combined as regular equipment only on the Velie.

Model 14—Six-cylinder, 50 h. p. New Price
Five-passenger Touring, **\$2,015**
Four-passenger Torpedo,
Two-passenger Roadster,

Sedan **\$2,715**



Features of Design

- Motor-driven tire pump on Models 12 and 14.
- 37x4½-inch tires on "Big Four" and "Light Six," with non-skid tires for rear.
- 34x4-inch tires on "Light Four."
- Smooth, unbroken body lines.
- Tires at rear, with clean running boards.
- Hightsides; deep, roomy body space.
- Tapering upholstery, blending into body rails.
- Quick-detachable side curtains.
- Double-dimmer headlights.
- Crown fenders.
- Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting.
- Bosch dual ignition.
- Special rain-vision windshield.
- Left steer with center control.
- Warner speedometer.
- Pressure feed, with the gasoline tank at the rear on large cars.

Model 11—Four-cylinder New Price
35 h. p., Five-passenger Touring Car, **\$1,500**

A Light, Economical Car

The successful car for 1915 is going to be light-weight. Velie engineers have secured notably light weight, with superior strength, by the proper use of high grade materials. The manufacturer who argues heavy weight as an indication of strength no longer commands attention.

In view of the exaggerated claims for light weight made by many manufacturers, it might be well for you to take the weight of the Velie under the same conditions as you take the weight of any other car with which you want to make comparison. Then look at the tire sizes on Models 12 and 14. The tires are 37x4½ inches.

The result of big tires on the real light weight Velie is low tire cost.

There is greater mileage from the gasoline, because there is less load to carry. There is less cost for upkeep because weight and strength are in proper proportion.

"Fours" and "Sixes"

Each have their logical place. Among cars of high price and power the "Six" has its advantages.

The line between Velie "Fours" and "Sixes" is a definite, firmly-established basis for proper engineering design. When six-cylinder design has reached a point where a real "Six" at lower price is possible, Velie will build it.

Model 12—Four-cylinder, 45 h. p. New Price
Five-passenger Touring, **\$1,750**
Four-passenger Torpedo,
Two-passenger Roadster,

Sedan **\$2,485**

VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

THE SPICE OF LIFE

In Hiding.—"Hips are coming in again."
"Hurray! Now mother can come back from Europe."—*Judge*.

A Late Start.—**AUNT**—"Why, Tommy, when I was your age a lie never passed my lips."

TOMMY—"When did you begin, auntie?"
—*Boston Transcript*.

Try This.—**SPONGER** (meeting acquaintance)—"Do you know, old man, I really believe I'm losing my nerve? I'm getting so I hate to ask any one for a loan. As soon as I saw you I began to tremble."—*Boston Times*.

Strength.—**Dr. Lyman Abbott**, the anti-suffragist, said at an antisuffrage tea in New York:

"They call woman the weaker sex. Yet I have known more than one woman to bend a man's will during his life and break it after his death."—*Washington Star*.

Logical.—**ENTHUSIASTIC PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS** (discussing the organic and inorganic kingdoms)—"Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me?"

VOICE FROM THE REAR—"A clod-hopper!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Good at Figures.—**Sammy** was not prone to overexertion in the classroom; therefore his mother was both surprised and delighted when he came home one noon with the announcement, "I got 100 this morning."

"That's lovely, Sammy!" exclaimed his proud mother, and she kissed him tenderly. "What was it in?"

"Fifty in reading and fifty in 'rithmetic."—*The Multitude*.

A Memorable Occasion.—**Reynold Wolf** tells this one of **Nora Bayes**:

Once Miss Bayes was appearing in a breakfast scene where eggs were being served, and a child sitting in a box made manifest his interest in the food. Stepping down to the footlights she tendered the youngster an egg, but his mother drew back her child with a sign of annoyance.

"You should let the young man take it," said Miss Bayes, quietly. "It is unique for eggs to be passed from this side of the footlights."—*Green Book Magazine*.

Straws.—Latest changes in post-offices, from the official guide:

Established: Woodrow (Col.), Woodrow (Utah), Woodrow (N. M.), Woodrow (Neb.), Woodrow (N. C.), Woodrow (Fla.), Woodrow (Mont.), Woodrow (Ore.), Woodrow (Tex.).

Sanville (Fla.) name changed to Woodrow.

Fremont (Idaho), changed to Woodrow.

Taft (N. C.), discontinued.

Taft (N. D.), discontinued.

Tariffville (Tenn.), discontinued.

Bryan (N. M.), discontinued.

Theodore (Ky.), discontinued.

Wilson (Col.), discontinued.—*New York Evening Sun*.

Complacent.—**Mrs. Eke**—"How does your cook take it when you go into the kitchen and tell her how to do things?"

Mrs. Wye—"Oh, she doesn't mind."—*Boston Transcript*.

Far Worse.—**HORR**—"It must be a terrible thing for an opera-singer to realize he is losing his voice."

POKES—"It's more terrible when he doesn't realize it."—*Judge*.

Chronic.—**SMALL BOY** (to charitable lady)—"Please, mother says she's much better of the complaint wot you gives 'er quinin for; but she's awful ill of the disease wot's cured by port wine and chicken broth."—*Tit-Bits*.

A Weighty Reason.—The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when you were a boy," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when you were a gal!"—*Sacred Heart Review*.

A Horse Laugh.—**MOTORIST** (blocked by load of hay)—"I say, there, pull out and let me by."

FARMER—"Oh, I dunno ez I'm in any hurry."

MOTORIST (angrily)—"You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past."

FARMER—"That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon."—*Springfield Republican*.

A Useful Page.—"Ambassador Page, like most married novelists, treats married life in his books from the inside, as it were," a Washington woman said on her return from Rome.

"At a tea Mr. and Mrs. Page had a ludicrous argument over something or other, and when their misunderstanding was satisfactorily cleared up Mr. Page laughed and said:

"This seems like a chapter that has slipped out of a novel, doesn't it?"

"It seems," Mrs. Page retorted, "more like a chapter that will slip into one."—*Boston Advertiser*.

Mebbe.—There was a certain bishop who had a pleasant habit of chatting with anybody he might meet during his country walks. One day he came across a lad who was looking after some pigs by the roadside, and the bishop paused to ask him what he was doing, that being his usual opening to conversation.

"Moindin' swoine," the lad replied, stolidly.

The bishop nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Ah, is that so?" he commented.

"And how much do you earn a week?"

"Two shillin's," was the reply.

"Only two shillings?" remarked the bishop. Then he continued, pleasantly,

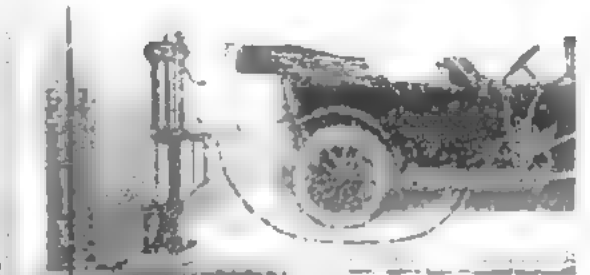
"I, too, am a shepherd, but I get more than two shillings."

The lad looked at him suspiciously for a minute, then he said, slowly:

"Mebbe you gets more swoine nor me to moind."—*Tit-Bits*.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

- July 2.—John R. Silliman is appointed by the President to represent the United States at Saltillo, the temporary capital of the Constitutionalists.
July 3.—The British Vice-Consul, Albert St. Clair Douglas, is arrested by the rebels on a charge of aiding the Federals and is held for court martial.
July 5.—The Mexican elections are held in Federal territory and Huerta is elected President by a majority of the few votes cast.
July 6.—Generals Carranza and Villa are reported once more in agreement as the result of the conference of their representatives at Torreon, wherein Carranza is definitely announced as First Chief of the revolution.

Foreign

- July 2.—In a statement implicating the secretary of the Pan-Serbian Union and others, Gabrilovic makes a full confession of the murder of Francis Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria.
July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, one of Britain's oldest and most prominent statesmen, dies of paralysis in London.
Suffragette incendiaries destroy a \$100,000 mansion near Belfast.
Satisfied that Manchuria and eleven of the eighteen Chinese provinces are clear of opium, England bans therefrom all Indian opium and prohibits poppy-growing in those districts.
July 4.—The Harvard eight wins the Grand Challenge Cup in the regatta at Henley, England.
A statue of Lincoln, a gift from North Dakota to Norway, is unveiled at Christiania, with appropriate ceremonies attended by King Haakon, Governor Hanna, and 250 Americans.
July 6.—U. S. Volunteers land 200,000 rounds of ammunition, successfully escaping detection from several British war-ships.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

- July 2.—The President receives J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., at the White House, to discuss national business conditions.
July 3.—The State Department officially disclaims any responsibility for the statements published or subsequent actions of former Minister to Greece, George Fred Williams.
July 6.—The House Committee rejects the proposal to appropriate \$200,000 for the relief of Salem fire sufferers, holding that the State of Massachusetts is fully capable of extending all necessary succor.
July 7.—Taking exception to the attitude of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee toward his nomination as member of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg requests the President to withdraw his name.
The Interstate Commerce Commission orders a reduction in the pig-iron freight-rate between Alabama and Tennessee.
July 8.—The Senate receives a direct communication from President Melendez of San Salvador, protesting against the Nicaraguan treaty and complaining that the particulars of San Salvador's wrongs in this matter have not been brought to the attention of the Senate Committee by this Government.

General

- July 3.—Colonel Roosevelt resigns from the editorial staff of *The Outlook*.
The Mayor of Butte, Montana, is stabbed and seriously hurt by one of the rebelling Finnish miners.
July 4.—President Wilson speaks at the Independence Day celebration at Philadelphia.
Through the accidental explosion of a bomb that wrecks a New York tenement, three men are killed and anarchist headquarters are revealed to the police, with valuable data concerning anarchistic plans for future violence.
July 8.—John D. Rockefeller celebrates his seventy-fifth birthday.

Putting Him Next.—CALLOW YOUTH—
"Barbuh, how long will I have to wait for a shave?"
BARBER (glancing at him)—"Oh, about two years."—*Boston Transcript*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. F.," Stafford Springs, Conn.—"Please let me know the precise meaning of the terms used in stock exchanges of buying on margin and buying long and selling short."

Buying on margin: A transaction in stocks whereby the purchaser makes partial payment to his broker, who advances the remainder of the purchase-money at a rate of interest, retaining the stock certificate as a security until the purchaser orders sale or the margin is used up by depreciation of the market. **Buying long:** Purchasing securities or commodities and holding them for an advance in price. **Selling short:** A sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at the time of the sale.

"C. T. B.," New Haven, Conn.—"Do the following subjective clauses take singular or plural verbs? *Group of men, majority of people, etc.* For example, which form of verb is correct in the following: 'He found that no system was complete, and that while the majority was (or were) effective in showing the derivations, few explained the applications.'"

Collective nouns take a verb in the singular or plural according to the interpretation put upon them by the writer. Both "the majority was" and "the majority were" are right, but the first considers "the majority" as a collective unit, whereas the second considers "majority" as a distributive consisting of separate units. See NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 1908, col. 1, par. 5.

"C. J. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is the following expression correct? 'He had an army of not less than twelve thousand men.' Is there any well-recognized distinction between *less* and *fewer*?"

Concerning the use of *few* and *little*, the first of these words is sometimes improperly used for the second. Measurement by count is expressed by *few*, measurement by quantity by *little*; as, "The loss of a few soldiers will make but little difference to the result." "The fewer his acquaintances, the fewer (not the less) his enemies." *Few, fewer, fewest* are correctly used in describing articles the aggregate of which is expressed in numbers; *little, less, and least* are used of objects that are spoken of in bulk.

"H. A. G.," Clinton, N. C.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *virile*. Does the first 'i' retain the sound of its Latin root, or does it change to long 'i'?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the pronunciation *vir'il* (i as in *pin*), but the pronunciation *vir'il* has sanction of usage and is its second choice.

"E. E. O.," Oxford, O.—"Is the phrase *I don't think*, as used in the following sentence, correct? 'I don't think present-day methods in the school-rooms are efficient.'"

Notwithstanding the fact that we say *I don't think* when we mean "I think it will not," and thus, from the point of view of grammar, commit a breach of its rules, we are permitted to do so because *I don't think* is so old that it has become an English idiom. Just as, for instance, the word *pass* is used by us to-day at table: When we want bread, butter, or the like, we say "Please pass the bread," etc., but we mean "Please hand me the bread." The language is full of such anomalies.

"A. R. C.," Nashville, Tenn.—"Please tell me whether it is correct to use the word *tell* in the following sentence: 'It is impossible to tell one house from another.'"

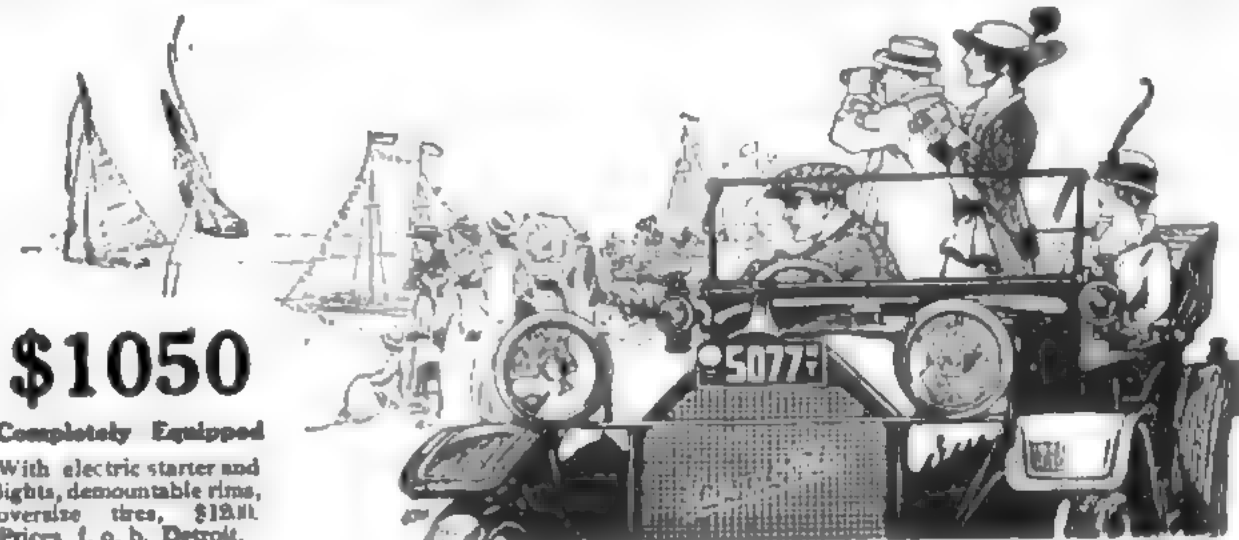
As one of the meanings of the word *tell* is "to discern with certainty," the use of that word in the sentence given is quite correct.

"C. H. M.," Detroit, Mich.—"Will you kindly state whether the use of the word *surprise* in the sense of 'observe with surprise' is sanctioned by good literary usage?"

As the verb *observe* means "to take notice of with some degree of attention, or with careful scrutiny," it would be catachrestic to speak of *observing with surprise*.

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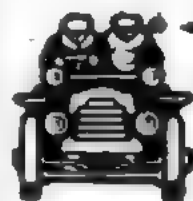
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showing for June is the best ever reported for that period. The returns for six months furnish a total of \$36,426,507,618, a drop of one-tenth of 1 per cent. from the first half of last year, but the sum given is 3 per cent. larger than that reported for the six months ended June 30, 1912."

THE GROWING ACTIVITIES OF THE I. C. C.

Attention is called by *The Railway World* to the heavy increase that has taken place in the work done by the Interstate Commerce Commission. "Nothing," it says, "so strikingly indicates the growth in the activities of the Commission as a comparison between the early requirements of that body as to working force and appropriations and the requirements of the Commission at the present time." Twenty-five years ago—that is, in 1888—the appropriation made by Congress for the salaries and expenses of the Commission was \$125,000, of which amount only \$113,000.07 was expended. At that time there were only five Commissioners, one secretary, and twenty-six clerks. These with the other employees made a total force of thirty-eight.

In contrast it appears that last year the appropriations made for the Commission amounted to \$1,853,629, of which \$1,560,404 were expenditures. The Commissioners were seven in number, the clerks numbered 501, and these with the other employees swelled the total force to 859, as against only thirty-eight twenty-five years ago. The appropriation last year was divided into the following items:

For salaries of Commissioners and Secretary.....	\$75,000.00
For general expenses in the execution of the laws to regulate commerce.....	1,000,000.00
To enforce compliance with Sec. 20 of the act to regulate commerce as amended by the act approved June 29, 1906, including the employment of necessary special agents or examiners.....	300,000.00
For the payment of all authorized expenditures "to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto".....	225,000.00
To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding compliance with acts to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, including the employment of inspectors.....	150,000.00
To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate in regard to the use and necessity for block-signal systems.....	2,029.00
Deficiency appropriation to provide for the valuation of property of the carriers.....	100,000.00

STEEL COACHES INCREASING

The substitution on railways of steel passenger-cars for wooden ones has been going on at a rate more rapid than most persons have known. Moreover, it has been going on rapidly, in spite of business depression and the difficulties railroads have had in raising capital to meet charges and pay dividends. On January 1, it is known that of cars used on passenger-trains 3,144 were under construction, of which 87 per cent. were all-steel cars, and 12 per cent. cars having steel underframes. There are now more steel cars in use on American railroads than there are wooden cars,—the figures being, of steel cars 48,486, of wooden ones 45,546. This movement has been notably accelerated by legislation. In Congress there are now pending seven bills that require the replacement of wooden cars by steel ones. These bills do not require an immediate transformation, but call for a gradual replacement, periods during which the work may be done varying from one to ten years after the passage

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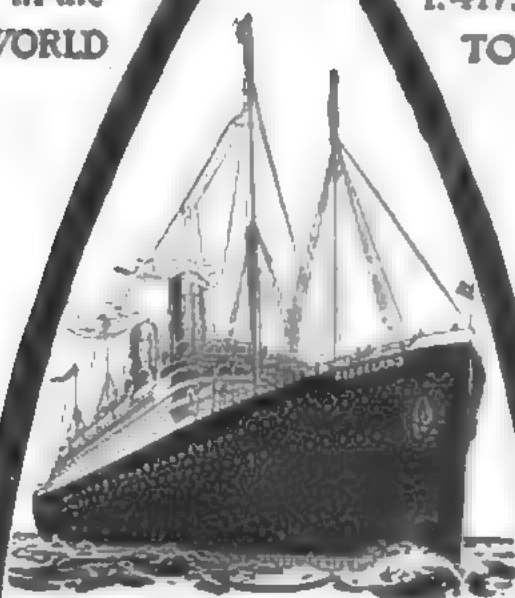
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of the act. Following is a table showing the approximate cost of replacing all wooden cars with steel ones:

	Number	Av. Cost	Amount
Postal	582	\$11,000	\$6,402,000
Mail and baggage	2,672	10,000	26,720,000
Mail, baggage, and pass.	584	10,000	5,840,000
Baggage and passengers	3,600	10,000	36,000,000
Baggage or express	7,259	8,500	61,701,500
Passenger	22,487	12,800	287,833,600
Parlor, sleeping, dining	6,405	22,000	140,910,000
Business	740	15,000	11,000,000
Motor	231	20,000	4,620,000
Total	44,500		\$581,027,100
Annual int. charge at 3%			\$29,461,355

PROGRESS IN BRITISH RAILWAYS

It was shown by *The Statist*, of London, in a recent article, that the railways of Great Britain have been making real progress without making heavy increases in capital. There have been improvements in their physical condition and in their equipment, but these have been coincident with "much greater economy in capital expenditure than ever before." As summarized in the *New York Evening Post*, the *Statist* writer says:

"In the last five years of the period from 1900 to 1913 inclusive, the average amount of capital expended on British railways per annum has been only £6,000,000, whereas in the previous eight years the average expenditure was £15,600,000 per annum. The economy of capital in recent years in consequence of the new methods of operating the traffic of British railways, and in consequence of the much larger amounts of profits devoted to betterments and improvements, will be evident from the following statement, which shows the amounts of new securities issued and the yearly averages of stated periods:

Period	New Capital	Average per Annum
1909-1913	£30,000,000	£6,000,000
1901-1908	125,000,000	15,600,000
1891-1900	149,100,000	14,900,000
1881-1890	131,000,000	13,100,000
1871-1880	179,000,000	17,900,000
1861-1870	181,800,000	18,180,000
1851-1860	108,000,000	10,800,000

"Already the economy of capital relatively to the past has been between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000. That is to say, had the railways continued to deal with their traffic in the way they did up to ten or twelve years ago, they would have needed to spend during the last five years something like £9,000,000 per annum of additional capital.

"A relatively high return obtained on British railway capital in the past year was earned after paying substantially higher rates of wages to railway employees, and after spending money more liberally upon the maintenance and improvement of the permanent way and equipment than ever before. The satisfactory character of the results of the past year will be evident from the following statement, which presents the annual return on British railway capital since 1890, figures representing thousands of pounds. Figures for 1913 are partly estimated:

Year to Dec. 31	Gross Earnings	Oper. Exp.	Ratio	Net Receipts	% of Net Receipts to Capital
1913	£137,500	£87,000	63	£50,500	4.41
1912	128,553	81,224	63	47,329	4.16
1911	127,200	78,615	62	48,585	4.31
1910	123,926	76,570	62	47,356	4.22
1909	120,174	75,039	62	45,135	4.04
1908	119,894	76,408	64	43,486	3.90
1907	121,349	76,609	63	44,740	4.09
1906	117,228	72,782	62	44,446	4.07
1905	113,531	70,065	62	43,466	4.03
1904	111,813	69,173	62	42,640	4.01
1903	110,880	68,562	62	42,317	4.05
1902	109,170	67,541	62	41,629	4.06
1901	106,559	67,440	63	39,099	3.88
1900	104,802	64,744	62	40,058	4.05
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RAILROADS THAT GREW UP FROM THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

It is pointed out in an interesting way by the *New York Times Annalist* that the history of the lumber industry in this country "is closely linked with the growth of railways." Because of the wealth that is in plain sight, "an unbroken forest is a magnet that always attracts a railroad." The first step is to lay down rails for the transportation of logs. They are crudely laid, it is true, with an unballasted road-bed, but in such roads are found the beginning of great systems coming afterward. After the cutting of the timber these primitive lines often cease to be profitable, but they are "seldom abandoned." For one

thing, the right of way they have secured is valuable. It is after the timber has been cut off that the period of their greatest usefulness often sets in. Some 40 per cent. of the railroads in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, and some other States, were originally logging roads; the lumber-jack "blazed the way for the settler." The same is true of many regions in the Northwest. Interesting details are given by the writer:

"Florida was once considered one of the wildest portions of the United States. Wild beasts and alligators were the monarchs of the cypress forest which the first rails traversed. What was considered, a generation or so ago, a region of uninhabitable swamps has become one of the most productive agricultural sections of the United States. What were once logging

roads are now well-hallasted lines over which roll heavily laden freight-cars and palatial passenger-trains. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, after the soil was bared, new wealth, in copper and iron, was discovered beneath its surface. In Pennsylvania it was coal.

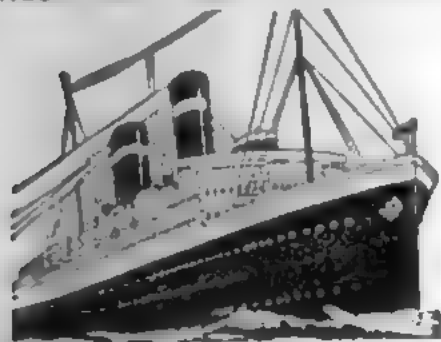
"These changes are still going on. At Marshfield, Ore., and at Eureka, Cal., there are active logging roads nearly 200 miles in extent. They are gradually pushing eastward to meet the steadily advancing lines of the Southern Pacific that are being extended westward. On the peninsula that stretches north from Olympia, between Puget Sound and the Pacific, there are nearly a hundred logging roads.

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dense forest in the United States. It was necessary to cut a path a thousand feet wide through the timber. For years his line was little more than a logging road. The chief feature of each construction camp in the Willamette Valley was a saw-mill, where the logs were turned into rough lumber and sent down-hill to Portland for transshipment beyond the seas.

"Finally this rough road met the rails of the Southern Pacific in the mountains where years before the gold hunters had surged in quest for fortune. Portland was linked with the East by way of San Francisco. Settlers spread over the denuded lands, blasted out the huge stumps, plowed the ground, and the rich agricultural region of to-day had its beginning.

"Meanwhile a number of small branch logging roads had been built as feeders to the bigger line. There was not much lumber left to haul and they ceased operations. There was an outcry from the colonists, and the railway company took over the branches in an effort to develop the country. To-day one of the most magnificent farming sections in the world, from Portland to the Rouge River, spreads along this former logging road and its tributaries, where a quarter of a century ago it was not thought possible to raise a profitable crop.

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NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 1266

TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE LEGACY OF HUERTA

THAT THE REAL CRISIS in Mexican affairs is yet to come, now that Huerta has gone, is a dread suggestion in some quarters, because of possible counter-

revolutions and factional fights and the doubt whether Mexico has any man strong enough to rule. But no such dark view clouds the horizon at Washington, for dispatches from the capital to newspapers trustful of the Administration tell us that "it can not be too strongly emphasized that the general opinion in Washington official circles is that the war between the Constitutionalists and the Huerta Government is over, and that peace will soon be restored throughout the country, except in the regions where the Zapatistas, the forces of General de la O, and guerrilla bands are operating." But whatever the future, every one seems a unit in the belief that Huerta has done his native land a great service by leaving it, and President Wilson's policy is praised even by some opposition papers for the success of eighteen months of "watchful waiting." As to the actual situation, we read that Huerta is bound for Europe, with six millions of dollars for his "rainy" day, and to succeed him Francisco Carbajal, a jurist, is installed as Provisional President, claiming no ambition other than "to terminate the internal conflict" of his country. To this end he is preparing to transfer control of the national government to General Carranza, requiring only that Carranza grant a general amnesty and insure the protection of life and property in Mexico. Carranza's attitude is plainly shown in his telegraphed statements to various newspapers, and may be summed up in the following message to the *New York World*:

"Replying to your courteous message of yesterday, I would say: Huerta's surrender of the power which he had usurped may bring as a consequence the unconditional surrender of the army which sustained him. With such a surrender the existing warfare in our country should terminate. Otherwise

the strife will continue to a definite and complete triumph of the Constitutionalist cause."

The procedure of the United States, we learn from Washington dispatches, is that President Wilson has "tacitly agreed" to Carranza's plan to establish "an absolute dictatorship," but has also warned the Constitutionalists that "if violence accompanies the occupation of Mexico City, intervention still may be necessary, and that the American forces will be retained at Vera Cruz until peace is fully restored." How this is to be managed is described by one of the *New York Herald's* Washington correspondents in these words:

"To restore peace, Carranza will rule with absolute power over life and property. And yet in wielding this enormous power comes the likelihood of his offending Villa or Zapata.

"Even the reforms which Carranza has been fighting for will be put into effect, the State Department is informed, through military decree.

"Constitutionalism will have to await the restoration of peace and the installation of another Government. Until this occurs, Mexico and the United States will have to place their faith in the benevolence of Carranza's despotism."

The Constitutionalists "have conquered Huerta," the *Chicago News* remarks, but it asks whether they will "curb their own passions and personal ambitions in the interests of the people of Mexico?" So also the *Chicago Herald*, noting that "the revolution will soon be the government in Mexico," wonders what "animating ideas" it brings with it to power. The answer to

this query, *The Herald* adds, "should give an idea of the difficulties that still confront this country in Mexico." But while the *New York Evening Post* is not unconcerned, it is not dismayed at the outlook, as may be read in these lines:

"It is a continuous obligation in Mexico which the President has assumed—an obligation partly international in its character



THE "TRANSFER AGENT" IN MEXICO.

Francisco Carbajal, who became "Provisional President" of Mexico upon the resignation of Huerta. It is expected that he will only retain power long enough to transfer it to Carranza or some one agreeable to him, or perhaps until a general election.

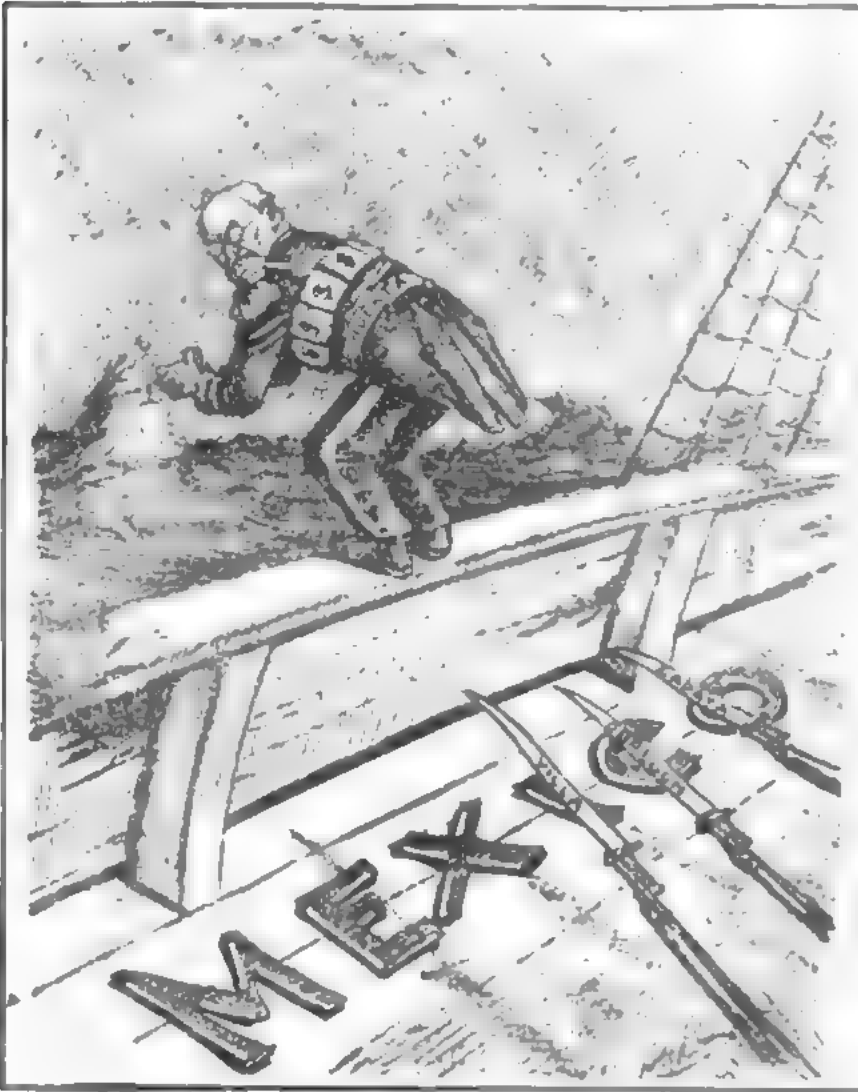
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—and the ways and means of seeking to execute it, delicately but with effect, will need to be carefully thought out. The country, however, will little heed these things at present. It will be inclined to believe that the smaller matters go with the greater; and that a President who, without a war, has succeeded



JONAE.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In enforcing his original demand on Huerta can be trusted to deal successfully with the various sequels as they arise."

The *New York Times*, too, is hopeful that Mexico will profit by the present opportunity "to obtain a wise, just, and free Government," while the *Baltimore Evening Sun* says confidently that "the Mexican people have started on the road to the new freedom and nothing can turn them back—neither Pharaohs at home nor abroad." Of course, the *New York Journal of Commerce* is willing to admit, doubtfully, "it may be 'the beginning of a new era in Mexico,' but it takes time for new eras to work out their promised results." And critics of the Administration like the *New York Tribune*, *Evening Mail*, and *Evening Sun* are even less certain that following the departure of Huerta, peace and an orderly administration will soon be brought back to Mexico.

The following chronology of the now historical Huerta régime we take from the columns of the *New York Evening Post*:

February 18, 1913—Huerta became Provisional President.

February 23—Madero and Suarez, the deposed President and Vice-President, assassinated. Villa started revolution against Huerta.

April 9, 1914—Bluejackets from *Dolphin* arrested; insult to American flag.

April 14—Huerta refused apology, and President ordered fleet to Mexican waters.

April 17—Huerta offered conditional salute.

April 18—Wilson demanded unconditional salute.

April 20—Congress granted President power to coerce Huerta.

April 21—Vera Cruz custom-house seized by American force.

April 22—Huerta gave Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American *Chargé d'Affaires*, his passports.

April 25—United States accepted offer of envoys of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile for mediation.

May 20—Mediation conference assembled at Niagara Falls.

July 1—Mediators adjourned.

July 15—Huerta resigned as Provisional President.

"PERSONAL GUILT" ON THE NEW HAVEN

NEW ENGLAND is not contradicting the Interstate Commerce Commission's characterization of the Morgan-Mellen management of the New Haven Road, as "one of the most glaring instances of maladministration revealed in all the history of American railroading"; it is "simply wondering," says the *Springfield Republican*, "if it can get any of its money back." For by "waste and mismanagement," says this long-awaited report, the New Haven stockholders have been mulcted of an amount "between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000," and directors, it further hints, "should be made individually liable to civil and criminal laws for the manner in which they discharge their trust." And certain stockholders have already filed a civil suit for recovery in Massachusetts, the Attorney-General has sent evidence of "criminal negligence" to his district attorneys in New England. Mr. McReynolds is himself being urged by some editors to start a criminal suit under the Sherman Law, the Government's civil suit for dissolution is still threatened, and with New Haven stock dropping to 50, there is talk of a receivership. It should be noted, and the fact is emphasized by several newspapers, that the Commission says nothing unpleasant about the road's present management or future prospects, and even thinks that "honesty and efficiency of management of this property as a railroad only will undoubtedly, in time, restore its former standing." But the Commission confirms the general opinion expressed after Mr. Mellen gave his interesting testimony in Washington, that at the time when the New Haven was so lavishly spending its millions the other members of the board of directors were absolutely subordinate to the wills of Mr.



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THE LAST TURN OF THE WHEEL.

—Rogers in the *New York Herald*.

Mellen and Mr. Morgan. "It is inconceivable," we are told, "that these wrongs could have gone on without interference if the members of the board of directors had been true to the faith they owed the stockholders." Most of these directors, the report says further, "accepted their responsibilities lightly—

"They failed to realize that their names gave confidence to the public and that their connection with the corporation led the public to invest. When these directors were negligent and serious losses resulted therefrom, they were guilty of a grave dereliction of duty and a breach of trust that was morally wrong and criminal in its fruits."

These strong words are commended, quoted, and enlarged upon by a host of papers all over the country, and even conservative New York journals in close touch with Wall Street admit the evil thus described. Says *The Commercial*, for instance:

"The great evil of dummy directorships has had, perhaps, no more convincing exposé in the world's history, and the case should serve as a lesson not only for the future, but should act as a beacon-light to those corporations that may at present have some directors who are not in fact fulfilling the duties a real director should. That any such financing could have been done under our present laws is sufficient cause for such immediate remedial legislation as will make its repetition impossible."

In an effort to point out some of the men responsible for New Haven wrong-doing, several newspapers print a list of the directors of the road as last constituted under the presidency of Mr. Mellen. Altho the membership of the board had changed from time to time, and these gentlemen were not necessarily members when any of the criticized steps were taken, it is interesting to note in these lists the names of John L. Billard, William Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vail, Morton F. Plant, George F. Baker, Samuel Rea, Laurence Minot, and A. Heaton Robertson. Some of these men, suggests the *Newark Evening Star*, could make good the amount said to be misspent "without begging themselves." But most editors do not look for any voluntary restitution. That the courts should either force restitution or punish the offending directors is the desire of papers like the *Boston Post and Traveler*, *Springfield Republican*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *New York Evening Post*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger and Inquirer*, *Baltimore Sun*, *Chicago News*, and *Milwaukee Sentinel*. But they have little hope that either end will be gained, and they mention many legal difficulties which would have to be surmounted, tho the *Springfield daily* notes the Commission's belief that some \$8,000,000 might be recovered by proper legal action. This would include money spent on the "villainous Billard transactions" and the Rhode Island trolley deals. With Morgan dead and Mellen immune, "to send any one else to jail would be justice, but still a mockery of justice," declares *The Republican*, and it further notes a point likewise emphasized by the *Worcester Gazette* and the *New York Times*:

"Directors should direct, but so should stockholders control their own property by taking more than a passing interest in its management. The one weak point in the Commission's report is that it does not hold up to scorn the average stockholder who is smugly placid over Mellenism and Billardism, so long as dividends are paid. The leading stockholders of the New Haven were largely aware of the fact that the board of directors had its dominating spirits and they were not disturbed because the majority of the directors were dummies. Such was their faith in Mr. Morgan that doubtless they preferred dummies to kickers."

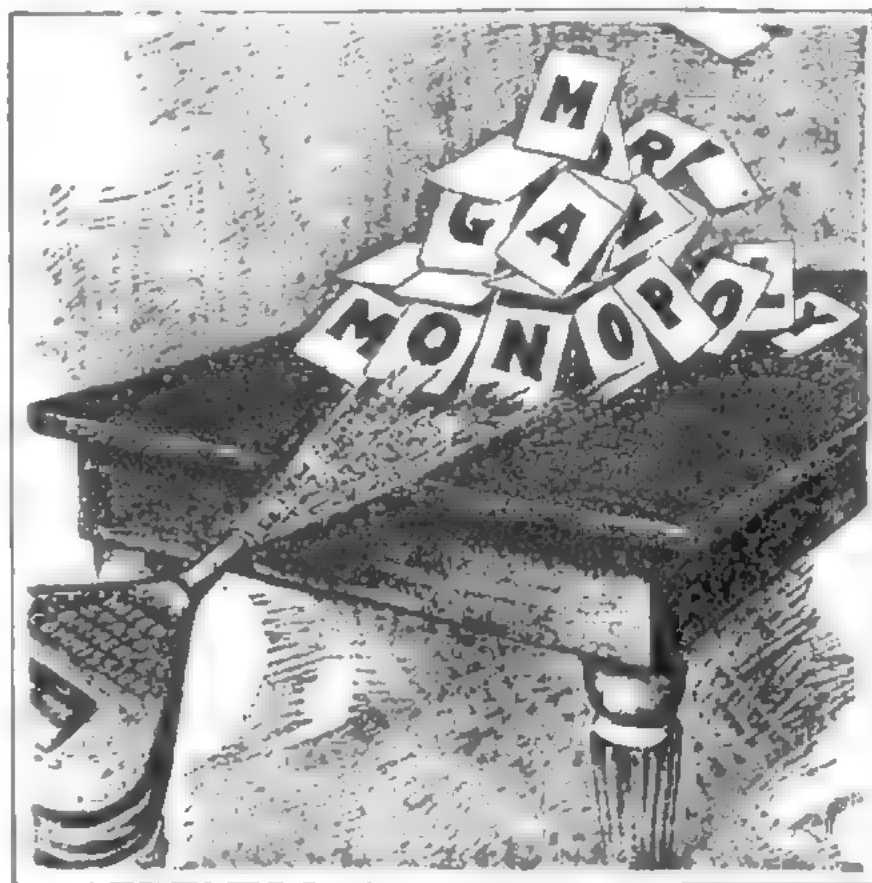
Some of the "significant incidents in the loose, extravagant, and improvident administration of the finances of the New Haven" are thus cited by the Interstate Commerce Commission:

"The Boston & Maine despoilment; the inequity of the Westchester acquisition; the double price paid for the Rhode Island trolleys; the recklessness in the purchase of Connecticut and Massachusetts trolleys at prices exorbitantly in excess of their market value; the unwarranted expenditure of large amounts in 'educating public opinion'; the disposition, without knowledge of the directors, of hundreds of thousands of dollars for influencing public sentiment; the habitual payment of unitemized vouchers without any clear specification of details."

"The confusing interrelation of the principal company and its subsidiaries and consequent complication of accounts; the

practice of financial legerdemain in issuing large blocks of New Haven stocks for notes of the New England Navigation Company, and manipulating these securities back and forth."

"Fictitious sales of New Haven stock to friendly parties with the design of boosting the stock and unloading on the public at the higher 'market price'; the unlawful diversion of corporate funds to political organizations; the scattering of retainers to attorneys of five States, who rendered no itemized bills for services and who conducted no litigation to which the railroad was a party; extensive use of a paid lobby in the matters as to which the directors claim to have no information; the attempt to control utterances of the press by subsidizing reporters; payment of money and the profligate issue of free passes to legislators and their friends; the investment of \$400,000 in securities



A HOUSE OF CARDS.

—Rebus in the New York World.

of a New England newspaper; the regular employment of political bosses in Rhode Island and other States, not for the purpose of having them perform any service but to prevent them, as Mr. Mellen expressed it, from 'becoming active on the other side.'"

The Commission notes several of the New Haven's worst bargains, which Mr. Mellen discuss at length on the stand, and estimates the total loss to the road "by reason of waste and mismanagement" at between \$60,000,000 and \$90,000,000. It was found that the company had 336 subsidiary corporations, many of which "were used to cover up transactions that would not bear scrutiny."

Mr. Mellen calls this the "report of a political tribunal issued for political purposes." *The Wall Street Journal* and the *Albany Journal* can not help seeing in it some relation to politics, and the latter daily thinks it evidence of Washington's continuing hostility to business. The *Hartford Courant* is aware of "a vindictive spirit," the *New York Journal of Commerce* regrets that the facts are "stated in an extreme and one-sided way," and the *Philadelphia Press* still believes that "most of the acts complained against would have turned out profitably if general business conditions had remained good." On the other hand, the *New York World* takes the report as a condemnation of Wall Street and a justification of the Administration. It says, in the course of a long and indignant editorial:

"The New Haven was looted under the personal auspices of men who were supposed to represent the loftiest financial integrity of Wall Street. . . . Yet under the direction of Morgan and Rockefeller the New Haven shared practically the fate of the Erie under Fisk and Gould. . . . There can be no Constitution of Peace with men who practise grand larceny and call it finance."

ADVANCE NOTICES OF PROSPERITY

ONE CAN HARDLY pick up a newspaper these days without seeing a brief item telling of some concern reemploying laid-off workmen, or of a railroad ordering supplies, or of improving conditions in some industrial center. The chief impulse to this renewed activity, we gather from



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SHOWING HIM PROSPERITY.

—Smith in the Chicago Tribune.

the editorial comment, is twofold, coming from the wheat-fields and the White House. The latest Government reports put the wheat yield at 930,000,000 bushels and the total value of all this year's crops is estimated at \$10,000,000,000. "There can be no calamity when the earth yields such a harvest," declares the *New York World* (Dem.); "calamity is drowned in an irresistible tide of Plenty and Prosperity." Then, the smiles on the faces of President Wilson's "big-business" visitors seem to have more meaning when we learn of a letter written by a Chicago manufacturer to the President a few days after their White House conversation, in which he said: "I have returned much more hopeful of an early return to better business conditions, and my first duty has been to give instructions to immediately increase operation at one of our plants from 75 to fully 100 per cent. capacity, and to prepare the other works for maximum operation just as quickly as improved conditions permit." Democratic editors, of course, make the most of these cheerful reports in each day's news, to show that the policies they advocated have not hurt business in the least and to point out that the President's "psychological" diagnosis was quite correct. Republicans who admit the rejuvenating influence of the great crops prefer to say with the *Portland Oregonian*: "We shall have good times in spite of the adverse influence of Democratic policies." Or they point out, as does the *San Francisco Chronicle*, that "all the conditions are favorable for a great and rapid extension of business except one. And that is the attitude of the President and Congress toward those who have shown their faith in this country by investing their money in it." A rather gloomily interesting point of view is afforded by an unenthusiastic writer who has been examining conditions throughout the country for the *Washington Post* (Ind.). He says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that crop prospects are the greatest for many years, record-breaking in some instances, there is a feeling of apprehension apparent everywhere in the West.

There is no buoyancy or optimism, except that voiced by certain politicians. The general course seems to be that of moving cautiously, and to hedge against possibilities. While no one will say it for publication, many persons who are in position to know expect hard times after the brief boom caused by marketing the harvests is over."

But on the editorial page of the same paper, this year's harvests are acclaimed as "the soundest and most reliable basis for general prosperity in business affairs of the United States." For, we are told:

"The news from the West, including Southwest, Northwest, the Middle West, Central West, and Far West, is that the railways will be called upon for full capacity of cars and motive power to transport the products of the soil.

"That means that Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Alabama iron and steel plants, furnaces, and coke-ovens will be called upon for greater outputs.

"That means that West Virginia, Virginia, and Kentucky coal-mines will have a demand that will call for employment of greater numbers of miners.

"That means that the industrial districts of the United States will resume activities and be able to dispose of larger outputs than during the past two years.

"The prosperity of the farmers and the greater activity in the manufacturing sections will insure larger demands upon the merchants in every city and town of the United States, and by the middle of August this will be fully demonstrated, and it will make a great change for better business in every part of the Republic."

Nor does the good news come only from the West. The *Boston Transcript* and *Springfield Republican* tell of good crops in New England. Corn and cotton prospects are good, and the South, declares the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, "shows up well." So the influence of these \$10,000,000,000 crops, agree *New York World* (Dem.), *Indianapolis Star* (Prog.), and *Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), will help all kinds of trade all over the country. Nothing, adds the *New York Commercial*, "can discount this flood of new wealth, compared with which the products of any other industry, even steel and iron, shrink into insignificance."

But even in steel and iron there are reports of better times.



A HELPING HAND.

—Hodge in the Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Take, for instance, this announcement from a Republican paper published in the city where those industries center, the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*:

"Pittsburg is the first of American cities to recover from the

depression in business which has affected the entire country. In this manufacturing district the ebb-tide in the commercial and industrial field caused by the change in the nation's tariff policy, the changes wrought in the banking and currency system, and the uncertainty in the railroad-rate situation has been reached. Pittsburg is returning to its old-time prosperity. This is the opinion voiced by leading manufacturers, bankers, and business men of the community.

"All branches of trade are feeling the stimulus of the return



TAKE?
—Bowers in the Newark Evening Star.

of normal conditions. . . . Reports in the iron and steel industry for July in the Pittsburg district show an increase over June of 10 per cent. For August the outlook is still better."

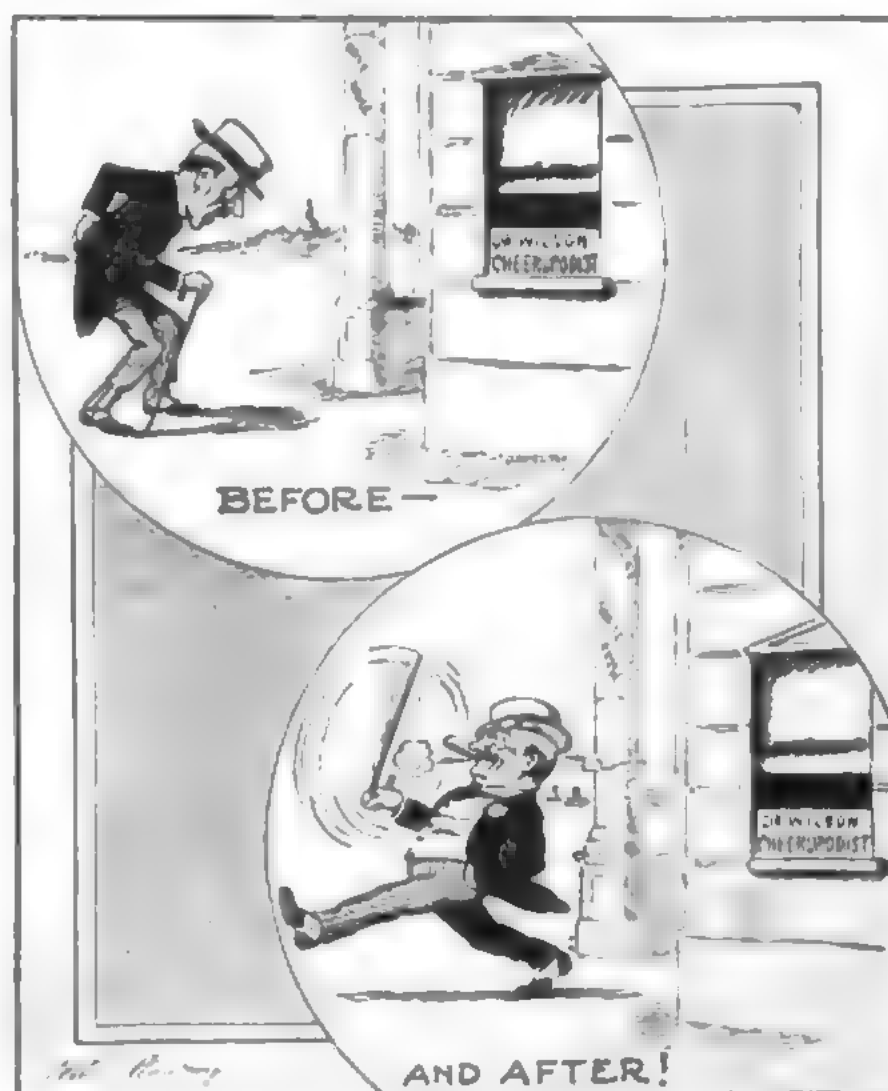
The Iron Age reports that "the corner seems to have been turned at last" in the steel trade, and tells of manufacturers shortening their usual mid-year shut-downs for inventories and repairs because of demands from customers. Several newspapers are encouraged by the Pennsylvania Railroad's recent order for 81 new locomotives, 1,000 all-steel freight-cars, and 100,000 tons of new steel rails. Men laid off at this road's Altoona shops have returned and additional workmen have been required. The New York *Commercial* and other authorities report a "more liberal buying on the part of railroads." *The Wall Street Journal* tells of a most encouraging outlook for a large demand for coal in the fall. Several business authorities, including *The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* and Marshall Field & Company's weekly trade review speak of growing activity in textiles. Delegates to a New York convention of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association gave out most optimistic statements to the press, making, as the *Jersey City Journal* (Ind.) puts it, "an assault upon the calamity-howlers that will long be remembered." Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, says: "Not a single cotton-, woolen-, or textile-mill has closed down in my State, and not a pulp- or paper-mill." Likewise not one of the three hundred cotton-mills in North Carolina have shut down, according to Senator Simmons, of that State, who further quotes a large mill-owner as speaking of this as "the best year the industry in the South had ever known." In Grand Rapids, they are selling more furniture than ever before, says the *Detroit News* (Ind.), while "in Detroit we have numerous indications of rising prosperity in the steady increase of employment in the larger manufacturing plants."

The New York *Times* has been making a nation-wide inquiry into business conditions and prospects at the beginning of this

month, as compared with the same time last year. Summing up the correspondence and reports received, it notes running through the entire mass "a feeling of confidence in the immediate future." The railroads have suffered most, but "expect a big increase over last year's business when the crops begin to move." It will take 525,000 cars to move the winter wheat crop alone, after making allowance for farm and local consumption, says E. C. Simmons, the St. Louis hardware magnate. Automobile manufacturers, says *The Times* in its summary, "report business booming." Quoting further:

"Cotton-mills have been somewhat busier this year than last, and the sugar industry shows considerable improvement. The hardware business got more or less into the doldrums a full year ago and is just beginning to work out of them, so that prospects are favorable. The boot and shoe trade shows a loss of about 15 per cent. The stove business fell off slightly, but the makers say there has been no depression, and a healthy growth is to be expected. With the hardware men, they are interested in the fact that building permits throughout the country showed a gain in June for the first time this year. In the anthracite-coal trade there was a slight recession during the six months, but June showed the other way."

Several papers mention the country's bank clearings as a good sign. For the first half of 1914, says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), they "were but 1.4 per cent. below the same period last year," and in the early weeks of July they exceeded the 1913 record. These figures, says *The Republican*, "can not be explained in any way consistent with 'hard times'; in all previous periods of very severe depression in business bank clearings have fallen off from 10 to 20 per cent." Idle railroad cars are now "decreasing fast as the crop movement goes on," and, according to *The Republican*, "it is now admitted that the figures of idle cars have for months been swollen at least 10 per cent. by the inclusion of freight-cars that under ordinary cir-



THE "TIRED BUSINESS MAN."

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

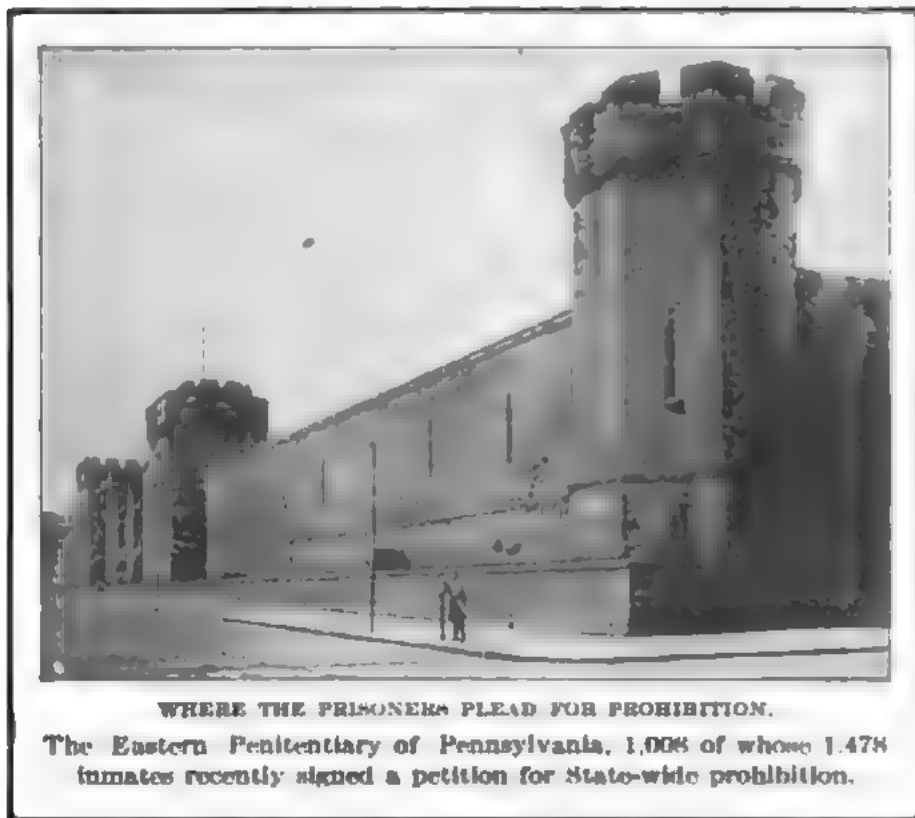
cumstances would be scrapped. These cars can never be put back into service, but their inclusion in the idle-car showing made a fine hard-times exhibit and helped to intensify the 'psychological' side of business depression." And this paper

makes another observation anent the "psychology" of this depression:

"A little thing like a 930,000,000-bushel wheat crop, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, has no effect on the traders in the stock-market. . . . You can't fool the devotee of the stock-ticker. He knows this country is headed for industrial damnation and economic ruin."

THE CONVICT PLEA FOR PROHIBITION

THE DRAMATIC APPEAL for State-wide prohibition, address to the Pennsylvania legislature by 1,008 out of a total of 1,478 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, because they ascribe their downfall to drink, is said by the Philadelphia *North American* to be "the strongest sociological argument ever made" against the liquor



WHERE THE PRISONERS PLEAD FOR PROHIBITION.

The Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1,008 of whose 1,478 inmates recently signed a petition for State-wide prohibition.

evil. More than that, press reports tell us that the example is being copied by other penal institutions, among them the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the inmates of which are to petition Congress for a national prohibition law. The Pennsylvania petition attracts wide editorial attention, especially as it occurs when the perennial question of prohibition is much to the fore. Discussion of national prohibition, as called for by the Hobson resolution in the House of Representatives, is active, and our editors are also interested in the fact that on July 1 West Virginia became the ninth prohibition State, with all indications that Idaho will be the tenth. Incidentally, as an exceptional specimen of editorial interest, it may be noted that the Eastern Penitentiary movement is the work of the convict editor of *The Umpire*, the prison paper. He himself is a victim of drink, which he names "a wife's woe and a child's sorrow," adding "that if a decent manhood asserts itself at the next legislature, the curse will be ended." The text of the petition follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

"Your petitioners, representing the major portion of the inmates of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania respectfully aver:

"That they believe fully 70 per cent. of crime within the State is directly attributable to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors; and

"That many of them have a personal knowledge of its debasing influence as exemplified in their own lives; and

"That, believing if the sale of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by the enactment of laws by your honorable body, the effect would be to reduce crime at least 50 per cent., if not more, they therefore

"Respectfully pray that you will favorably consider the introduction of any measure having for its object the curtailment of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and use the great power with which you are clothed to secure the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of such intoxicating liquor anywhere within the bounds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"We further pray that you will give due consideration to this petition, coming to you as a voluntary deed of a body of earnest men and women, acting entirely on its own initiative, without suggestion from others."

It is a notable coincidence, says the Philadelphia *North American*, that this petition was signed on Independence Day and the Sunday following, and it adds:

"A number of those who thus evidenced their stand on this vital question did so in the face of threats and intimidation which would have kept them from exercising their free will under ordinary circumstances. For while the circulators of the petition observed their instructions to use no persuasion and avoid all controversy, certain inmates of one of the prison blocks organized a militant opposition movement.

"These liquor advocates provoked the clerks and did all they could to keep the men in the block from signing. They resorted to threats and warnings; but in spite of these tactics—the force of which can hardly be appreciated by persons not familiar with certain phases of prison life—only 20 per cent. of those they sought to hold in line for rum were won over.

"This feature adds weight to the result, which greatly exceeded the expectations of the prison officials and those outsiders who had heard of the project. One prison officer had predicted it would be impossible to get 500 names to such a petition."

"Human documents" in the procedure appeared in the form of letters to *The Umpire*, some of which are reprinted by *The North American*. One writer says:

"I have been reading *The Umpire*, and particularly the articles aimed at the liquor traffic. For fifteen years I worked as a tradesman and maintained a family. I met bad company and began to drink. One night while intoxicated I went home. My good wife remonstrated with me, and in a moment of anger I killed her. I am here for life. My children will to their dying day bear the stigma of my wrong-doing. In the name of God, do what you can toward checking the evil! Good luck to you, comrade. I may never live to leave these prison walls, and, in fact, do not deserve it; but, believe me, while I am alive I will do my share toward putting an end to the curse."

The North American calls the movement "a great 'safety-first' measure," and Dr. Samuel Zane Batten says in the *New York National Advocate* (Prohib.) that "it is an appeal in behalf of many others who will come to the same sad end if the liquor traffic continues." The action of these men, thinks the *New York American Issue* (Prohib.), "will put the next Pennsylvania legislature in a position where it will either have to act against the liquor traffic or place its public approval upon crime." Then, replying to those who look askance at petitions from convicts, it argues:

"A prisoner in a penitentiary is still a human being and a member of society, and as such has a right to have his thoughts and convictions considered, however much his liberty of action may be restrained."

This contention is hotly denied by a correspondent of the *New York Sun*, who says that a convict "is recognized as an enemy to society, and society doesn't generally listen to, or ask advice from, its enemies." Then, too, he points out that in many cases inmates of jails—

"tearfully ascribe their downfall to the curse of drink, not to abnormal traits nor to the weakness or defects of their moral nature, because the alleged victim of drink or drugs excites pity and sympathy not usually accorded to the deliberate criminal; yet it is a well-known fact that many burglars, gamblers, and 'gunmen' are total abstainers, denying themselves the use of tobacco in order, to their way of thinking, that the nerves required in the exercise of their calling may be keyed up to the highest efficiency."

The writer summons to his support in this assertion the



"YOU'RE TOO BIG TO HAVE A CONSCIENCE."

—Fitz in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



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GUILTY!

—Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

THE COLONEL AND THE CANAL—FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS.

"confessions" of Al. J. Jennings, the former bandit, who is now seeking to be a candidate for the Governorship of Oklahoma, and quotes from the story of Jennings, published in *The Saturday Evening Post*, as follows:

"Part of my duty was to interrogate incoming prisoners concerning their private lives and enter the answers on the proper blanks. Then and there I had light on prison statistics. One of the questions ran: 'To what do you attribute your downfall?' In nine cases out of ten the experienced prisoner answered 'Drink.' Men who never tasted liquor, because they did not like it, returned that answer just the same. To begin with, it was a good, easy, conventional reason, which stopt further questioning, and then it gave the burglar, the murderer, and the counterfeiter an excuse to work up sympathy."

Daily papers like the *New York Tribune*, *Providence Journal*, and *Springfield Republican*, admit that the convicts' petition is a touching one, but argue that it does not affect the workability of prohibition legislation, which "doesn't prohibit."

LOUISIANA'S "SECESSION"

THE long-standing grudge against the Wilson Administration entertained by Louisiana because the Underwood tariff eliminates sugar "protection" is said to be breaking out in the stampede of Democrats of that State to the Progressive party. Such action on the part of Louisianians, who are Democrats by heredity, as we are reminded by the press, is nevertheless noted with little surprize by editors of whatever political persuasion. Rather it would seem to be the general idea that in going over to the Progressives Louisiana is only carrying out its belief in a protective tariff, for, to quote the *Syracuse Post-Standard* (Rep.), the State "has been for years Democratic by prejudice and Republican by principle." For all that, some Washington dispatches tell us that Democratic leaders from the South are "stunned" to learn that the Democratic Congressional Committee from the Third Louisiana District have gone over to the "Bull Moose" party in a body and that the "split" is "expected to extend throughout the State and may result in the election of three Progressive members." The cause of the "revolt," we read, is the "ruin" of the sugar industry by that section in the new tariff which has forced a 25 per cent. reduction in the duty and provides that in

1916 the duty be entirely removed. The lumber and rice industries are also victims of the tariff, for which, remarks the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, Louisiana has only herself to blame. Under Republican rule her interests were protected and by her efforts in aiding Democratic victory she lost that protection. Therefore, this journal adds:

"The sugar State feeling the pinch, which it has invited, rises in rebellion. It finds no solace in the disparaging comment made by Democratic leaders that its grievance is sordid and that it should suffer in patience for the good of the party. Until men reach a higher level of altruism the fiat that strikes their means of livelihood will seem to them an unfriendly instrument. Louisiana belongs in the Republican party, because upon the fundamental issue which divides the two parties it is Republican in principle."

In the view of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Rep.), a "really new party" has been started in Louisiana and the name "Progressive" is adopted "solely for the purpose of easing the way for those whose sympathies are entirely with the Republican party in national affairs to withdraw from the Democratic party of Louisiana without offending the old prejudices which survive there from Reconstruction days." The movement, we read further, has "nothing, save its name, in common with the Progressive party in the Northern States," and its beginning is "brilliant."

Among Progressive editors we find the *New York Evening Mail* maintaining that while the tariff is in part the cause of Louisiana's change of heart, it is "by no means the whole reason for the revolt," nor even the "chief reason," and we read:

"The South is tired of separation from the rest of the country. There never was any finer political capacity among any people in the world—not even in Rome in Rome's best days—than there is among the men of the South; and they are tired of maintaining their influence in the affairs of the nation not by their ability, but by local brute force, spasmodically supplemented by the worst political elements of the North. The men of the South want sympathetic association with the people of the whole country. They desire the end of the race issue—of the Solid South as an irreconcilable nucleus to which they must conspire to add somehow the Tammanyites and Roger Sullivanites of the North. They want to be national and progressive."

Another Progressive newspaper, the *Washington Times*, sees an additional source of Louisiana's resentment in the fact that New Orleans was "denied" a regional bank, which was "an

affront to the city and State alike." Still, as Louisiana's Congressional representatives have always been "assistant Republicans on tariff," *The Times* calculates no very serious loss to the Democracy, but it does believe that—

"A real fight for control of Louisiana would be interesting in the extreme. It would give demonstration whether, in a State containing a very high percentage of colored citizens, it is possible to get away from the everlasting domination of the race issue. That issue has so many times served to keep Southern States Democratic, as against all other considerations, that it is difficult to believe Louisiana is even now ready for an effective revolt."

Turning to the Democratic papers, then, we discover the New York *World* confessing that "it can hardly believe that any such good fortune is in store for the real Democrats of Louisiana" as that the "sugar Democrats" should secede, and it adds: "If this sugar crowd can be persuaded to join the Progressives and take the beet-sugar cormorants along with it, there will be another chapter to write in the history of the New Freedom." Of like mind are such journals as the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), the Jacksonville *Florida Times Union* (Dem.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), and the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) see no great cause for worrying about the Democracy because of "signs of unrest for wholly local reasons."

Among the newspapers that class themselves as "independent," however, there is an occasional tendency to consider the Louisiana "revolt" as a home-thrust to the Democratic party, and it serves admirably the purposes of Colonel Roosevelt, who, caustically observes the New York *Sun*, "deserves well of the whole country," because "to break up the Solid South may be thought amends for breaking up, temporarily, the Republican party." Going further still, the New York *American* says that Louisiana's move presages "Democratic disaster

throughout the United States," while the New York *Globe* cautions the Administration leaders against underestimating the influence it may have. The situation, says the Detroit *Free Press*, is "parlous for the President," and it adds that "he has been threatened with no more serious blow to his prestige"; but the Louisville *Post* thinks that while "the Progressives may get a respectable vote in Louisiana this year," it is very improbable that "the electoral vote of any Southern State will be cast for the Presidential nominee of that party in 1916." And we read in the Syracuse *Herald* that "sugar or no sugar," Colonel Roosevelt's attempt to capture Louisiana is "not a hopeful undertaking," because—

"while sugar production is a leading industry of Louisiana, only an inconsiderable proportion of her people is directly interested in it. Besides, the sugar question, obtrusive tho it be just now, can not overshadow the race issue in that State, where the negro population is more than 700,000, equal to nearly 80 per cent. of the white population. A political overturn in a State heretofore so one-sided, on account of a tariff schedule that affects only a relatively small part of the people, is unthinkable."

Interesting as an expression of Louisiana sentiment is the remark of the Shreveport *Journal* (Dem.) that:

"Quite a few Louisiana newspapers have come out squarely with an indorsement of the idea of two active political parties in the State, but every one, ourselves included, took particular pains to make it plain that 'the other fellow' should be the one to go off after the strange political idols. We never shall get an opposition party in Louisiana so long as all those who favor the plan remain firm in their intention to stick to the old organization. And that's just where the Bull Moose hopes are going to smash. Even down in the Third Congressional District, where discontent over free sugar is especially in evidence, it will be found that it is going to take something more than a grouch to drive lifelong Democrats over to the party of Roosevelt, Pinchot, and Perkins."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE President seems to insist that Democracy remain a stag party. —Columbia State.

BY the way, was there any declaration in favor of the recall of diplomats in the Baltimore platform? —New York Evening Sun.

SPREADING about the boasted American sense of humor, we note that a Chicago committee has gone to Europe to study vice. —Boston Transcript.

THANKS to the Irish and the Scotch and the Canadians and the Australians and the Welsh, the English are picking up quite a few sporting trophies these days. —Boston Transcript.

THE omission from the Hall of Fame of the name of one of the best-known Bostonians of our time is enough to make John L. Sullivan fall off the water-wagon again. —Boston Transcript.

PACIFIC lines are complaining that Congress has refused \$100,000 for a survey of Alaskan waters notoriously dangerous from uncharted rocks. The trouble with Alaska, as the men who have framed waterways items could point out, is that it has no votes. —New York Evening Post.

AND the last scene was Huerta's glass filling with tears. —New York Evening Sun.

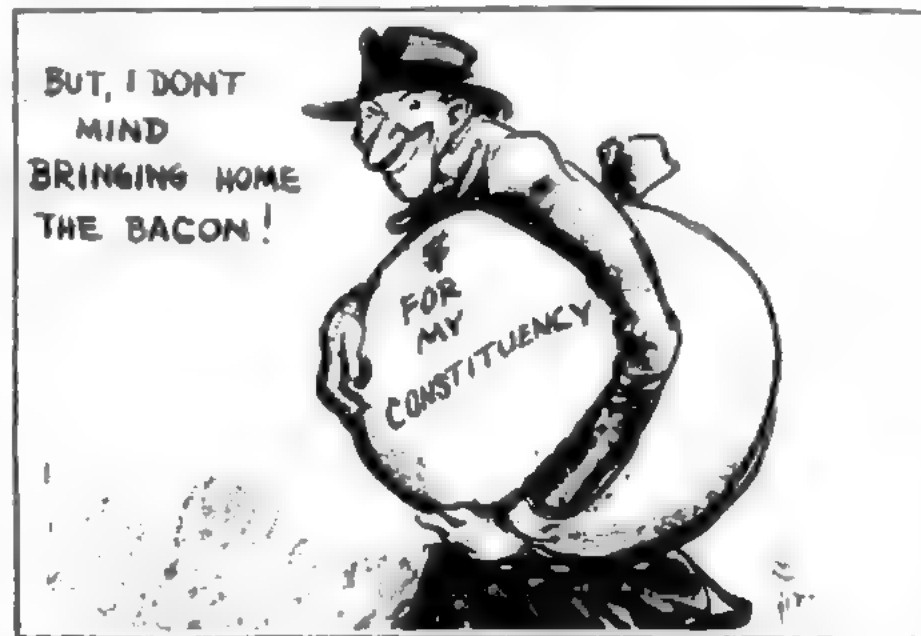
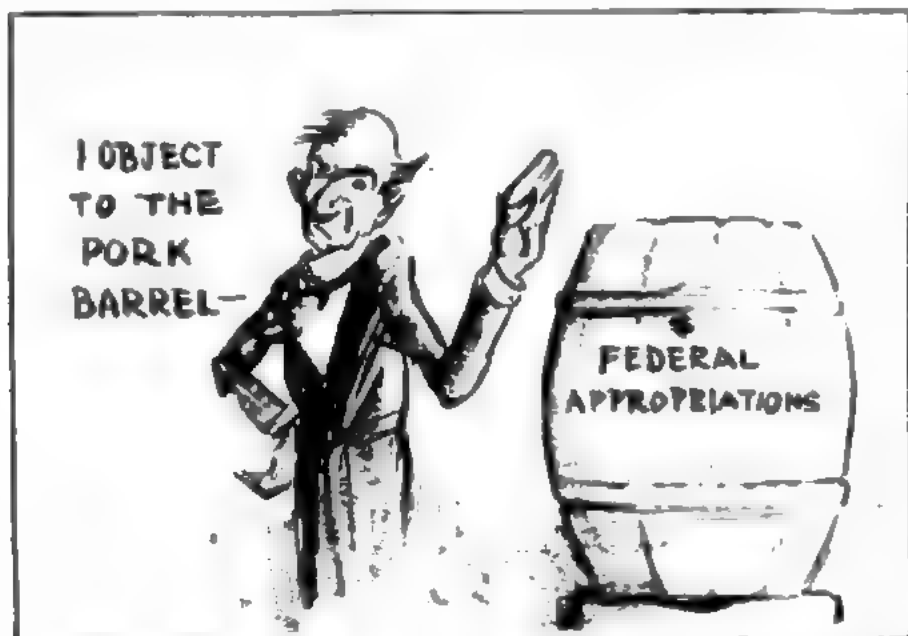
THERE is no danger that *The Commoner* will meet the fate of *The Outlook* and lose its contributing editor. —Washington Star.

THE shipment of \$5,000,000 of Carranza's money from El Paso to Juarez seems to indicate that the Mexican revolutionists have run out of cigaret-papers. —Boston Transcript.

NOTHING but hard luck for the railroads. First there was no freight at all, and now there is more freight than they can handle. When is this persecution to stop? —New York World.

SOME editorial genius has figured it out that if belts could be slung on some of those Latin-American countries their revolutions would run the machinery of the world. —Greenfield (Ill.) Argus.

A FILIPINO has yielded his chance at an office to an American, merely because the latter happens to be especially well qualified for the place. Who will pretend now that the Filipinos have any understanding of what self-government means? —New York Evening Post.



STATESMANSHIP.

—Fitz in the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

FOREIGN COMMENT

SHALL IRELAND BE CUT IN TWO?

THE DIFFERENCE between the forces of the Orange and the Green appears to have simmered down to the question whether the Protestant counties of Ulster shall enjoy independence of the coming Dublin Parliament for six years or forever. The Unionist view of it is that there is no way of getting out of the Home Rule difficulty excepting by permanently excluding Ulster from the provisions of the Home Rule Bill. So argues Mr. D. C. Lathbury, in *The Nineteenth Century* (London). Suggestions and amendments have been made in both Houses of Parliament at Westminster, but the legislators, like Milton's fallen angels, "found no end, in wand'ring mazes lost." Some have suggested Home Rule within Home Rule, but this would subject the parliament at Belfast to the parliament at Dublin, making the opposition cry, Ulster's freedom a mockery and a sham. Mr. Asquith's plan of a time limit of Ulster's independence is also execrated by the Orange descendants of the Boyne warriors.

Mr. Lathbury has evidently studied the question with care. As joint editor of the *London Economist* and editor of *The Guardian*, he has made a brilliant record. He dismisses as impracticable the expedients enumerated above, but he thinks that the exclusion of the northern province will be of advantage to the Irish Catholics, as "the price paid for the exclusion of Protestant Ulster must be the recognition of Home Rule for Catholic Ireland." But Ulster desires that the whole of Ireland remain under the Westminster Parliament, "terms which the authors of the Home Rule Bill cannot grant." Nor can Ulster "admit a compromise" on any other terms:

"Six months ago I believe that Ulster could readily agree to this compromise; to-day it is not possible to feel the same assurance. The Government is really anxious to find a middle term on which both parties can agree. . . . The danger is that the recriminations which seem inevitable, whenever the subject comes up for discussion, may lead Ulster to stand out for terms which the authors of the Home Rule Bill can not grant without undoing the whole of the work."

Then the danger of civil war is dwelt upon, in the island where Ulstermen and Irish Volunteers stand ready to risk their lives for their cause. Both parties must make some surrender, and the details of the compromise he prescribes are thus outlined:

"The Home Rule Bill is now virtually law. Ardent partizans may talk of a date near at hand at which it will be torn up by a repentant people, and the reunion of Irish hearts be symbolized by the restoration of a single Parliament for the three Kingdoms. I doubt whether there are many, even among the most sanguine Unionists, who really expect such a counter-revolution. But

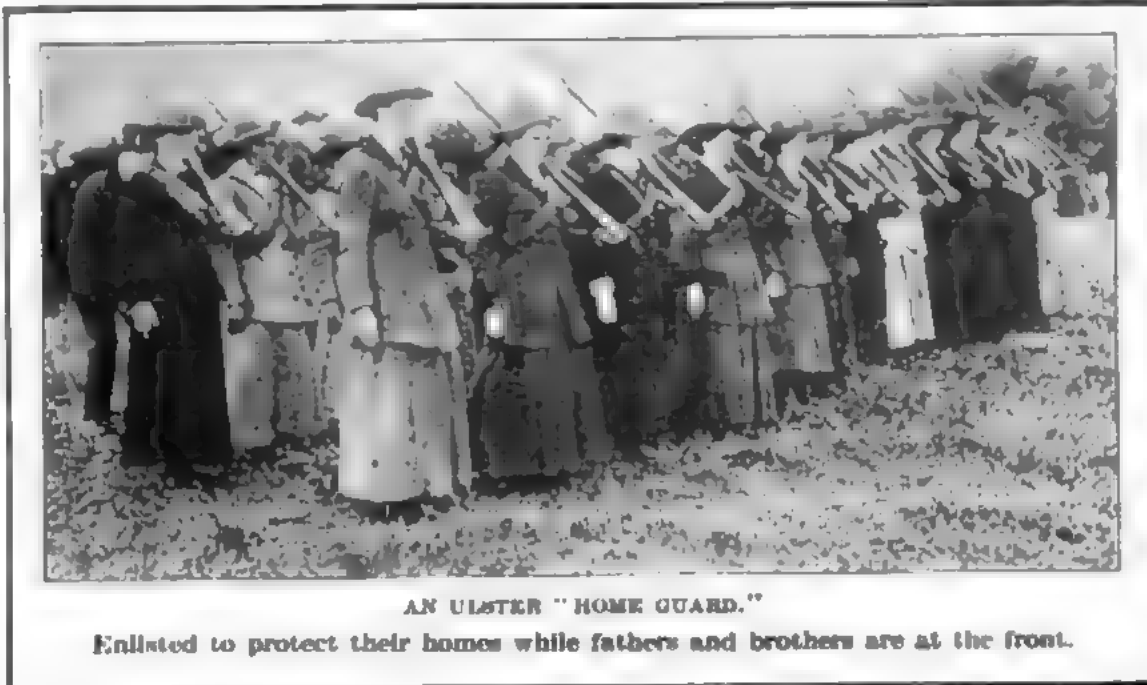
even if it were a hundred times more likely than it is, a quiet interval will be needed for its development. Restorations do sometimes happen after a civil war, but hardly in the middle of it, and it is civil war that now confronts us. It will come, indeed, in a shape which till lately no one dreamed of. What we used to fear was that some chance incident would tempt Ulster to fire the first shot, and that then the British Army, or so much of it as could safely be employed, would be obliged to take the field. Take the field,

indeed, it still must, if the Home Rule Bill remains what it is—a law for the whole of Ireland. But its use will be not to suppress an insurrection, but to bring to an end a war in actual progress between two volunteer forces which are not unlikely to offer a common resistance to the Regular troops which are trying to separate them. This is what the British Government has to render impossible, and this can only be done in one way. Ulster, in whole or in part, must be put outside the Home Rule Bill. The smaller the area chosen, and the fewer details with which the process is encumbered, the easier the application of it will be. It is not the best friends of a compromise that are anxious to overload it. The idea suggested by 'An Ulsterman' is about a tenth part of Ireland, and only a very impracticable politician will insist on fighting for all that he wants when he may have nine-tenths of it without striking a blow."

But the Nationalists will not agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster, and Mr. Kelly, editor of the strong and influential *Tuam Herald*, speaks earnestly and patriotically as follows:

"If this permanent partition is the only basis of compromise, all we can say, speaking deliberately and advisedly on behalf of the Western Nationalists, is that we can never agree to it. We have reluctantly submitted to separation for the definite period of six years as the price of peace and as now formulated and suggested in the Amending Bill. We

agree to that expedient when settled by a bare majority of every county so voting. That limit as to form and time was the maximum of our concession and we were only driven to it by the wish to avoid civil disturbance. But to agree to permanent partition is inconceivable and impossible. It would be a violation of the national charter of nationhood, a breach of faith with the country, a betrayal of trust, which no party calling



AN ULSTER "HOME GUARD."

Enlisted to protect their homes while fathers and brothers are at the front.



—Punch (London).

itself national could venture to agree to. The Parliamentary party, ably led as it is by Mr. Redmond, have, with the most self-sacrificing spirit of submission and the most statesmanlike moderation, gone already as far on the road to concession and agreement as they consistently, having regarded for their obligations to the Irish people, dare to go. They have, with great reluctance, assented to the repugnant idea of temporary exclusion when such is voted by any of the eleven Ulster counties separately voting, but this is the end and will be the limit of their concession. To expect them to go further and agree to the clear cut, from out of this sacred island of ours, of either three or six counties, originally as Celtic and as Catholic as any other parts, because an intolerant and irreconcilable minority so demand it, is to ask what they will not and can not accede to."

He concludes with this eloquent plea for the conservation of Ireland's integrity:

"Ireland is one and indivisible, and it must remain so. It can not be dismembered and mutilated at the behest and bidding of any section, even if it were the majority of the population, and not a minority. The idea is repugnant to all common sense, and if the struggle is in the end to center round permanent exclusion or not the National sentiment must sternly take sides on the issue and it can not be violated. The country did not endure all that it has suffered only in the end to find itself put off with a dismembered three-quarter territory. France barely had Alsace and Lorraine as part of its territory for a hundred years, and yet the forcible taking of those sundered provinces has been for Germany and Europe a perpetual source of anxiety and unrest and will never by the French people be submitted to.

"Ireland is not going to allow itself to be cut and carved up by any influences or any party, and a big wall of demarcation and division set up between North and South. We are not particularly enamored of even the six-year exclusion. It is a costly, fanciful expenditure at best, but it is the fullest and the furthest we will or can go in the direction of division. We hope the best wisdom of the two English parties between them will bring about a settlement, speedy and satisfactory, but they must not expect to do that at our expense and by straining any further the loyalty to one of them of the Irish party. Strong as that party is and rightly so in the affection and confidence of the Irish people, it is not strong enough and never would be strong enough to suggest or submit to the permanent partition of one single town or county in the God-given heritage which we possess to-day in the soil and territory of this island of ours, given to us, entire and undivided, by our fathers and their fathers, and as a solemn trust to be so handed down by us to our sons and their sons."

JAPAN'S FEAR OF A CHINO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

CLOSER FRIENDSHIP between China and the United States has created in the Far East many rumors—some of them more amusing than informing. Japan in particular seems to be watching our activities in China with a mingled feeling of fear and suspicion. Early in June the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* wired his paper that China and the United States were said to have entered into a secret understanding of a political nature. To lend color to this sensational news, the Standard Oil Company secured an extensive concession for the exploitation of oil-fields in Shensi and Chili, while the Bethlehem Steel Company was said to have agreed to advance \$30,000,000 to the Chinese Government for the construction of the Foochow dockyard, in the province of Fukien. Nor was Japan the only nation which manifested apprehension with regard to American activities in China, for the British Minister at Peking, according to the *Nichi-nichi* correspondent at the Chinese capital, lodged a protest with the Yuan Administration on the ground that China's agreement with the Standard Oil Company, to the effect that she would not allow any other party to exploit oil-fields in China for the following year, was in violation of the principle of equal opportunity guaranteed by treaty.

Chinese views of the so-called proposed Chino-American al-

liance are highly interesting. According to the Peking correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi*, a "high official" in the Chinese Government expressed himself on the question in these words:

"When Prince Tsai-shun, the then Naval Minister of the Manchu dynasty, visited the United States seven years ago, he approached the Washington Government with a view to concluding a treaty of alliance with the United States. Before this negotiation bore fruit the Manchu Government was overthrown by the revolutionists. Upon the establishment of the present republican government, Washington asked Peking whether the latter still entertained a desire to form an alliance with America. To this President Yuan answered in the negative, stating that it would be unwise for China to bind herself by such a treaty with any one Power.

"About this time Great Britain also proposed that she be the sole party to supply war-ships to China, and to train Chinese naval and army officers. This proposal was also declined by President Yuan Shi Kai."

If the above statement really emanated from official quarters at Peking, we can only add that we have seen nothing like it from any other source.

The Peking *Ji-pao*, a Chinese daily echoing the views and sentiments of the Yuan Administration, publishes a lengthy editorial explaining why China does not desire to become an ally of the United States. The Chinese editor apparently attaches great importance to Japan's military prowess, which he regards as superior to that of the United States, and says:

"Let us compare the Japanese Army with the Army of America. Fairness demands that we credit the Japanese with possessing an Army far more efficient than the American Army. We may concede that America has a powerful Navy, but the Monroe Doctrine forbids her to expand her Navy as rapidly as she might, while the Navy of Japan proved itself the peer of any by annihilating the Russian armada under Rozhdestvensky.

"Japan has also made signal strides in the art of manufacturing armaments. The armament factories at Tokyo and Osaka can turn out weapons of war as efficient as those made in America and Germany. Not the least important consideration on this question concerns the geographical positions of the three countries—China, Japan, and the United States. China and Japan are neighbors in the true sense of the word, while the United States is separated from China by the whole width of the Pacific. Suppose China enters into an alliance with America and provokes the ill-feeling of the Japanese. In the event of hostility with Japan, Japan's invading forces will have advanced far into the interior of China before the reinforcements from America have succeeded in landing at a Chinese port."

The editor of the Peking *Ji-pao* asserts that relations between China and America are purely commercial. And yet the Tokyo *Jiji*, perhaps the most reliable financial organ in Japan, publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent, giving a detailed statement from a "military attaché to a certain European legation" at Peking. According to the *Jiji* correspondent, the army officer has this to say:

"We must not dismiss the rumor of a Chino-American alliance so lightly. The United States is suspicious of Japan, and is anxious to secure a naval base in south China. Not long ago an American naval officer declared that the United States would be willing to pay \$100,000,000 for the Chu-shan group, if China could be induced to permit America to establish there a naval base, which would in time be to the United States in the Far East what Hongkong is to Great Britain in the same region.

"More recently the Bethlehem Steel Company, presumably with the indorsement of the Washington Government, offered to China, without demanding any security, an enormous sum for the construction of a dockyard at Mawei, near Foochow. This scheme, however, can not easily be effected, because Mawei is situated in a province where China, in virtue of a treaty with Japan, has no liberty to grant a concession of this nature to any foreign Power. . . . There is no doubt that America is anxious to make China her ally in the Far East. But it is doubtful if China is ready to accept such a bold plan. And yet the power of the American dollar is a factor which neither China nor Japan can ignore, and it will not be surprising if China will eventually enter into a defensive and offensive alliance with the United States."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CEMENTING THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TIE

A POWERFUL English squadron has been visiting Russia, and after anchoring at Reval and subsequently at the great sea fortress of Cronstadt, has been entertained and honored by fêtes of all kinds at the capital and flattered by complimentary speeches. These incidents, says the *Paris Figaro*, are highly significant. It is not meaningless, we



A GERMAN VIEW OF IT

IVAN—"If you continue to be so nice to me, my dear John, I will give you the other bracelet." —© Ull (Berlin).

are told, when we see the officers of the British Navy entertained by the Czar personally at Tsarskoe Selo. England and Russia are already rather loosely joined with France in the Triple Entente, but the reports of the press lead us to think that Russia is anxious to fortify her dual alliance with France by a like tie with Great Britain, with a view to expansion in Western Europe. Russia has not succeeded in the Far East, and is still staggering under the blow she received from Japan. Writing in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Leo Littmann discusses this scheme of expansion and reminds his readers that Austria-Hungary would stand in the way as a formidable obstacle to Russia's march on Germany. The powerful German fleet guards the North Sea, while the Mediterranean is dominated by France and England. The value of alliance with the two latter Powers is therefore evident. Mr. Littmann goes on to show how Asia is being divided up by the three Powers of the Entente, and the *Berlin Tageblatt* quotes the British Ambassador to Russia as referring particularly to the friendly arrangements between Russia and England in Persia. "This Anglo-Russian friendship," exclaimed the Ambassador, "has now taken such root that it will be able to weather all storms!" France is naturally gratified at all this. "We Frenchmen," says the *Figaro*, "have every reason in the world to rejoice over this arrangement." The Ambassador's speech was delivered at a banquet he gave to Admiral Beatty and his officers at St. Petersburg. Among the guests who applauded his sentiments were Mr. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Admiral Gvigorovitch, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Rodzianko, President of the Duma. The passage in the Ambassador's speech which especially roused the enthusiasm of his auditors ran as follows, closing with the exclamation quoted above:

"Mutual friendship, mutual sympathy, and common interests constitute the firmest bond of union between nations, and enable them to regard with equanimity and to reconcile without tension any passing differences that may arise between them. I, during the past few days, have witnessed with feelings of grateful emotion the warm—I might almost say affectionate—manner in which our squadron has been received at Reval, at Cronstadt, and in St. Petersburg, and I draw from this a happy augury for the future, as well as the conviction that all the conditions of an enduring understanding now exist.

"The two nations are getting to know and understand each other better. They are learning to appreciate and to value each other's friendship, and I am confident that this friendship has now taken such root that it will be able to weather all storms that may beat round it in the future."

The political coalition of Russia, England, and France is hailed by the Russian press as a combination devoutly to be desired. It will be remembered that the Russian Government protested when France thought of shortening the three years' service, as this would have made Paris a feeble ally. In view of combining her naval power with that of England to a mutual advantage, Russian dockyards have been very busy, and we read in the *Temps* (Paris):

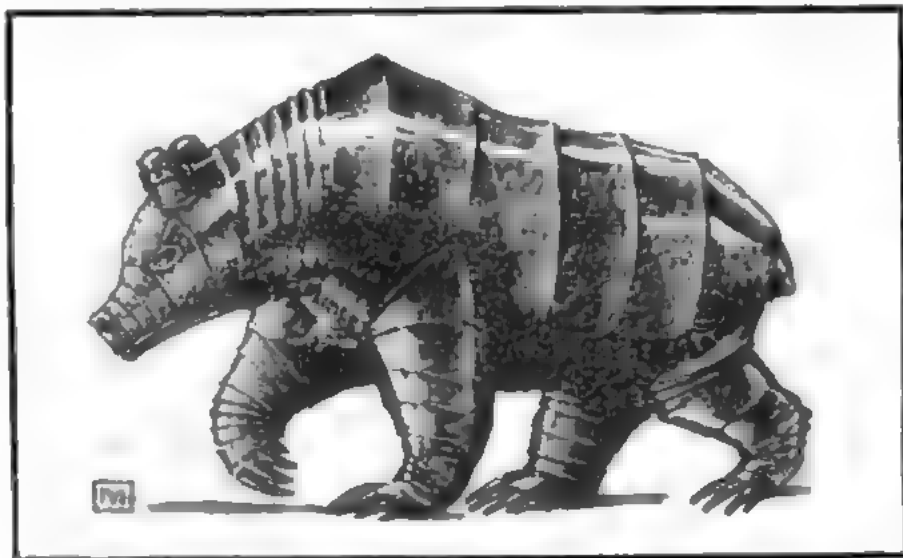
"For ten years Russia has been making a great effort in naval construction. She has come to the conclusion that if she wishes to have a voice in international questions the possession of a strong navy is absolutely necessary. To the four dreadnoughts launched in 1914, four other vessels, of a still more powerful type, four cruisers, and eight ocean-going torpedo-boats, with twelve submarines, are to be added."

The *Russkoie Slovo* (Moscow), a Liberal organ, becomes almost Anglomaniac in its tone, and says:

"In order that our juncture with the English may be close and complete, Russia itself must become a sort of England. Russia must foster in herself the English energy, English self-confidence, English persistency in gaining a proposed object."

An unnamed English ambassador to some European court writes to the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) that German chauvinism is driving the Powers to unite in self-defense. This paper, itself very chauvinistic, replies:

"We can not doubt the pacific disposition of the German Government, but we dread the turn of events which may render it obligatory to abandon this pacific disposition. Numberless journals are now disseminating the fatal doctrines of Germany's lost prestige. I am convinced that there is to be found in the German people a latent chauvinism which is more than the chauvinism of England, Russia, and France, countries at present so completely in accord on other points. German chauvinism finds its partisans in the most elevated classes of the nation.



RUSSIA PUTS ON HER SUMMER SUIT.

—Kikeriki (Vienna).

The nobility, the clergy, the Army, the Navy, professors of learning and students, even boys at school, all are boasting and shaking their fists at those with whom Germany has no alliance."

The *Berlin Post*, a very warlike journal, exclaims:

"If we find ourselves thwarted in our struggle to emerge and survive as a world Power, we shall be infallibly driven to draw the sword, and then, wo to the conquered!"

The British press show less excitement over the matter, the *London Times* remarking coldly:

"We do not propose to make any changes in the Anglo-Russian Convention, which has kept the peace of the Middle East in very difficult times."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR INADEQUATE ARMY

THE HIGH REGARD the British entertain for us as a people evidently does not extend to our Army, to judge from an article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) by Mr. Sydney Brooks. Despite the efforts of Gen. Leonard Wood, "by all odds the greatest soldier-administrator that America has produced since the Civil War," our forces are declared to be in bad condition. Mr. Brooks has lived for some time in this country as a correspondent for English newspapers and magazines, and is a sympathetic admirer of our institutions, but he thinks that in military matters we are behind the world. Our Army is never marshalled in one spot, and the great maneuvers, with their "mimic warfare," are never made, as in Germany, England, and France, a feature of our military training. Scattered over some fifty posts in widely separated points of the Union, the American soldiers spend most of their time in keeping up the great parks which surround their barracks. Then the United States forces are numerically inadequate, altho the personnel of the various regiments is excellent. Such an army is incompetent to deal with the exigencies of the hour or of the near future, such as Mr. Brooks says:

"The Mexican situation confronts, or must soon confront, the United States with a military problem of a more formidable character than any it has been called upon to face since the Civil War. One can not foresee precisely how or when intervention on a big scale will take place. One can only be sure that in spite of all attempts at mediation, of President Wilson's sincere but awkward efforts to save the Mexicans from themselves, and of a general distaste among the American people for the undertaking that lies ahead of them, intervention in the long run will prove the sole alternative to an indefinite state of anarchy. And tho the actual amount of fighting to be done may not be very serious, still to invade, occupy, and hold down a country of fifteen million people and some seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles is not a small enterprise for any army. Even if things take the happiest possible turn—and they have a knack of being kindly when Americans go to war—even if diplomacy does not run ahead of military preparations; even if the invasion of Mexico can be successfully represented as a war of liberation rather than of aggression, and the Mexican can be kept divided among themselves and large numbers of them induced to remain neutral or actively side with the invaders from the north, not less than a quarter of a million of men will probably be needed to seize the four or five widely separated strategical points, to overcome whatever armed resistance may be offered, to put down brigandage, to guard the lines, and to enforce conditions of order and security."

Mr. Brooks proceeds to describe the numerical strength of the Army and its efficiency as a tactical unit as follows:

"The United States Army is distributed among some fifty posts in twenty-four States and Territories. Thirty-one of these posts have a capacity for less than a regiment each; only six have a capacity for more than a regiment; and only one has a capacity for a brigade. The average strength of each post is nine companies—the American company at full war strength contains 150 men, and in peace only 65 men—and the average number of men at each post is therefore a little over 600. The largest detachment at any one place is less than 2,500 men. It scarcely needs the emphatic and reiterated condemnation of this piecemeal division and subdivision of the Army by successive Chiefs of the Staff to convince one of its incompatibility with even the elements of sound military training.

"The American Army" [said the late Secretary of War] 'has no tactical organization at all. Its men have no opportunity to learn the war game as a matter of team play between the different arms. Its infantry, cavalry, and artillery have no opportunity to work in the harmonious unison which modern war requires. Its higher officers receive no training in the handling of large forces of troops. The time and energy of both men and officers are largely wasted on non-military matters of administrative detail involved in the up-keep of so many expensive posts. Soldiers spend their time in watching property, officers in keeping accounts, instead of learning the art of war. And as a result we have produced a scattered police force, instead of a highly trained body of regulars which should be the

striking arm of the Republic in case of need.' Even company drill, owing to the diversion of nearly half of the men to non-military duties, is difficult; while the opportunities for the instruction of battalions are meager, of regiments exceedingly indifferent, of brigades all but, and of divisions absolutely, non-existent."

In contrast to this the United States, we are assured, will need at least 120,000 men for the first movements in a war, and Mr. Brooks proceeds:

"I need hardly say that the regular Army is not prepared, and was never intended to be prepared, for warfare on this scale. Its actual strength at this moment is just under 80,000 men, of whom only about 54,000 are serving in the United States, the rest being engaged in the outlying American possessions, where few of them could be spared. Of these 54,000, about 14,000 belong to the coast and garrison artillery, and are not instantly available for foreign service. It seems doubtful, therefore, whether the United States could place as many as 45,000 regulars in the field within six weeks of the outbreak of war. The remainder of the army of invasion would have to be raised from the State militia, who number on paper about 120,000, but whose organization and equipment are defective and whose military efficiency is a somewhat doubtful quantity—they are probably rather below than above the standard of our own Territorials—and from volunteers who would of course be abundantly forthcoming, but who would need time to learn their business."

The American public take little interest in the Army, declares this writer, and the sight of such uniformed citizens as appear on the streets in every large town in Europe is not familiar to the eyes of many Americans. On this point we read:

"It gives me almost a shock to reflect that during some years of residence in the United States I have hardly ever set eyes on an American regular. Many millions of Americans, after a lifetime in the country, could probably say the same. On that vast continent the national Army, only 25,000 strong before the war with Spain, and even now some 20 per cent. below its legal maximum of 100,000, is swallowed up, lost sight of, and forgotten. Nor is it merely its smallness that makes it inconspicuous. It is distributed on a system that removes it far from the main avenues of trade and travel. The average citizen, the average visitor, has hardly a chance of coming in contact with it, scattered as it is in some fifty posts over twenty-four different States and Territories. How so extraordinary a grouping came into existence is easily explained. After the Civil War the American people saw no need for a standing army. Secure in their own invulnerability and innocent of all aggressive designs, they retained a few regiments at various points in the great territory west of the Mississippi to watch over the Indians, insure the safe conduct of mails and passengers, and maintain order in the frontier districts. The frontier since then has been pushed to the Pacific, the Indian troubles have disappeared, and all strategical justification for the retention of these petty isolated outposts has vanished. Nevertheless they have been kept in being and in use by the power of local pressure and vested interests."

But of the personnel of the Army we are given the following fair account:

"The personnel of the American Army is excellent. West Point continues to turn out soldier-graduates who are technically qualified for all branches of the service, who are keen and thoroughly equipped officers, with alert, working minds, seasoned physique, and the foundations of a strong and manly character. A cadet who has survived its four years' course of microscopic and unrelaxing discipline, during which the maximum of mental and physical pressure and of moral influence has been applied to the task of grounding him in his profession, emerges from the ordeal a more finished, all-round, and scientific product than, I should judge, any military academy in the world can display. That in many cases the removal of the pressure and the unnatural conditions of life at the army posts induce a deterioration is only what one would expect; but, taken as a whole, the officers of the American Army are a corps of whom any country would be proud and who only need the chance that a common-sense organization would give them to show their worth. I cordially subscribe to the dictum of the Washington correspondent of *The Times* that 'much that is cleanest and best in American life is to be found scattered through the army posts of the country.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



CAN SHE CROSS THE ATLANTIC?—THE "AMERICA" GLIDING OVER LAKE KEUKA.

AIR EXPERTS ON THE CHANCES OF FLYING THE ATLANTIC

A THRILL of the endless fame that may be the reward of Lieut. John Cyril Porte, R.N., and his pilot, George Hallett, if they succeed in crossing the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's hydroaeroplane, *America*, may be felt in the words of certain confident experts interviewed by the *New York Sun*. But at the same time the perils involved in the daring flight are ominously brought to mind by the statements of others, who have their doubts or flatly predict failure. But many, if not all, these authorities believe firmly that the transatlantic trip by air is a possibility of no distant date. Their questioning of the success of the *America*, which is the product of the building skill of Glenn H. Curtiss, is based largely on what resistance the air-boat can offer to the uncertainties of weather conditions at sea and on the ability of Lieutenant Porte as a navigator as well as an aviator.

The voyage, press reports say, is to be made from Newfoundland eastward, with the Azores as the first landfall, and thence continuing to England. In the view of Glenn H. Curtiss, as reported in *The Sun*, "once started, the flight should be successful unless some unforeseen emergency arises." All that can prevent a proper start, we are told, "will be the inability of the *America* to lift the full load," but Mr. Curtiss is positive in declaring that "she will lift her load." Among other authorities who give *The Sun* their opinion of the outcome of Lieutenant Porte's venture is Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, who believes that if the *America* is a "fit" machine, the attempt will go through prosperously, altho he sees in "adverse weather" a serious menace. Admiral Peary believes, however, that

"the crossing of the Atlantic aerially with speed, safety, and certainty is only a matter of a short time," and his remark is seconded by Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club, who says:

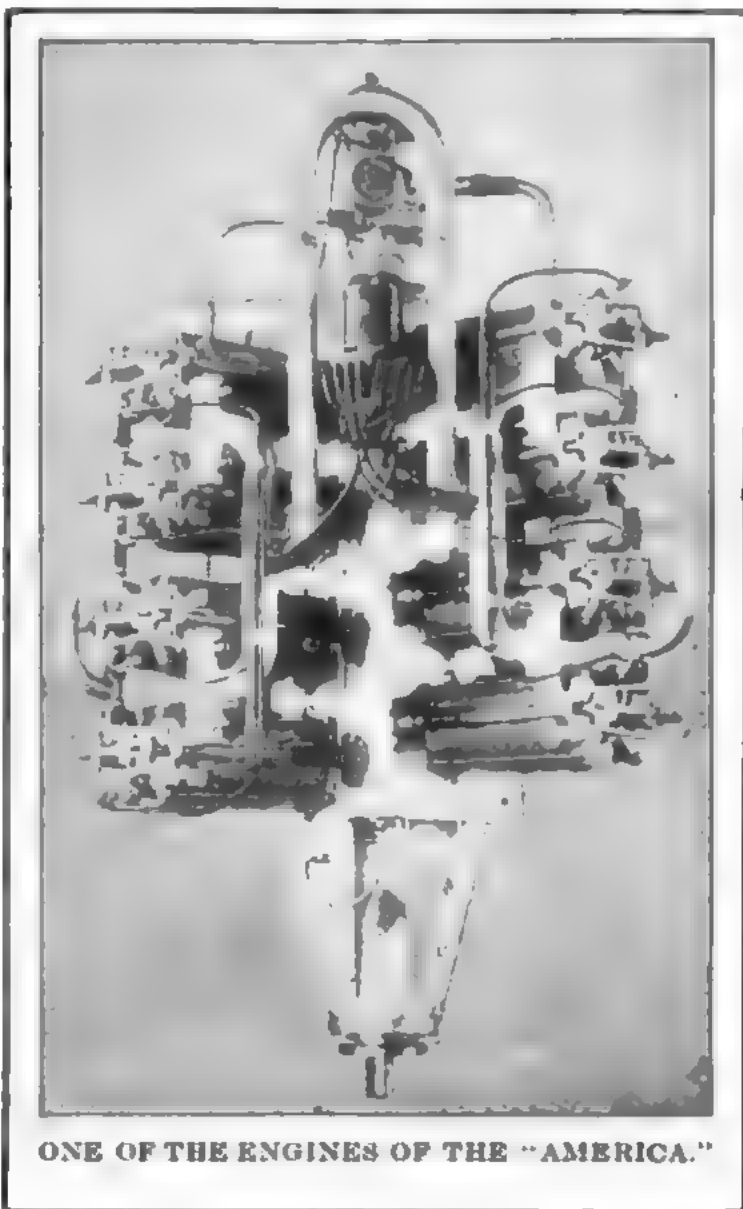
"The *America* will make the transatlantic flight. If it is not made with the present experimental machine, then with the No. 2, which will be built with the improvements suggested by the construction of the present machine, and so on to the third, by which time the developments will be such as to put all those who have doubted the possibilities of the flight in the 'I told you so' class. They will then be the most ardent supporters and will have forgotten that they tried to discourage those who worked to make this flight possible."

"Barring such an accident as might happen to any bit of machinery any time, anywhere," declares F. Cragh-Osborne, Superintendent of Compasses of the British Admiralty, Lieutenant Porte "will succeed if any one can," because "he is a navigator and an aviator," and "a sterling character." A verdict equally favorable is pronounced by Capt. W. C. Irving Chamber, U. S. N., who sets down his reasons at length:

"First, I think the Atlantic flight is likely to be successful because I have confidence in the ability of Lieutenant Porte. Success depends upon the following conditions: The builder's skill in producing a machine capable of performing the specific work, i.e., of rising from comparatively smooth water with the necessary load, of flying at the designed

speed, and of maintaining that speed for the required length of time. I have confidence in the skill of Mr. Curtiss to satisfy the conditions, and, from observation of the *America* at Hammondsport, it is my belief that they will all be met satisfactorily.

"Secondly, the weather conditions, including the force and direction of wind. In this the chances are in favor of Lieutenant



ONE OF THE ENGINES OF THE "AMERICA."

Porte, as any navy man of experience with the weather charts and the daily weather reports before him ought to be able to seize the proper time for a start.

"Thirdly, ability to navigate and to shape the proper course. In this Lieutenant Porte has the advantage over the average aviator, and I assume of course that he will not start unprovided

no matter how curiously the facts may be misstated, as they have been by some persons who evidently know nothing about navigational problems and little more about aviation.

"It is very pleasing to note that the opinions of those who know most about navigation are that the flight has excellent chances of success. I am not in the slightest degree discouraged by those who think I have no chances of finding the Azores or crossing the Atlantic at all. They are welcome to their opinions. Accomplishment or failure will tell the story better than it can be told now. As I have said before, when these construction problems are out of the way I shall tell something of the navigational side of the flight, which some of our skeptical friends think is insurmountable, mainly because they have not informed themselves as to what has been accomplished in the last few months of preparation to meet that very issue."

A KEYBOARD FOR THE VIOLIN

ONE OF THE ADVANTAGES of the violin is that the player is responsible for the pitch of his notes, as well as for their intensity and duration. On a keyboard instrument, the pitch is ready-made; it depends, not on anything done by the player, but upon what the tuner did at his last visit, together with the accidents of temperature and moisture in the intervening days or months. It is no credit to the pianist to say that he plays in tune, because he can not help doing so if the tuner did his work properly. But to say that a violinist plays out of tune is to say that he is unskilful to the last degree, because the pitch of his notes depends on his own fingering. Beginners on the violin find it difficult to acquire the necessary facility, and a Swiss violin-teacher has just devised a method of giving the learner the sureness of tone that a young pianist has at the outset, without making him permanently dependent, for the pitch of his tones, on a piece of mechanism. Says Dr. A. Gradenwitz in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 4):

"A distinguished violinist-composer, Frank Choisy, founder of the popular schools of music at Geneva, has made an attempt to give learners on the violin and violoncello a simple mechanical device to guide their early exercises and give them that precision of tone that is almost always absent in beginners.

"The 'joujuste' [French *jouer*, play, and *juste*, correct] is a simple sheet of paper with marks indicating the exact points on the strings corresponding to the different notes. The scholar,

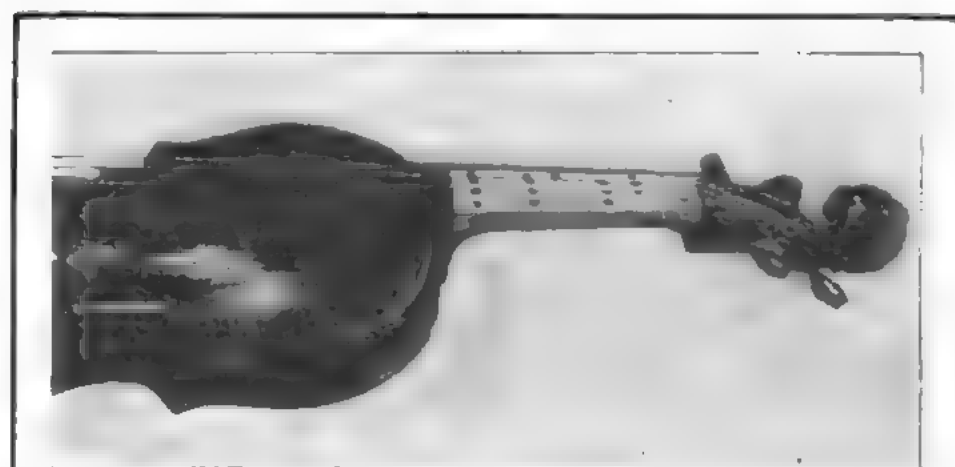


LEARNING TO PLAY BY THE "JOUJUSTE."

"All uncertainty soon disappears, and the fingers assume a habit of correctness that greatly facilitates learning."

as may be seen, has only to place his fingers on these marks to produce the desired note correctly, which would be impossible for him, in the beginning, without the device. All uncertainty soon disappears, and the fingers assume a habit of correctness that greatly facilitates learning.

"The pupil may also learn by practise the exact place of the



THE VIOLIN KEYBOARD.

The beginner "has only to place his fingers on these marks to produce the desired note correctly."

with the instruments necessary to do this, both in daytime and at night."

On the other hand, President MacMechen, of the Aeronautical Society, is outspoken with a contrary opinion, saying that "the problems of navigation will be the thing most likely to defeat the project." Similarly thinks Lincoln Beachey, who offers an aviator's reasoning in these words:

"While I do not undervalue Lieutenant Porte's ability as an aviator, I am convinced that no one man can perform this feat. It is one thing to drive a machine for ten hours, fifteen hours, over a stated course over the land. It is an entirely different thing to drive this machine over water, over the boundless ocean, for that length of time.

"In the first instance, the aviator is always in sight of good old mother earth. In the other, when a man is faced with the endless expanse of water, out of sight of land, the loneliness, the sense of helplessness, will be awful. The very enormity of nature will be overwhelming. And most important of all the necessity of the pilot possessing an intimate knowledge of navigation.

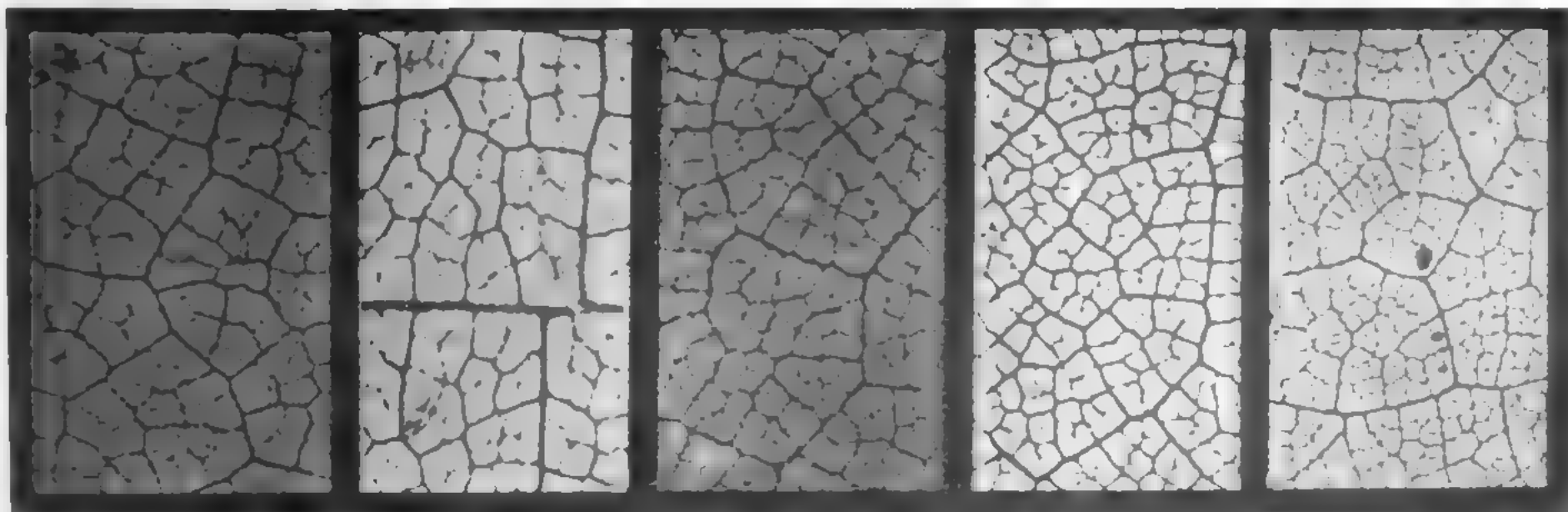
"I believe that the mental tension will be more wearing than the physical tax of handling the wheel. I do not believe that any man in the world can, without training, stand the terrible strain. To be sure Lieutenant Porte will have with him a capable mechanic, but he should have another seasoned aviator, one who has stood the gaff and who should alternate with him in four- or five-hour tricks at the wheel.

"Regarding the machine, I believe that speed has been sacrificed too much to sustaining power. The machine that successfully flies across the Atlantic will, I believe, be one that will travel like a blue streak, that will not falter.

"One does not have to confine himself to matters of the air to form a conclusion regarding durability. Take automobiles instead. For two years our leading automobile builders have failed to produce a car for the Indianapolis 500-mile race capable of going the entire distance in close competition with foreigners. The home product gives evidence of speed and durability for a while, but a stop at the pits, for even a light repair, is always sooner or later necessary. And a stop at the pits in a motor-race is vastly different from a drop into the ocean a thousand miles from land. There are no 'pits' in mid-Atlantic."

Various other forecasts of failure are drawn either from the belief that the transatlantic crossing by air-ship is not yet feasible or that Lieutenant Porte has not an efficient machine, while several experts say he will "get across," if luck favors him. Replying to these criticisms, in the course of an article in the *New York World*, Lieutenant Porte says:

"I have been reading with interest the various expressions of opinion as to the chances of success of the transatlantic flight, published by several of the American papers. I have not the slightest intention of getting into a controversy with any one,



By courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

FIVE YEARS.

NINE YEARS.

TWENTY YEARS.

THIRTY YEARS.

FIFTY YEARS.

TO TELL THE AGE OF A PLANT BY THE LEAF-MARKINGS.

"As the plant becomes older the multiple cells which carry the nourishment in the leaf become smaller and increase in number."

notes without instruction from any one. This right-hand practise should preferably be carried out, in the early days, without using the bow. The pupil places his violin against his shoulder, in the usual position, or under his right arm, following with his eye the movement of his fingers over the 'joujuste.' He names the notes, holding his fingers, as far as possible, in the form of a hammer."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POWDERED COAL FOR FUEL

THAT A SAVING of 50 to 60 per cent. over other fuels may be effected by using powdered coal in industrial furnaces is asserted in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 18) by E. A. Suverkrop. He bases this statement on statistics furnished by the American Locomotive Company, at whose Schenectady works a coal-milling and distributing plant capable of handling five tons an hour is in successful operation. The use of powdered coal as fuel, Mr. Suverkrop notes at the outset, has been known for sixty years, but in the early days little success was met in handling it, and large sums of money were spent in research work. The principal cause of failure was the use of high pressures, which produced a sand-blasting effect, cutting the furnace linings so badly that their life was only three weeks. But early difficulties have been overcome:

"The first really successful system of burning powdered coal in metallurgical furnaces was perfected in the plant of the American Iron and Steel Company. They mastered the basic principles and evolved a device to control the fuel. This was more than ten years ago, and they now have about eighty furnaces in one of their plants. . . .

"The cost of fuels is dependent upon a number of factors, such as location and quantities used. The work to be done must also be taken into consideration, and no one fuel will be found the best under all circumstances. However, where the consumption is great enough to warrant the installation of an equipment for handling, milling, distributing, and burning, pulverized coal will effect great savings.

"To give the best results, powdered coal must be dry, that is to say, it must not contain over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of moisture. Dry coal also requires less power to pulverize it.

"It must be finely divided: from 93 to 95 per cent. should pass a 100-mesh sieve, or 80 to 85 per cent. a 200-mesh sieve.

"When in this state in a proper burning apparatus, each particle is surrounded by the necessary amount of air for combustion, and the entire energy of the fuel is liberated at once. The volatile gases ignite and the fixt carbon is consumed instantly when the fuel enters the combustion chamber.

"The flame from powdered coal resembles that obtained with either oil or gas, and it can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the air or fuel supplies by opening or closing the valves

governing them. The fire is under absolute control . . . and the entire inflammable portion of the coal is converted into heat."

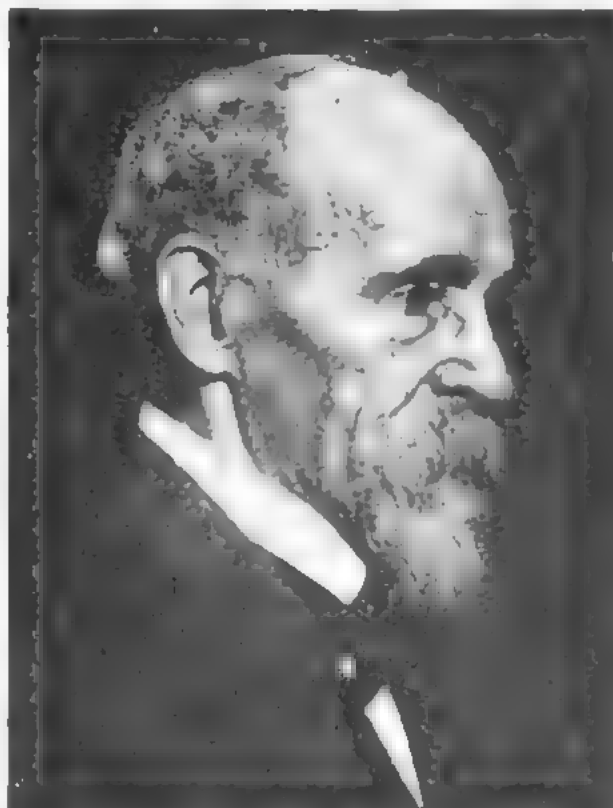
The present plant at Schenectady replaced one for the use of fuel-oil about two years ago.

"The fires are usually started with oily waste or wood in front of the burner, much in the same way that oil or gas fires are kindled. . . . The cost of installation is less than that for producer-gas. High temperature can be obtained without regeneration, and the loss in gasifying is eliminated."

The writer gives the number of British thermal units yielded by an expenditure of one cent with powdered coal as 114,036 as compared with 27,282 for fuel-oil and 91,228 for producer-gas. At the Schenectady plant the cost of operation is said to be only 48 per cent. of that with oil—a saving of more than one-half.

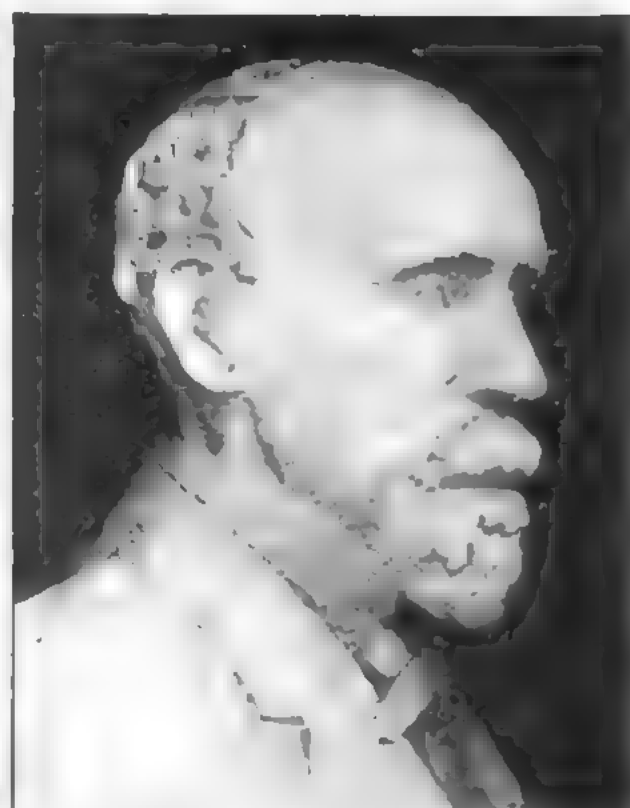
HOW LEAVES GROW OLD.—How the age of a tree may be told by examining its leaves is explained by Felix J. Koch in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). The newest leaf of an old tree, says Mr. Koch, is not really new at all. It is as old in its way as the tree itself. He goes on:

"Prof. H. M. Benedict, of the University of Cincinnati, has, following the belief of nurserymen, finally proved it beyond dispute, and he can tell the grower of fruit-trees whether a branch is a cutting or a seedling, whether it is really young or old. No more will the fruit-grower purchase cuttings when he desires seedlings if he is the possessor of a magnifying-glass. The secret of the difference is disclosed by the venation of the leaf, which becomes closer as the plant grows older. The discoveries of Dr. Benedict are being applied at the New York State Agricultural Station at Geneva. 'Practical fruit-growers have for some time insisted that cuttings do show relation to the age of the parent tree. They observed this in the bearing qualities of the tree. But botany has always said this was impossible. Now we are able to prove that the practical nurserymen are in the right! The principle involved is that of senility, or the gradual loss of power, even when all external things are favorable. Senility applies to youth as well as age, in this connection,' said Benedict; 'in fact, it is most marked in the earliest stages of some animal forms, especially human beings. In plant life the embryonic tissue, whereby the plant grows, partakes of the age of the plant itself. This is the point which contradicts formerly accepted botanical principles. In other words, the new twig, which presents itself on the older branch in the springtime, is not a new growth, as has been thought; it is as old as the tree from which it springs.' As the plant grows older the multiple cells which carry the nourishment in the leaf become smaller in size and greater in number. It was by noting marked differences here and establishing a more or less uniform scale that the botanist was able to establish this new principle."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

ORDINARY PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. BRASHMAN.

RECORD PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE SCULPTOR.
SCULPTURE BY PHOTOGRAPH.

BUST MADE BY THE NEW PROCESS

PHOTO-SCULPTURE

MANY A SCULPTOR has used photographs to help him in his work, but an improved method of employing this aid, devised by Prof. J. H. Smith, of Pittsburg University, has just been described by Carolyn Wilson Summers in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). The sculptor of the future, says Miss Summers, may be thousands of miles away from his sitter when he starts to work on the production of a bust from life. The camera will save the sitter from the tiresome task of maintaining a position that the artist may work from, and the sculptor may work at any time, whether the subject has made his appointment or not. We read:

"The subject is quickly photographed from different angles by the 'sterometicon,' as the inventor, Prof. J. Hammond Smith, of the University of Pittsburg, has named his apparatus. The exact form of any object can be recorded for all time without touching the object itself, and these record pictures may be sent to the artist, making possible a better result than ever could be done with the present method.

"The sitter is seated in an armchair on a rotating central stand and a screen image projected upon him from one of the cameras by means of a strong light. 'Record photographs' of the object, with the screen images upon it, are taken by another camera.

"The name 'record photograph' is given because these photographs embody an accurate record of the form of the object photographed. These records can be used at once, or laid away for future use, as they last indefinitely and can be used again and again. The size of the production may be varied in any ratio by simply varying the distance of the camera projectors from the central stand in a radial direction; the nearer the stand, the smaller the reproduction, and vice versa.

"After the records are made, the carving of the statue is a very simple process, and it is remarkably accurate. Every pose and expression, every line of the profile, even every hair, is produced exactly as in life.

"An unusual effect can be produced by this method, which consists of the combination of the statue likeness with the photographic likeness by an illuminated effect that is, at first, very startling, as it seems to the beholder that the actual living person has suddenly appeared. This amazing apparition is produced by projecting colored photographs, taken by the record-photographic machine, on the bust of the model. When focused correctly, so that the features exactly correspond in both projected photograph and stone statue, the effect is startling, and to all appearances the flesh and blood model appears before you. It is just as if the statue had suddenly come to life. The idea is most ingenious and the practical usefulness of this in-

vention is varied and far-reaching; besides the productions from living models, with the marvelous illuminating effects, copies of works of art can be made so that they can be reproduced in case of loss or destruction, copies of architectural carvings or ornaments, which can, of course, be photographed anywhere. It can be used also in the mechanic arts, modifying and altering, when desired; and in the application of the illuminated effects there are wonderful possibilities in the way of scenic effects, stage illumination and decoration, show-window advertising; besides yet-unthought-of applications."

SUBSTITUTES FOR GASOLINE

CHEMISTS AND TECHNOLOGISTS have been trying for some time to find a liquid fuel that is both cheaper than gasoline and as available for use in motors. At the present time we are informed by A. F. Sinclair, writing in the *Glasgow Herald*, as quoted in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, June), various schools of investigation and experiment advise the use of one or other substitute, each one advocating its own pet hydrocarbon. Benzol, alcohol, and paraffin are the liquids mainly advocated, but only by alcohol is it held that gasoline must ultimately be beaten. The others must be regarded as palliatives, not as a main supply. We read:

"Investigation is in progress in Britain with respect to alcohol, and the French Government has offered valuable prizes for the discovery of a successful paraffin carbureter. Such a bit of mechanism can scarcely be characterized as a carbureter in the accepted sense of the word. As generally understood, a carbureter is a device which regulates the proportions of gasoline spray and air drawn into the engine cylinder by the suction stroke of the piston. In the case of the Bellem and Bregeras machine the paraffin or other heavy mineral distillate is pumped into the combustion chamber and the suction stroke draws in a predetermined quantity of pure air.

"One of the strongest reasons why there is distrust regarding the use of alcohol as fuel is the fact that in both France and Germany—where agrarian interests are very powerful—attempts to employ alcohol as fuel have been unsuccessful. Potatoes in Germany and beet in France are largely employed for alcohol production, and in Berlin coercion of a kind was used to compel the employment of alcohol as fuel in taxicab engines, yet it failed, and mineral spirit reigns supreme there as elsewhere. Dr. Ormandy, the high priest of the alcohol cult, endeavors to explain away the unfortunate argument involved in that failure, but it can not be said that his arguments are as powerful as usual. Alcohol is not used as fuel, simply because it is dearer and more troublesome than gasoline even at its present price."

COTTONSEED AS A FOOD

IT HAS generally been held that cottonseed is injurious as a food for human beings, and this belief has put a stop to more than one attempt to utilize meal or flour, made from these seeds, in man's dietary. Elaborate experiments made at the Texas Agricultural Station, and described in its *Bulletin* No. 163, indicate that the seeds are "poisonous" only in the same sense as beans or potatoes; that is, that they may be injurious if eaten in enormous quantities. The author of the bulletin, Mr. J. B. Rather, assistant chemist at the station, advises the use of the cottonseed-meal mixed with corn-meal or wheat flour, and believes that when eaten thus it is a valuable food. He writes:

"The use of pure cottonseed-meal for bread-making does not appear to be desirable. It would be difficult, or impossible, to secure a palatable food without dilution of some sort, and there would be danger of overeating. In our work we found that a bread made from two parts corn-meal and one part cottonseed-meal was much less palatable than one from four parts corn-meal and one part cottonseed-meal. . .

"Cottonseed-meal and flour contain twice as much digestible protein as beef flank, three times as much as eggs, and twice as much as mutton. Since cottonseed-meal should be eaten mixed with wheat-flour or corn-meal, the above comparison might be misleading. The comparison can be made on the foods as eaten. The water content of the cottonseed bakery products varies from 6 per cent. (gingersnaps) to 50 per cent. (cottonseed-meal corn bread). The digestible protein of the cottonseed-meal wheat bread has a minimum of 8.80 per cent. and a maximum of 16.52 per cent. Then the digestible protein of cottonseed-meal wheat bread varies from one-third less to one-third more than that of eggs, and from half as much to as much as beef loin, according to the amount of water in the bread. So far as digestible protein is concerned, cottonseed-meal bread averages equally as valuable as eggs, pound for pound. . . . Cottonseed-meal and flour are as rich in fat and fat-forming nutrients as beef loin and mutton, much richer than eggs, and nearly as rich as beef flank. Cottonseed-meal breads vary from an equal amount of these substances to twice as much as those in beef loin, depending on the water content of the bread. Cottonseed-meal contains no starch. . . .

"Fats have approximately twice as much fuel value as protein. Cottonseed-meal flour has twice the fuel value of eggs, one-half more than that of beef loin and mutton. Cottonseed breads vary from a little more than the same fuel value to more than twice the fuel value of eggs. It will be noted that the fuel value of wheat bread and that of mutton is nearly the same, but the fact should be emphasized that foods are richest in two different nutrients, and that the carbohydrates and fats are not substitutes for protein in the body. It should always be borne in mind that cottonseed-meal is a meat substitute and not a flour substitute."

The writer warns the intending user of cottonseed that it is unpalatable and heavy alone, so that the proportion of other flour should be large. He recommends not more than one part to four of corn or wheat. The advantage of the meal will be found both in its cheapness and in its ability to serve as a meat sub-

stitute. A pound of digestible protein in this form costs only five cents, while in the form of steak it costs 73 cents, and of eggs \$1.06. We read again:

"It is not impossible that a large number of people will be driven by economic reasons to search for meat substitutes. In such an emergency, cottonseed-meal would deserve serious consideration. The available supply is enormous and is increasing yearly. It is cheaper than all but a very few of the staple foodstuffs, and is enormously cheaper than meats. In proportion to its food value, it is the cheapest foodstuff known to the writer. We are not advising the use of cottonseed-meal as a complete substitute for meat; our knowledge of the toxic effect of cottonseed-meal on pigs should make us cautious in using large amounts in the diet. About five ounces of cottonseed-meal would have to be fed daily to take the place of meat completely. Whether this amount can be safely used, experience alone can tell. We have already shown, however, that the needs for protein of the subjects used in our experiments were met with a little less than two ounces of cottonseed-meal daily, when about one-half gallon of milk was fed, together with an amount of corn-meal necessary to make palatable bread."

The following suggestions are made to those who desire to use cottonseed-meal as a food:

"The flour should be a bright yellow in color, free from any trace of rancidity, and of a sweet odor. Cottonseed-meal is equally as valuable as cottonseed-flour, if it is finely ground and sifted free from hulls and lint. Old meal, damaged meal, or dark meal should not be used.

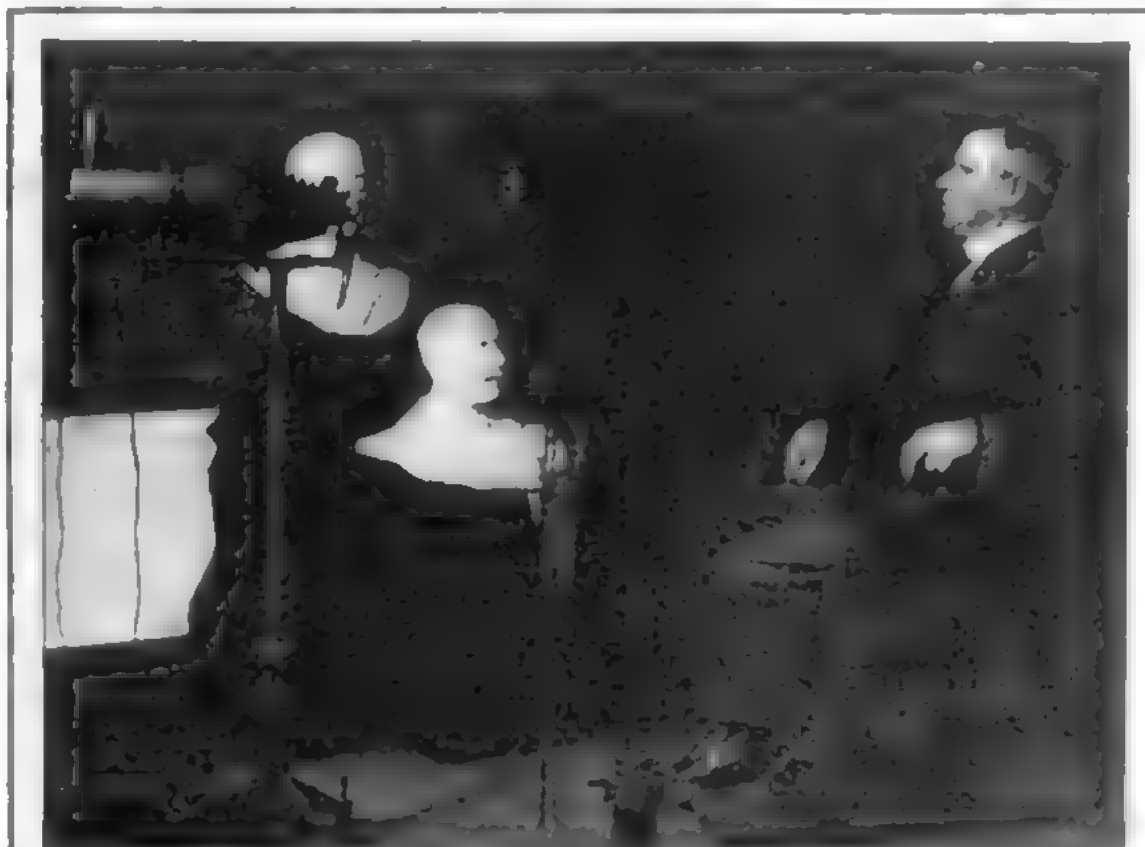
"A proportion of four parts corn-meal or wheat flour to one part cottonseed-meal has been found to give satisfactory results. A larger proportion of cottonseed-meal should be avoided. The meal should be eaten as a substitute for meat and

not in addition to it, unless it is known that the regular diet is deficient in protein. A diet too rich in any nutrient may easily cause trouble. We do not recommend the continued use of cottonseed-meal in large amounts."

As regards the reported toxic effect of the meal in large quantities, the writer reports that he used the meal at his own house for ten days to the complete exclusion of meat, without observing any injurious effects, and he believes that under the conditions prescribed above its use is without danger. As regards the agreement of cottonseed-meal with individuals, he quotes as follows from Dr. Atwater's remarks concerning food in general:

"Different persons are differently constituted with respect to the chemical changes which their food undergoes in digestion and the effect produced, so that it may literally be true that one man's meat is another man's poison. Milk is for most people a very wholesome, digestible, and nutritious food, but there are persons who are made ill by drinking it, and they should avoid milk. The writer knows a boy who is made seriously ill by eating eggs. A small piece of sweet cake in which eggs have been used will cause him serious trouble.

"The sickness is nature's evidence that eggs are for him an unfit article of food. Some persons have to avoid strawberries. Indeed, cases in which the most wholesome kinds of foods are hurtful to individual persons are, unfortunately, numerous. Every man must learn from his own experience what food agrees with him and what does not."



MAKING A BUST BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

A screen is projected on the sitter's head when the picture is taken, the photograph serving as an adequate model for the sculptor who has never seen his subject.

LETTERS AND ART



PAGEANTRY IN ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE

THE FEVER FOR PAGEANTRY which swept over England a few years ago seems to have reached us with some of its foreign virulence. Oxford, Warwick, York, St. Albans, Winchester had their shows on a scale that we have scarcely matched until the recent St. Louis Pageant and Masque was enacted in May and June. With 7,500 performers on the

Joseph Lindon Smith, who was stage director of the Masque; and Mr. Frederick S. Converse, who wrote the music for the Masque. With so many committees and so many directors and authors involved, one had a right to expect some confusion, but the opening performance went with a smoothness which testified to extraordinary cooperation on the part of all concerned.

"On the opening night, the crowd began to gather early for the performance announced for 6:30. This was necessary, for half of the forty-five thousand seats were free to those who came first. Quite properly, only on this condition would the city permit the sale of seats in this public pleasure-ground. Clear across the front of several hundred feet stretched two rows of boxes. These were about thirty-five feet back from the lagoon. Behind these, far, far up the hill to the Museum, ran the rows of seats, none higher in price than \$1.50, and many of them to be had for 25 cents. The policing had been so admirably arranged that the foot-passengers scarcely once crossed the path of the automobiles, and night after night these vast crowds dispersed with far less crowding and discomfort than one constantly experiences in our theaters. The ushering was in the hands of the Boy Scouts, who managed the overconfident, the misinformed, and any excited late-comers with a firm-



PAGEANT BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA.
La Salle presenting his plan for the confederation of the warring Indian tribes.

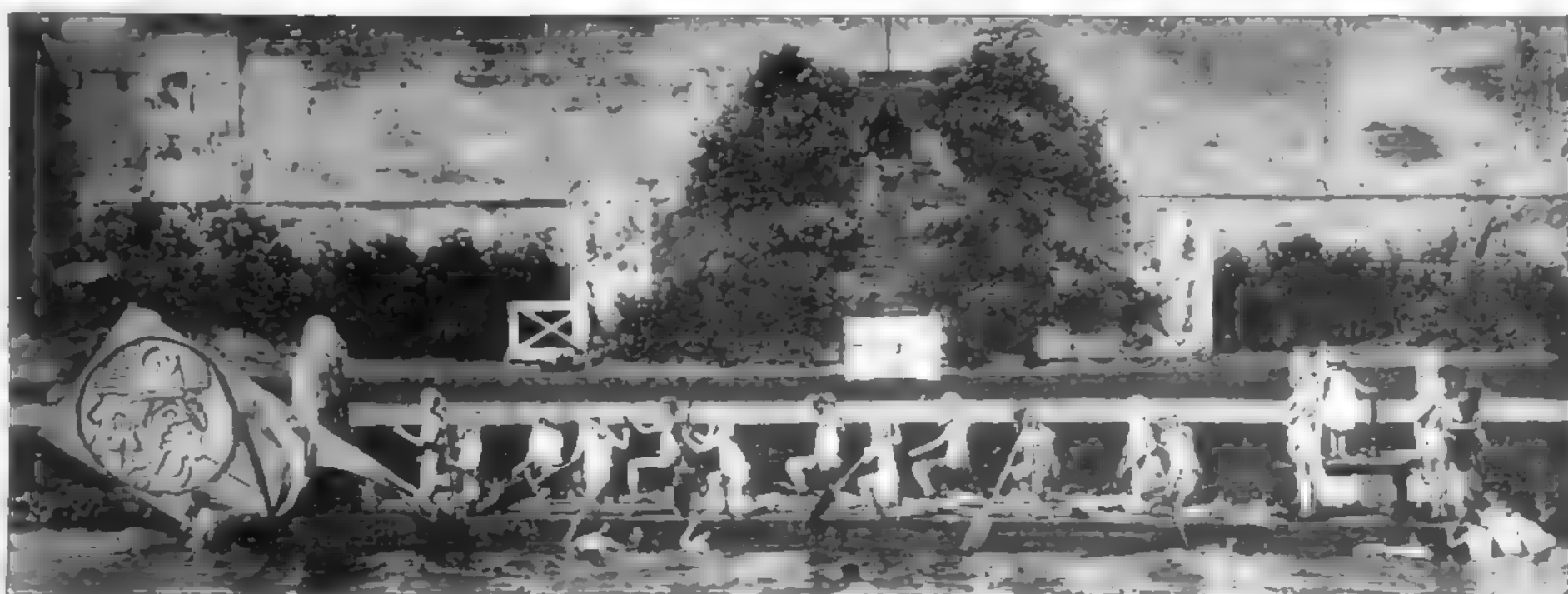
stage and 150,000 spectators at one time, there was spectacle enough to satisfy the most grandiose imaginations. Many parts of the country, south, west, and east, have celebrated their local events in scenic display. To mention only a few of the most recent, there was the "Pageant of the Prairies," written and enacted mainly by the students of the University of North Dakota; there was also a minor "Pageant of the Melting Pot," where Irish, Bohemians, Croatians, Poles, Ruthenians, Jews, and Italians of New York exhibited their native songs, dances, and costumes. It would be a pleasure to describe and picture them all, but lack of space forbids. The greatest one, and the one that has been treated at most length by the magazines, is the St. Louis pageant, which was an effort "to arouse a city of 800,000 people to a sense of its solidarity, to a sense of the possibility of infinite achievement by a community under the spell of a unifying idealism." Speaking thus of its purpose, *The Survey* (New York) pays tribute to the success of the enterprise. "They proved that though a democracy may never have been tried, it is not an academic abstraction but a workable hypothesis, and they proved it through the age-long appeal to art." All this vast artistic effort "came from the enthusiasm of one person, Mrs. Charlotte Rumbold," says Prof. George P. Baker, of Harvard, who in *The World's Work* (August) gives this account:

"Believing strongly that St. Louis should have a pageant, undaunted by lack of understanding or indifference at the outset, she gradually won to her cause a group of representative citizens who became devoted and competent workers on the various committees which any pageant necessitates. To write and direct the Pageant and Masque, these organizers summoned Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens, who wrote and staged the Pageant; Mr. Percy MacKaye, who wrote the Masque; Mr.

ness, sureness, and tact that must have converted any doubting Thomas as to the Boy Scout movement. Taking one's seat, one faced a stage some three hundred feet long by about a hundred deep, built out a little over the lagoon on the farther side. On three sides, walls of wood, perhaps sixty feet high, shut in the stage. These were masked with canvas, painted to represent the crumbling walls of Aztec temples. At center stage, and elsewhere at right and back of stage, were huge mounds with steps leading to their tops. Across the center ran similar maskings to shut off the space where orchestra and chorus were concealed, the former of about three hundred voices, the latter of a hundred instruments. From the center and around the ends of this masking were entrances, as well as at upper stage left and at lower stage right. Each wall ended in a tower at the front of the stage. From these the spot-lights were directed upon the stage, and from them the directors of the performances, with their aids, guided the action. Scattered about the stage stood curiously shaped flat scenes painted to suggest shrubbery and trees. In the Pageant, from time to time, these were opened out into the huts of the early settlers, stockades, defenses, etc. Huge spot-lights on the Museum's roof played upon the stage."

The interest grew from the first night. Fifty thousand came then and nearly three times that number later:

"Promptly at half-past six on the first night an Indian high priest with two acolytes came up over the great mound near the center of the stage, and the Pageant began—in full daylight. In brief episodes, now of verse, now of prose, now of pantomime, the older Indian civilization gave way to the newer; De Soto and his followers came and passed on their way exploring; Marquette and Joliet paddled in canoes round the curve of the lagoon at the left. After they had passed, La Salle and his mixed party of French and Indians returned, this time in canoes. Quickly the voyagers rebelled against going into the unknown, and as quickly La Salle quelled their rebellion. As La Salle cried, 'Forward!' the voyagers, taking up their packs again,



Courtesy of "The Survey"

MISSISSIPPI'S CANOE BEFORE CAHOKIA, FATHER OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.
Mississippi stands at the prow guiding the bark of the child, Little St. Louis—River spirits assist its progress.

returned to their canoes and paddled slowly out of sight at the right of the stage. Then an Indian prophet chronicled the passing of the Indian before the coming of the white man, an interlude before the Second Movement. The latter busied itself with brief scenes, closely following history apparently, concerning the founding of St. Louis, its control successively by French and Spanish, and the ultimate taking over of the post by the Americans. The third movement concerned itself, after some cuts, with the visit of General Lafayette, the return of the volunteers from the Mexican War of 1845, the prominence of the Germans in the early life of St. Louis, and finally a series of scenes connected with the election of Lincoln, the tidings from Fort Sumter, and the news of peace."

The Pageant was "realism in episodes." "With the Masque came symbolism, unified and clarified by the figure of St. Louis passing through it." Professor Baker goes on:

"I can not too highly praise Mr. Smith's staging throughout the Masque. At will, his lighting had brilliance, mystery, suggestion. He is a master in handling masses of soft coloring and in subordinating detail to larger effects. His balance in handling his stage is perfect. Never did he crowd one part of it to leave great spaces empty. Never did he distract the attention by groups of equal interest in different parts of the stage. However scattered his figures might seem to be, there was focus of effect. From that first scene of the Masque as Mr. Smith treated it, I got something of the delight which only parts of 'Sumurun' had previously given me. Slowly and with exquisite rhythm, figures, walking, swaying, dancing, filled the great stage, coming one hardly knew from where. And as it filled from the right in Indian file, with right arm extended before them, and right knee raised high like figures in Assyrian bas-reliefs, came the Boy Scouts, clad only in breech-clouts, their bodies stained a yellow-brown. On they came, slowly, rhythmically, endlessly. The delight to any pageant master in seeing numbers represented, not by tens or scores, but by hundreds!"

Another view is seen in Mr. William Marion Reedy's *Mirror* (St. Louis):

"There was a sense of beauty in power and power in beauty through it all. All the city was there. It was a great demonstration of democracy's idealism, of its passion for art that it could understand, of its love for its home town, its past, its future. Here was civic art in colossal splendor. Poetry, music, sculpture, acting, combined their effects and fused into an incalculably effective expression of fraternalism and solidarity of aspiration and purpose. . . .

"And there passed from the stage to the assemblage on the hill a vibration as of the awe in joy that comes when we apprehend the beautiful sublime in any form.

"The city pulsates yet with the passion the performance evoked. The Pageant and Masque influenced the great assemblage on four evenings—100,000 people at a time . . . and the enthusiasm still burns in the casual conversation of groups of people everywhere."

DECLINING "U. S. S. PINAFORE"

PEOPLE who saw the spectacular production of "Pinafore" at the New York Hippodrome during the past season may perhaps have reflected that at last the great English classic in comic opera had been "Americanized." It is hardly likely that it would have occurred to a British impresario to "do" this work on the spectacular scale that the Hippodrome stage afforded, yet the production won golden opinions from English reviewers of the theater. The recently published history of the Savoy Theater, London, where all of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas were performed, gives an account of a previous effort at Americanization that was thwarted by one of the authors, and the desire doubtless quenched by his amiable ridicule. The story is transmitted to us by Mr. Brian Phillips in the *Boston Transcript*. Mr. Bridgeman, one of the co-authors of the new work, admits that he can not vouch for the authenticity of the story, but our readers may be able to decide whether its verisimilitude bears evidence to its veracity:

"A certain American impresario, whose patriotism excelled his judgment, suggested to Gilbert that, while 'H. M. S. Pinafore' had decidedly caught on in New York, he guessed that they could heap up a bigger pile of dollars if an American version of the piece were prepared.

"Say, now, Mr. Gilbert," said our American friend, 'all you've got to do is, first change H. M. S. to U. S. S., pull down the British ensign and hoist the Stars and Stripes, and anchor your ship off Jersey beach. Then in place of your First Lord of Admiralty, introduce our navy boss. All the rewriting required would be some new words to Bill Bobstay's song—just let him remain an American instead of an Englishman. Now, ain't that a cute notion, sir?'

"Gilbert, pulling at his mustache, replied: 'Well,—yes—perhaps your suggestion is a good one; but I see some difficulties in carrying it out. In the first place, I am afraid I am not sufficiently versed in your vernacular to translate my original English words. The best I could do would be something like this improvisation:

He is Ameri-can.
Tho he himself has said it,
'Tis not much to his credit
That he is Ameri-can—
For he might have been a Dutchman,
An Irish, Scotch, or such man,
Or perhaps an Englishman.
But, in spite of hanky-panky,
He remains a true-born Yankee.
A cute Ameri-can.

"The New York impresario was delighted—vowed it would save the situation and set New York ablaze.

"Mr. Gilbert replied that, after two minutes' careful consideration, he didn't think it would do at all. He was afraid that

such words might disturb the friendly relations existing between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"'Besides, my friend,' Gilbert added, 'you must remember I remain an Englishman. No, sir; as long as "H. M. S. Pinafore" holds afloat she must keep the Union Jack flying.'

"'Quite appreciate your patriotic sentiments, Mr. Gilbert,' replied the American, 'but say,—ain't it c'rect that "Pinafore" was translated into German?'

"'Quite correct—and played in Germany, but, under its Teutonic name, "Amor am Bord," it was not easy for any one to imagine that the ship had been taken from the English.'"

Another American story is told, this time involving the genial composer of the music and his encounter with the band that played in the theater when Sir Arthur Sullivan himself came to conduct the work:

"These gentlemen were all under the strict control of a musical trade-union. A scale of charges was laid down for every kind of instrumentalist, according to the nature and degree of his professional engagement. For example, a member of a grand-opera orchestra must demand higher pay than one who was engaged for ordinary lyric work, such as musical com-

two, here and there, from another musician. He himself was ever the first to plead guilty to such soft impeachment. But it may be asked, is it a more unpardonable offense to paraphrase a musical theme than to parody a proverb? Surely the composer of 'Princess Ida,' when he played an occasional joke at the expense of Handel, was guilty of no greater fraud than the author who 'respectfully' perverted Tennyson. On one occasion, when accused of having plagiarized Molloy's 'Love's Sweet Song' in his 'When a Maiden Marries,' in 'The Gondoliers,' Sullivan replied: 'My good friend, as a matter of fact, I don't happen ever to have heard the song you mention, but if I had you must please remember that Molloy and I had only seven notes to work on between us.'"

NEW BOOKS FOR OLD

THE LURE that the vender of the Arabian tale found to thrill householders at the prospect of new lamps can just as easily be found to apply to books. The principal qualification required of the literature of the day is newness, the *London Times* rather cynically declares. And old ones are shoved in disgrace upon dusty shelves or ignored altogether.

A book in order to be read "may be stupid, it may be bad, it is almost sure to be unliterary, but it must be new." And what seems to be worse, in this writer's views, it need only be new in the same way that an egg is. "It need not have new ideas, not even new lights on old subjects. It must merely have issued recently from the publishers." For,

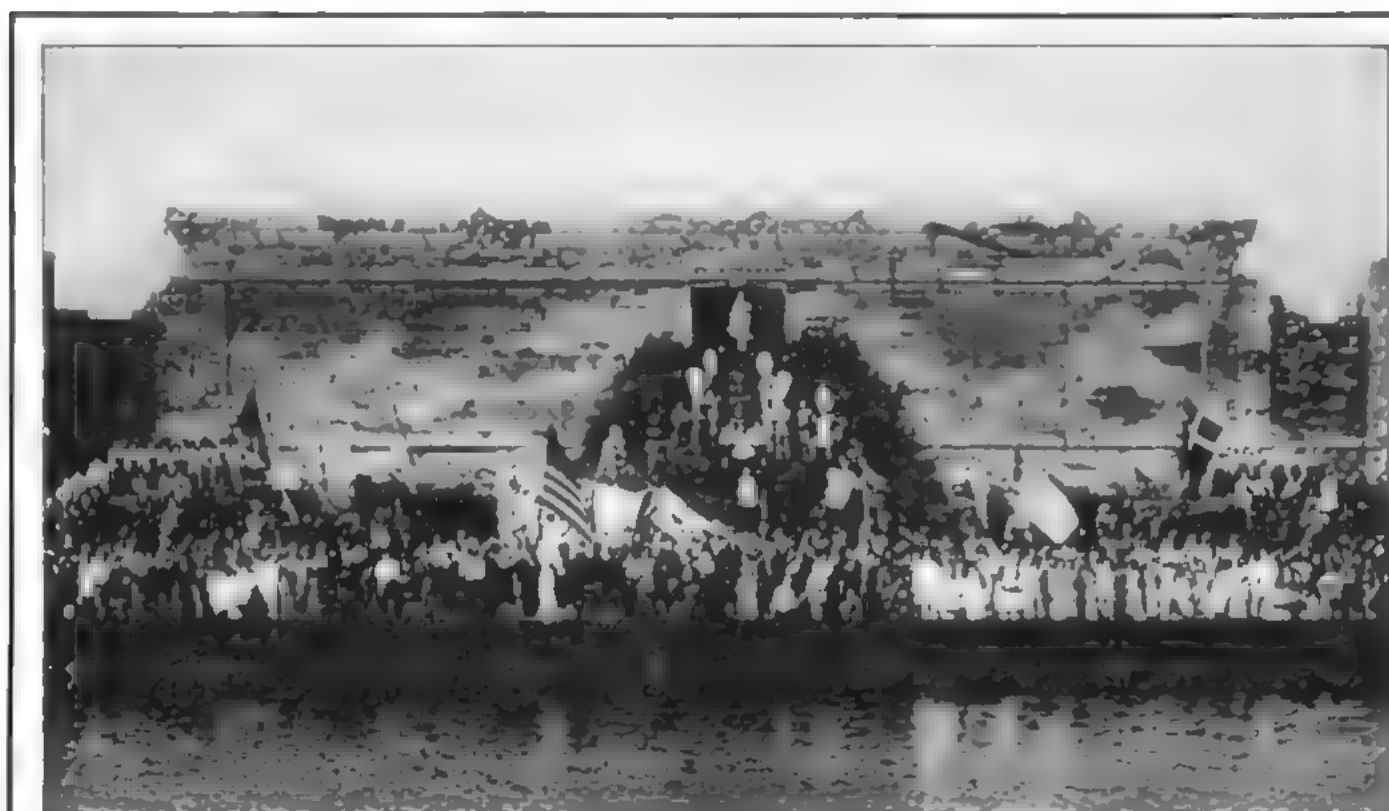
"The object to be achieved by the general public is to be reading a new book at the same time that every one else is doing so. Its intrinsic merits have nothing to do with the matter. If you venture to recommend such and such a book to any one—'Is it new?' is the question you are almost sure to be asked by nine out of every ten people. You mention an age far from venerable, but if the years have got out of the singular, nay, if the months have reached double figures, your in-

terlocutor will reply, 'Oh, every one was talking about that six months ago. It hardly seems worth while to read it now.' . . .

"After all, it is only a surface novelty that is required. The popular author is expected to produce a new book annually in which the same sort of people under different names are doing the same sort of things as they were in his previous works. Wo betide him should he break really new ground! The crime is as unpardonable in the eyes of his readers as would be that of an old stage favorite who departed from his stereotyped style. 'He always lights his cigaret just like that,' you hear theater habitués say as they eagerly watch every gesture of their idol; and do it 'just like that' he must, be he guard or Guardsman; and the author is fettered with the same chain."

And fiction is not the only field where the prevailing craze for novelty betrays itself:

"This is as busy a time for the bookmakers as it is for the authors, meaning by the former those who manufacture books as distinct from those who write them. The stock in trade of the literary bookmaker consists of old histories, biographies, and letters. In them he digs and delves and serves up his treasure-trove between shiny new covers interspersed with charming photogravures and a little gossip letterpress to introduce the correspondence and anecdotes of the dead-and-gone celebrities or nonentities. They have all been done before, and done much better, these memoirs and lives; but who will trouble to hunt for them in dusty shelves or read them in stuffy old calf



Photograph by Scheraga Art Nouveau, St. Louis

ST LOUIS CELEBRATED IN MASQUE AND PAGEANTRY

By 7,500 performers, who repeated the show daily before numbers as high as 150,000.

edy, and so on, down to the humblest class of musical entertainment. Accordingly, when the announcement went forth that the opening performance of 'The Pirates of Penzance' would be conducted by Mr. Sullivan, and the manager of the theater had taken pains to impress upon his orchestra the greatness of the honor that would be theirs of playing under the baton of England's most famous composer, the handsomen showed their appreciation of such distinction by demanding from the management increased salaries on the grand-opera scale. There seemed likely to be 'ructions.' Whereupon, Arthur Sullivan, with characteristic tact and sang-froid, address the men in modest terms. Disclaiming any title to the exalted honors they would thrust upon him, he protested that, on the contrary, he should esteem it a high privilege to conduct such a fine body of instrumentalists. At the same time, rather than become the cause of any dispute or trouble among them, he was prepared to cable home to England for his own orchestra, which he had specially selected for the forthcoming Leeds Festival. He hoped, however, that such a course might be avoided. The Americans promptly took the gentle hint and agreed not to charge extra for the honor of being conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan."

Sir Arthur, we are told, "even when he became famous, knew the value of a soft answer for silencing criticism as well as turning away wrath":

"Sullivan was not above suspicion of having stolen a bar or

bindings? No, let us have fresh hashes and ragouts about people of old time in new bindings with a library ticket on the cover, and then we shall be satisfied.

"Hazlitt, half sarcastically, has given a very ingenious excuse for the craze for reading new books; it is one which, at any rate, is flattering to the reader:

"A new work is something in our power; we mount the bench and sit in judgment on it; we can damn or recommend it to others at pleasure, can deery or extol it to the skies, and can give an answer to those who have not yet read it and expect an account of it, and thus show our shrewdness and the independence of our taste before the world has had time to form an opinion."

"So we see that our forefathers were as much addicted to the reading of new books as we are ourselves."

FLOUTING THE "OLD MASTERS"

FOR THE TIMID ONES who have weighed the famous "Monna Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci in the balance and found her wanting, but have gone away silent for fear of not being thought "artistic," one has spoken up with emphasis. Mr. Twells Brex, after looking at her "from all angles and all aspects," finds her—as he believes "nearly every one else finds her"—only "a singularly unattractive, uninspired, weary, and sly-looking woman." This opinion he bolsters up by the judgment of a friend who is "not indeed a critic or an expert, but a great lover of art and a man of many and catholic perceptions." The one so described could "see nothing in it" also, and added:

"It may be technically perfect, but for all that it is ugly. To my mind, the whole object of painting—like that of any other art—should be to charm the senses or elevate the mind. This picture fails in both."

Fortified in this way, he feels strong enough to tackle the critic and the connoisseur, whom he describes as "the arbiters of the markets," and to reply to their declaration that "we do not appreciate old masters because we do not understand them." Of course the critic will only find his reply simple-minded, couched as it is in the question, "Why should they need understanding?" In the *London Daily Mail* he asserts the taste of the plain people against the *cognoscenti*:

"Great art can sing to us without interpretation, strike primal chords in heart and mind, and be understood by the multitude. If it is perfect in technique it is only perfect because it conceals technique, and not because technique is its all in all. The painter does not paint for painters only, any more than the writer writes only for *literati*. The master who was the greatest master of his art that the world has ever known is so simple that there is scarcely a line of Shakespeare that a youth may not understand. Who needs technical knowledge of drama or poetry to read the great sonnets, to be enthralled at the profound human psychology of *Hamlet*, to thrill with the immortal lovers of Verona, or to follow Harry of England in his breathless epics in France?"

"The supreme cant of all critical cant is this claim of the *cognoscenti* for idols whose perfection is invisible to us ordinary people, this contention that some obscure mastery of technique is the summit of achievement. The cult of 'eubists' and 'futurists' is but a diseased exaggeration of this creed; the craze for archaic and uncomfortable styles of furniture is another manifestation of this esoteric whim. The hobby of the 'collector' is too often a mere shibboleth, devoid of every prompting of the love of beauty or utility. For the craze for the antique is not confined to old masters. In every little town there is at least one shop whose stock in trade is a jumble of things hideous, whose sole value is that they are old or that they are fraudulent imitations of the old. And so the flotsam and jetsam of one generation becomes the sought-for and treasured of the next; if we could only live long enough, we would find that our commonest little gods from Tottenham Court Road will sell in 1985 for a knight's ransom.

"You will even see in the 'antique' shops of to-day a serious display of terrible things that ten years ago the most old-fashioned and inartistic of us were throwing in the dust-bins because the charwoman would not take them as a gift. The antimacassar period is now old enough to be precious, mid-Victorian mahogany, glass lustres, samplers, china dogs—bywords of reproach

for their grim ugliness even of a period when domestic art was notoriously at its darkest in all history.

"How much of the value of many 'old masters' is not likewise fictitious, how much of it is really intrinsic? I challenge any critic to suggest what the 'Gioconda' would sell for if it were



Photo by Schwarz Art Studio, St. Louis.

GOLD DEPOSED BY LOVE.

Mr. MacKaye's Masque represented "symbolism unified and clarified by the figure of St. Louis passing through it."

painted to-day by a living artist, and how many of the experts would arise to call it immortal?"

This all leads up to the plight of the modern artist, "for whatever he does is wrong":

"If he ventures to tell a moving story that brings the public round his canvas he commits the unpardonable vulgarity. The picture that depicts an incident of life is utterly out of fashion. If he paints a landscape we read that he is 'trivial,' if his trees or his cattle imitate nature we are told that he is 'slavish.' If he paints a portrait he is, at least, in better case, for he may usually hope to sell it to the sitter. And thus he languishes, while the market for 'old masters' ever soars. I was lately in the studio of a water-color artist who told me that he can now only earn a third of his former income. The collectors will have none of living men. His paintings were of a country that I know well; they were so true, so beautiful, and so tender that, in a Westminster flat, I was by the waters of Lodore, and forgot that the painter stood beside me. I had to shake myself together to remember his shortcomings, his foolish fidelity, his forgetfulness of that paraphrase that the art world has made of Keats, 'truth is not beauty, and beauty is all that ye need know.'

"But his greatest fault is that he lives—therein is deplorable technique."

A day or two later another *Daily Mail* correspondent sends his "profoundest thanks to Mr. Twells Brex for his courageous article":

"I am sure it must have evoked a wave of gratitude among your readers—unexpressed but none the less sincere—for it undoubtedly represents the views of the great mass of even educated people who are sick and tired of the humbug of the critics who represent nobody and nothing but themselves."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



HOW INVASION HELPS VERA CRUZ

THAT THE MEXICANS of Vera Cruz may be trained to "a higher ethical and moral standard" by our occupation of the city is the hopeful belief of a writer in *The Christian Herald*, who points out that while the military achievements of the American forces are familiar enough, their

fight, and the bull-ring; but if American occupation continues, we may look for the passing of these old marks of barbarity and savage lust, and find substituted for them the cleaner and more wholesome sports, such as set forth American ideals. Vera Cruz, like other cities, has its 'open sores' of dissipation and social vice. When these shall be done away with, or cured,

is hard to predict. As long as the income from any business or trade is regarded as of more consequence than the lives of the men and women involved in keeping it going, we can not expect to cure the running sores of any city from the bottom. We can, however, depend on the American forces to do all in their power toward establishing the best and safest method of handling this situation."

On the subject of the poor and destitute, the writer notes that the Mexicans have no organization of their own to care for them, and states that "much has been done by the Army in serving out rations to the hungry, while the Red Cross Society has not been slow to see its opportunities for relief." Then, turning to the question of education, he informs us that altho "the educational interests of the city were



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"PROCLAIM LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVES."

Some of the Mexican prisoners set at liberty by the American forces at Vera Cruz.

humanitarian service is far from being so well known. To begin with, he claims that there is "a reasonable doubt if Vera Cruz has ever experienced such an ideal civic state as now exists, by the use of courts and police agencies under the supervision of the American forces." Due credit is given also to the influence of the orderly example of the men of the Army and Navy. While the writer thinks that at first the natives may have submitted to our authority through fear, now, he tells us, even the most ignorant understand "the idea of justice and equality before the law" as "the guiding principle" of our government. The freeing of political prisoners, the relief of the needy, and the safeguarding of the operation of the schools are among the humanitarian performances to be credited to American effort, the writer explains, and refers to social service of a kind even more unusual:

"A commendable work along ethical and moral lines has been the abolition of the bull-fights, the lottery, and the gaming-wheels. The city is to be congratulated that these demoralizing influences of the grosser sort have been done away with. Little by little the people may be educated to a higher ethical and moral standard. It will take a long time to lead them from the card-table, the roulette-wheel, the lottery system, the game-

for a short time disturbed," nevertheless soon after the Army assumed control the schools were reopened and "are now operated as nearly as possible as they were before our occupation." One thing above all strikes this observer, and that is the cleaning up of the city, on which point he says:



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FEEDING THE CONQUERED.

Hungry Mexican residents of Vera Cruz seeking food at the headquarters of the United States forces.

"The cleansing of the city and the establishment of sanitary laws is one of the great achievements in the interests of the people. This was accomplished in a remarkably short time. In some places dirt accumulations of years were removed; in others, holes had to be filled to abolish pools of filthy, stagnant

water, which were common and furnished breeding-places for mosquitoes. Some of the streets were repaired with fine stone and gravel, and in a few places more permanent material was used. But it was necessary to go further than the ground surface with this kind of work. Rules and regulations affecting public markets, hotels, shops, restaurants, and dwellings had to be promulgated. All public places are cleaned regularly, and garbage receptacles are required in restaurants, hotels, and private homes. These are emptied by the garbage man, who hauls it away and burns it, or disposes of it in some satisfactory way. The buzzards and vultures that formerly performed this act of sanitation are looking on with apparent disgust at the American and his ways, as do many of the inhabitants."

An incidental benefit of the situation at Vera Cruz, we are told, is that "the presence of some twenty-five thousand men of the Army and Navy" in and around the city increases the demand for labor in stores, hotels, and restaurants; and as a final specimen of the methods of American invasion may be cited "the release of political prisoners and the humane treatment of the criminals in the Federal prison and city jails."

RÔLE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FRANCE

A STRIKING CONTRAST to the days when the Church swayed the destinies of France is seen in an article by a well-informed writer picturing its almost powerless condition in the Republic to-day. And its spiritual hold on the people is at a similar low ebb. "Practising Catholics" are declared to be in the minority. Yet he finds encouragement in the thought that his Church has fewer enemies at the present moment and more friends outside her own pale than she has had since the lull after 1848. She has brought either into her fold or into sympathetic relations with her such men of letters as Paul Bourget, the poets Paul Claudel, Charles Péguy, and Francis Jammes, besides others, "imitators of less note, but of intelligence and culture," says the Abbé Ernest Dimnet, an experienced observer and frequent contributor to *The Saturday Review* (London), yet "her progress compared with the situation of Catholicism in happier times or countries can not be called considerable." He does not imply that her active representatives are below par:

"Her clergy have never been more regular; in a great many places they live in circumstances which would revolt even their poorest peasants, and they never say a word; they work and persevere with a simple cheerfulness which often strikes as perfectly heroic if one remembers that the hope of better days does not even begin to dawn; the seminaries are wonderfully managed, considering the difficulties their Rectors have had to encounter, losing their professors in a great many dioceses after the expulsion of the religious orders, and having to vacate their houses everywhere after the Separation; the teaching is on an average better than it was, and the spirit of the young men is exactly what the bishops want it to be: discipline seems much more natural to them than to the preceding generation."

In spite of these things, as we see in his careful article in the

July Nineteenth Century (London), the Church's power with the people at large is not considerable:

"Practising Catholics are still little more than a fraction of the French population, about a third; most French people are christened and buried by a priest, but between those two terms they stay away, and their ignorance and indifference are appalling: politically speaking, their numbers are so small that one had better not mention them. So, compared with the position of their coreligionists in Germany, Belgium, or even in the United States, the French Catholics not only have no power, which goes without saying, but they have hardly any weight: there is not one constituency in twenty in which they can control an election. They begin indeed to have their own press. The *Croix* is one of the big dailies, and several provincial papers are so thriving as to appear comparatively influential, and yet influential they seldom are outside the few countrysides I have just referred to; or if they are, it is by showing their conservative rather than their religious tendencies. As a body of men with whom the leaders of the great political factions have to reckon, therefore, they hardly count. Being scattered, that is to say, unable to show anything like an imposing front in an emergency, they are practically invisible, and this accounts for the ignorance of them in which even well-informed and traveled foreigners remain."

The writer reveals the fact that there is nothing like a definite political action of the French clergy:

"Pius X. differs from his predecessor inasmuch as he does not recommend adhesion to the Republican constitution, but he does not recommend any constitution whatever. He insists on Catholics preserving their political liberty and being at will Republicans, Monarchists, or Imperialists, so long as they promote the Catholic liberties. This evidently can not serve as



CLEANING UP VERA CRUZ.

General Funston's force burning the disease-breeding refuse of the occupied city.

a basis for any popular politics that might be called Catholic. But nobody is sorry. Practising Catholics who are numerous enough to maintain the moral influence of their Church in France are not numerous enough nor politically united enough to appear at any advantage at an election. The attempt made by two very good men, Colonel Keller and M. de Bellomayre, to found a Catholic party that would be a real party was a woful failure. So the French Catholics have no political program. There may be a few bishops who are personally Monarchists, and the general disaffection with the Republic throughout the country has certainly cooled the loyalist enthusiasm which greeted Leo XIII.'s adhesion to the régime; also the slow but

steady antagonism against the ideas, dreams, and vague modes of speech of the French Revolution which has been the fashion since Taine amounts to a perpetual criticism of the democracy, and Catholics bear it as everybody else; but all this is not enough to make unity where there is variety, and only Radicals can seriously denounce clericalism where they see reaction."

Contrasted with this, however, is the Church's influence on the life of the literary and social world. There is undoubtedly, the writer thinks, a "reaction toward a higher morality, a more solid social order, and a better mental equilibrium" in France. Many distinguished individuals whose conversion from indulgence to morals has been noted "have undergone a similar transformation with regard to religion."

"They may not be believers, most of them are not and will probably never be; they have been too deeply tainted with the skepticism in which they were bred, or they are both lazy and critical, and they are afraid to launch—somewhat late in the day—into researches which almost invariably demand an undivided and passionate attention, but they speak of religion, of the Church, of priests, monks, and nuns with seriousness and respect. Not only men like Jules Lemaitre or Barrès—not to speak of Bourget—who may have semipolitical reasons for leaning to that side, but typical Parisians like Capus or Lavedan, men who once represented that vanished entity the boulevard, and even at present aim hardly higher than at being the sages of the greenroom and the divines of the *Figaro* or *L'Illustration*, men whose attitude is the more easily copied because in most cases it is only a reflection from movements in society itself, show an unfeigned respect for the tenets, ethical teaching, and constitution of the Church. Twenty years ago writers of this stamp could not refrain from shrugs and smiles, which meant, as plainly as elaborate treatises might have, that these were things in which a modern man could not possibly believe."

This state of affairs may be found to be the same in all the literary circles of Paris, in the lecture-rooms, in the provincial universities, in the local literary academies. The press show a decided change also, the *Figaro*, the *Eclair*, and the *Echo de Paris* being "completely different from their former selves"; and only *La Lanterne*, *L'Homme Libre*, and a few such showing an anti-Catholic bias. In the most refined circles it is fashionable to "affect the greatest reverence for everything ecclesiastical." "Tho a mild indecency is rather the rule among them, it is fashionable not to blame the bishops when they blame the tango." Fashion gets around the difficulty by changing the name of their favorite diversion. We read:

"The violent hostility against the Church which prevailed among the aristocracy in the days of Saint-Evremond and Fontenelle, among the upper bourgeoisie at the time of the Encyclopedists, among the teaching body under Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., and which finally gained the lower strata under the influence of Gambetta, Ferry, and Paul Bert, has almost ceased to be visible in France. Of course it still exists in the Chamber among the Radicals, and in the narrow provincial circles which keep Radicalism alive against the whole country as four or five Jacobins would keep up the Terror in a town against the whole population. But you have to look for it, and its rampant attitude of the days when Combes was master is only an irritating memory. Those people have long lost the contagiousness of faith, and all their energy comes from the desperateness of their greed. This can not last long: let any fortuitous circumstance dispel the equivocations which are to-day their only protection, and even the pitifully doglike submissiveness of the country elector to his master, good or bad, will lose its last support."

"What the future will be it would be futile to prophesy. Who can tell whether the present mood of France is a beginning or only a phase? Materialism as a philosophical doctrine is outlived undoubtedly, and patriotism takes in numberless instances the Christian form of self-denial. But who would be sanguine enough to read in these changes a return to the Gospel and its detachment from the earth? The bishops complain that vocations to the priesthood are becoming rarer everywhere, and some people account for the decrease by the military laws, and by the timidity which the persecution of ten years ago left in the minds of Catholic parents."

GENESIS REINTERPRETED

THE DISCOVERY of early Babylonian tablets in the archeological collections of the University of Pennsylvania has recently aroused interest. They have been read by Dr. Langdon, an Oxford scholar, and, according to dispatches to the American press, a pre-Semitic account of the deluge contained therein is "clearly the original of that preserved in the book of Genesis." Another interesting feature is the story of the temptation and fall of man, which, in the Babylonian narrative, places Noah, and not Adam, as the chief figure. The discovery, as *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York) points out, is only one of those showing the new direction given to critical work on the Old Testament. "It is no longer enough to examine with microscopic skill the text of the ancient religious books of the Hebrew race and to determine their character and validity on the basis of editorial revision. The history of other peoples and races must now be drawn in to explain the religious growth of the Jew." In the New York *Times* dispatch we find this account of the tablet lately read:

"The tablet came from an early library at Nippur, and is now, with a number of others, in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. Last October Dr. Langdon visited the museum and copied the inscriptions on about fifty tablets of the Nippur collection.

"One of these tablets is engraved with a hymn to Nintud, who in the Babylonian legend is the creatress of man. The hymn contains the Babylonian version of the flood, and, in contrast with the famous 'Chaldean Account of the Deluge' discovered by George Smith in 1872, agrees with the Biblical account in naming a patriarch who saved the world from a catastrophe by reason of his piety.

"It further agrees with the Biblical narrative in making him a gardener or agriculturist and in the duration of nine months assigned to the flood. The name of the patriarch is given as Tagtog—the Semitic 'Nuhu.'

"It is related that after the flood Noah became 'like the gods,' which is interpreted to mean that he received the gift of extraordinary longevity.

"This version says the Canaan (Babylonian for the God Enki, the water-god) taught Noah the secrets of things revealed to him, and the wisdom possessed by the gods. With this revelation the tablet breaks off.

"It is notable that this 'revelation of wisdom' is related by Berossus, a Babylonian historian, who wrote in the time of Nebuchadnezzar.

"After a break in the inscription there occurs a remarkable story of the fall of man, his punishment being the loss of effectual life, or of longevity, because he ate of the tree of life. The story includes the contention between the creatress of man, Ninharseg, or Nintud, and her husband, Enlil. The beginning of the story of the fall is broken off."

Dr. Langdon's position as a scholar gives his discovery weight, tho as yet a conservative attitude is maintained here. *The Churchman* quotes Professor Batten, of the General Theological Seminary, who is inclined to suspend his judgment until the full text of the translation can be inspected. In Dr. Batten's opinion these Nippur tablets represent only another variation of the same story that the Jews wrote in their Bible. Further, he says:

"That story was common property all over Assyria, Asia Minor, and adjacent countries, and was adapted and corrupted by each people that used it. The fact that the Jewish version of it is accepted was that they were the ones to preserve it in their Biblical writings and so hand it down to us. Professor Langdon's discovery amounts only to a corroboration of what the Jews wrote and makes their Bible more authentic, if another version of what seems to have been common property among a great number of different and constantly warring peoples can amount to a corroboration."

This Episcopal paper observes that "whatever analogies may be found between the Biblical narrative and these early Babylonian accounts there can be no question of diminishing the spiritual worth of the Old Testament."

CURRENT POETRY

PATRICK MacGILL was once a navy. Now he is a poet and a novelist, and what he likes best to write about is his experience working on the railroads of England and Scotland.

And altho he says that a working man's life is a terrible thing, altho "Songs of the Dead End" (Mitchell Kennerley) is a book filled with expressions of anger against the long-suffering "master class," yet he does not make his reader pity the navy. In spite of his ostentatious radicalism, which is a little too stereotyped to seem sincere, he betrays a sentimental affection for the old days of hard work and hard play. To exchange the pick for the pen does not always bring happiness.

And here, in vigorous Kiplingesque lines, the pen celebrates the pick.

The Pick

By PATRICK MacGILL

In the depths of the pluvial season it gallantly
stayed to your hand,
In the dead end of wo and creation, afar in the
farthermost land,
When the saturnine heavens hung o'er you as
dark as the ultimate tomb,
When the trough of the valley you gutted was
filled with ineffable gloom,
When down in the depths of the planet uprooting
the brontosaur's bed,
With the fire-damp withering around you, and a
candle affixt to your head,
When the gold-secking fever enthralled you, when
you fitfully watered the pan,
Ever it strove to your bidding, ever it aided your
plan,
Ready, restless, reticent, friend of the con-
quering man!

See that its edge is like silver, tempered to try and
be tried,
Look on your pick as a lover would gaze on the girl
at his side,
If it responds to your promptings, when the
navvy men hurry and sweat,
If it be proof to the tempest, when the clouds
and the dirt-bed have met,
If its handle be graceful and limber, slipping and
soft in the hand,
Brothers, 'tis meet for its mission, tend it, for
ye understand:
Try it with fire and with water, try it in sand and
in rock,
See that the slag can't resist it, see that it beareth
the shock,
Hurling the rock from its fastness, goring the
destitute earth,
Tearing the guts of the tunnel, seeking the coal
for the hearth,
Down in the stygian darkness, ye who can reckon
its worth!

Work it for days one and twenty, then if it's true
to the test,
Look on your pick as a maiden, but often the
pick is the best,
For the temper of women when broken, e'en
heaven can't better the same,
But the pick will regain what it loses with the
touch of the hammer and flame,
And for aye will it answer your yearning, be true
to the trust that ye place,
But oftentimes the fairest of females is fair in the
glance of the face,
And fickle, and sure as she's fickle, your sweet-
heart in labor is true
As long as there's grub on the hot-plate, as long
as there's hashing to do,
While the half-harried winter is scowling, while
the slides of the winter are blue.

Enough! for the pick has been trusted, enough!
for the pick has been tried
In the uncharted lands of the world, past where
the pathways divide.



"I raise these specially for Campbell's Tomato Soup."

"Notice how heavy they are, and red-ripe all over. Solid meaty fruit clear through. Full of juice. Full of natural sugar. There's nothing too good for Campbell's Tomato Soup!"

And this is true in the widest sense of the words. Not only are the choicest materials used, but the ablest skill and most advanced methods are employed in preparing and blending them.

No expenditure of money and time and labor is spared to render every can of this favorite Campbell kind worthy of its matchless reputation.

Better order it by the dozen.
That's the practical way.

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds 10c a can



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

Where the many lead into the city of mimicry,
aping and show,
Where one leads away to the vastness, the in-
finite vastness you know,
And there with the grim pioneer it wrought in the
shine and the shade,
While he feared in the gloom and the silence,
afraid as a child is afraid,
Pleased with his rough hand's caresses, slave to
his wish and his whim—
Away on the fringe of the world, comrade and
brother to him.

Enough, for the pick has been trusted, in hazard-
ous, desperate years,
When the wine-press was trodden alone for the
vintage of sorrow and tears,
Under the blight of the upas, the bane of the
vampire's wing,
Shaping the founts of a temple, raising the keeps
of a king,
To labor that stood as its sponsor for the fiery
baptism given,
It has proved its worth, on a toll-cursed earth, and
under the eyes of heaven:
Stanch in the pitiless combat, vigorous, virile,
and bold,
To-day I give it the honor our fathers denied it
of old,
To-day I have sung its praises, and told of the
honor due
To the pick that ever was trusted, tried on the
dead-line and true.

From the *London Spectator* we take a
song which belongs to the same genre as
"The Pick." But what a difference be-
tween Mr. MacGill's rhetoric and Mr.
Smith's simple, undecorated statement!
With the exception of Mr. Henry New-
bolt, whose "Drake's Drum" is a classic,
Mr. Smith is the strongest and truest of all
living singers of the sea. His verses smell
of tar and salt water, and the roll of a
great ship is in their measure.

The Ould Has-Been

By C. Fox SMITH

All down by the harbor a-walking one day,
I saw an old hulk by the wharf-side that lay,
Her topmasts lopped off and her paint weathered
bare,
Red rust flaking off her and no one to care.

Then met I a man standing, lounging beside,
Who scornful did speak as he spat in the tide:
"There lies an ould has-been that once had the
name
Of a sea-going clipper, a clipper of fame."

"Time was when her races with grain or with wool
Were the talk of the crews 'tween Bombay and the
Pool,
When the tales of her sailing like wildfire did fly
From Leith to Port Phillip, from Cork to Shanghai.

"But now who's a glance for her, limping her round
With coal for the ferries that ply on the Sound?
And who that now sees her would know her the
same
Which once was a clipper, a clipper of fame?"

O long I stood gazing then, sad to be told
How all men neglected her, now she grow old,
And my heart just to see her with pity was sore
For her, once so lovely, now lovely no more.

I marked the thick grime on her main deck forlorn;
I marked the poor masts of her, woful and shorn;
And all of my thought was that sure it was shame
To see such an end of that clipper of fame.

I thought of her sailing, so hopeful and proud,
The dawn of her sails like a mountain of cloud,
I thought of her battles, none stouter than she,
With the strength and the rage of her rival the sea.

O better the sea that so long she did use
Should take her and break her as good ships would
choose!

Some chance of the storm or some mercy of flame
Should make a brave end of that clipper of fame.

I thought of her captains, how once they would
stand

So proud on the poop of their splendid command;
And all the good sailormen, each in his day,
That loved her and left her and passed on his way.

O scattered the world through-to-day they must be,
And some sleeping sound in the deeps of the sea;
And some will be old men grown grizzled and lame
That were lads like myself in that clipper of fame.

But no one can steal from those stubborn old sides
The secrets she shares with the winds and the
tides.

The tales that she tells of the sea and the sky
To the wood and the gulls and the ships going by.

And I took off my cap by the dingy wharf-side
To the grace and the glory, the strength, and the
pride.

Which all were her portion who once had the name,
In a day that's gone by, of a clipper of fame.

Does life pass "old maids" by? It is
dangerous to generalize, and it would
be easy to compile a long list of women who
never married whose days were full of
actions that the world must always hold
in grateful remembrance. But there are
old maids and old maids, and also there
is life and life. It is a vivid portrait,
but not a "type-portrait." It appears
in *The Smart Set*.

An Old Maid

By LOUIS UNTERSMEYER

Day after day she knits and sews,
Waiting for nothing—yet she waits;
Hemmed in by silence, pansy rows,
A set of Lytton, five old plates,
There is a bird that seldom sings,
Four *genre* pictures on the wall—
Day after day she sees these things,
And that is all.

Great joys or sorrows never came
To set her placid soul astir;
Youth's glowing torch, Love's leaping flame
Were never even lit for her.
The harsh years only made her wear
Misfortune like a frail perfume—
It hung behind her on the stair
And filled the room.

Tending her lilac grief with tears,
Her soul grew prim and destitute;
An empty guest-room, locked for years,
Musty with dreams and orris root. . . .
The strengthening cares, the kindling strife
Of living never swept her high—
For even in the midst of life,
Life passed her by.

From *The Smart Set*, too, we take this
epigrammatic little song. Its grace re-
calls the exquisite art of the Spanish
court poets.

Rondeñas

By THOMAS WALSH

I asked the marble for a little urn
To hold my tears and say my blessing there;
It seemed as tho it answered in return:
"I am unworthy of her breast so fair."

The granite then I asked if it would be
Eternal sentry where she sleeps apart;
There sighed a message from its depths to me:
"Unworthy I to hold so hard a heart."



The Right Kind Of a Boy

—the son of a mother or daddy
who insists on the right kind of
food to back up the natural en-
ergy of youth.

Ordinary food often lacks the
elements that promote the sturdy
growth and upkeep of the human
body.

Food that will furnish the
organic elements needed—iron
for the blood, phosphate of pot-
ash for brain and nerves, lime for
the bones, and the other natural
salts of the field grains that build
stout bodies and keen brains—is
a necessity.

All these body-building ele-
ments are found in

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

Made from choice whole wheat
and malted barley, it is scientifi-
cally prepared for easy digestion
and quick absorption by the life
forces.

The crisp, golden granules have
a delicate sweet taste, are ready
to eat direct from package with
cream or milk—a perfectly bal-
anced food for both children and
grown-ups.

No wonder Grape-Nuts has be-
come famous the world over—

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers

*The Eagle is a wise old bird,
And what he says is so.
His is the brand
You should demand
To make your Baby grow.*



BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

A mother's love is a mixture of tenderness and wisdom. When she is unable to nurse her baby, her wisdom is put to the test to secure for it that food upon which it will thrive.

To prepare and recommend a food for babies is a great responsibility. We have accepted that responsibility for nearly sixty years. It is nothing that Gail Borden invented condensed milk if, during all those sixty years, eternal vigilance was not exercised in keeping Borden's Milk up to the most rigid demand of purity and quality.

Both the doctor and the mother are factors in selecting a food for the baby. The fact that so many mothers and doctors have met with success in feeding Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk must have weight with you. The evidence will appeal to your wisdom. The story of Borden's Milk will convince you.

Two books mothers ought to read are sent free. "The Baby Book" with feeding chart was prepared under the supervision of a competent doctor. "Where Cleanliness Reigns Supreme" tells why Borden's Milk is the safest for baby, and, therefore for everybody.



BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1857 NEW YORK



This Free Book About KELLASTONE, the Wonderful New Stucco that is Permanent as Stone and far more Beautiful.

You have often admired the graceful lines of a plaster house only to be disappointed, when you looked closer, to see the fine network of cracks that disfigured the walls.

Stucco cracks when it is brittle and right there is the manifest superiority of

KELLASTONE

Imperishable Stucco

for KELLASTONE is tough instead of brittle.

KELLASTONE is not ordinary stucco because it contains no lime or cement. It is made by an entirely different process. It has great tensile strength which means that it offers unusual resistance to settling strains. It is simple to prepare and apply. It can be used at any time of the year.

The KELLASTONE BOOK tells how KELLASTONE has been put to the test and proven under strenuous conditions. It contains photographs of KELLASTONE houses complete and in process of construction. It shows various KELLASTONE finishes. Finally, it will convince you that KELLASTONE is the long-sought-for material that makes stucco success certain.

KELLASTONE

Composition Flooring

for bath rooms, sun parlors, kitchens, offices, and public buildings, is sanitary, proof against water and fire and will not wear away.

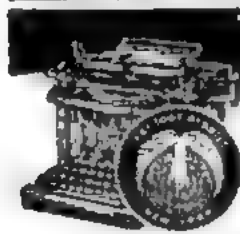
We will gladly send you the KELLASTONE BOOK No. 3 and Composition Flooring Book No. 5, upon request.

National Kellastone Company
19 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted an Idea!

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 171, Washington, D.C.

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SUMMER BARGAINS

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American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

VILLA'S ORDER OF THE BATH

THE order sent out of Mexico by General Villa not long ago for a \$1,000 bathtub was too good a joke not to be appreciated by paragraphers and editorial writers. Moreover, it was too good a joke to have been perpetrated unintentionally by the Constitutionalist commander. Villa's sense of humor is remarkably strong, as his various previous actions have shown; it is native and yet sophisticated, and it may be assumed that nothing would tickle it more than the conception of startling his rather dainty American neighbors by a sudden demand for a de luxe consignment of the most truly symbolical agent of their culture. Among other comment the Birmingham (Ala.) *Age Herald* remarks upon the jest as follows:

No more convincing proof of the "Americanization of Mexico" could be given than this act of the rebel leader who aspires to take his morning "bawth" in a receptacle that is rivaled by the tubs of few millionaires. It is reported that when Villa reaches Mexico City he will cast General Huerta's bathtub on the junk-pile and install his new tub in the Mexican palace.

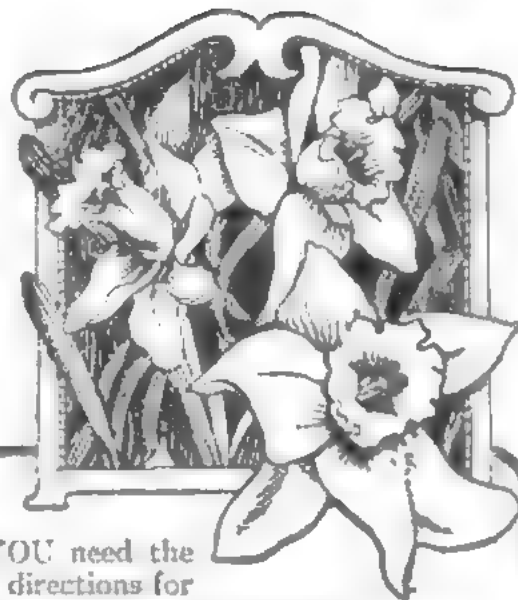
Time was—and not long since—when the redoubtable Villa rocked not of such luxuries as ornate porcelain bathtubs. There are very good reasons to believe that he didn't indulge in the matutinal dip any more than he did in the evening shower. A wild, rough life was led by Pancho. He had little time to take a bath, even had he been so disposed, and practically no facilities.

But the star of the former bandit's destiny has risen high and shines now with increasing luster. As he soars, naturally his thoughts turn to the possibilities of enjoying his new honors and dignities. Splashing around in a \$1,000 bathtub will be merely one phase of the apotheosis of Villa. Later on he will affect manicures, face specialists and other "artists" who cater to an effete civilization. The time may soon come when we may see a transformed Villa strutting it with the foremost military dandies.

This pleasing prospect is not shared by the *Baltimore News*, which discovers a more ponderous reason for Villa's remarkable action. Not Villa's sense of humor is to be credited for his ablutionary zeal, but rather his cleverness as a publicity man and diplomatist. We read:

To the list of sensational advertisers must be added one from the war zone. Villa, never a man of many words, as usual has let his creative imagination speak through deeds. He ordered a thousand-dollar bath installed in the palace which will soon cease to be Huerta's and become his—if, that is, he beats Carranza to the capital. The question as to what dis-

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles



YOU need the directions for the planting and cultivation of bulbs, compiled by Carters Tested Seed experts, contained in our new catalog and handbook.

Carters Bulbs

It illustrates and describes the choicest varieties that have been personally selected by our representatives in Holland.

For complimentary copy of catalogue, address

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114 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston, Mass.

A comfort during summer days and evenings

"Mum"

(as easy to use as to say)

prevents all odors of perspiration

gives one a gratifying sense of personal cleanliness

Does not check perspiration

25c at drug- and department-stores

"Mum" Mfg Co 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

20 Days' Trial on Your Motor

A Remarkable Device!

The McCormick Power Plug

Replaces the spark plug



Transforms the ordinary energy from battery or magneto into a flood of high frequency sparks. By instantaneous and complete combustion it maintains full power strokes in the engine. Solid surface electrodes do away with burning, displacement or adjustment of wire points. Thousands of enthusiastic users. A trial will convince you.

We will send you a set by insured parcels post for 20 days' trial on your machine. As a bookkeeping facility you can send us a check or money order at \$2.00 for each Power Plug and we will send it back if you are not in every way satisfied. State thread; make and model of car.

MCCORMICK MFG. CO.

206 McCormick Bldg., Dayton, Ohio

posal shall be made of the bath in case he fails has not yet come up. There is only one program on the boards for General Villa; and that is, get some ammunition and get that bath installed.

Everything else of Huerta's may seem to a soldier reeking with slaughter decent enough to use at a pinch. Whether he will have a new dinner-service or wardrobe accommodations or audience-hall depends in part upon what Huerta's packing-boxes and bombs leave undisturbed. But about the bath there must be no doubt. Villa is to be conspicuously, luxuriously, extravagantly clean.

Is it possible that the canny Mexican has put his finger upon the bath as peculiarly attractive to the United States, which he would like to placate after the Benton affair? Will we hear soon of his exploiting other American institutions—baseball, for instance, and chewing-gum? Shall a delicate attention to New Jersey mandate prompt him to declare that his bath must be tubless and all shower?

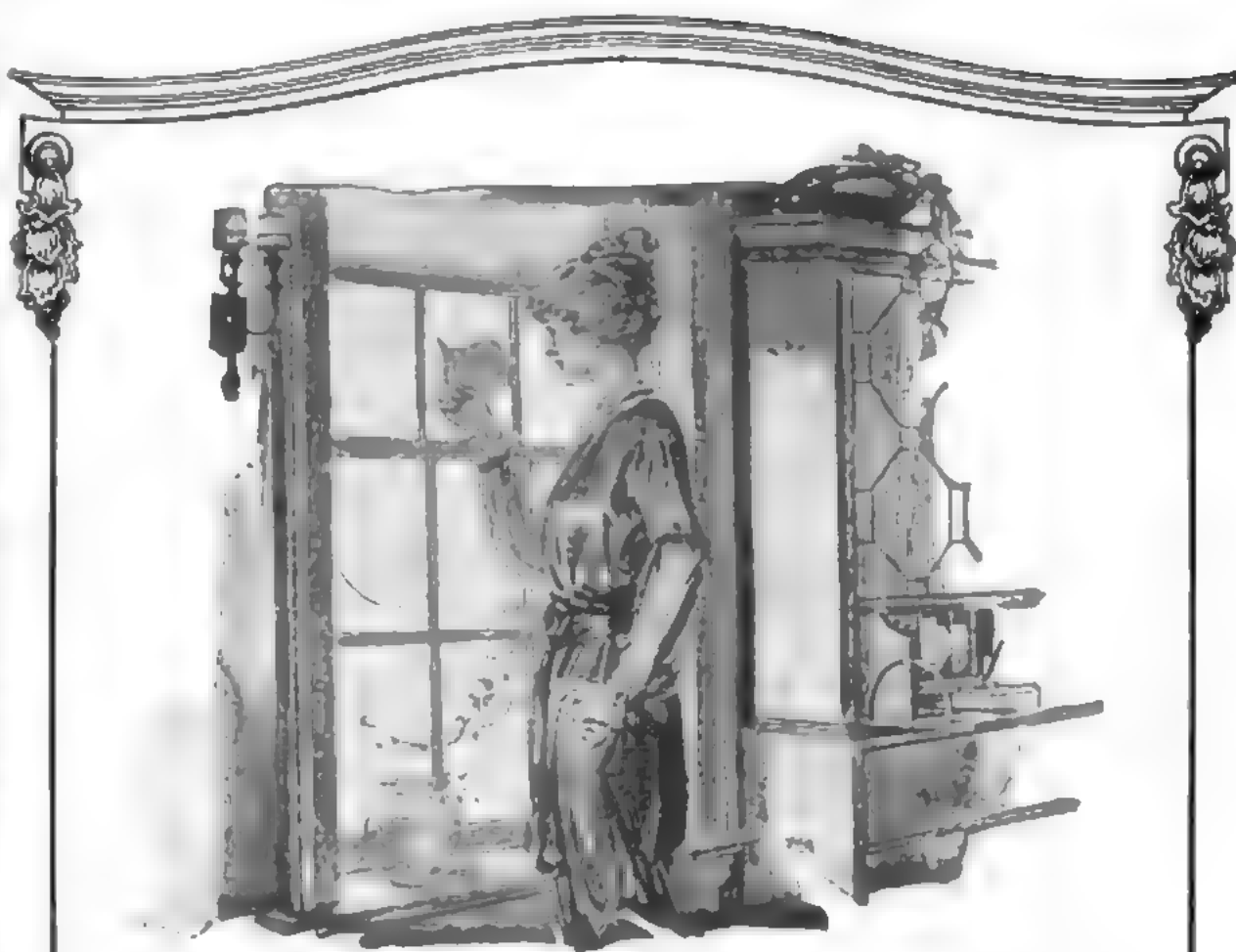
TWO GREAT AMERICANS

"FOUR lines," says the *Baltimore News* indignantly, "sufficed to tell in the newspapers of this country of the passing of a man who so imprest his individuality on men and nations that his work is part of the progress of civilization." And yet this man, Henry Willard Denison, gave the whole of his life to playing the part of the power behind a throne, and hence was predestined to live and die obscurely. The bare facts that were published as news are that he died stricken with paralysis while in the employ of the Japanese Government, and that he was an American. This tells little, but fortunately *The News* has more to tell:

Henry Willard Denison's almost seventy years of life were passed in the midst of the greatest activities, under the most terrific physical and mental strain. He wore out his body and mind in the service of civilization, peace, and progress, so that his passing from the world must take one of the great figures of the present generation, albeit one of the quiet men who seldom figure in the newspapers, but on whose powerful hands whole nations have depended for guidance and support.

For many years Mr. Denison had been known as the foreign adviser of the Foreign Office of Japan. He held that office nearly thirty-five years—the thirty-five years that marked the making of Japan into a world Power.

A native of Vermont, a graduate of Columbia College, New York, Mr. Denison went to Japan in 1880 and became an important factor in Japanese affairs immediately. In all its relations with foreign governments the policy of the Japanese was the policy that Denison dictated. His, however, was a power for peace. He directed the growing statesmen of Japan into the pathways of peace. He was the trusted friend of the late Emperor, the confidant and advisor of the present Emperor. He stood behind Ito, and all the other big men whom Japan has produced.



Hold a Sheet to the Light

To discover that elusive *something* about "Crane's Linen Lawn" which makes it different and better, hold a sheet before a window.

It will at once become apparent that this paper is distinguished for its rich, pure texture and its inviting surface.

The added charm of smart creations in cuts, sizes and tasteful colorings give just cause for the universal adoption of Crane's Linen Lawn, the correct writing paper.

Be first among your friends to write a letter on our new style paper, the "Elizabethan." A full size sample letter sheet of this rich, panelled paper with the newly created Darcy envelope to match, will be sent, together with other usable samples and a booklet showing tints, for 10c. in stamps or coin. These samples will prove a source of delight.

Crane's Linen Lawn

(THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER)

BY INVITATION MEMBER OF
SUCH LEAGUES OF THE WORLD




Address all inquiries to Dept. M.

EATON, CRANE &
PIKE COMPANY

New York

Pittsfield, Mass.





LISLE 25¢ SILK 50¢

Boston Garter

Neat Grip

Holds Your Sock Smooth as Your Skin

If you desire an unusually fine garter buy the 50c. grade

GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS, BOSTON

Are Your Manuscripts Returned? IF SO, YOU NEED

The Preparation of Manuscript for the Printer

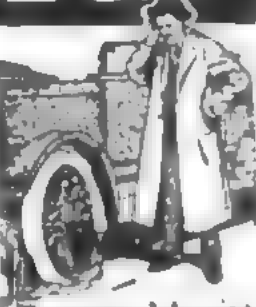
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Associate Editor of the *Standard Dictionary*
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Price, 75 cents.

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Lee PUNCTURE-PROOF Pneumatic Tires



How often has this happened to you? Don't let it happen again—get *real*, uninterrupted tire service by using Lee Puncture-Proof Pneumatic Tires.


No Punctures

—that is guaranteed.

These pneumatic tires must give all the added service we claim or every extra penny paid is refunded.

You cannot lose. You have much to gain. Why not write today for Pamphlet "L," showing that money-back guarantee?

Lee Tire & Rubber Co.
ESTABLISHED 1883
Conshohocken, Pa.



SMILE AT MILES

It was his policy and his participation in all negotiations conducted by the Japanese that made these men famous. He was the counselor of the peace envoys at the time of the war with China, and matched his wits against the wily Li Hung Chang—and beat him. He was counselor of the peace envoys at Portsmouth and is generally accredited with writing the treaty with Russia. He was a permanent member of the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. He was delegate from Japan to the second international peace conference. He had been decorated and consulted by practically every nation of the world. And yet he was a simple, quiet, pleasant-spoken, gray-haired American. He was intensely American, tho his lifework made him a citizen of the world.

And so, while all the world is upsetting itself with fifth-rate, spiggoty politicians and ex-bandits, while it shudders at the misfortune of a gentleman and his wife whom accident of birth has placed where personal achievement would never even approximate, while the populace greedily tries to solve the matrimonial puzzles, four lines suffice to tell of the striking down of one of the world's greatest figures—one of the men who have made history.

Another great American has died recently who also gave his life to an enduring constructive work for the benefit of mankind. This is Sir Francis Campbell, who died in London at the age of eighty-two. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* calls him a most wonderful man, and explains the term as follows:

We refer to him as "wonderful" because there is no other word that so fitly describes him. Not because he was merely a self-made man, for in that respect alone he would not be unique, but because, springing from a farm in Tennessee, he made his fight against the terrible blight of blindness which came upon him at the age of five and he ended his long career as the most successful blind-leader of the blind that the world has ever known.

He was born poor, and might almost be said to have been born blind. But he struggled for an education and got it; actually worked his way through Harvard; was long connected with the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston; perfected his musical education in Berlin and Leipzig and founded, with the aid of the late Dr. Armitage, the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, in the outskirts of the metropolitan district of London. With his American wife, who came from the Faulkner family of South Acton, Massachusetts, he has been at the head of that great establishment, which has taken the blind boys and girls of England and taught them to be self-supporting. He has graduated many a finished organist. What American drawn to the concerts at the Albert Memorial Hall in London has not heard the music that has responded to the touch of the keys by his pupils?

There are other institutions of the blind—many of them—but most of them have profited by the experience of this establishment in Upper Norwood. For here was a blind man working among blind people—sympathizing with them, understanding



Not Quantity of Milk Alone —Quality, Richness

It's a familiar story about the lady who one morning went out to the milkman with two pitchers and said she would like to have her milk and water separate—she would mix them to suit herself.

That was a joke on the milkman, but all cows do not give equally rich milk.

The Jersey Cow

is not distinguished for quantity of milk alone. She combines richness with quantity. "Good goods put up in small packages" is true in case of the Jersey cow—only half true in case of her milk. With richness and quantity of milk goes persistency in milk. And your Jersey cow is gentle, beautiful and easily kept.

We have no Jerseys to sell. We are interested in the breed. May we send you some Jersey facts?

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
324 W. 23d Street, New York

Fit Your Son to be an executive

Our department of Applied Business and Management specializes in training boys for positions of authority—executive, managerial, ownership.

Other departments of Burdett College specialize in training young men and young women for secretarial, stenographic, accounting and teaching positions.


Send today for our free catalogue.

BURDETT COLLEGE

BOSTON, MASS.

His Latest—His LAST Book

JUST PUBLISHED Just before his recent death, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent scientist, author of "Darwinism," "Man's Place in the Universe," "Social Environment and Moral Progress," etc., sent to his publishers the manuscript for this new book "THE REVOLT OF DEMOCRACY" which must now take its place in history as the last published utterance of his towering intellect.



The Revolt of Democracy

By Alfred Russel Wallace

The keynote of this new book, the successor to "Social Environment" and the last written by Dr. Wallace, is found in the words: "It is certain that we have now reached a point in our political history which will necessitate much more direct and radical measures than have yet been taken to secure the immediate abolition of that disgrace to our civilization—starvation and suicide from dread of starvation." The work is white hot with the zeal of the social reformer who, not content with uprooting long standing evils, suggests ways and means to erect a new temple of loveliness, of prosperity and of health.

Price \$1.00 net; by mail \$1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 364 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

them and their capacities and showing them the way with his own hands. To a considerable extent Dr. Campbell—for he won several university degrees—has revolutionized methods for handling and instructing the blind. Herein lies his first claim to distinction.

He was a lover of nature. He has bicycled through Norway and Sweden and Germany. He has climbed to the top of Mont Blanc. He has been everywhere and "seen" everything. He always insisted that the surroundings of the blind should be made attractive, and his pupils dwelt amid beautiful gardens where flowers bloomed and birds sang. He has accomplished what most men blest with sight could not do. Who shall say, then, that the career of the poor blind boy, struggling against great odds and achieving such magnificent success, did not partake of the wonderful—that his epitaph could not properly be: "Here lies buried a wonderful man."

ADVERTISING BOYS

HAVE you never seen a long, plodding line of orphan boys or girls out for an airing from some near-by asylum and wondered why it is that there aren't enough fathers and mothers and big brothers and sisters to go 'round? Watch them as they pass, shuffling along rather silently, all clad alike in costumes far more to be praised for their qualities of endurance than for any hint of prettiness, trimness, or comfort—how dull they seem! Overdrilled soldiers in the Army of the Unwanted, fed, washed, clothed, amused, taught, and (possibly) petted, in batches, squads, and herds—and all because there aren't enough parents to go 'round! This is the situation that one man down in Texas has found. He wanted to know why a boy couldn't be a boy, instead of merely a forcibly washed and drest member of a herd; and they told him of the paucity of parents. But he didn't believe them. He dared to doubt a self-evident fact, and went back to a principle that a good many people discovered a few years ago, the principle of advertising—the principle that says you can't expect people to do what they really want to do without a little persuasion. He believed that there really were stray parents and brothers and sisters around somewhere in the world, people who didn't have any children, or else didn't have children enough. So he advertised for them. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser remarks briefly on this one-man Parents' Employment Bureau and the popularity he has won among the children who have come to know him:

Judd Mortimer Lewis, of the staff of the Houston Post, has a great love for children—homeless and otherwise. He conducts a children's bureau in the columns of *The Post*, in which he makes announcement of the discovery of stray children and advertises for homes for the

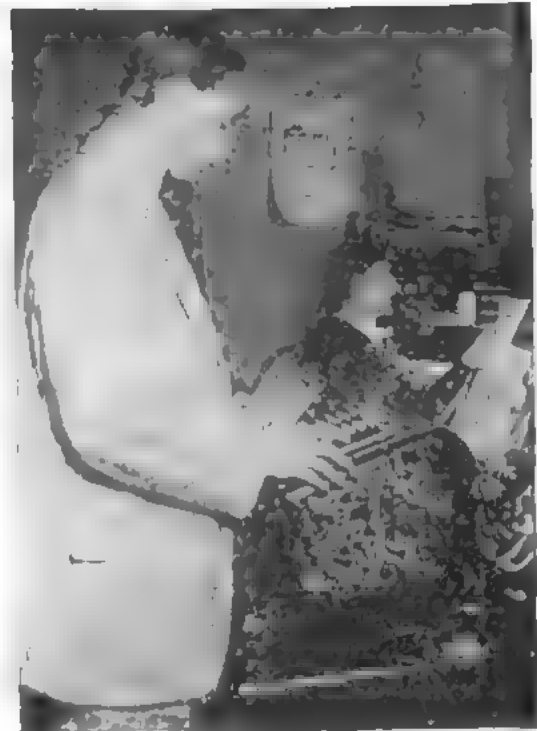
(Continued on page 169)

Let Us Show You How to Push Your Collections

Business men throughout the United States and Canada are this month being shown by our sales organization—525 men—how to *increase the efficiency* of their collection departments.

You are one of the business men we want to *show*—not just to tell you, but to show you how thousands of other business men are getting better collections—and then actually *do* it that way with *your* statements so *you* can see the results. We have shown over 2,000 business men already—so it's no experiment.

The sooner your statements *go out* after the first, the sooner your remittances *come in*. It is a fact that a lot of bills are paid each month on the principle of first come



Machine-made statements can be gotten out in $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ less time than by hand method.

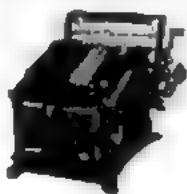
first paid. And statements *must* be accurate—it's never good business to have to explain a wrong statement. We will come into your place of business just as soon as we can make arrangements—for there may be others ahead of you—and show you how to get your statements out *accurately, neatly, on time* and *at less cost*.

Getting out statements promptly to get remittances in quickly, is the Burroughs way of handling the money-collecting end of business, big or little. We *can* do it for you.

Try making collections the Burroughs' way *once*—it will cost you nothing and place you under no obligation—if you sign the coupon

Name _____
Firm _____
Street _____
City and State _____

Let me know when your representative can see me about getting the statements out for my firm to show us actually, by demonstration, how it can be done more promptly, in better style and at lower cost.



Burroughs Adding Machine Company

49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan European Office, 74 Cannon Street, London, E. C., England

36 different models in 492 combinations of features—\$150 to \$950 in U. S.



Patented May 2nd, 1911

The only comfortable goggle

The only efficient eye protector

WITHOUT rims, hinged at the center, neat and inconspicuous; conforms to the contour of the face, excludes wind as well as dust, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision. Temples covered with composition of silk and cotton makes them easy on the ears. Lenses either amber color or white.

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If they haven't them, write to us. We'll see that you get them.

OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE

F. A. Hardy & Co.

Dept. D

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EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine.

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TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$2 to \$5 each.

RIDER AGENTS wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model *Ranger* furnished by us.

It Costs You Nothing to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. Do not buy a bicycle, tire or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.

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(Established 1865)

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

STOCKS AND DIVIDENDS OF AMERICAN RAILWAYS

FROM an abstract of a report made by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, it appears that the total capitalization of the railroads of this country now amounts to \$19,796,125,712, of which huge sum the stock amounts to \$8,610,611,328. Readers will note here the excessive amount of the bond issues. Conservative students of finance hold that the stock and bonds of a given railway should each comprise about one-half the total capitalization. The above figures show that the funded obligations are about two and one-half times as great as the amount of stock.

In the same report it is set forth that of this total amount of stock 32.9 per cent. paid no dividends last year, and that of the bonds 10.44 per cent. paid no interest. On stock on which dividends were paid, the total amount paid was \$368,616,327, or an equivalent of 6.38 per cent. on each share. If an average were struck for the entire amount of outstanding stock, the dividends paid would average 4.28 per cent. Other interesting statistics in this report are printed below:

"The operated mileage of the railroads was 244,418, an increase over 1912 of 8,628 miles; equipment (locomotives), 63,378, an increase of 2,102; cars of all classes, 2,445,508, an increase of 76,566; employees, 1,815,239, an increase of 115,208. Of the total amount of capital outstanding there existed as stock \$8,610,611,327, of which \$7,231,515,045 was common and \$1,379,096,282 was preferred. The remaining part, \$11,185,514,385, representing funded debt, consisted of mortgage bonds \$8,186,366,426, collateral trust bonds \$1,189,636,796, plain bonds, debentures and notes \$1,107,076,783, income bonds \$250,290,655; miscellaneous funded obligations \$82,858,275, and equipment trust obligations \$369,285,450.

"The net increase in investment in roads and equipment during 1913 is stated at \$477,059,640; number of passengers carried, 1,033,679,680, an increase over 1912 of 39,307,397; number of tons of freight carried, 2,058,035,487, an increase of 239,239,857; the average receipts per passenger mile, as computed for the year ended June 30, 1913, for the roads covered by this statement, were 2.008 cents; the average receipts per ton mile, 0.729 cent; the passenger service train revenue per train mile was \$1.356; the freight revenue per train mile was \$3.243.

"The following figures present a statement of the operating revenues for 1913, in detail:

Freight revenue.....	\$2,194,930,565
Passenger revenue.....	603,987,417
Expressive baggage revenue.....	7,607,902
Parlor and chair car revenue.....	715,596
Mail revenue.....	50,740,212
Express revenue.....	70,717,266
Milk revenue (on passenger trains).....	9,057,591
Other passenger revenue.....	6,110,252
Switching revenue.....	33,248,734
Special service train revenue.....	1,380,362
Miscellaneous transportation revenue.....	6,461,901
Total rev. from oper. other than transpor.....	31,624,843
Joint facilities—debit.....	1,051,001
Joint facilities—credit.....	3,553,800
Total operating revenue.....	\$1,125,135,798

Operating expenses, as assigned to the five general classes, were:

Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$421,232,395
Maintenance of equipment.....	511,561,363
Traffic expenses.....	82,850,113
Transportation expenses.....	1,006,252,745
General expenses.....	78,072,308
Total operating expenses.....	\$2,100,969,924

"The aggregate of dividends declared during the year 1913 was \$368,552,632, apparently including those paid by railroads to railroads and thus duplicating. The corresponding figure given in the preliminary abstract for 1912 was \$400,308,609."

WHAT BIG STEAMSHIP LINES EARN

The four big transatlantic steamship lines, Mercantile Marine, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, and Cunard, employing a gross tonnage of 3,230,170, earned last year the sum of \$46,237,361, which is an increase of 12½ per cent. over their net earnings for the preceding year. These four lines control the bulk of the transatlantic traffic. The increase in earnings "was shared by the four lines practically to the same degree," says *The Wall Street Journal*. All were able to strengthen their reserves, and the two German lines, besides doing that, "found it possible to make larger distributions to stockholders." Other interesting data as to the business of each line are printed in *The Wall Street Journal*:

"Together the four lines represent a total stock capitalization of \$181,162,706. On this amount they earned in net last year the equivalent of 4.97 per cent. On a capitalization of \$179,287,706, in 1912, a little under 4.30 per cent. was earned. Individually, however, the three foreign lines earned a much larger surplus for dividends on their respective capitalizations than the aggregated earning power indicates, owing to the comparatively heavy capitalization of Mercantile Marine.

"Net earnings per ton on the basis of tonnage was \$14.31, or \$1.21 per ton more than in 1912. Against this net earning power the per-ton capitalization for 1913 was \$190.92 and in 1912, \$207.61.

"Taking the operating results of each of the four lines for the past two years, and reducing these to a per-ton basis, the following ready index of the performance of each company is had. It should be added, perhaps, that in making the computations from the reports of the companies, the equivalent of one pound sterling and of 20 marks, was taken at \$5:

	M. M.	N. G. L.	Hapag.	Cunard
Act. ton., '13.....	1,115,461	778,709	1,051,503	294,097
'12.....	1,071,635	767,845	906,738	259,520
Per ton:				
Gross, '13.....	43.96	.....	.....	24.46
'12.....	40.83	.....	.....	25.54
Op. exp., '13.....	35.37	.....	.....	44.63
'12.....	33.73	.....	.....	46.91
Net, '13.....	8.59	19.58	13.03	19.83
'12.....	7.10	16.88	14.27	18.63
Debit, '13.....	3.43	4.67	3.30	10.24
'12.....	3.56	4.22	3.61	10.83
Tot. inc., '13.....	5.16	14.91	11.64	*10.70
'12.....	3.54	12.66	10.66	†12.03
Depern., '13.....	4.87	9.88	8.00	7.80
'12.....	3.41	7.44	7.39	9.66
S. for d., '13.....	.29	5.23	3.64	2.90
'12.....	.13	4.52	3.27	2.37
Divide., '13.....	.....	3.21	3.56	2.12
'12.....	.....	2.84	3.14	2.12
R. for y., '13.....	.29	2.02	.06	.78
'12.....	.13	1.98	.13	.25

* Includes other income account interest, \$1.11 per ton.
† Includes other income account interest, \$0.58 per ton.

"The Cunard Line, referred to in shipping circles as 'the Pennsylvania of the Seas,' with a little more than 25 per cent. of the tonnage employed by Mercantile Marine, earned about 37 per cent. of the latter's gross, while its net earnings were equal to 59 per cent. of Mercantile Marine's. The explanation for this apparently better showing by Cunard is partly in the fact that this company's tonnage is less divided and partly by the reason that its service lines extend to a much smaller number of ports of call.

"Mercantile Marine's ocean service tonnage, for instance, is carried in 120 vessels, which gives its fleet an average gross capacity of 9,274 tons per vessel. Cunard's tonnage is contained in 25 vessels, making for an average gross vessel capacity of 11,329 tons. Taking Cunard's average vessel tonnage as a unit, Mercantile Marine has to employ nearly 1 1/2 times that unit to perform the same amount of tonnage service. The fact that Mercantile Marine's service is much more diversified, subjects its service tonnage to the constant fluctuations in ocean freights, to a considerably greater degree than Cunard's.

"The comparatively large surplus per ton, shown by North German Lloyd as against the other three companies, is due to smaller appropriations to its reserve accounts, altho the company contributed proportionately more than the others, to the single item of depreciation, including all properties. Mercantile Marine, it will be noted, made a very substantial increase in its annual appropriation to the depreciation account. Carrying the above tabulation to its logical conclusion, the following table, showing the stock, bond and total capitalization per ton, is added:

	M.M.	N. G. L.	Hapag.	Cunard
Mid. stck., '13....	46.39	....	....	43.84
" "12....	45.30	....	....	21.91
Com., '13....	44.67	40.16	37.46	11.24
" "12....	48.62	40.74	37.64	12.36
Tot. stck., '13....	91.06	40.16	37.46	31.34
" "12....	94.92	40.74	37.68	34.27
Bd. dhs., '13....	63.54	31.73	16.33	55.94
" "12....	72.19	22.69	17.97	65.44
Tot. cap., '13....	154.60	61.90	54.99	87.28
" "12....	167.11	63.43	55.65	99.71

"The feature of the above comparison is the comparatively heavy bonded indebtedness per ton of the Mercantile Marine. Cunard also has a substantially heavy similar total for the tonnage employed, altho its actual total of debentures outstanding is \$15,900,000 against Mercantile Marine's total of bonds of \$76,428,055. Hamburg-American has a lighter per ton bonded debt and per ton total capitalization than the other three lines. Disregarding tonnage, however, the bonded debt of the North German Lloyd is smaller than that of its Hamburg rival. Actually, North German Lloyd has a funded debt, as of December 31, 1913, of \$16,912,500, as against Hamburg-American's \$17,370,875, while the total capitalization of the two big German lines is, respectively, \$48,162,500 and \$56,745,875."

EXTRAVAGANCE AND A CRISIS IN ARGENTINA

It is only a few months since interesting data came to hand as to the extent of the financial depression of Brazil, due in large part to low prices for products and especially for rubber. It is declared now by *The Journal of Commerce* that a depression exists in Argentina, "hardly less acute than that in Brazil." In Argentina, however, there has been no disastrous fall in the prices of staple products, nothing in fact, to correspond to the low prices in Brazil for rubber; nor is the Government in serious straits, altho it has been "prett for credit." Prices for Argentine cereals

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\$1,000	Virginia Rwy. & Power Co. 1st and Ref. 5's due 1934	930	5.50%
\$1,000	American Public Service Co. 1st Lien 6's	1000	6.00%
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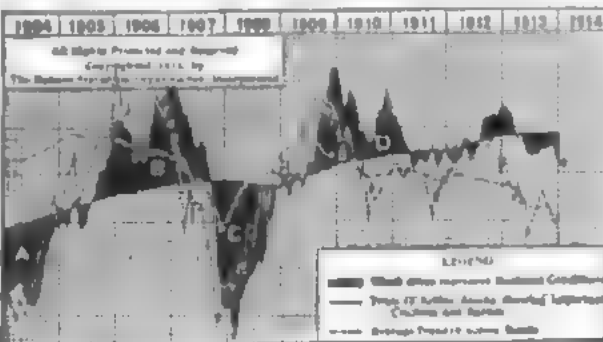
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are "well maintained," figures for wool "have been perfectly satisfactory," and prices for beef-cattle "have been climbing higher and higher." Following are figures of production in wheat, linseed, maize, and oats for the past five years, from which it is evident that the Argentine crisis "cannot justly be attributed to failure of production":

Season	Wheat	Linseed	Maize	Oats
1909-10	3,565,556	714,813	4,350,000	629,551
1910-11	3,073,000	595,000	703,000	643,000
1911-12	4,042,000	628,000	7,515,000	882,000
1912-13	5,400,000	1,150,000	4,905,000	1,082,000
1913-14	3,100,000	700,000	17,000,000	740,000

* Latest Government estimates (April). † The figures given equal the official forecast of April, 1914, less 15 per cent. (estimated loss by floods in April and May)

"In 1912-1913 the production of wheat, linseed, and oats reached the highest figures known, and the maize crop, tho the yield per hectare sown was disappointing, came second only to the record of the previous year. Altogether, exports from the Argentine in 1913 topped those of 1912 by \$3,113,291 gold and those of 1909 (the highest recorded before 1912) by \$80,154,019 gold."

The writer in the *Journal of Commerce* declares that "by the time this bumper year was half over, the shadow of a crisis had begun to lie heavy upon Argentina." As to the causes of depression in Argentina, a Buenos Aires correspondent of the *London Times* is quoted as saying "various explanations are given, each more or less consonant." In official circles the statement commonly made is that "a general restriction of credit due to European wars has cut off the cash nutriment of Argentina's well-being." While there is something in this explanation, a deeper cause is to be found elsewhere. This is extravagance, overspending and overspeculation. In detail the writer says:

"Extravagance of expenditure would never have brought matters to the present pitch if it had not been based upon the most amazing extravagance of thought. To increase commitments year by year in the full confidence that next year will bring to the rescue a miraculous harvest, or a still more optimistic speculator—this is the superextravagance that has prevailed in the Argentine."

"Altho the production of 1913 attained a record figure, it was altogether insufficient to fulfil the high hopes of the previous year. So much had been built upon those hopes. Land had mounted higher and higher in price. A sold to B at a large profit, and B to C, and C to D; and D dreamed of the price he would get from E. And A, B, and C put their profits into more and more land, good, bad, and indifferent—"alfalfa camp," cereal lands, "undeveloped" land all over the country, from Patagonia to Paraguay. The final price was always high, but it was manfully paid—with borrowed money."

"Obviously a crash had to come, and in the latter half of 1913 a number of lofty edifices toppled and fell. Commercial failures had been increasing during the years 1910-12. From 1910 to 1912 the liabilities involved in the failures of the year had doubled. From 1912 to 1913 they doubled again, and totalled over £15,000,000 in the latter year."

"A large amount of liquidation is still necessary to clear the way for a return to healthy conditions, tho the outlook shows some signs of brightening at last. When the split effervescence of land speculation has been wiped up, the essential soundness of the Argentine, as a country that produces and exports the chief necessities of life, will be thrown into sharper relief."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 165)

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Lewis is the idol of Texas children, and well may he be, so well does he treat them, and so well does he entertain them.

"MATTY" UNDER A CLOUD

A BASEBALL variant of a familiar saying seems to be, "A famous pitcher is not without honor save when he takes it upon himself to umpire a game." This is deduced from a news account of Christy Mathewson's experiences behind the plate, as given by the *New York Tribune*. "Matty" is beyond doubt one of the greatest of the small boys' heroes, but when he appeared at the New York Juvenile Asylum, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and donned the mask and breastplate and attempted to hand out decisions, not even the eminence which he occupies on other occasions could restrain the customary objurgations from the incipient big leaguers. He is a great man, and a good fellow, and all that—but he's a "fierce ump," all the same! The events leading to that decision are given as follows:

The boys were in the middle of one of their regular league games when he arrived. They stopt long enough to cluster around the big fellow and welcome him with lusty cheers. Then they pulled him out behind the pitcher's box and made him umpire the game. He came in for the usual complimentary remarks to the umpire, when he was called on to make several close decisions. One of the kids slid into first base about the same time the ball reached the bag, and when "Matty" called him out he was emphatically told that he was "rotten."

After the game the boys express their willingness to be initiated into the mysteries of the "fade-away." "Matty," however, made them a speech instead:

"I have tried to teach several big-league pitchers how to throw the 'fade-away,'" he said, "and not one of them has succeeded. The difficulty is that too much attention is required. The 'fade-away' is a difficult ball to control. I'd rather not try to pitch to-day. I was in a hard game yesterday, and my arm needs rest. You boys don't realize how much my arm is worth to me."

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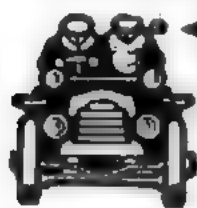
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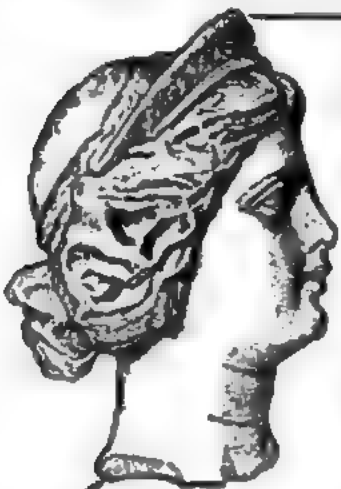
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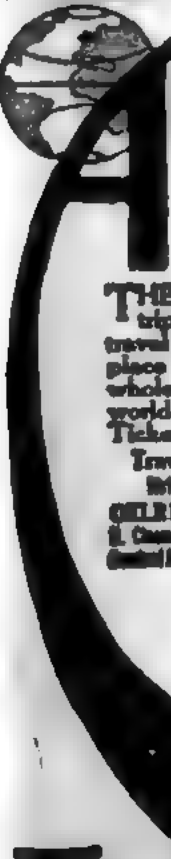
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Artist.—FIRST TROOPER IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (discussing a new officer)—
"Swears a bit, don't 'e, sometimes?"

SECOND TROOPER—"E's a masterpiece, 'e is; just opens 'is mouth and lets it say wot it likes."—*Punch.*

Left Out.—HONEST AGRICULTURIST—"We don't need you women to help us run things. Didn't we men pass the compensation law, protecting everybody except farm-hands and domestic servants?"

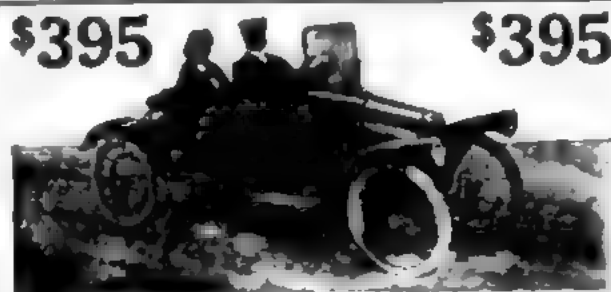
His WIFE—"Yes; and I'm both."—*Puck.*

"One Braver Thing."—"Who led the army in that recent expedition?"

"I did," replied General Tamale.

"I thought the attack was led by General Concarne."

"It was I who prevented great loss of life. He led them going forward, but I led them coming back."—*Washington Star.*

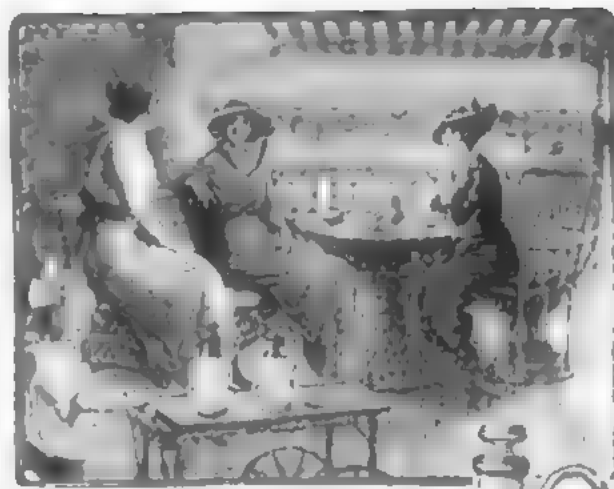


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DEPT. 4.

Precautionary.—"What do you consider the most important qualification for a beginner in literature?"

"A small appetite."—*Boston Transcript.*

Meow.—"I've been catfishing all morning."

"Where?"

"On the hotel piazza. I've heard all the scandal of the place."—*Judge.*

Her View.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"What do you understand by suffering for righteousness' sake?"

LITTLE GIRL—"Please, miss, it means having to come to Sunday-school."—*Tribune.*

Just as Good.—TOURIST—"You have an unusually large acreage of corn under cultivation. Don't the crows annoy you a great deal?"

FARMER—"Oh, not to any extent."

TOURIST—"That's peculiar, considering you have no scarecrows."

FARMER—"Oh, well, you see, I'm here a good part of the time myself."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Have You Tried This?—"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean—I've known you long enough to drop the 'Miss,' haven't I?"

She fixt her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—*New York Globe.*

Jailless Crimes.—Killing time.

Hanging pictures.

Stealing bases.

Shooting the chutes.

Choking off a speaker.

Running over a new song.

Smothering a laugh.

Setting fire to a heart.

Knitting a performance.

Murdering the English language.—*Judge.*

Cheering the Patient.—The eminent physicians had been called in consultation. They had retired to another room to discuss the patient's condition. In the closet of that room a small boy had been concealed by the patient's directions to listen to what the consultation decided and to tell the patient, who desired genuine information.

"Well, Jimmy," said the patient, when

the boy came to report, "what did they say?"

"I couldn't tell you that," said the boy. "I listened as hard as I could, but they used such big words I couldn't remember much of it. All I could catch was when one doctor said:

"Well, we'll find that out at the autopsy."—*Boston Record.*

Possibly Tainted.—These are evil days for the rich men, said George Ade at a luncheon at the Chicago Athletic Club. "I'd rather be a pickpocket than an interlocking director—there's more honor in it."

"They say that a cannibal king recently sent post haste for his doctor."

"Good gracious, man," the doctor said, "you're in a dreadful state; what have you been eating?"

"Nothing," groaned the sick man, "except a slice of that multi-millionaire whose yacht was wrecked on Coconut Reef."

"Merciful powers!" the doctor cried. "And I told you under no circumstances to eat anything rich. George, get the saws and axes. We must operate at once."—*Boston Advertiser.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

- July 9.—Guadalajara is captured by the Constitutional forces, 5,000 Federal prisoners being taken, with a great quantity of ammunition and artillery.
- July 10.—The Mexican ex-Minister of Commerce, Moheno, in Vera Cruz, makes a charge of a conspiracy on the part of the Progressive party in the United States to disrupt Mexico. Francisco Carbajal is sworn in as Foreign Minister, with three other new members of Huerta's cabinet.
- July 12.—Carranza refuses to entertain the suggestion that Carbajal be recognized as Provisional President in case of Huerta's flight.
- July 15.—General Huerta resigns from the Provisional Presidency of Mexico and appoints Francisco Carbajal in his place. General Villa announces that the war will go on in spite of Huerta's resignation.

Foreign

- July 9.—A German aviator, Otto Linnekogel, attains a height of 21,450 feet, establishing a new world's record for altitude.
- July 10.—The Ulster "provisional government" holding its first meeting, constitutes Sir Edward Carson virtual dictator of the North of Ireland, with full power to issue a call to arms of the Ulster Volunteers.
- In Perth, Scotland, a militant suffragette leaps upon King George's automobile, attempting to reach the King's person. She is saved from lynching at the hands of a Scotch mob by twenty mounted police.
- July 11.—Walter L. Brock, an American, wins the aeroplane race from London to Paris and return.
- As the result of the official inquiry held in Quebec, the *Storstad* is held responsible for the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland* in the St. Lawrence River on May 29.
- July 13.—Orangemen at Belfast and Drum-beg make Sir Edward Carson the hero of a demonstration commemorating the battle of the Boyne.
- A chance discovery foils a revolutionist plot to assassinate the Russian Czar at Odessa.
- July 14.—The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is celebrated in Paris.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

- July 10.—A decrease of \$250,000,000 is shown in the country's exports for the past fiscal year. Secretary Daniels announces that the four next dreadnoughts are to be named *Arizona*, *California*, *Idaho*, and *Mississippi*.
- July 11.—Representative Good attacks Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for using revenue-cutters for the private enjoyment of himself and his political friends.
- The House passes the Hay bill providing for aviation service in the Army Signal Corps.
- July 12.—Alexander Vouras, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, attacks bitterly the Carnegie Peace Foundation's report on the Balkan War.
- July 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad and three other companies are indicted for violation of the Commerce Act in their coal shipments.

GENERAL

- July 9.—David Starr Jordan is elected president of the National Education Association, in convention in St. Paul, Minnesota.
- July 11.—The battleship *Nesada* is launched at Quincy, Massachusetts.
- July 12.—Associate Justice Horace H. Lurton, of the United States Supreme Court, dies at Atlantic City.
- July 13.—The balloon *Goodyear* wins the elimination race from St. Louis, covering 300 miles.

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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. F. E." Lexington, N. C.—"Should personal pronouns which refer to the Deity—that is, any one of the three persons of the Godhead—begin with a capital letter?"

In all but religious literature, yes. In the Bible, the pronouns are always printed with a lower-case initial letter, but that is a Sacred book.

"M. C. D." Prosser, Wash.—"Is the form of the abbreviation 'et al.' ever changed to that of 'et als.'? If so, please explain when and why."

The Latin abbreviation *et al.* stands for *et alibi*, meaning "and elsewhere," or *et alii*, meaning "and others." The form *et als.* is sometimes used under the mistaken idea that the first *et al.* stands for a singular and means "and other" and that its plural when "others" is meant should be formed by adding "s."

"H. F." Chicago, Ill.—"Is not the following sentence erroneously constructed: 'An elephant, lions and tigers, and other animals'?"

There is nothing to object to in the sentence you submit. "I saw an elephant, lions and tigers, and other animals," is good English; why then should not the sentence you submit be so? Possibly you take exception to the repetition of the conjunction *and*, but that is permissible.

"G. A. L." Winchester, Wash.—"What are the pronunciations of the following words: 'Enrico Ferri,' 'Col. Goethals,' 'Dr. Montessori,' 'The Hygienist'?"

"Enrico Ferri," *far"ri'*—*a* as in *fare*; *i* as in *police*; "Col. Goethals," *gō'thālz*—*o* as in *no*; *ā* as in *art*; "Dr. Montessori," *mon"tes"so"ri'*—*o* as in *not*; *e* as in *they*; *ā* as in *no*; *i* as in *police*; "The Hygienist," *hai"gi-en-ist*—*ai* as in *aisle*; *en* as in *pen*; *i* as in *pin*.

"E. P." Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly inform me which of the following sentences is correct. I claim both are right, the word 'to' having another meaning than that of 'in the direction of.' 'I fed the dog to the candy,' and 'I fed the candy to the dog.'"

"I fed the dog on candy" and "I fed candy to the dog" are correct, but "I fed the dog to the candy" is erroneous. See the definitions of the verb *feed* on page 365, column 2, of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, and you will see that one can *feed* food or fodder to animals, *feed* grain to a machine, *feed* paper to a printing-press, but can not invert any of these. The word *to* in the sentence "I fed candy to the dog" is a preposition, noting a limiting object after a verb—"fed . . . to the dog."

"J. W. G. H." Spokane, Wash.—"Please answer the following questions: 1. Is 'frightened of' ever correct? 'You're frightened of anything.' 'Frightened of you.' 'Frightened of love.' Isn't 'afraid of' the correct form? 2. On the revolving doors of our Federal Building is the legend 'Danger! Go Slow.' It has offended my eyes for some time, and recently I wrote an open letter to our morning paper, criticizing the use of 'slow' for 'slowly' and hoping that the error would be corrected. In its defense the custodian of the building quoted from a book written by two Harvard professors, Greenough and Kittredge, to the effect that 'slow' like 'fast' is a 'flat' adverb and does not need the adverbial ending 'ly.' Will you kindly straighten this out?"

1. The form "frightened of," to which you refer, was condemned as long ago as 1858, by a writer in *The Saturday Review*, who said: "It is not usual for educated people to perpetrate such sentences as 'I was frightened of her.'" This expression is used as a modern colloquialism for "afraid of," but has very few literary sponsors. Mrs. Molesworth, who wrote in a somewhat colloquial vein, in "Her Baby" says "Baby was at first terribly frightened of him." 2. With reference to the legend, "Danger! Go Slow," Professors Greenough and Kittredge are quite correct. *Slow* in the sense of *slowly* dates as far back as the year 1500. Shakespeare used it in "Midsummer Night's Dream," act 1, scene 1, line 3, "But, oh, me thinks, how *slow* this old Moon wanes." Milton also used it in 1632 in "Penseroso": "I hear the far-off curfew sound, swinging *slow* with sullen roar."

"J. O. R." Pasadena, Cal.—"In **THE LITERARY DIGEST** for January 17, 1914, I find the following: 'The Cabinet are still adverse to the proposal.' I have seen this construction frequently of late, especially in English publications. Is it correct?"

Cabinet is a collective noun that may be used collectively or distributively—everything depending upon the meaning which the person writing or speaking intends to convey—and it takes a verb that agrees with the user's intention.

"H. M. R." Wilson, N. C.—"What was the exact date of the big fire in Baltimore, Md.?"

The fire began February 7, 1904, and burned until the 9th, entailing a loss of about \$70,000,000.

"G. W. C." Marlinton, W. Va.—"Is the plural of *harness* the same as the singular?"

The plural of *harness* is *harness* or *harnesses*. Both forms have the sanction of usage.

"J. C. M." Sagerstown, Pa.—"The word *kakki* is pronounced—*ka'ki*—"a" as in "arm" and "i" as in "habit.""

"G. S." Red Creek, N. Y.—"In a bank statement, under the heading 'Resources,' the term 'Loans and discounts' is used. What is the exact meaning of *discounts* as here used?"

Discounts, as used here, designates commercial paper that has been discounted, as bills and notes.

"L. J. W." Independence, Kan.—"The term *horse latitude* designates a belt of the Atlantic Ocean where calms often prevail. It was so called in Colonial times when vessels carrying horses from New England to the West Indies were sometimes obliged, when becalmed there, to throw overboard a part of their cargo for want of water."

"E. L. S." Annville, Pa.—"Variations of pronunciation are due to the people, not to the dictionaries. While in general the pronunciations of dictionaries agree, there are instances in which they differ. Consult the department of Disputed Pronunciations of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY for all that you need. Take, for example, the word *gape*. Some people pronounce it *gap*; others, *gop* ("e" as in *they*). *Tomato* is pronounced to rhyme with *potato* in some parts of the country, and in others to rhyme with *staccato*. But the usage of the people, not the dictionaries, decreed this. The province of the dictionary is to record usage, not to dictate it. Editors state what they find in use and place it on record, and not what they think should be used. The Lexicographer is not a dictator."

If you have ever lived in a region peopled with descendants of Scotsmen, you may have found the Scottish pronunciation of English prevalent in that region; if, on the other hand, you have dwelt in a region peopled with descendants of Irishmen, no matter whether they be Nationalists or Ulsterites, you may have found English as it is spoken in Ireland in use there.

The same thing applies even to descendants of persons from different parts of England. There the Northerner speaks with the soft "a" as in *chat*, *glad*, *mat*, and gives to "o" almost the sound of that letter doubled, saying *coom* for "come." To him "enough" is *enoof*. The Southerner uses the broad "a" as in *farther*, and speaks of a *glars* and a *barth* (the "r" is inserted here merely to approximate the sound which is nearer to "ah" than "ar"). Where the Dutch have settled in numbers and established themselves, the foreign immigrant has naturally taken on the pronunciation of the settlers as did the English during the reigns of William and Mary and Anne of England. To this day the idiosyncrasies of some persons of more or less culture are permitted to influence the speech of the indiscriminating few, as is shown in some parts of the United States and of Great Britain, by the pronunciation of *yes* which is given as "yep," "yeh," "yuh," and even "yah" in imitation of the German *ja*; by that of *maid* and *maiden*, which is rendered "myd" and "myden"; by the clipping of the letter *g* off such words as *morning* (which becomes "marnin"), *going* (which becomes "gowin"), *sowing* (which becomes "soujn"—"ou" as in "out"), etc. No variations of pronunciation are not due to the dictionaries; they are due to the people whose utterances the dictionary-makers follow.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

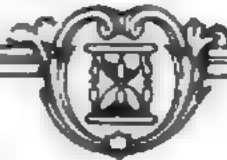
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



MR. BRYAN OUT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BEFORE THE VOICE of the Secretary of State was raised in support of the equal-suffrage amendment in Nebraska, suffragists had received little comfort from the Administration. Now, say all except those who can not see Mr. Bryan as anything but a burden for any cause he favors, they should take heart. For the Secretary's announcement, believes the *New York World* (Dem.), "will be worth many thousand votes" in Nebraska; the *Washington Star* (Ind.) believes it will have a notable effect in the adjoining State of Missouri, where an amendment is also to be voted on in November; and in the *Nashville Tennessean's* (Dem.) opinion it means that "we will have votes for women in all the States sooner than would have been the case without his help." True, nobody looks upon it as so great a suffrage triumph as the conversion of the President would be. Nor, observes the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), can "Mr. Bryan personally commit the Administration," but it adds, "aside from the President, he is far and away the greatest political figure in it."

Mr. Bryan's announcement, so the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (Dem.) explains, "will help the woman-suffrage movement in two ways. The Nebraskan wields a powerful personal influence. Whether his personal following has been increased or diminished by his

recent courses as Secretary of State, there can be no doubt that he still numbers his admirers by thousands, and that what he says about woman suffrage will help to shape their views. In addition, other thousands who oppose Mr. Bryan, but esteem him a skilful and clever politician, will be apt to accept his espousal of suffrage as an indication of the popular drift, and for that reason may follow him to what this statement leads them to consider the popular side."

Since no man in this country, with the possible exception of Colonel Roosevelt, "has a better sense of the general drift of public opinion than Mr. Bryan," and since "nobody is more willing to concede to popular opinion the right to rule," it necessarily follows, according to the *Chicago Herald* (Ind.), "that when Mr. Bryan comes out in favor of woman's suffrage, woman's suffrage may be regarded as already beyond the experimental stage." This reform, concludes *The Herald*, "is coming ultimately to every State in the Union."

"In the signs of the times there is none clearer than this. Mr. Roosevelt read the signs two years ago. Mr. Bryan reads them now and hastens to give his allegiance to the future."

By several papers Mr. Bryan's espousal of the suffrage cause is looked upon as an attempt by the Administration to counteract the bad effect of the "rebuffs" extended the suffragists at the White House, and to show them that "the Democrats are not



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

"I SHALL ASK NO POLITICAL RIGHTS FOR MYSELF
THAT I AM NOT WILLING TO GRANT TO MY WIFE."

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opposed to equal suffrage, but consider it a State, not a National issue." But neither the *Scranton Tribune-Republican* (Rep.) nor the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.), which enlarge upon this theory, believes that the Secretary will succeed in placating those who have taken offense at the President's attitude, some of whom

now, when some or many of the suffragists are cold to Mr. Wilson.

"Woman suffrage gets no real strength from the adherence of this veteran champion of humbug. . . . To the friends of woman suffrage the only value of Mr. Bryan's buttery commendation is that it shows how he thinks the cat will jump. The antis too will be encouraged. Brother Bryan is usually wrong."

It should be noted, however, that the *New York World* defends Mr. Bryan against the charge of championing woman suffrage "merely because it is popular," pointing out that "no American politician of this generation has ever advocated a greater number of unpopular measures than Mr. Bryan, or been more obstinately willing to remain in a minority."

After all this talk of his motives Mr. Bryan may be allowed to speak for himself. In his statement, as it appears in the *July Commoner*, he says he will support the suffrage amendment in Nebraska because "I shall ask no political rights for myself that I am not willing to grant to my wife." From this document, variously described as "poor stuff," in which Mr. Bryan "mumbles the platitudes" and "rehearses feebly the old arguments," or as an admirably written statement which is bound to "appeal strongly to the popular mind," we quote a few characteristic sentences:

"As man and woman are cotenants of the earth and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality of treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and its opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining the conditions under which both shall live. This claim has not been established in the matter of suffrage. On the contrary, the objections raised to woman suffrage appear to me to be invalid, while the arguments advanced in support of the proposition are, in my judgment, convincing."

This new adherent of the suffrage cause proceeds to dispose of some of the stock objections to equal suffrage, that woman can not bear arms, that the vote would overburden her, lessen the respect in which she is held or take her from the home. He wonders if such fears may not "be found to be as groundless as



AND NOW HIS TROUBLES BEGIN.

—Hanny in the *St. Joseph News-Press*.

have already said that they would hereafter act with his political opponents. Two Washington dailies, *The Times* (Prog.) and *The Star*, profess to see no real divergence between the Wilson and the Bryan positions. Mr. Wilson, remarks *The Times*, "is opposed to the national constitutional amendment, insisting that suffrage is a question to be settled by the States, one at a time. He left the door wide open for himself to support suffrage in his own State, if the question be raised there; and Mr. Bryan is merely supporting suffrage in Nebraska." But the *Pittsburg Leader* (Prog.), representing a party which opposes the Wilson Administration and has officially indorsed the suffrage movement, sees the two Democratic leaders seriously at odds:

"The Secretary of State is as sure that women ought to have the ballot as President Wilson is that they shouldn't. It is possible that the future will help to make up its estimate of the two men as much on this subject as on their public acts. For in this problem of woman suffrage is interwoven the vital part of the principle of democracy so much that the very integrity of their intellectuality will be weighed in the answer. . . .

"In his broadness and desire to be fair it looks as if the Secretary of State presents himself in a much better light than the President.

"President Wilson, in fact, never looked quite so cramped as when he tried to dodge the issue with a committee of women and side-track them with a lot of political generalities. . . .

"President Wilson may sincerely believe that he is offering himself as a picture of intellectual and political martyrdom in refusing to agree to a popular propaganda for woman suffrage, but Secretary Bryan in openly speaking for it is a picture the American people will like much better."

But another Progressive observer, the *New York Press*, takes a quite different viewpoint. It thinks that Mr. Bryan "has been converted to woman suffrage at this late day" just because "he has his eye on 1916." And the hostile *New York Evening Sun* (Ind.) hears from Washington that "various motives" are imputed to the Secretary, "mostly selfish considerations." "I am not in doubt as to my duty," *The Sun* quotes Mr. Bryan as saying. No, it proceeds,

"Not now, when there are nine States on his side and the is particularly full of organization and enthusiasm. Not



DUET!

—Spencer in the *Omaha World-Herald*.

those that once forced the widow in Eastern India to ascend the funeral pyre or as those that now exclude Mohammedan women from the social benefits and responsibilities which the women of the Christian world now share?" A doubter, he thinks, "would be justified in giving weight to the fact that organization and

enthusiasm are on the side of those who favor woman suffrage." "As for myself," he says, "I am not in doubt as to my duty"—

"Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to woman, I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in molding the environment



"OH, WILLIAM, THIS IS SO RUDDEN!"

—Patrick in the New Orleans Times-Picayune.

which shall surround her children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her latter years with joy or 'bring down her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.'

"For a time I was impressed by the suggestion that the question should be left to the women to decide—a majority to determine whether the franchise should be extended to woman; but I find myself less and less disposed to indorse this test. . . . Why should any mother be denied the use of the franchise to safeguard the welfare of her child merely because another mother may not view her duty in the same light?"

Not the least interesting result of the Bryan pronunciamento is the fact that it has stirred up so many opponents of suffrage to reply. And there will be lively opposition in Mr. Bryan's own State, notes the Springfield Republican, which hears of a manifesto issued by Nebraska antisuffragists telling how excitable and emotional women are and declaring that "the greatest danger to the Republic to-day is in an excitable and emotional suffragist." A woman, who is editor of an antisuffrage publication, writes to the New York Times (Ind.) to inform its readers how women voters played into the hands of the interests in the recent Chicago elections. A man who is on the same side reproaches Secretary Bryan for calmly ignoring the most serious objection to the "silly" suffrage "fad," namely: "that women do not want to vote." The Hartford Courant (Rep.) writes in scorn of "Mr. Bryan's tearful plea." To his declaration of willingness to share his political rights with his wife, it opposes his argument:

"She already is a complete participant with him in every social or humane or uplifting condition that the exercise of political rights in this country has produced, and she could get nothing more if she had forty votes. What is the good for her, then, of having a new right which would leave her exactly where she now is and as she now is?"

"The truth about this country is that good women do not want the vote and that bad women should not be permitted to have the vote."

Likewise the Louisville Post (Ind.) can find nothing new or convincing in Mr. Bryan's argument. And while Champ Clark and Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan may go over to suffrage,

there is another Colonel in Louisville who never will. No man, writes Colonel Watterson in *The Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "no man who loves and reveres woman—especially no man who loves and reveres his own women—can, without foreboding, look upon this crusade, and all that it implies, of degradation to womanhood, of destruction to all domestic and moral organism, of desecration to everything we hold dear in the wife, the mother, and the home."

THE TRUST BILLS IN THE SENATE

TWO MONTHS AGO the three trust bills that form the Administration's trust program were sent from the House to the Senate to run the gantlet of criticism and take their chances of mutilation or death. Last week saw them all before the open Senate, still recognizable after the committee ordeal. It may be three weeks or three months, we read, before the bills are ready to receive the President's signature, but several editors think it likely that the Senate modifications will be retained in the measures on their final passage. The amendments, it should be noted, are pretty generally looked upon as improvements by both friends and foes of the Administration and its antitrust policy, including such representative newspapers as the New York Journal of Commerce (Fin.), Tribune (Rep.), American (Ind.), and World (Dem.), Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.) and Record (Dem.), Pittsburg Gazette-Times (Rep.), and Washington Times (Prog.). The bills, as our readers will recall, are the Covington Trade Commission Bill, the Rayburn Stocks and Bonds Bill, and the Clayton "Omnibus" Antitrust Bill.

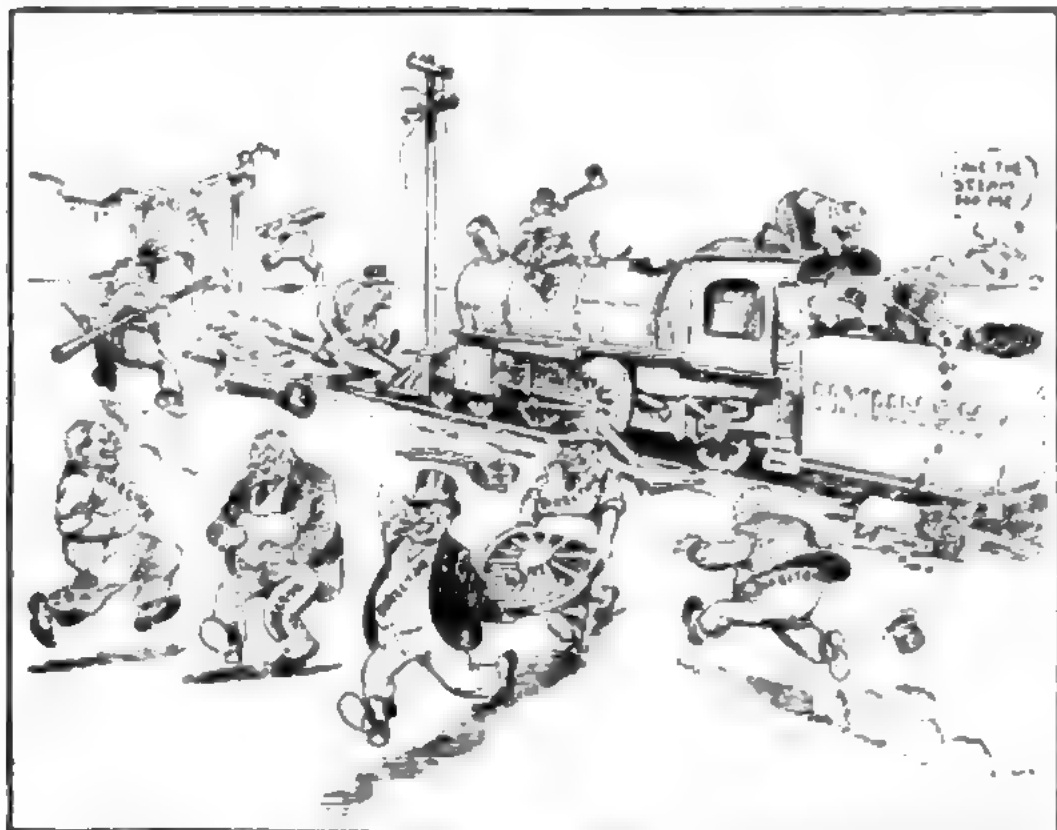
The Clayton Bill suffered most at the hands of the committee. The House measure, as the New York Sun puts it, was "ripped to pieces." Among the modifications which seem most worthy of note to Washington correspondents and editors are the provision for court reviews of Trade Commission orders, the permission of price discrimination for the purpose of meeting competition, and the simplification of the "interlocking direc-



"WILLIE!"

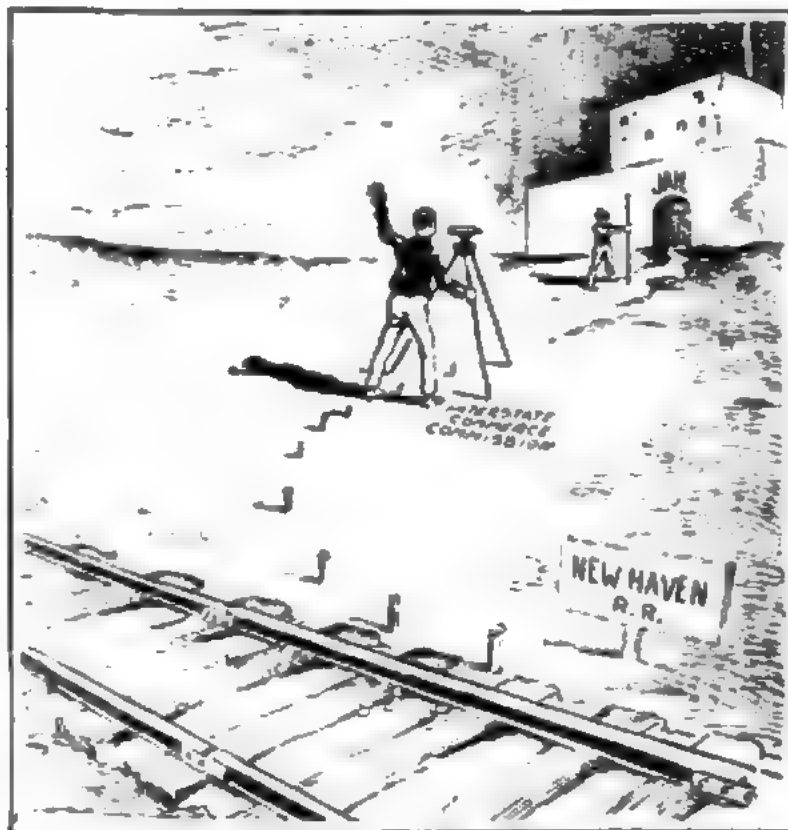
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

torates" provision. The Pittsburg Gazette-Times is one of several dailies to remark upon the wisdom of the "abandonment of the plan to compel the sale of products of mines, oil- and gas-wells, and of hydroelectric plants to all applicants," and "the striking of fraternal and consumers' organizations from :



DIRECTORS' MEETING.

—Winner in the Harrisburg Patriot.



RUNNING A NEW LINE.

—Tutbill in the St. Louis Star.

STRANGE RAILROAD ACTIVITIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

trust-exemption list." But the paragraph exempting labor and farmers' associations remains practically unchanged, while the language of the section of the House bill relating to injunctions in labor troubles is modified somewhat. The much-criticized and much-defended labor exemption clause now reads:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or members thereof be held or be construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade."

Republican critics, like the *New York Tribune* and *Albany Journal*, do not see much improvement here, and consider this amendment as either meaningless or offering special class privilege to two special classes. But the *New York World*, no more friendly than they to the original proposition, thinks that in exempting the unions only so long as they "lawfully carry out the legitimate objects of their organizations," the Senate Committee applies the "rule of reason." As it says:

"The changes now proposed remedy a just grievance on the part of labor organizations in that several courts have held them to be illegal combinations *per se*, and by injunction and other processes have in effect convicted them without a hearing. . . .

"The Senate Bill safeguards every right of organized labor; it legalizes all its lawful operations; it prohibits the arbitrary judicial methods against which there has been reasonable complaint; but it does not tolerate in labor, any more than in capital, violations of law which are the very essence of conspiracy."

In changing the penal provisions of the Clayton Bill, the Senate Committee has "softened" it, in the opinion of some. But while several teeth are taken out, one or two are added. The amended bill, as the *Philadelphia Record* notes, "revokes the proposed fines and prison penalties for price-fixing, and substitutes the remedy by injunction. The personal liability of directors, officers, and managers for crimes committed by corporations in violation of the antitrust law is restated and emphasized; and the conversion or misappropriation by directors and officers of the property or assets of a common carrier is made a felony." The *Washington Times* makes the rather practical observation that if this "personal liability" section had "been law when the Billard Company was making a couple of millions of profit for insiders out of a juggle in New Haven securities," it "would have warned those thrifty persons"; and—

"if they neglected the warning, would have reasonably insured their punishment. It will hardly be presumed that anybody is going to object to 'harrying business' by safeguarding investors against such practises."

Considering the Clayton Bill in particular and all three bills in general, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* concludes that all these modifications are in the right direction,

"For they simplify the measures and deliver business from the necessity of appealing to the courts to find out what the new laws mean. Now, if the committee will go still further and cut out all those regulations of business practises already covered by the existing law, or by the court interpretations of the law, the bills will gain in simplicity and usefulness more than they will lose in bulk."

To the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which has been following closely the course of antitrust legislation, it seems that while a good deal of the crudeness "has been thumped out" of the Clayton Bill, "its composition is so refractory that it is not possible to make a reasonable measure of it," because—

"It is based upon a radically wrong theory, that of prescribing specifically what shall and shall not be done in business, and expecting official authority to force compliance with all its requirements, instead of that of laying down broad principles of justice and equity in the conduct of business and providing penalties for their violation as a means of inducing compliance with them. It would impose upon public authorities and the courts an impossible task and establish an unworkable system of 'regulating' commerce. It is like attempting to follow up private business processes to see that men conduct their transactions in a prescribed manner in order to make them honest and faithful to their obligations, instead of providing penalties for fraud and failure to meet such obligations."

And a daily representing the most progressive thought of the Middle West, the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.), denounces the Clayton Bill as "dangerous," "uncertain," and "impractical," and declares that "it should be given up and its proper objects should be covered by clear and carefully considered provisions in a trade commission bill."

But the Trade Commission Bill now before the Senate has its critics, tho it has aroused less discussion than the Clayton Bill. The backbone of the measure, says the *New York Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, is the Stevens amendment forbidding "unfair competition." It seems "significant" to the *Kansas City Star* (Prog.) that the Senate contest should center around this provision.

"Some of the objections to this are that it is 'too vague'; others, that it is too specific when taken in connection with

other clauses of the bill; others, that it 'places too great a power in a few hands.' And that last seems to disclose the darky in the wood-pile.

"That last objection ignores the fact that the power complained of is already in a few hands—often in the power of one hand, the hand of one judge, it may be, or the hand of one financier like the late Mr. J. P. Morgan."

The Rayburn Railroad Bill, giving the Interstate Commerce Commission full control over the issuance of railroad securities, is the last of the "antitrust trinity" to be reported in "perfected" form from committee. Its more general requirements satisfy the *New York Journal of Commerce*. But, we are told,

"It gives altogether too much power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to 'hold up' efforts to raise capital when it is needed for proper purposes and to hamper the financial operations of the companies and those interested in their investments. Laying down the requirements and restrictions and providing for full publicity, with adequate penalties for any violation of the law, would accomplish the object without giving to the Commission power to dictate, prescribe, and forbid to a degree which would have a paralyzing effect."

Railroad officials, according to the *New York Herald*, "contend that such a settlement to existing legislation would practically take the management of transportation lines out of the hands of stockholders and directors and place government officials in control of their finances as well as their regulation and operation." Objection is also heard from the critics of the roads that such financial control would almost amount to a government guaranty of railroad paper, and would be so used by "high finance" to thimblereg the public.

QUIETING HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO

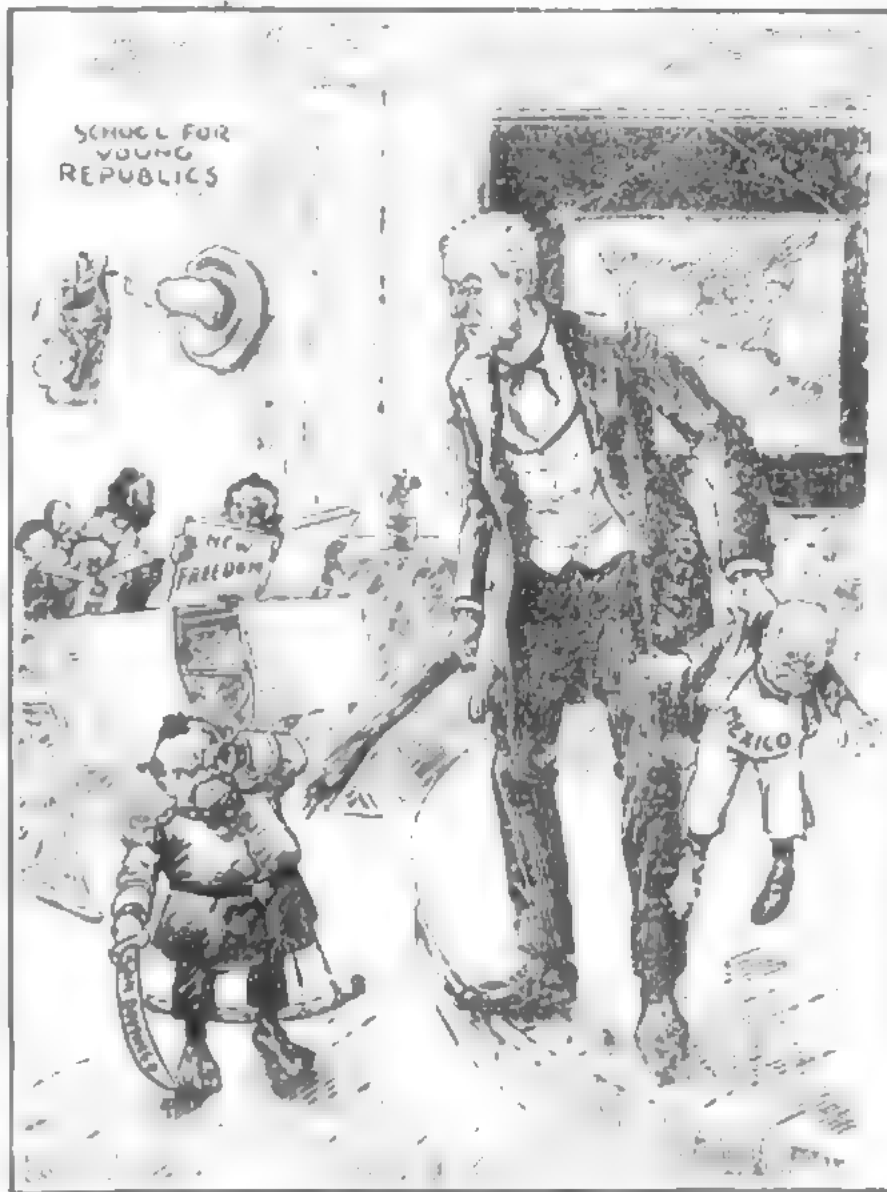
THE "DESPERATE CRISIS" in our relations with the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo forces the Wilson Administration to face "new diplomatic problems of momentous importance," thinks the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*. The chief problem involves "the supremacy of the United States in the vicinity of the Panama Canal." Both



"GOSH! I'M GETTIN' TIRED DOPIN' THESE 'INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.'"
—Chapin in the *St. Louis Republic*.

republics are going to pieces, we are told, as the result of endless "barbaric internal warfare," and not only our own interests, but those of foreign nations, are gravely imperiled. It is the concern of the German Government and others on behalf of their nationals, express in very definite terms, press dispatches

inform us, which has brought matters to a head. The present situation, according to a Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, has come after months of patient but futile effort to settle matters by diplomatic methods, and it becomes necessary to put an expeditionary force within easy striking



CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY!

—Carter in the *New York Sun*.

distance, where it can enforce order and safeguard life. Particularly responsible for this show of force, says this writer, is "the eternal attitude of Europe, which is ready to accuse the United States of a 'dog in the manger' policy in the Caribbean," and he adds:

"The Monroe Doctrine, Europe has always said, limits our freedom to act in our own and the interests of civilization in the Caribbean; therefore it rests with the United States to abate such international nuisances as Haiti and Santo Domingo are admitted to be in their present state. To this the United States Government has never had any satisfactory answer, and hence, to avert the raising of embarrassing questions by European Powers, the present Administration, like others before it, finds itself compelled to move against its will and to prepare for armed intervention in the Caribbean."

The writer then recalls the establishment of our financial guardianship over Santo Domingo, when, in 1905-7, we put the Republic through international bankruptcy and began to collect Dominican revenues and apply "the proceeds to the payment of its debts to the world." In Haiti, he continues—

"no such definite obligations have yet been formally undertaken by the United States, but the condition is almost identical with that which nine years ago brought about in Santo Domingo the present American trusteeship of the Republic. The United States then faced the alternative of seeing European Powers assume charge of Dominican revenues, thus establishing a foothold for themselves in the Republic, or accepting responsibility for seeing the European creditors paid. Precisely this situation obtains in Haiti, and the United States is more than ever committed against permitting the European Governments to acquire a financial or political control of the Republic."

Against this reported stand of the Administration may be

set the statement of a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, in which we read that:

"The German Government, for example, has notified the United States that sole American control of the collection and disbursement of Haitian customs revenues will not be acceptable to Germany. This intimation was given informally, but it is realized that unless there is an improvement very soon in the Haitian situation the suggestion will be placed before the State Department in a way that will call for a definite answer.

"The French Government occupies the same position as Germany. It is realized by the Administration that, if an effort should be made to arrange with the Haitian Government for transferring the control of its customs revenues to the United States, Germany and France, and probably Great Britain and Belgium, would insist upon being made parties to the arrangement. It is for this reason, it is understood, that the Washington Government hesitates to apply to Haiti the customs-control scheme which has been in force in Santo Domingo for eight years."

With Europe ready and anxious to take a hand, our protectorate over Santo Domingo "must be made to succeed," thinks the Newark (N.J.) *Evening News* (Ind.). We must not let others share it:

"The European Powers wished to make it a joint protectorate when the convention was signed. They now ask for a joint protectorate over Haiti. To grant this request would amount to our permitting the Powers to join with us in enforcing the Monroe Doctrine. They have never formally recognized the Doctrine, which is a declaration of our purpose only. Their foreign policies do not coincide with ours; cooperation of this sort would mean a sort of an alliance, which, heretofore, our people have earnestly desired to avoid. It would be a confession that we have not and can not administer the Dominican protectorate to the satisfaction of Europe.

"A great deal hangs upon the success or failure of our policy on the island lying between Cuba and Porto Rico, which guards two main channels into the Caribbean Sea. Our highway to the Panama Canal must be kept clear and free from any menace from a foreign Power. Beyond this lies the whole question of our future relations with Mexico, Nicaragua, and other Central American republics, as well as Cuba."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) thoughtfully infers from our custodian experience with Santo Domingo a significance "in relation to other disturbed regions in which we may be tempted to adopt a similar course upon the inducement offered by its supposed ease and simplicity," but the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.) says that "if we are obliged to assume so much authority and so much responsibility, why not go the limit, establish a genuine protectorate, and compel the aggravating little pest of a nation to behave itself?" Of similar mind is the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), which favors a protectorate for Haiti as well, while the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) sums up the problem as follows:

"It is high time that not only Santo Domingo and Haiti, but all the Central American republics, should be relieved of the reproach of being hotbeds of revolution, the revolutions having no other purpose generally than loot, and too often being fomented deliberately by American adventurers. Much can be done in Washington toward identifying and restricting the malevolent activity of such adventurers and their employers, when they have responsible employers. But there is still more to be done, and the establishment of such a modified protectorate as the proposed treaty with Nicaragua implies is worth the serious attention of the Senate. In regard to that plan there is much to be said on both sides."

OUR NEW CHEROKEE CITIZENS

FAR from being "a vanishing race, the Indians of Oklahoma are multiplying in numbers," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, in commenting on the dissolution of the tribal entity of the Cherokee nation by treaty with the United States. The tribe passes out of existence, this journal explains, because the Indians, "as citizens of the Commonwealth of Oklahoma and possessing the full rights of American citizenship," have no further need of tribal government, and their progress, we are told, is "a convincing proof of the excellence

of the American Indian when he is uncorrupted by the white man's evils." In the division of the tribal funds, press dispatches say, each member will receive a share of about \$15, and among the distinguished men who will partake United States Senator Owen is conspicuously named. However, in speaking of the Cherokees as "the most advanced native American race that the continent has seen since the Spaniards wiped out the empires of the Incas and the Aztecs," a writer in the New York Times queries whether the Cherokees of to-day have any more right "to be called a native American race than the Mexicans or some of the South-American nations." He reminds us that the tribe is "full of the descendants of white men, mostly missionaries and British traders, who married into it in the eighteenth century," as well as of "squaw-men" who have been taken in since the Cherokees settled in Indian Territory, now known as Oklahoma. At present, the writer informs us, the tribe numbers 41,798 members, including about "2,000 full-blooded white men, who have been adopted into it, and about 3,000 negroes, who are descended from the slaves freed in 1865."

As a sign of Cherokee enlightenment the New York *Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that the tribe has "long maintained

a constitutional government and native newspapers," while it has "produced more teachers than all the other tribes combined." The Cherokees' chief claim to notice, *The Post* thinks, may be "the alphabet invented by Sequoyah ninety years ago and its effect on their development," while, on the other hand, this journal continues, the prime importance of the present event is as—

"the first large achievement of the Government in its policy of bringing about the cessation of all tribes as individual entities—the first policy worthy of the name it has had. The Cherokees were the last of the five nations to enter into a treaty to that end; and the record of the contentious lawsuits involved in completing the transaction is, with the tragic history of their early deportation, an epitome of much of the injustice of the United States toward its wards. The other nations, Creek and Chickasaw, Seminole and Choctaw, which suffered equally from an 'independence' in Indian Territory that attracted every outlaw in the Southwest, can rejoice that they also will shortly pass."

"The clearing up of their affairs and the conversion of all tribal property into cash to be distributed thus see a measure of final justice done a people that once claimed a vast empire. It is a first goal reached on the road marked out when, in 1887, Congress, abandoning the wretched reservation idea, enacted the Land Allotment Law, authorizing the division of Indian lands into individual allotments, each to be held in Government trust until an allottee was felt competent to receive full letters patent. Such patents, carrying citizenship, have been issued to each member of the tribe."



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A SENATOR WHO BOASTS
OF CHEROKEE DESCENT.

Robert Latham Owen, of Oklahoma,
chairman of the Senate committee on
Banking and Currency.

REMEDIES FOR THE BEEF FAMINE

AS THE SOARING PRICE of beef is now pretty generally attributed by the press to the dwindling supply of cattle and the growing number of mouths to feed, so the remedies suggested naturally take the shape of hints to the small farmer to go in for stock-raising, and intimations to the hungry to curb their longing for the flesh-pots. While editors are deeply impressed by the news that beef cattle sell at about ten cents a pound on the hoof in Chicago, which means that a steer costs about \$150 and that the rate per hundred pounds to retailers is "increased from 30 to 70 cents," still many of them busy themselves to find a remedy for this recurrent rise rather than with a mere discussion of causes. Thus one authority, holding with others that we must raise more beef and be more economical in using what beef we have, says that "there is no mystery about such rise as has taken place recently in the price of meat, especially beef, in spite of the removal of duties from that imported," because "figures show that it is entirely due to a falling-off in the number of cattle received for slaughter at the great markets of the country." At the same time, we learn from the press, statistics prove that the number of people in the country who eat beef is greatly on the increase. Thus it is seen, we read in journals of "protective" tendency, that it is not the tariff, but the law of demand and supply that "rules the meat market," while some of those who believe in the new schedules of duties incline to suspect the big beef interests of making imports difficult, if not impossible.

Such a charge as this is put in concrete form, we read in the *New York Evening Post*, by A. H. Benjamin, agent for the independent packers of Argentina, "who declares that he is in a position to supply beef 'at from three to five cents a pound under the domestic price' provided he can get the transportation facilities." Mr. Benjamin's trouble, *The Post* says, is that "the railroads have refused to give him the facilities, on the plea that the refrigerator-cars under their control were owned or leased by other packers." This is a question, *The Post* remarks, that should have a thorough clearing up, tho it adds:

"It is interesting to note, however, that Mr. Benjamin winds up with the statement that, even as matters stand, 'had it not been for the imported beef, the domestic beef would have been at least four cents per pound higher wholesale.' And so we come back to the point, which every sober debater of the subject must constantly bear in mind, that the tribute which the giant combinations can extort is limited by the conditions governing supply. We must do all we can to keep monopoly down; but for a check on the high-price tendency, we must look primarily to increase of supply at home and facilitation of imports from abroad."

The *New York Globe* reminds us that the Department of Agriculture may be able to enlighten us on the meat situation when it presents its report of the investigation it has been carrying on for the past half year, yet it fears that not much "that is new will be disclosed," because—

"It has been obvious for some years that we were approaching a 'meat famine.' Grazing lands have been steadily giving place to cereal fields. The stock farmer has had no encouragement. He is more or less at the mercy of the big packers, who control his products as completely as they control the business of supplying the public's needs. Corn and wheat with which to feed his animals have been so expensive as in large measure to prohibit their conversion into beef. Meanwhile nothing has been done to discourage the slaughter of calves. For veal, mature

or immature, there is a constant demand, and the farmer finds more profit in catering to it than in trying to raise full-grown animals."

Signed dispatches from several Chicago packers appear in this same journal, attributing the high cost of beef to supply shortage, while some of these authorities aver that "stopping slaughter of calves means necessarily more beef." But the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph* says that "the veal argument is as over-worked and weary as its choice-cut predecessor," and it continues:

"It is becoming more and more true that the beef we buy comes and must continue to come from the farm (if not from Argentina and Australia), nurtured and prepared for market from high-priced lands, instead of from broad expanses where the cattle of the plenteous period picked up a living for themselves and cost their owner little more than the expense of a round-up and drive to the nearest shipping-point. The passing of the big cattle ranches and ranges tells the story of why shin-bone costs as much as one could buy filet for in the yesteryear. The price of beef now is dependent upon the farm and the farmer."

The meat situation may be "a discouragement" for to-day, admits the *New York Press*, arguing along a similar line, but it does "not despair for the future," because—

"There is an immense latent meat-producing capacity in American farms which at present are not developing their possibilities in this regard. They will be more and more disposed to raise meat, in view of the low price of wheat, the high prices of meats, and the improving conditions that will develop as progress is made toward the control of swine disease."

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, too, points out that:

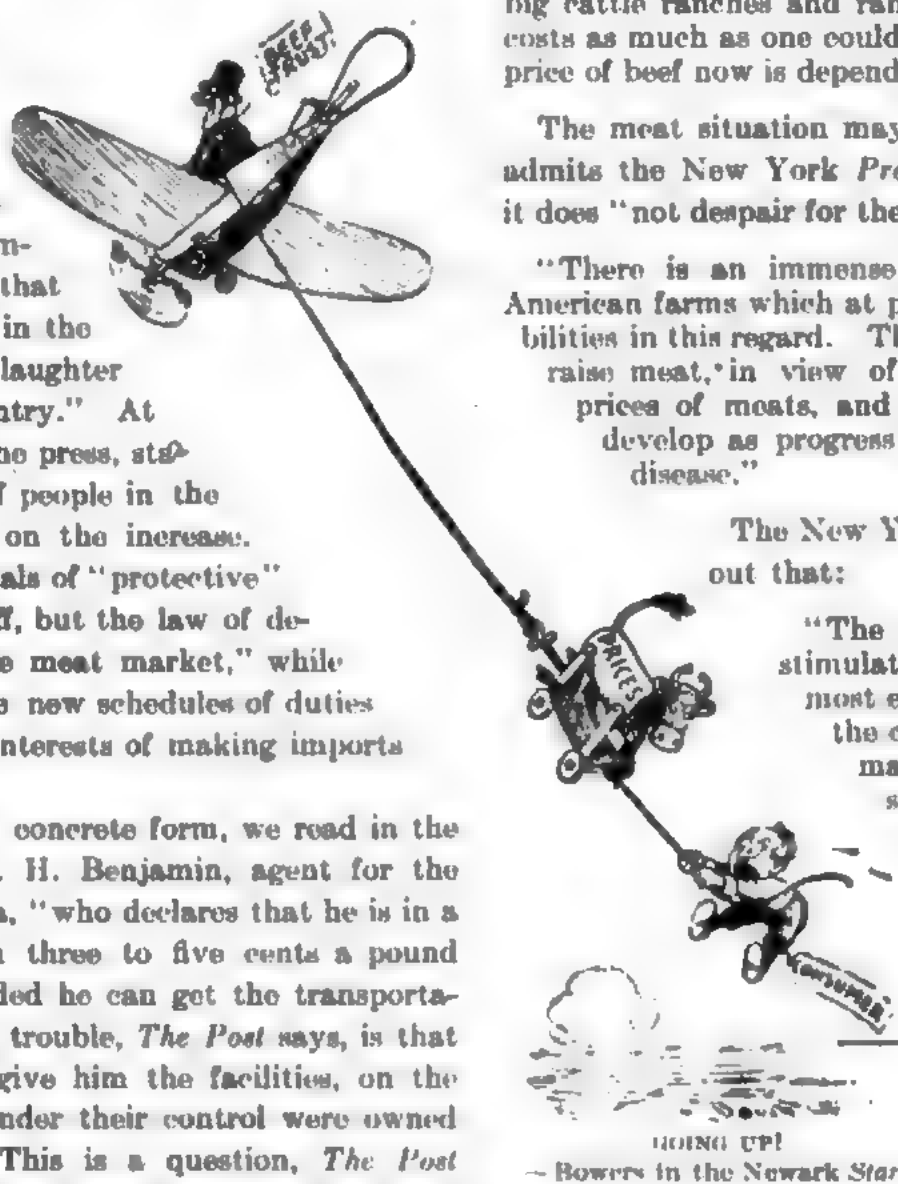
"The tendency of higher prices will be to stimulate the raising of food animals, but the most effective defense is greater economy in the consumption of high-priced meat. It may not be true that meat is not reasonably to be regarded as a 'necessary of life,' at least for those employed in labor requiring muscular strength and vitality; but it is true that there is a great deal of waste in the use of flesh food in this country. There is much more consumed than is either necessary or salutary, but worse than that is the lack of economy in preparing it for the table and making refuse of much that might be utilized to advantage. Kitchen and table economy, for which the French have such a high reputation, is little known in this country."

Nor does the *Detroit Times* seem to be unduly alarmed, but rather takes a humanitarian tone when it urges that—

"One of the reasons that meat is high now is that pastures and feeding conditions are good. This is not a profitable time to market stock. Meat does not keep well in warm weather. It does keep when it is cool. Summer is the time to grow it. Winter is the time to eat it. During the summer months there is provided an abundant variety of fruits and vegetables to take its place. Surely such a happy arrangement of circumstances was not ordained by an all-wise Providence without the expectation that man should profit by them. Therefore, if the price of meat wants to climb, let it."

We are also counseled by the *Springfield Republican* that "one of the sensible ways of escape" from beef-price domination is to find substitutes for meat, "as thousands did several years ago" when prices soared, and it cites with approval the following remark of the *Boston Globe*:

"At that time it was demonstrated that human beings could retain their health and strength by a diet which did not include a large supply of meat. In fact, many individuals, without becoming thorough vegetarians, . . . began to consume food that was palatable and better for their system than the meat products they had formerly considered indispensable."



WHO WILL PAY HUERTA'S DEBTS?

THE MENACE of "foreign complications" is seen by some observers of the Mexican situation, who say they are sure to arise if, in the words of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "there is any tampering with the part of the national debt incurred by Huerta while a *de facto* President, not recognized, indeed, by the United States, but recognized by European Powers." That there is a great temptation to repudiate this indebtedness *The Eagle* admits, because "the proceeds were used or were intended to be used, to kill Constitutionalists," but it has every confidence that Washington will make any provisional government that succeeds the "Carbajal makeshift" meet this obligation in full. As to Huerta's other engagements, in particular his concessions to nationals of foreign governments, we learn from Washington dispatches that the United States does not intend to "recognize as valid any concessions granted by Huerta, even those to Americans." The debt, however, is a different matter, about which the *Brooklyn paper* says that "Mexico, poor as she is, can not afford national bankruptcy," and it adds:

"The best historic parallel for the kaleidoscopic changes of form of government in Mexico is offered by France. The revolution that overthrew Louis XVI. and had to fight all Europe could not be nice about paying all the annuities that kings had lavished on favorites. It scaled down such charges. It refunded debts. It made some debts payable in assignats of debased value or mandats which were little better. But the policy was not one of repudiation. And when the monarchy came back after the fall of Napoleon it accepted all the obligations incurred by the republic and the empire. Since that time there has been no attempt at repudiation in France, and French credit is superb.

"Mexican rebels will do well to study the financial history of France. It offers the very best guide for them when they come into power. If its guidance is accepted, the United States will not have to interfere to protect European bondholders."

At the same time we read in a Washington dispatch of the *New York Tribune* that the French Government of to-day is

becoming concerned about the interests of its nationals in Mexico, and such "agitation" is considered as "a forerunner of general uneasiness" among the European Powers. This is made "doubly certain," the *Tribune* correspondent tells us, because of Secretary Bryan's revelation that the United States "intends to divide Huerta's regime into two parts, so far as the legitimacy of his actions is concerned," and the writer adds:

"Secretary Bryan's brief statement . . . indicated that the Administration would not approve nor support claims growing out of any action by Huerta since October 10, 1913. It was on that day that Huerta dissolved Congress and assumed the powers of a dictator, suspending all other parts of his government. It is understood that at that time the United States informed Europe of its intention no longer to consider legitimate or binding any action of Huerta."

In this connection *The Wall Street Journal* calls attention to the announcement of General Carranza that he "proposes to ignore" the debts of Huerta, and observes that it "raises one of those disturbing problems which are likely to prove more difficult in the ultimate solution of the Mexican situation than the clash of arms." Consequently this journal points out that:

"The Government of the United States may well proceed deliberately in the policy of extending further favors to the Constitutionalists until something is learned of the limitations of this policy of throwing overboard the obligations of the Huerta Government. It will probably be admitted by General Carranza that obligations incurred by General Huerta for the purpose of paying interest on the old Diaz loans should be excluded from the policy of repudiation. Other items may be more difficult to adjust to the mutual satisfaction of the parties in interest.

"In so far as local partizans of Huerta voluntarily advanced money to maintain his sway, there may be a colorable defense for the policy of repudiation. The difficulty is, however, even in these cases, that it can probably be claimed, and pretty nearly established, that advances were made under terrorism, which would constitute a legitimate claim for damages against any administration which claims to be responsible for the orderly government of the Republic. Along these lines inextricable labyrinths open of legal contention and diplomatic correspondence."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE'S one former citizen who doesn't care how soon prohibition hits Mexico.—*Washington Post*.

DR. WILSON must feel now and then like creating a plucking board for his diplomatic service.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

No Congressman is content to hide his light under a bushel. But there are many who are willing to hide theirs under the pork-barrel.—*Seranton Tribune-Republican*.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE. NOT ANY DROP TO DRINK!

HUERTA was wise to choose a German war-ship to go to Europe on. He wouldn't have been exactly at home on one of ours.—*New York American*.

With the Old Dominion preparing to vote on State-wide prohibition, it looks as if those Virginia reels are doomed.—*Columbia State*.

IN his recent Fourth of July address in Philadelphia, President Wilson, among other things, said: "The members of the House and Senate who stay in hot Washington to maintain a quorum and transact public business are performing an act of patriotism." This affords a humorist an opportunity to contrast Mr. Wilson's statement with one paragraph of the Declaration of Independence which enumerates, among the other grievances against the King, this: "He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, . . . for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his wishes."—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

HAS England got a gentler sex? If so, what is it?—*Washington Herald*.

FAR be it from me to claim superior mental acumen over the ladies, said Mr. Bryan softly, just like that.—*Indianapolis Star*.

AFTER he resigned, hundreds of Mexicans kissed Huerta. This explains his reluctance to take the final step.—*Kanesburgh Illuminator*.

Now that Mr. Roosevelt has resigned as contributing editor of *The Outlook*, the frate subscriber may feel like resuming his visits to the office.—*St. Louis Meddler*.

THE Haitian Federals and rebels fought one of their most important engagements "on the plains of Limonade." That should touch the heart of grape-juice diplomacy.—*Indianapolis Star*.

"I RESIGNED to liberate Albania," declared George Fred Williams. But up to this time only George Fred has been liberated.—*Houston Post*.

No doubt the Senate has enabled Mr. Warburg to understand the feelings of a man who has to hustle around and be identified before he can do business with a bank.—*Washington Star*.

SECRETARY BRYAN is now a full-fledged advocate of woman's suffrage, and two years from now the Democrats will nominate a candidate for President.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union*.

MR. ROOSEVELT is said to be counting on breaking the "Solid South" in the next national election. It is sad to observe what terrible effects illness can have on a great mind.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



WHY FRANCIS FERDINAND DIED

THE CONSPIRATORS who perpetrated the crime at Serajevo were not blind anarchists who slew the Prince merely because he was a prominent figure in a settled government. The assassins were men of deep if diabolical purpose, who thought their country was suffering a grievance. They acted in the spirit of Charlotte Corday, and removed the person they considered a ringleader in plans for their national obliteration. So, at least, the Italian and German papers account for the murder of hereditary Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg. In an article by Alessandro Dudan in the government organ, *Tribuna* (Rome), the blame is laid on the reactionary policy of the Prince himself. It appears that he tried to propagate an Austrian policy of his own by secret means, in opposition to the plans of the reigning Emperor, and relied on the support of the clerical and aristocratic party in enrolling all the Slavs of the neighboring territories under the standard of the Black Eagle. His policy was particularly hateful to the Serbs, who had already seen Bosnia-Herzegovina swallowed up by Austria. Of the Archduke's intrigues Mr. Dudan says:

"For some time Belvedere, the palace of the Archduke at Vienna, has been universally regarded as the headquarters from which stretched out all the manifold controlling influences which Italian historians have styled the *Nebenregierung*, a side or secret government, a replica of the Spanish *camarilla*, which represented at the court and throughout the provinces the closely allied and potent forces of the old feudal and reactionary aristocracy and of the old clergy and military, as against the constitutional authorities, the Parliament, the ministers not in league with the *camarilla*, and even against the Emperor himself, whenever that ruler preferred to follow the advice of his ministers rather than of the military authorities. . . . In this coterie were eventually included the Archduke's connec-

tions in Bohemia, while the feudal, aristocratic, and clerical circles in that country joined the group to which the Archduke found himself attracted after his marriage with a daughter of a Bohemian aristocrat, a marriage which by its very morganatic character detached him still more from that circle surrounding the Emperor which he had abandoned. Then there were formed in Austria two parties in the political Olympus of the monarchy. On one side was the old German bureaucracy, strongly supported by the Hungarian Government: on the other side were the clerical and military circle of reactionaries and those members of the bureaucracy who saw in the Archduke the future, and in the reigning Emperor the past, of the country."

The Archduke desired to include in the Austrian Empire the group of nationalities known as Jugo-Slavs, or Southern Slavs, including Bulgarians, Servians, Croats, and the

Slovenes who inhabit Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and Austria. But all these sections of the Peninsula were nationalists and labored for their own emancipation from the yoke of the Hapsburgs. In describing how Ferdinand matured his plans we read:

"The influence of the hereditary Archduke was especially extended after his nomination to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian troops and of Inspector-General of all the armed forces of the monarchy, on sea and land. To this work he devoted every energy. In the Army and Navy, according to the Hapsburgian tradition, he saw the most powerful weapon, offensive and defensive, against the enemies of the dynasty. I use the word defense, because the Archduke has always been charged with imperialistic designs by which Austria should head a great confederation of Catholic nations in accord with Bavaria and the

Catholic party in Germany, and should amalgamate also the Jugo-Slavs, as well as Servia."

Mr. Dudan thinks the consequences of the tragedy will be that in Austria severer police discipline will be exercised over the Servians, and the Slovene and Croat Liberals, whose program is



GOING TO THEIR DOOM.

The Archduke and Duchess photographed a few minutes before their death, leaving the town hall in Serajevo.



ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN.

the nationalist union of all the Jugo-Slavs, generally to be described as the Slavs who are not Russian. But the most important result is thus stated:

"The gravest consequences of the catastrophe will appear in domestic politics, where the party of reaction will lose in the so-called camarilla that support on which they most count. The rank and file of the party will exist for some time in complete disorder. The Parliament at Vienna will to a large extent regain its power. For some time at least Austria will revive a constitutional government. At any rate, the old rallying-place of the military and clerical circles will take on a different phase of life under the new hereditary Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, who will have no reason to fear that insurrections will be made in favor of the murdered Archduke'smorganatic sons."

It was the idea of being incorporated with Austria that incensed the Servians, who looked upon Francis Ferdinand as their enemy. In the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, under the heading of "Serbia's Guilt," this point is especially dwelt upon. Serbia, we are told, has always been the foe of Austria, and "has admitted into the ranks of its Army deserters from Austrian regiments," while "Major Milan Pribicevitch, subchief of the Servian General Staff, received the assassins at Belgrade." It is even hinted that the bomb may have been provided from the imperial arsenal, under the direction of this officer. This writer adds:

"All neighboring states must join hands with Austria in calling the Servian Government to account. And then a suspicious glance is directed toward Russia. Will this greatest of Slavie empires, which has so far extended a protecting hand over Serbia, show itself to be the protector and elder brother of murderous bandits and dastardly assassins? Russia has sufficient nihilists and bomb-throwers of her own. Austria, with her prestige, her political outlook, and her security at home, is bound at once to make a movement against Serbia. In that case we should soon see whether some European Power or group of Powers would set out to hinder her course or whether Servian political incendiaries found favor and protection in Europe."

The Hungarian *Pester Lloyd* is very bitter against the Servian Government, and speaks of "the trails which, according to the Serajevo investigation, lead to Belgrade." The article concludes in the following rather strong language:

"The Servian Government will be shown up as a nest of pestilential rats which come from their territory over our border to spread death and destruction. If the Servian Government shows readiness to exterminate this nest of rats, it will bring proof of its upright sentiments and again make good its title to that neighborly correctness which of late has become questionable."

Speaking in the Landtag at Laibach, Carniola, Deputy Dr. Sustersics declared that Belgrade was undoubtedly responsible for the assassination. After "giving expression to the grief of the Slovene people," adds the Budapest daily, he continued:

"Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand was bound to come to this end, especially as he was the friend of the Southern Slavs. Imperialistic Serbia saw with alarm the rise of this potent personality, this knight 'without fear and without reproach,' who showed both the will and the power to promote peaceful relations between the Southern Slavs and the Hapsburg dynasty."

But the London *Times* thus meets the accusation:

"There is, indeed, strong reason to suspect that the murder is the outcome of a Serb plot. But the existence of that plot has yet to be established by clear and authentic proofs, and when it has been established, it will still have to be shown by like proofs that any of King Peter's subjects had a share in it."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POPULARITY

THE FALL ELECTIONS will soon show what the country thinks of the Democratic Administration. Some are saying that the Wilsonian defeat of Huerta and the rising tide of prosperity will bring a Democratic victory; others argue that the President's feverish haste in pushing his program through Congress betrays a fear that he will soon have a hostile law-making body to deal with. Meanwhile, we have the judgment of a disinterested British observer who tries to tell his readers at home how the President stands after a year and a half of power. He has shown strength and wisdom, writes James Davenport Whelpley in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), but he has now "reached and passed the greatest height of his political power." Mr. Whelpley, a British Washington correspondent, thinks that this failure in influence was manifested by

the manner in which the repeal of the Panama tolls discrimination was passed. President Wilson's betrayal of his inexperience in forming a program for Democratic legislation roused up enemies in his own political household, we are told. Of the result of the new Panama Tolls Bill on the President's prestige this writer says:

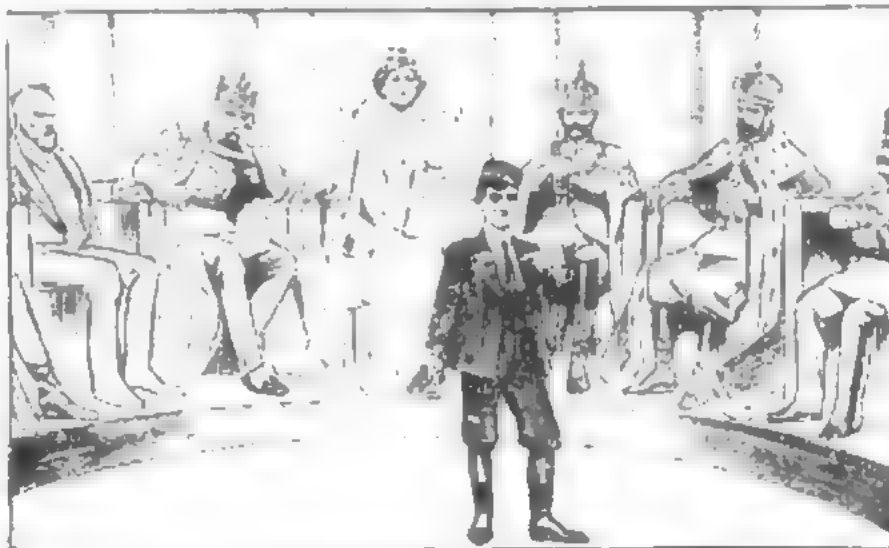
"There are striking indications that this victory in Congress marks the beginning of the decline of the political strength and popularity of President Wilson himself. He became President at a time when his party had long been out of power. He at

once formed a legislative program which would have staggered a more experienced leader. With considerable sagacity and a realization of the shortness of the day in political life, he forced his program upon a party somewhat light-headed over victory and anxious to conserve the party strength by presenting a solid front to the Opposition. The period of light-headedness has gone, however, and the glamour of the new and unaccustomed has passed from over the vision of the Democratic floor leaders. President Wilson now finds critics within his own party, and partially successful rebellions against the autocratic control he has exercised for the past year are now not infrequent. He has, in short, reached and passed the greatest height of his political power. . . .

"To the political weather experts in Washington and elsewhere the barometer shows signs of falling, and if history repeats itself, the fall, once begun, will accumulate momentum on its way. No longer has the President but to express his will and witness its immediate accomplishment. That he may have realized this would come to pass is not impossible, for no intelligent man who has studied political psychology as closely as President Wilson could fail to realize the inevitable escape in time of the party majority in Congress from his strict and forceful guiding hand. To use a homely expression, he has 'made hay while the sun shone,' and, to give him the credit that should be his, he probably knew that to carry out even a large part of his political program he must, as the old frontiersmen used to say, 'go while the going is good.' He has accomplished much of what he started out to do, and has only been a year at it. It is a record of big achievement, for even if he has to fight harder in the future for what he gets, and yield to a greater degree of compromise, he can but congratulate himself upon the distance already covered and accept the waning of his power with more or less philosophy."

The fight against the trusts is next dealt with by this well-informed journalist, who remarks:

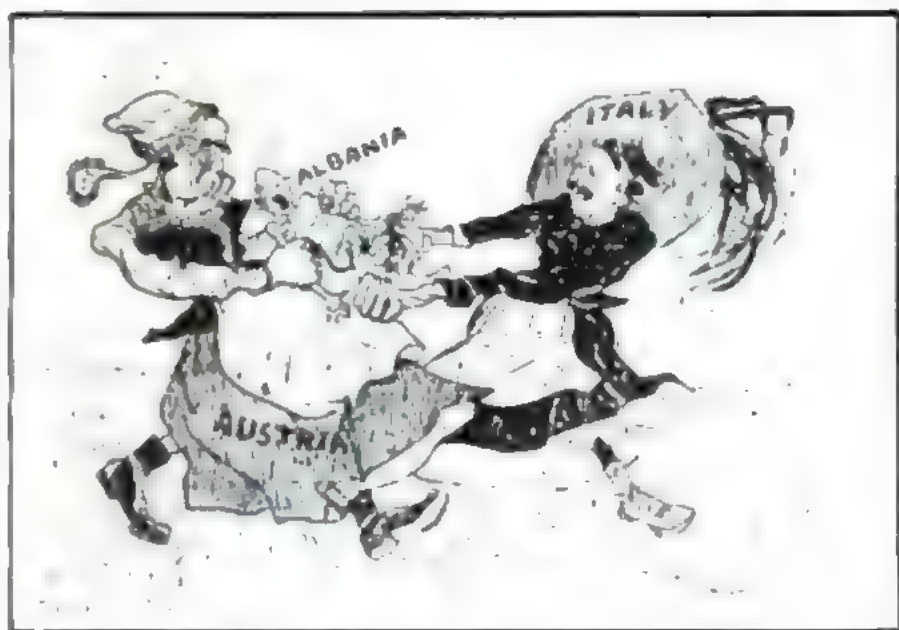
"The Old World has long ago discovered that the greatest forces for the expansion of foreign trade are big industrial combinations commanding unlimited capital. The New World, now needing foreign trade nearly as much as the older communities, is doing its best to discourage those agencies and penalizing



IN THE TEMPLE OF HISTORY.

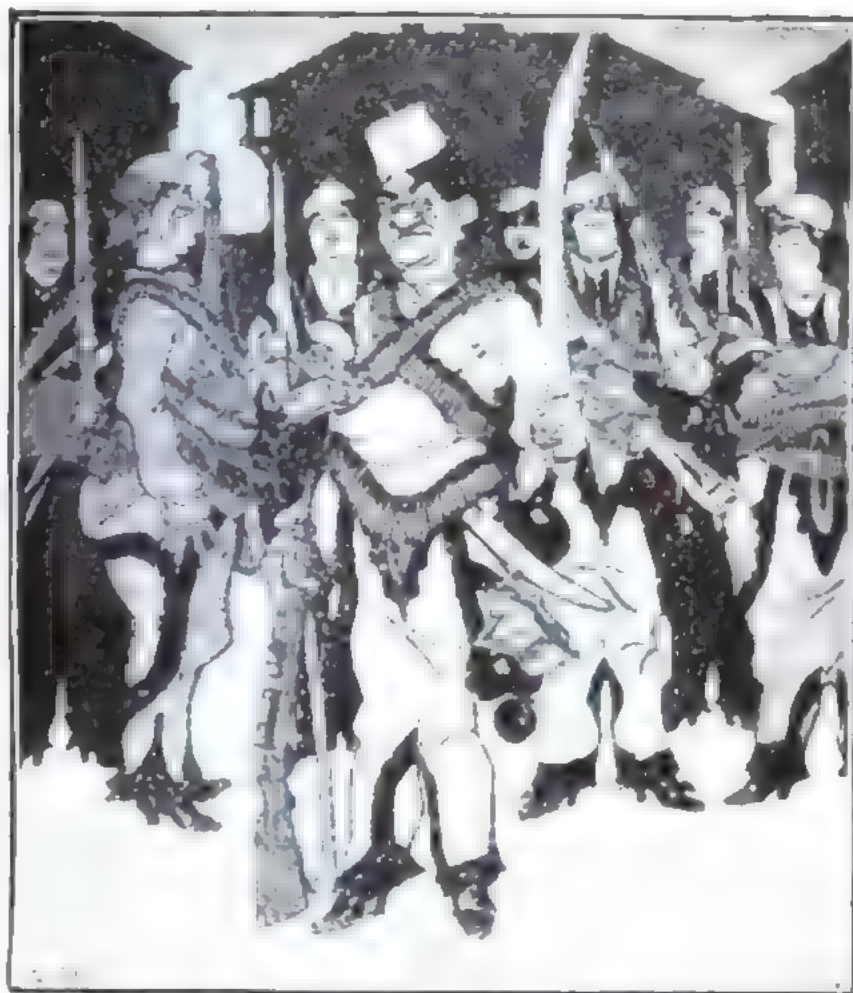
ASSASSIN—"History? I am history!"

—*Amsterdammer*.



THE FIGHT FOR THE BABY

-Mucha (Warsaw).



THEN HE WOULD BE SAFE.

England should send Wied a guard of suffragettes.

-Mosker (Vienna).



"I NEVER THOUGHT BEING A KING WAS ANYTHING LIKE THIS"

-Simplicissimus (Munich).



THE NIGHTMARE.

KING OF ALBANIA—"Who will take this weight off my stomach?"

-Pasquino (Turin).

CARTOON SKETCHES OF ALBANIA AND ITS RULER.

those who have built them up to their present effective fighting power.

"That there will come a reaction against overregulation is inevitable, and signs of this are not wanting. Industrial conditions in the United States are not particularly good at the moment, and the public is quick to lay the blame upon those in political power, for politics and business have become so interwoven through the mania for regulation from Washington that any and all of the evils of industrial depression may quite plausibly be brought to the door of those who are placing increasingly severe legal restrictions upon business. For the first time in many years imports are now increasing more rapidly than exports, and as the United States is a debtor nation, paying out each year about \$600,000,000 to foreigners, this is not a favorable sign. The most cheerful feature of the present situation is the fact that the harvests of 1914 promise greater returns than ever before in the history of the country. It is a 'bumper' year."

In discussing the Mexican question, Mr. Whelpley predicts

what has since been accomplished, the elimination of Victoriano Huerta. Perhaps the President "overestimates the self-governing power of the people of Mexico"; yet, as this writer concludes:

"It is easy for political opponents to criticize, but it is a question as to whether any one else could have done any better, or even as well, so far as the interests of the American nation in Mexican affairs is concerned."

The future fate of the Democratic party, which Mr. Whelpley thinks the dictatorship of President Wilson threatens to disrupt and send to defeat, is thus described:

"Should the Republicans sink their differences and unite upon Theodore Roosevelt as candidate for 1916, as now seems possible, an attack will be made upon the Democratic party which will be almost unparalleled in its fierceness and for the compactness of the fighting organization. The Democratic party before President Wilson was elected was the critic, and the

Republican party was upon the defensive. It had been so long since the Democrats were in power that their sins of commission and omission had faded in public consciousness and the sins of the Republicans were shining marks. It will be very different two years from now, for the Democrats have been in power, and from the day of their accession they have been inordinately busy under the aggressive leadership of President Wilson. He has given his followers no time to meditate as to the wisdom of his policies, and where hesitation made itself apparent the party whip has been used with great effect. The disposal of patronage by an incoming Administration is a tempting bait to induce members of Congress to remain inside the Administration circle, and this argument has been used with great effectiveness during the past year to secure Congressional assent to the measures proposed by President Wilson.

"The cream of this patronage is now skimmed, however, and personal ambitions within the party are making themselves felt. The passage of any important law generates enmities and party dissensions hard to reconcile. This is all the more true when the party, as in the present case, consists largely of one man who has dictated its policies and conducted its business single-handed. President Wilson's Cabinet is nothing more than a background for his own personality. The functions of State, War, and Navy are directed from a single desk rather than from the Cabinet table, and it is American history that the strong man as President, who ruled individually rather than through a group of strong men about him, has generally split his party into factions, and finally gone to defeat through inability to carry all the load himself. The American political system does not admit for long of a dictator, however thoroughly he may be disguised as a 'tribune of the people.'"

DUMA MEMBERS ON RUSSIAN REFORM

THE DILEMMA of the Duma appears to be that it is powerless to enact laws that will satisfy the people, yet unwilling to follow the path of reaction desired by the Government. So no one is satisfied with it. We gather from the Russian press that the people are becoming convinced that parliamentary methods of struggle with their rulers are not expedient in a country where a deputy of the Duma is put on trial for expressing his belief that a republican form of government is preferable to autocracy. It is the opinion of leading members of the Russian Parliament that a conflict is inevitable, and they hint at the possibility that the insurrectionary events of 1905 may be repeated. The *Ryetch* (St. Petersburg) publishes their views on the political situation.

Mr. Opochinin, a radical Octobrist, hints at tragic times ahead if the Government takes no reform measures. He asks:

"What next? The key to this question is in the hands of the Government. The composition of the Fourth Imperial Duma is such that should the Government adopt a policy of reform, there would immediately form an enormous majority in the Duma. . . . The thirst for positive activity is so great at the present moment that even the parties further 'left' to us would not demand of the Government anything impossible. . . . But will the Government adopt such a policy? I am not convinced of it, to my great regret. I do not see in the Government any authoritative person who could change our policy to one of reform.

"What will be the result? That the Fifth Duma will be very Radical whether the Fourth lives to the end or not. And as the large masses usually do not stop to consider who is right and who is wrong, there may come a time when the very principles upon which the political order is based will suffer. Besides, it may happen that at the first international complication there will be repeated, only in a much greater degree, those sad events which followed after the Crimean War and the Russo-Japanese War."

Mr. Shidlovsky, an Octobrist leader, thinks the people may despair of legal methods:

"One must be blind not to see that with this condition of the governmental mechanism . . . legislative work is absolutely impossible. . . . If the Government continues to disregard the opinion loyally expressed by the moderate elements of the Imperial Duma, that the course it follows is a dangerous one, the country

will come to the conclusion that the legal, parliamentary methods of struggle are futile. But while admitting the abnormality of the situation, I regard skeptically the possibility of a change of the political course. I do not say that I have completely lost all hope for it, for that would mean that I lost hope for the peaceful, normal development of the whole political life. But all that we are witnessing gives food only for skepticism."

Mr. Shingareff, a Constitutional Democrat, speaks of a coming struggle and the necessity of courage for it:

"I do not believe the authorities understand their mistakes. They will not understand them simply because they do not want to understand them. There will be a further parting of ways between the Duma and the Government, and the aggravation of the struggle is inevitable. The struggle must go on both within and without the Duma. Once we are in the Duma we have not the least ground for rejecting those methods of struggle which the parliamentary conditions afford us. I consider, for instance, that the passing by an overwhelming majority of the Imperial Duma of the legislative project regarding the freedom of a deputy's speech . . . has an enormous political significance. In the struggle for the liberation of Russia we do not feel justified in thoughtlessly ignoring such weapons as the work in the Imperial Duma. If this work yields little, what of it? Let it be little.

"When will results come? It is difficult to be a prophet. The history of other countries affords examples of quick and slow victories over reaction. We must be prepared for either. . . . I believe in the people, I believe in Russia. This is sufficient—not to lose courage in the coming struggle."

Mr. Kerensky, a Labor deputy, evidently believes that conditions are growing so bad that any change must be for the better:

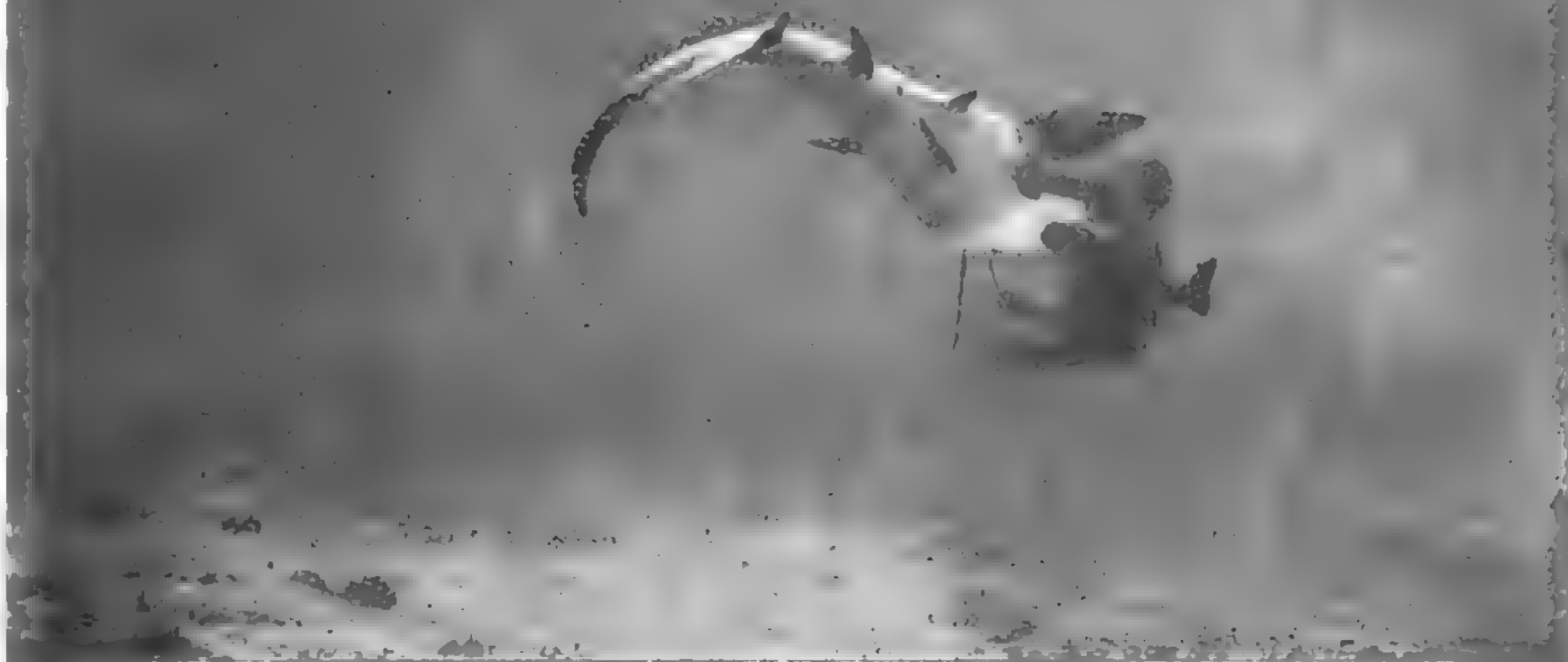
"I am in quite an optimistic mood. All the stages which reaction must go through are passing here very rapidly. All the significance of the eighteen months' existence of the Fourth Duma, in my opinion, consists in that it has shown in the clearest possible manner the complete political bankruptcy which began since the enactment of the law of June 3. The politicians wanted to construct a dam against the democratic currents of the country, but the dam turned into a quagmire which gave way under the pressure of reaction. . . . All the ornamentations which distracted and deceived the public consciousness have disappeared. All the decent portions of the middle classes of society have in some degree or other come over to the side of democracy against reaction. The conflict between the country and the Duma during the time of the Third Duma has now turned into a conflict between the country and the Government."

Count Kapnist, a conservative "Octobrist," says:

"I regard the state of things pessimistically because, to my regret, I have little faith in the creation of such conditions as will show a wise and normal way out of the existing political situation. That way, in my opinion, consists in the formation of a Cabinet united by a sincere desire to carry out the necessary reforms in the spirit of the manifesto of October 17. If the authority were held by men filled with the spirit of reform and ready to prove it by deeds, the general political picture would change at once, and everything would proceed differently. Then there could be no talk about the absence of a definite majority in the Imperial Duma. Such a majority would form immediately. More than that: I am convinced that the Government which leans upon a real majority in the Imperial Duma and enjoys the confidence of the wide circles of society and the organs of local self-government would have such great moral weight that it could without difficulty break down the opposition of the Council of the Empire to all progressive undertakings. . . .

"Unfortunately we have no data which would permit us to hope for the realization, in the near future, of the modest dream of the moderate elements of the country. Of course, partial changes are possible toward fall. There may be the substitution of some people by others. But we must not be deluded: such changes do not alter the situation. What is the use if instead of X there will be Z when the general political situation and the general political course will remain as heretofore? A positive political turnabout is necessary. If this will not occur, the fall session of the Duma will begin with what the spring session has terminated. And the guilt for this will lie entirely with the Government."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Copyrighted by J. E. Williamson.

"A NAKED DIVER WILL SLIP INTO THE AFFRAY, AND AS THE SHARK TURNS OVER TO ATTACK HIM, HE WILL PLUNGE A KNIFE INTO THE VITAL PART OF THE MONSTER."

SUBMARINE MOVIES

REMARKABLE moving pictures have been taken under water in the West Indies by the Williamson brothers, of Virginia, using special apparatus of their own invention. One of them, Mr. J. E. Williamson, has written for *The Scientific American* (New York, July 11) an account of his methods and experiences, part of which we quote below. The first really successful photographs ever made under the sea, Mr. Williamson claims, were produced about a year ago at Hampton Roads, Va., by the father of the writer, Mr. Charles Williamson, who devised what is the basic principle of the apparatus here described. This "notable photographic accomplishment," as Mr. Williamson calls the elder Williamson's submarine snap shots, "opened up to the eye of the camera a virgin field of startling significance—a field having a superficial area of 140,000,000 square miles." He goes on to say:

"The submarine apparatus which made possible the easy access to this underwater world is most worthy of note, beginning, as it does, a new era of enterprise, reducing to a minimum the risk, and eliminating all physical strain. This device allows any one to step from the deck of a vessel and climb down through an open air-shaft to any desired depth, and there look and reach out and carry on, within limits, any work he may wish to accomplish. . . . Through its use the first practical submarine pictures were made, and in the past few months a marvelous motion-picture film has been produced with this apparatus—the Williamson submarine tube. Its flexible metallic construction makes a habitable hole in the water down and through which the camera man passes to his sub-aqueous studio to work for hours under normal atmospheric conditions.

"I had been down in this tube, and from the work-chamber

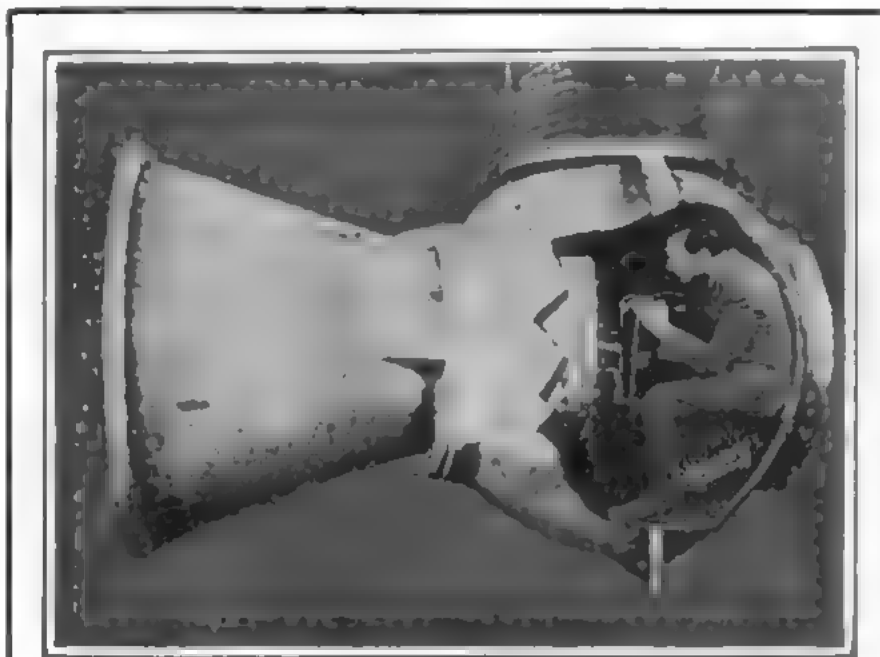
at its base looked through the port lights and had seen the fish in their native element. With experience gained as a newspaper photographer, my faculty for getting a news-picture was keenly developed, but it was not until the enormous possibilities of a motion-picture film of this new and fascinating realm were realized that the project of submarine photography was started. A few sleepless nights, and, with the cooperation of my brother, our plan of action was formulated. We knew the clear water of the tropics, abounding with plant and animal life, would be the place to obtain the best results. To fit out an expedition

to go to these waters equipped with the necessary vessel, a powerful submarine lighting outfit, a Williamson tube, and operating chamber for photographic work at its base, was a big undertaking. So it was necessary to carry on experiments near our home at Norfolk to prove that we were right in our assumptions and gain the interest and support of capital.

"The organization of a corporation in Norfolk, Va., with T. S. Southgate as president, was the result of successful experiments that followed, and after seven months' work of preparation our expedition was in readiness for launching. We wanted the best motion-picture camera man for the important work to be done, and finally secured the services of Carl L. Gregory. With the West Indies as our destination, we started. Headquarters were made in the

beautiful harbor of Nassau, in the Bahamas, and we made many trips from there to the near-by islands around whose treacherous coral reefs are found beneath the sea the beautiful, picturesque, and thrilling scenes we desired to capture and embalm forever on the retina of our deep-sea camera.

"Pictures were made at night with the aid of our submarine lamps. They were each equipped with a 2,400 candle-power Cooper Hewitt quartz burner, and the results obtained, as the films show, are remarkably successful. The exposure used for these night pictures was about the same as that used in day-time, the average time of exposure being 100th part of a second.



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THE UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

"Ten thousand feet of film was taken on the expedition; 5,000 feet of this will be selected to show the best results."

Wonderful results were obtained at various depths of from 15 to 60 feet. A striking example is . . . a diver snapt at work on an old wreck. Forty-five feet of water was between him and the camera, and the reef in the background, 75 feet away, is clearly in focus.

"Ten thousand feet of film was taken on the expedition; 5,000 feet of this will be selected to show the best results of the many

ready camera man will do his work, and millions will see exactly what he saw and depicted.

"What the grass shack of prehistoric man is to the Woolworth Building, or the first dugout of primitive man is to the gigantic ocean liners of to-day, the present apparatus that we are using—the first Williamson collapsible tube—and the results obtained, will be to the amazing evolution of this submarine device in the future. To photograph the bottom of the sea is, perhaps, the last of the big things to be done on this hoary planet, and undoubtedly it will be done."

Says the *New York Herald* of this enterprise:

"Altho the greatest depth achieved in the experiments is not greater than that frequently reached by divers, it has been demonstrated that the means for deeper trips into the unknown waters has been found, and the time is not far distant when the riddle of the deep will be solved. Experiments with the apparatus at the Norfolk Navy Yard by officers of the Navy resulted in a report that it would be perfectly safe in its present form of construction at a depth of 800 feet."

Commenting editorially on a report of William E. Doty, U. S. Consul at Nassau, the *New York Sun* says:

"No machine previously invented has been efficient at a submersion of more than two or three feet, but with this apparatus submarine pictures have been taken in Nassau Harbor showing with great clearness the marine gardens, fish of many varieties,



Copyrighted by J. E. Williamson

HOW THE SUBMARINE MOVIES WERE TAKEN.

interesting subjects portrayed. Combats between sharks and divers will furnish some of the thrills for the production. The big fellows will be shown fighting for pieces of flesh thrown overboard, tearing at each other in their efforts to get at the food. A naked diver will slip into the affray, and as the shark turns over to attack him, he will plunge a knife into the vital part of the monster. Myriads of striped and odd-shaped tropical fish will be seen darting in and out among beautiful coral reefs and the waving flora of the sea. Queer and unusual plant formations, bending and rippling in the swift currents of the marvelous sea gardens, will be flashed on the screen, and for the first time a clear and lifelike view of what the bottom of the sea is actually like will be shown. A surface scene will show the passenger-steamers leaving Nassau, and the native black boys sculling and diving from their small boats. Then the scene will shift beneath the surface, and the natives will be seen diving for coins thrown overboard, grasping them, in many instances, before they reach the bottom. The practical diver will also make his first underwater appearance before the world as recorded by the camera man who turned the crank in the operating chamber at the bottom of the tube while the amphibious human went about his work. As he strolls around the wreck of an old blockade-runner, hundreds of fish swim about him, and the stream of bubbles issuing from his helmet grow in size as they approach the surface and the pressure is lessened. Many people of note will be shown boarding the *Jules Verne*, the odd-shaped operating craft of the expedition, which controls the surface end of the big flexible tube. When the visitors go below they witness with delight the marvelous panorama that unfolds itself before their wondering eyes, after which the submarine tube is unfolded, section by section, to demonstrate how easy access to the secrets of the deep is obtained.

"These pictures make a vitally interesting page in natural history, and, as submarine work is continued with the Williamson tube, more new and strange sights will be seen. The ever-



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Illustrations from "The Scientific American"

AS A FISH WOULD SEE THEM—
NEGRO BOYS DIVING FOR COINS.

old wrecks with divers working among them, anchors at a depth of a hundred feet and the movements of sharks and other submarine dangers. . . .

"Consul Doty reports that an American physicist of high reputation has expressed the opinion that the tube may be lengthened perhaps to 1,000 feet, which would make it of importance in many lines of scientific work in oceanography. It may prove very useful in salvage operations and in the inspection and repairs of hulls at sea. In the pearl and sponge fishery the tube is expected to work a revolution, since many of the best specimens lie too deep for exploration in the diving helmet.

"These films have been shipped to New York, where they are to be placed on exhibition at once."

SCIENCE TO CATCH FRAUD IN ART

THE "COROT FACTORIES" and similar hives of industry where the forgers of "old masters" do their work must presently go out of business if the modern scientific methods of examining pictures and ascertaining their authorship are to become the rule. Especially effective would appear to be the use of microscopic photography, as perfected by Prof. A. P. Laurie, of Edinburgh, Scotland. We quoted Professor Laurie himself on this subject in our issue of February 21. Further details of his methods are given in *La Nature* (Paris, June 20), by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, in an article entitled "Science's Aid to the Art Expert." Dr. Gradenwitz would have us note, at the outset, that in all domains of human activity we are now attempting to supplement personal judgment by the impartial methods of science. He goes on:

"It goes without saying that we can never eliminate personal judgment from criticism, or even reduce its importance. The experience of these last years, none the less, has shown the facility with which the most skilled experts in art may be deceived in identifying the author of a picture or a statue. Any means of controlling the element of personal appreciation is thus welcome.

"Prof. A. P. Laurie, of Hewitt-Watt College, Edinburgh, has devised rigorously scientific methods that deserve somewhat detailed description. Professor Laurie, who has studied the history of colors somewhat extensively, has prepared a detailed list of the characteristic pigments of each epoch. When it can be established that a given color is not used in a certain epoch, and that another ceased to be employed at such and such a time, the examination of the pigments used in a painting will enable us, in many cases, to establish the approximate date of its origin, and to decide whether the generally received opinion is correct. On the other hand, the microscopic examination of the surface of a painting often makes it possible to tell whether it has been retouched.

Finally, since certain artists were in the habit of using only particular colors, the presence of these is very strong evidence in favor of the authenticity of a picture.

"Professor Laurie has also been struck with the surprising conclusions that may be drawn, with a sufficient enlargement, from the technique—from the 'brush-work' of an artist. Experts in art, it is true, often make use of a simple lens to examine the details of a picture, but to develop a rudimentary process into a really scientific one, we must, as Mr. Laurie has done, have recourse to microphotography, together with a lantern that will project on a ground-glass screen the image of a small part of the painting, sufficiently enlarged. The enlargement is regulated at will, within reasonable limits (1-6 diameters). The use of orthochromatic plates makes it possible to render correctly all the shades of the picture and to reproduce the lightest details of the painting's structure. A typical microphotograph can thus be preserved as long as desired, to serve at any moment for a comparison of brush-work. Even if the picture is of dimensions sufficient to make an enlargement unnecessary; even if the brush-work is coarse enough to be examined with the naked eye, the photographic method presents evident advantages, concentrating the attention of the critic on a given spot and eliminating the influence that the colors and forms of the rest of the picture might have over him."

The photographic reproductions in our article of February 21 afforded an idea of the applications of Laurie's method. Dr. Gradenwitz closes his article thus:

"When two microphotographs present perfect similarity in the brush-work, we may in all security assert the identity of

origin of the corresponding pictures. In case of disagreement, on the contrary, we may not necessarily contest the authenticity of a doubtful picture. It would be necessary first to study the pictures of the same painter belonging to different epochs, and to follow the modifications that his technique may have undergone in the course of his career. It would be a good thing to establish in this way, for each of the great masters, a complete system of specimens of his technique, which in all doubtful cases would furnish the necessary bases of comparison."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ICELESS ICE-BOX—The standby of the small household in summer has always been the iceman, but a new invention mentioned by *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago)

threatens to supersede him entirely and make the peddling of ice an anachronistic performance. In this refrigerator no ice is used, but a small, inexpensive, and reliable refrigerating plant takes its place. The cost of operation is apparently no more than the cost of ice would be, and the resultant chill is from thirty to forty degrees lower than in the average ice-box. This invention, we are told, is the result of an imperative need:

"Because no ice-refrigerator is cold enough, according to the experts, to prevent decay of perishable foods, the iceless domestic refrigerators are doing away with the iceman. This new machine, which has been placed on the market, operates with an electric motor and the well-known ammonia system of refrigeration. The average cost a month for electric current is about two dollars, and the various spaces in the refrigerator are kept at a temperature of from twenty degrees up.

"The average ice-box in hot weather keeps its compartments at a temperature of from fifty-six to sixty-three degrees, but it has been shown that fruits should be kept at a temperature at least thirty degrees lower. Fish and oysters should have a temperature of from twenty to thirty degrees and meats from twenty-nine to thirty-eight. It has been shown that butter keeps best at about eighteen degrees."



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

THE "ICELESS ICE-BOX."

A miniature cold-storage plant for the home.

BACTERIA KILLED BY LINOLEUM—That the ordinary floor-covering, linoleum, made of linseed-oil and cork, has the valuable property of destroying bacteria which fall on it will be news to most housewives. Says *Die Umschau* (Berlin):

"In testing for germs it is often found that such substances as stone, wood, porcelain, glass, etc., are sterile. A number of years ago Privy Councilor E. Fischer made the observation that on certain building materials disease germs quickly die. L. Bitter has shown that the very resistant staphylococcus perishes within one day on the surface of linoleum. As far back as 1901, Jacobowitz proved that the germ-killing effect of the much-acclaimed 'disinfecting wall-paints' was due to the chemical effect of the linseed-oil used as a binding medium. Since the essential constituents of linoleum are cork and a large quantity of linseed-oil, its disinfecting capacity is not to be wondered at. But in the case of the disinfecting wall-paints the sterilizing power wears off in a few months because the linseed-oil dries, while linoleum has a lasting effect. Hence linoleum operates to kill the majority of the microorganisms brought in on the shoes. Frequent moistening accelerates this disinfecting property. Hence all disease-germs which do not form spores quickly die on a linoleum covering which is wiped off daily with a damp cloth. According to F. Fritz this bactericidal power is due to certain chemical groups in the oil, especially linoxyn."

POISONS AND THE MAILS

POISONS must not be sent through the mails: so say the postal regulations. This rule seemed reasonable and offended no one, until the establishment of the parcel post. Then wholesale druggists found it convenient to use the post-office for the transportation of substances for medicinal use which, taken in large quantities, would be undoubtedly poisonous. Hence a very pretty little quarrel between Uncle Sam and the pharmacists, which has culminated recently in the arrest of a representative of a reputable drug house in New York for the violation of the postal laws in the way above described. In a paper read before the American Pharmaceutical Association and printed in its *Journal* (Columbus, Ohio), B. L. Murray and A. W. Frame point out the necessity of a workable definition of a poison, if the word is to be used in such regulations as this. Familiar foods, like potatoes and beans, contain poisonous principles, whereas strychnin and arsenic are tolerated in small doses by the human system. Again, salt is poisonous in large quantities, and some people can not eat buckwheat cakes or strawberries. Say the writers:

"There are hosts of articles generally regarded as harmless that should be classified as poisonous if one is to follow the definitions, the laws, the court decisions, etc. It is not impossible to classify the various drugs and chemicals as to poisonousness, but no two people would do it alike. They would make up classifications widely different. Again the need for some one master classification is shown. And a proper national poison law would be such a master classification.

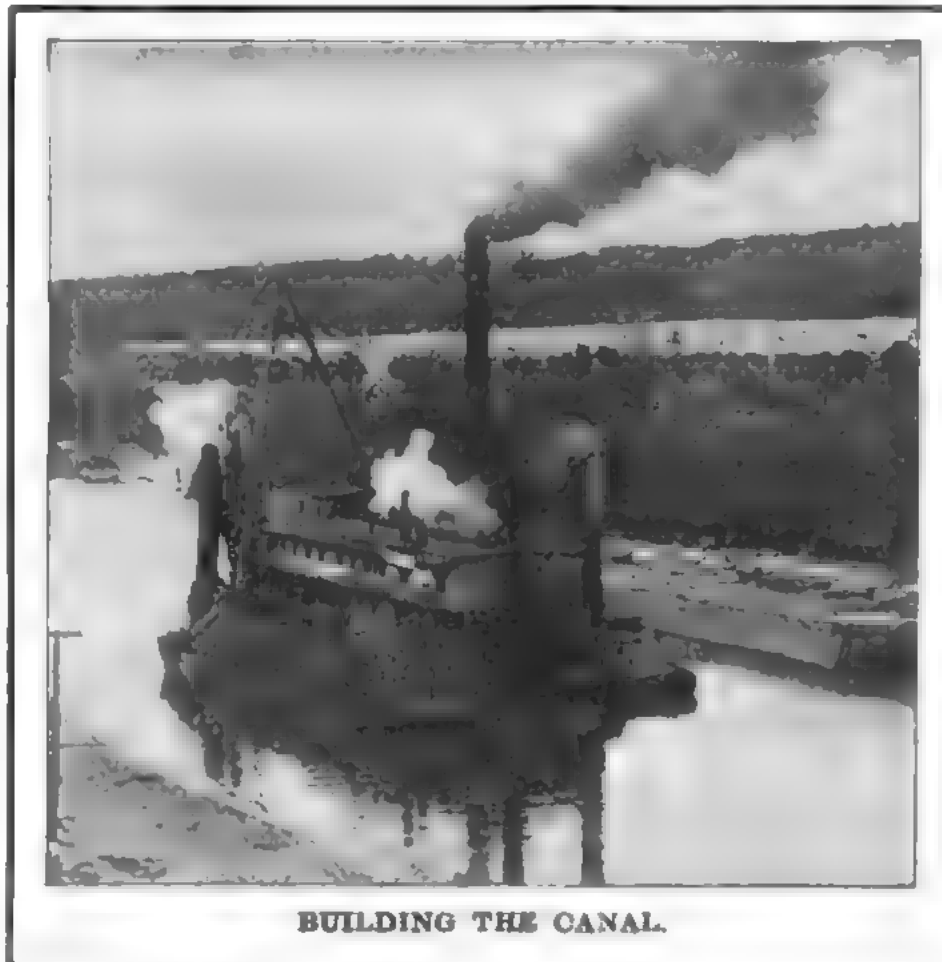
"A proper national poison law would leave no doubt in the mind of the producer, dealer, or consumer as to just what articles are to be considered poisons and labeled and handled accordingly. With such a law it would not matter that one says chemistry and physiology know no substance as such which is deleterious to health, but every substance has a definite ratio to the weight unit of the human body below which it is without any effect, and above which it exerts its specific influence. It would not matter that some pronounce caffeine poisonous, while others proclaim it harmless. With a proper national poison law enacted, all would be on an equal footing."

In the discussion following this paper, much was said about the action of the Post-office Department, to which allusion is made above. One speaker referred to it as "attempted poison legislation" and characterized it as "little less than silly." Another called attention to the fact that poisons are already excluded from the mails by the Criminal Code, though the law gives the Postmaster-General power to make regulations for the admission of certain poisonous substances. The present regulation is admittedly defective, and presumably the agitation concerning it will result in its modification.



WHY SUCTION-DREDGES FAILED TO WORK.

Cape Cod was discovered to be more than sand. Boulders weighing twenty tons were found.



BUILDING THE CANAL.

OYSTERS AND COPPER

A"COPPERY" TASTE may be detected in certain varieties of oysters, particularly the small English ones beloved of our transatlantic cousins, in whose opinion this taste adds to the lusciousness of the bivalve. At any rate, the oysters come honestly by it; for the copper is really

there. A wealthy Virginian oysterman evidently does not agree with the British taste, for, having found copper in his oysters he sued the Virginia Smelting Company for putting it there. The company puts up a brave defense, but was made to pay \$250 damages—a result which is claimed by the Norfolk correspondent of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 11) to have been "a practical victory for the smelting company." We read:

"Plaintiff produced receipts from the State inspector of grounds leasing him oyster ground near the smelting plant and showed that the Smelting Company poured slag on some of his beds. The grounds for the suit were based on damage to oysters by the action of 'copper and other deleterious substances' on the oysters.

"Plaintiff produced an abundance of evidence from oystermen and others who swore that the smeltery had ruined the oysters for distances as much as fifty miles in all directions. A pamphlet from the State Bureau of Chemistry was put in evidence in support of the view that the smeltery did the damage. A chemist employed in Government service was placed upon the stand and testified to the finding of certain percentages of copper in oysters from near the works and gave his explanation of how the copper came to them from the plant altho he only found 'traces' of copper in the slag.

"The defense proved that copper in slag was not soluble; that its business is to recover copper and not to scatter it over the country; that enormous amounts of Paris green were spread on the lands in the surrounding districts yearly for a long time; that there were many other sources of copper, and finally that copper is as necessary to the life of the oyster as iron is necessary as a carrier of oxygen in mammals.

"It proved that oysters in Spain, Holland, England, New York, New Jersey, and many other places had copper in quantities greater than was claimed by plaintiff in the oysters near the smeltery. The defense showed that oysters all over the district as much as fifty miles away and up the river had more copper than near the smelting plant. The prosecuting attorney claimed that the defendant was proving that the plant was taking the copper out of the oysters as they got nearer the works. The defendant solemnly repudiated any such claim, but proved that all the damage was due to sewage and showed

by uncontrovertible evidence the oysters from these beds were not allowed to be sold for food and that copper had nothing to do with it, but that it was purely a question of sewage contamination.

"During the proceedings both sides got busy opening oysters to prove their respective contentions. The results were often very amusing."



THE CAPE COD CANAL—BUILT TO SAVE TIME, SHIPS, AND LIVES.

MAKING CAPE COD AN ISLAND

IT WILL NEVER CEASE to be Cape Cod—that name has stamped itself on history; but with the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, part of it, at least, becomes “entirely surrounded by water,” which makes it an island, unless the geographies are wrong. Ever since the days of the Puritan Fathers, writes Mrs. C. R. Miller, in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York, July 2), men have talked and planned for this canal. During the days of Washington a survey was made, but nothing further was done. In 1860 the legislature of Massachusetts published an exhaustive report setting forth the feasibility of a waterway across the Cape. But it was not until 1909 that a company was organized to construct a waterway. On June 22 of that year August Belmont, the president of the Cape Cod Construction Company, turned the first shovelful of earth of the excavation. We read further:

“Records show that during the last sixty years more than two thousand vessels have been wrecked in the waters of Cape Cod and something like seven hundred lives have been lost. The number of craft which round Cape Cod every year are said to be about 25,000. These vessels carry about 25,000,000 tons of freight. The canal will shorten the route of these vessels and save them many dangers. August Belmont, president of the company that is constructing the canal, recently said that the prospective tonnage is greater than that of the Panama Canal by at least 13,000,000 tons per year. This will make it, in point of traffic carried, the greatest canal in the world. . . .

“Apart from the financial attractiveness of the project, Mr. Belmont had a sentimental motive for becoming interested in the Cape Cod Canal. He is a grandson of Commodore M. C. Perry, who opened the ports of Japan to the world, and a lineal descendant of Edward Freeman, Governor of Sandwich and a pioneer settler on Cape Cod. The spot where Mr. Belmont started the work near the Bourne railway station was once a part of the domain of his ancestor.

“William Barclay Parsons, who built the New York Subway and who was at one time on the advisory board of the Panama Canal, was chosen as the chief engineer. The canal runs from Barnstable Bay to Buzzards Bay, is thirteen miles in length, and will cost \$12,000,000. It has its Chagres River in the shape of the Monument or Manomet River, which has been diverted from its course in order that the canal may follow the valley and avoid as far as possible a Culebra. The work is efficiently handled by private enterprise. The only other large canals built without government help are those of Suez and Manchester.

“The canal is a sea-level one and is being constructed without a tidal lock. As there is some difference of opinion as to the practical working of this type of canal there is a clause in the franchise obligating the company to build a device for controlling the current, if such should be found necessary after the canal has been in operation for one year. The fact that there is three hours' difference between the periods of slack water on the two sides of the Cape is expected to obviate the necessity of

tidal lock-gates even tho there is considerable difference in the heights of the tides of the two bays.”

The canal is 100 feet wide at the bottom and about 300 at the surface. Its depth is 25 feet at low tide. The sides are riprapped with stone, and a granite breakwater 3,000 feet long protects the Barnstable Bay entrance. The work was first undertaken with suction dredges, but great boulders, some weighing twenty tons, barred the path, and it was necessary to use huge dipper dredges bringing up with every scoop as much material as could be shoveled by one man working ten hours. The material was dumped upon scows and deposited in deep water. Two machine shops had to be set up, one at each end of the canal, as the work has necessitated constant repairs and the making of new implements. To proceed:

“Two dikes, something like the Gamboa dyke at Panama, were built and the central part of the canal was dug with steam-shovels. Electrically driven pumps kept the water down as the men were working below tide. When the work was completed the dikes were dynamited and the two bays brought together at a point not far from the spot where Capt. Miles Standish once had a trading post.

“The franchise gave the canal company the right to buy or condemn property if necessary, in order that it might have a canal zone 1,000 feet wide at each end and 600 feet through the central part. Naturally, this resulted in several lawsuits, in one of which Gray Gables, the home of the late Grover Cleveland, was involved, as a portion of this estate was needed for the Buzzards Bay part of the zone. The canal divides several villages, and in one instance the town is on one side of the canal while the railway station is on the other. A relocation of several miles of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway was necessary, and, much to the surprise of the canal company, the railway officials showed no antagonism to the project. The railways can not profitably carry coal and bulky raw material at as low rate as it can be shipped by water. Whatever cheapens water communication will benefit the mills, and the products of the mills will be shipped over the railroad. It is expected that factories will locate near the waterway, and later traverse canals may be cut, thus bringing rail and water communication direct to the manufacturers' door. The canal will not destroy the beauty of the Cape, as the picturesque bridges and excellent roads which the company is building will really add to its beauty. The bridges, of course, are draws, and the one used by the railroads is of the ‘jack-knife’ type. It is operated so easily that Mrs. August Belmont, who is most enthusiastic over the work, raised the bridge herself during one of her visits.

“The canal will be lighted from end to end. The buoys or beacons which mark the entrances will be of a permanent character and equipped for illumination at night. A complete telegraph and telephone system, and audible signals for use in time of fog, will be set up—in fact, there will be everything necessary to an up-to-date canal. The people who live along its shores are enthusiastic over the project and declare that ‘it will bring business to the Cape and make the towns.’”

LETTERS AND ART



ENGLISH TESTS OF FUTURISM

THE FUTURISTS are apparently taken very seriously in England—by everybody, at least, except Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Even he takes Mr. Marinetti seriously enough to be immensely amused by him. He believes Mr. Marinetti is only "playing the fool," and he "would wear a false nose at his carnival with pleasure." When Mr. Marinetti suggests that "the new drama should consist of calamities happening to the audience, and proposes (by way of a beginning) that the same seat should be sold several times over to persons selected for their punctiliousness or pugnacity," Mr. Chesterton agrees that "it would be devilishly funny." But this which only looks like a "student's rag" has been known to most of the generations of Christendom and seems to have little to do with esthetic canons. To the English paradoxist "Mr. Marinetti's only originality is in the dithyrambic and transcendental way in which he talks about it." In *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), now issuing from the hands of a new editor, Mr. Holbrook Jackson, Mr. Chesterton goes on to illustrate:

"Thus, you or I might say, in the casual course of our social custom: 'Let's make a butter-slide for the bishop.' But Mr. Marinetti would say: 'The Priest, laden with the age-long fatness and slowness of a blind and swinish Past, shall suddenly change his plodding tread for one mad moment of the Glory of Speed. His legs shall aviate with an insane smoothness; he shall claw the air with hooked fingers; he shall find the impossible postures.'

"Or, suppose you or I were giving hospitality to some princess or peeress, we might say, in our hospitable mood, 'Let's make her an apple-pie bed.' It might awaken her silvery laughter—or our silvery laughter, anyhow. But Mr. Marinetti would not be content with laughter; he would want seriousness as well. He would say (speaking of the apple-pie bed): 'Sleep is our foe! We have abolished Night! We affirm to Italy, London, and the Suburbs that every bed is a grave! The Futurist Bed, which, we announce, refuses admission to the abject suppliant who asks from it the old repose. What exploded drama can compare with the vigilance and vigor with which the Bed baffles and eludes the statuesque wrestlings of the Man.' This seriousness is all that Mr. Marinetti has added to the good old Christian practical joke. But, when all is said, there is a certain Latin lightness of touch in the way he does it, that makes it very hard for me to believe that he takes such seriousness seriously.

"But there is no light touch about the English Futurists, and one must deal with Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson as with a professor. Of the pictures mostly presented to us by the school, I should be quite content to say that, in my opinion, they are bad pictures—when they are pictures at all. But a serious theory has a right to be considered on its merits, apart from the crimes that it committed in its name.

The essence of Mr. Nevinson's doctrine seems to lie in these

sentences. 'No picture should be a mere representation; a photograph can get a likeness of a person much better and much quicker than an artist.' And then, 'By means of contrast, of abstract color, form, lines, planes, and dimensions that don't in the least imitate or represent natural forms, it is possible to create emotions infinitely more stimulating than those created by contemplating nature.' With God all things are possible; by man it has not been done.

"But if you think the theory out as far as it will go, and further (for you will find it does not go very far), you will see that there is an idea behind all this acoustic statuary or algebraic literature, all this project of painting with a fiddle or fiddling with a paint-brush. The tribute to the photographer is undeserved. Vandyke's 'Strafford' is probably much more like the man's head and body than a photograph would have been."

The paradox of Futurism, says Mr. Chesterton, finding of course his paradox, is that it has no future:

"The paradox of Futurism is that it has no future. It is sterile and suicidal. And this is because, so far as there is any principle in it at all, it is that principle of death which was in the heresies of which I speak: the wrong kind of asceticism. At intervals in the long story of Christendom, there has regularly arisen a philosopher who combined asceticism with anarchy, and who based both the asceticism and the anarchy on a kind of pessimism, but especially on a furious contempt for the body. As a pessimist, he

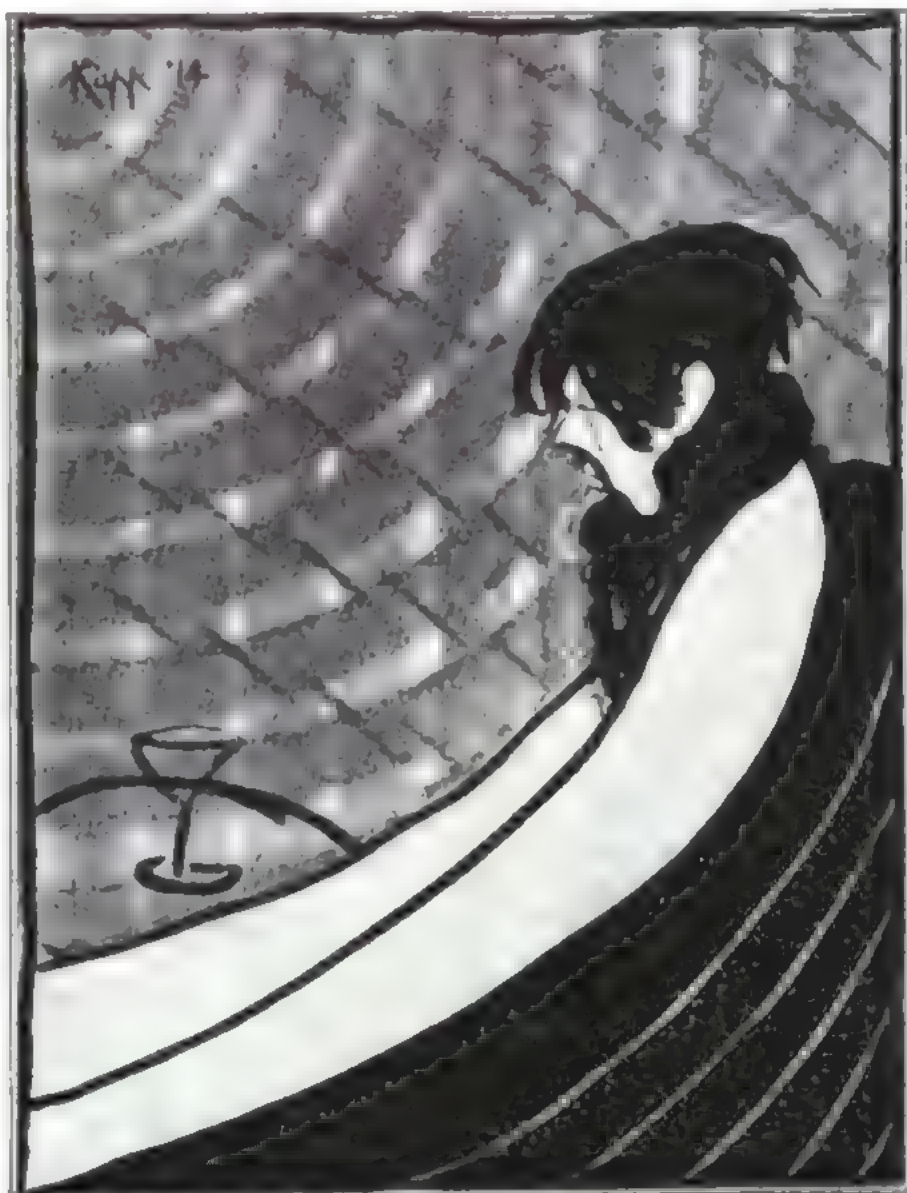
did not mind what he did to his body. As a neveler, he did not mind what he did with it. In both cases he, the soul, was supposed to be above and outside the body; an essence or spirit which needed no body to express it.

"Such were some of the Gnostics and Manichees who held that physical nature was made by the Devil, but was rescued by a pure Spirit; such the many heresies which held sexuality blameless if it brought forth no offspring; such the Family of Love, which is said to have held that mere actions can not corrupt the heart; as it says in the song (which, however, was not apparently written by a member of the sect):

It's no matter what yer do
If yer 'art be only true,
And his 'art was true to Poll:

and thither unconsciously drift the Futurists of to-day, who despise the separate senses and the strong arts that have been built on the separate senses.

"The old root idea is to recognize no obligation to Nature; and this is wrong, not only intellectually but morally, for it is thankless, and impudent, and a lie. A picture called 'The Soul of an Ox' may legitimately differ from the picture of an ox; but if the artist had never seen an ox, how would he get at his soul? But these artists would profess to find a kind of essence of ox; a sort of transcendental Bovril. And if the artist says 'The Ox Emotion is best expressed to me by zigzag lines of black and vermilion,' I shall say to the artist: 'You



HE ADVOCATES FUTURISM.

And more—"Vorticism, Cubism, Imagism, Blastism," and his name is only Wyndham Lewis.

are a story. The Ox Emotion was most vividly expressed to you by two horns, four feet, cloven hoofs, and all the code of signals already drawn up by God in order to convey that emotion. And it did convey it, for I saw you running for the stile."

Mr. Chesterton declares there is no light touch about "the English Futurists." Whether Mr. Wyndham Lewis is to be dismissed in that way may be tested by his view of Marinetti in *The New Weekly* (London):

"He is the intellectual Cromwell of our time. He has taken quite lately, even, to chanting while on the march—among his audience. He has his Ironsides. The picture is complete.

"Michelangelo is at the present moment living over in Italy. So is Dante. Their death was a 'canard,' merely; rather like Zuloaga's telegram to Buenos Aires (where he was holding an Exhibition, with little success) saying he was dead. All his paintings immediately were bought.

"We must learn, provisionally, to treat the Artist as a dead man, and give him the honors of the dead. For among the dead only the dead are honored.

"We must acquire a facility for overlooking the compromising fact of an Artist's existence.

"At the sight of anything fine in Art, people must learn to say: 'Only the dead paint or write like that. This Artist is evidently dead. He is not dead, you say? Nonsense. I refuse to admit the possibility of such a great Artist being alive! He is dead! His work is splendid! Amen!'

"With the great Artist, still alive, the living can not get over the fact that he is in their category; this degrading similarity to themselves makes them incapable of recognizing his importance.

"But the living become, happily, less humble every day. When they have at last got rid of this idea of there being something shameful and derogatory about existence, and become increasingly cocky and pleased with themselves for being alive,



HOW A CABINET MINISTER LOOKS TO THEM.

This is Mr. G. C. F. Masterman, a most amiable and mild-looking man to eyes not futuristic.

the artist will no longer have to think of posterity, or, as an alternative, pretend he is dead in his time.

"One of the functions of a man like Marinetti is to instil into people the importance of the Present, the immense importance of Life. The healthy fame and real existence of the Artist are

bound up with humanity's way of regarding Life. It is necessary, in the profoundest sense, that humanity should live, and place their living above everything else, for Art to arrive at its goal."

THE DRAMA IN 36 NUTSHELLS

A FRENCH WRITER who has surveyed the whole field of dramatic literature finds but thirty-six situations. Everything put upon the stage can be made to fit into

one of these, so Mr.

Georges Polti seems to think; but our clever Mr. James Huneker notes he has omitted one that is the most thrilling of all. It is that of "the author whose play has just failed, whose royalties are therefore nil." It tops all the other thirty-six in its frequent recurrence, he observes. Mr. Polti, it seems, has, however, only codified the situations of Gozzi and adduced concrete examples to illustrate them. He quotes Goethe in reference to "Faust": "I owe the intrigue to Cal-

deron, the vision to Marlowe, the bed scene to 'Cymbeline,' the serenade to 'Hamlet,' the prolog to the Book of Job." In *Puck* (New York), which has enlarged the scope of its matter and included this writer on the drama, Mr. Huneker gives a translation of the chapter headings, Mr. Polti's book still remaining untranslated. These are the situations, with their nuances:

"The first he gives under the rubric: To implore, which technically necessitates a persecutor, a suppliant, and a power which does not at first decide. Aeschylus is cited, the Heracles, and the second act of Shakespeare's 'King John'; there are minor divisions—fugitives imploring, one who implores assistance to accomplish a pious duty; imploring an asylum in which to die; a shipwrecked person demanding hospitality; asking charity by one who has been disinherited, and many other subdivisions. I mention a few merely to show the possibility of combination. It will hardly be necessary or expedient to do so with the other examples.

"Second situation: The Savior. Third situation: Vengeance pursuing a crime. Fourth situation: Vengeance by degrees. Fifth situation: Tracked, i.e., the fugitive, chastisement. Sixth situation: Disaster. Seventh situation: In the clutches of evil, a prey to the stronger. Eighth situation: Revolt. Ninth situation: An audacious attempt—this is the very backbone of the dramatic structure, involving struggle, or the opposition of two hostile elements. Tenth situation: Abduction (Enlèvement). Eleventh situation: Enigma (suspense—the casket scene in the 'Merchant of Venice'). Twelfth situation: Possession. Thirteenth situation: Hatred of relatives—the field is wide. Fourteenth situation: Rivalry between relatives and friends; love, naturally. Fifteenth situation: Adultery coupled with murder. Sixteenth situation: Madness—a large field for exploration. Seventeenth situation: Fatal imprudence. Eighteenth situation: Involuntary love crime. We are now half through the list. Courage!

"Nineteenth situation: To kill an unknown friend or blood relation. Twentieth situation: To sacrifice one's ideal. Twenty-first



THE CAUSE OF IT ALL.

The arch-futurist, Marinetti, who Chesterton believes is only "playing the fool."

situation: To sacrifice one's self for family reasons. Twenty-second situation: To sacrifice all for passion. Twenty-third situation: To sacrifice for duty a child or some blood relation (Iphigenia). Twenty-fourth situation: Unequal rivalry; here the changes to be rung on this theme are numerous. Twenty-fifth situation: Adultery—plain, stale, old social sin (no wonder the author gives us abundant examples). Twenty-sixth situation: Love crimes. Twenty-seventh situation: Knowledge of the dishonor of a loved one—friend, wife, mother, sister, father, brother. Twenty-eighth situation: Hindered love. Twenty-ninth situation: The enemy loved; little need to quote as a capital instance 'Romeo and Juliet.' Thirtieth situation: Ambition; a magnificent theme. Thirty-first situation: The struggle against God, or the gods—the most ancient of all dramatic motives,' says Polti. Thirty-second situation: Mistaken jealousy. Thirty-third situation: Judicial error—dear to melodramatists and the groundlings! Thirty-fourth situation: Remorse. Thirty-fifth situation: Recovered (something or some one lost); and Thirty-sixth situation: The loss of beloved ones by violence or otherwise."

AMERICAN PAINTERS AND ENGLISH CRITICS

THE NEGLECT by the English critics of the American art at the Shepherd's Bush Anglo-American Exposition, recently noticed here, has been amended in places. For almost a month after the opening of the show the English critics held their peace; only two notices appeared in the first fortnight, records "N. N.," the London correspondent of *The Nation* (New York). One of these we quoted in our issue of July 4. Mr. Humphry Ward, of *The Times*, then complained that our painters owe their inspiration to France, and the few critics who have since given more than a perfunctory notice to the show repeat the charge. A new world, they imagine, should give to its painters something entirely new under the sun. Outside of this vague impatience it has not been easy to gain a clear idea of what is expected. Mr. Archibald E. Jones, in *The Nation* (London), is the most helpful in this respect, however. "What possibilities are suggested by the proximity of the Redskins, the presence of the negro population, and the character of the country itself." The writer in *The Nation* (New York) points out that the critic who has never visited America could not be a good judge of its landscape artists, and the same fact must account for his idea of the "proximitous Redskins." It is perhaps only the insular British idea that outside of the purlieus of New York one runs the risk of a scalping from the aboriginal population. There is also the implication that British gray skies ought to be expected to prevail the world over. "N. N." states the case for the British critic:

"The Englishman who has never been in America and knows nothing of its high luminous skies, its pure brilliant sunshine, its clear distances, its delicate foliage, may see affectation or sheer invention in many of the American landscapes and studies of light. The illumination of Childs Hassam's canvases, for instance; the radiance that fills the sky in Redfield's snow scenes, the tender purity of Alden Weir's night, these effects are as American as are the details in Pennell's Panama, Philadelphia, and New York lithographs. It is for this reason that the landscapes strike one as still more distinctly American and more original, perhaps, than portraits painted in the even studio light, which is much the same in all countries."

Referring to the English critics' objection that American art is but a reflection of French art, this writer observes:

"American art, they say, owes its inspiration to France, is but a reflection of French art, has developed no national characteristics. But Americans, to oblige the British critics, could not at the start have forgotten the centuries of tradition they carried with them from Europe in order to take over the aboriginal traditions of the Red Indians; nor could they object in recent years to study in Paris, since it has been the chief artistic school for Europe and America both. It would be quite as true to say that British art as seen at Shepherd's Bush shows French influence, for many of the British artists who are rep-

resented have also imported methods from Paris. France alone can not be held responsible for the enormous difference in the work of the two countries; neither is it a difference that can be attributed altogether to subject. Americans paint much the same kind of subject as British artists, tho, unless painting for illustration, they are less addicted to anecdote, and tho, of course, detail has its American character.

"But it is in their attitude to their subject that they differ—in the greater life and vitality, the keener concern for technique, the fresher vision, the more independent point of view they bring to it, and to their treatment of it. This may not invariably mean greater accomplishment. The fact is, there are many things which, for the credit of American art, might better have remained at home. But there is no question that as a whole the collection gives an impression of life and energy not found in the work of British artists, whose philandering with French methods never quite frees them from their inherited restrictions and dull technical routine. The American artist may be dealing with a problem appropriated from other lands or other schools—a problem making no claim to originality—but he approaches it with a zest, an energy, a straightforwardness all his own that force you to look with interest at the result he gets from it, no matter if you do not always approve. He gives you the same comfortable assurance of a vitality equal to the problem that I have so often pointed out as the chief merit of Sargent's paintings when they hang in the midst of anemic academic commonplace at Burlington House."

Convinced, however, to his own satisfaction, of the unrepresentative character of American art, Mr. Jones in the *London Nation* finds a solution in the cool suggestion that "the American spirit is itself antipathetic to art, and thus necessarily incapable of expression by it." Further:

"We are tempted to believe that this is the case, for, when we come to analyze it, what is this spirit but that intoxication with the superficialities of life which it is the first business of the artist, the seeker after fundamentals, to sweep aside? Enthusiasm for an object for the mere sake of its novelty, prejudice against lineage and preoccupation with the sensational aspects of life, represent a point of view incompatible with the outlook of the artist—a consideration which explains the curious fact that it is only in the work of the least successful of her painters that we catch a glimmer of the American spirit. Thus the peculiar character of American art is incapable of definition save by negatives, nor could we define it more clearly in a single phrase than to say that it is distinguished by lack of sympathy. For the American seems incapable of absorbing, and consequently of transmitting, atmosphere. He holds himself aloof, unable or unwilling to surrender himself to his picture. So that even in a group of water-colors by so eminent an artist as Mr. Sargent we notice an absence of feeling, detect almost a metallic touch, as tho the artist had held his picture at arm's length, using his consummate technique like a machine for the due accomplishment of a definite task, and never pouring his soul into the canvas. Absence of sympathy, too, explains the failure of the many portraits which hang from the walls; they have a masklike quality, catching the exterior likeness only, and incapable of revealing essentials. And, when we come to think of it, do not we find this metallic touch in the poetry of Edgar Allan Poe and the essays of Emerson? Is it the thumb-mark of the American potter?"

One critic, "J. M. M.," in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), throws blame upon our "highbrow" public of picture-buyers who want a Paris hall-mark:

"The rooms which contain the Whistler drawings . . . the Sargent water-colors, and the Pennell lithographs suggest one [problem] yet more subtle. Why has the American, completely *déraciné*, attained such preponderating importance in modern art? Is not Mr. Sickert, unrepresented here, an American of Virginian provenance? Of Mr. McClure Hamilton's origin, and of Mr. Frank Mura's, we knew, but it appears that Mr. Mark Fisher and Mr. Epstein are also American by birth. Why are the Americans who work in New York content to be French, while those who work in London achieve a dominant individuality? These latter have had, and many even now exercise, a profound influence upon English art, upon the American little or none. The case is old and familiar—no prophet is without honor. I fear that the Americans have still the habit of insisting upon the authentic Parisian trade-mark, without which as yet no art is genuine. They should at least see to it that they refuse all imitations."

OUR PIONEERS IN ART EDUCATION

ONE OF THE FIRST and almost the last of his generation of art directors of the West and Southwest was W. M. R. French, of the Art Institute of Chicago. His death, in June, marks an epoch in our art, says Mr. Will H. Low, in the *New York Evening Post*, for he was one of those who established a chain of galleries and art museums in the almost virgin field of that territory. The seed of art interest was sown in the Centennial Exposition of 1876; the first blossoming followed seventeen years later in the Columbian Fair in Chicago. Chicago's Art Institute was founded in the first of these years, and Mr. French as its director "followed his own vision and his self-acquired knowledge of the world's larger activities in art." He had "literally grown up with the country which the Art Institute served, beginning when naught save a yearning for relief from the dreary conditions of a life isolated from all visual and intellectual converse with art existed." Of others in this class we read:

"Halsey C. Ives, of St. Louis, was the earliest of these, and achieved national reputation through his able direction of the section of art at the International Exhibitions of Chicago and St. Louis. His history was not unlike that of Mr. French, from beginnings quite as modest building up a flourishing art school and a museum that from the first has had a distinctive character of its own. Mr. Ives's chief distinction, however, and one which constitutes a noble monument of his memory, was the success of his almost single-handed effort to induce the city of St. Louis to include a generous appropriation for the support of the art museum in the general municipal tax. Thanks to his efforts, the City Art Museum of St. Louis is now a municipal institution, with an annual endowment of over \$100,000, a singular instance, I believe, of any American city giving countenance and financial support to an institution whose chief function is the exhibition of current art. C. M. Kurtz, who died soon after organizing the Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo, was a third instance of a self-trained man, who did yeoman work as an improvised museum director.

"The old order changes, and undoubtedly the work, so well begun by men like these, will be carried on by specialists trained by study hardly available to their predecessors; and, at the best, of little use for the time and the task which they had before them. To one jealous for the continued growth of our national art, it is in no chauvinistic spirit that, for their successors, the hope may be expressed that more comprehensive knowledge, and greater familiarity with the modern pseudo-science by which 'attributions' are run down with self-assertive accuracy, may go hand in hand with a tempered enthusiasm for our national production. With Ives and with French such enthusiasm was hardly tempered, but partook more of a passion, and the present well-being of our school of painting is in no small measure due to the official hospitality of galleries such as the East can not furnish, and even more to the population which they had trained,

not only in their schools as capable producing artists, but in the broader boundaries of their environment, as appreciative lovers of art."

Mr. French, it is noted, traveled far and wide, "as a missionary of art," through his Middle Western territory—

"bringing to many localities almost their first acquaintance with—certainly the most authoritative information concerning—masters and schools of art, supplemented by lantern-slides and elucidated by a delivery which was all the more convincing by its total lack of pretension; the manner of one fortunate to have learned a little more than his hearers, and eager to put them on the track of further knowledge.

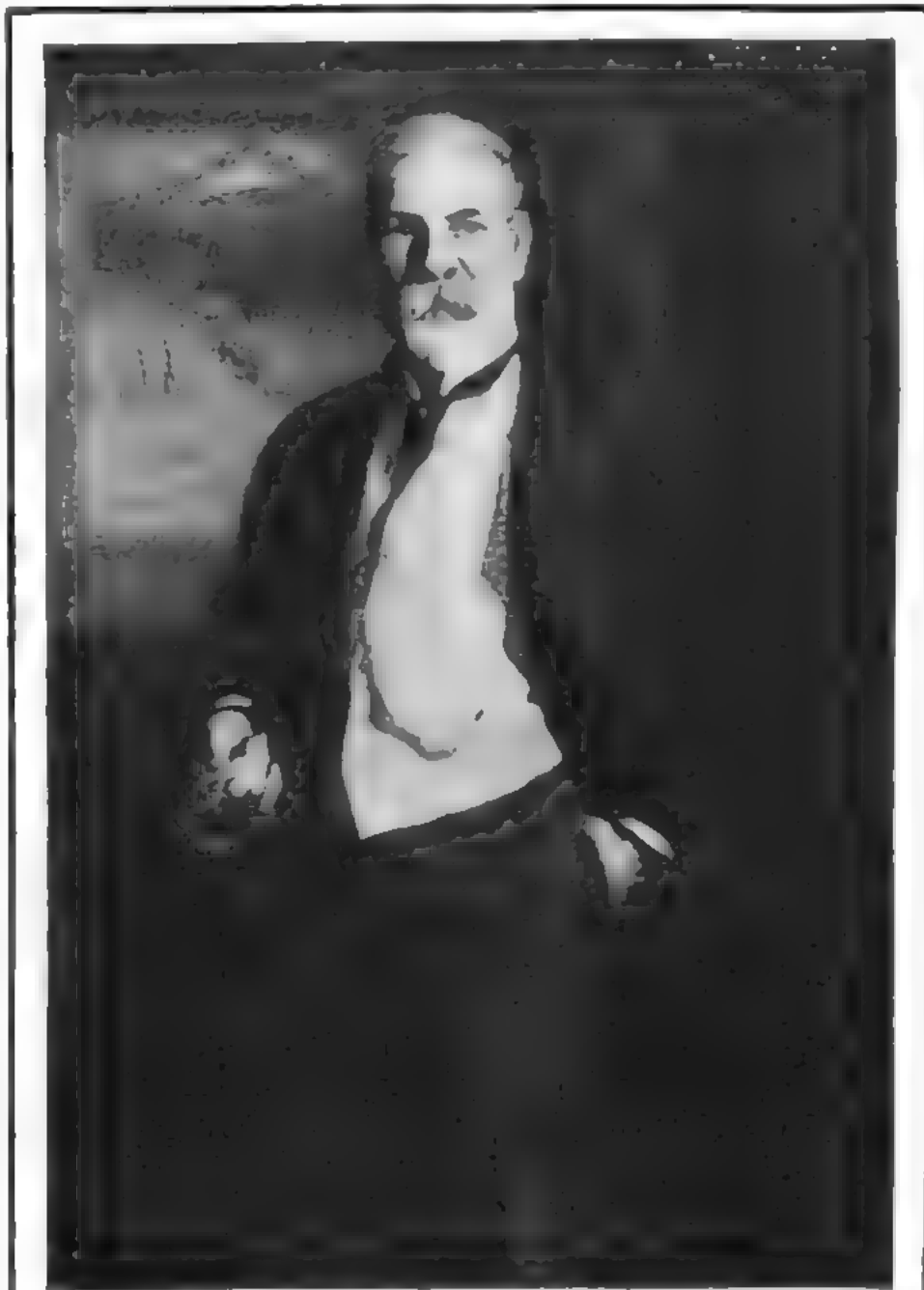
"As the administrative work of the Institute grew in volume, Mr. French never wholly relinquished these missionary lectures, and even in these later years the writer has seen him, after a hard day's work in the office of the Institute, hasten to catch a train for a three hours' journey to some point within his circuit, punctually appearing at eight o'clock upon the lecture platform, returning by night to take up his round of duty the next morning in Chicago. Popular in their appeal as were these lectures, lacking, as their author modestly insisted, any authority other than accuracy of information and citation of recognized authorities, it is not difficult to calculate the effect of this continuous missionary effort, bringing to a population at least eager to know some inkling of the uplifting gospel of art.

"Thirty years of his life Mr. French gave to this effort, merely as a by-product of his legitimate work. But through and from this vast outlying field there returned to him, for the benefit of the Art Institute, as from the remoter mazes of a labyrinth of art, threads which centered in his

hands, and which were in turn controlled by him. It would be as difficult to describe his character as to enumerate the quality of the various questions submitted to his decision. . . .

"For successful conduct of the art school, to which have been called as instructors a number of competent artists, with the result that the school of the Institute has as high a standard as any other in the country, while in certain of its features it offers opportunities to students not available elsewhere, and the development of Chicago as an important exhibition center, both of which tasks have been from their inception under the control of Mr. French, are very considerable achievements for one man's life.

"Granting that his work was aided by the civic pride of which Chicago has so much (and our larger metropolis so little!), while both above and below him in the actual organization of the Institute necessary assistance was freely lent him, the work was constructed upon a basis of nothing, and has grown to such an extent that in no city of the country does there exist in proportion to its population so large a number of people of all classes to whom their museum, their exhibitions, their lectures on art, their special dramatic and musical festivals, count as an integral portion of their daily lives as do these various activities, controlled by the Art Institute to the people of Chicago. And this is chiefly due to the untiring service, the unfaltering enthusiasm of the modest, unassuming gentleman who was its director."



Courtesy of "The American Art News"

W. M. R. FRENCH.

For over thirty years director of the Chicago Art Institute and "missionary of art" for the wide Middle West.

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



METHODISM'S \$1,000,000 REPLY TO MR. CARNEGIE

FOR THOSE who wish to escape the lure of the Carnegie millions, Atlanta has pointed the way. It is in the process of creating the Atlanta University, to take the place, for Methodists of the South, formerly held by the Vanderbilt University, which has withdrawn from ecclesiastical oversight in order to accept Mr. Carnegie's aid. The endowment fund was started with a gift of a million, made by Mr. Asa G. Candler, brother of Bishop Warren A. Candler, and in a letter he declares his purpose to aid in "repairing the loss inflicted upon the Church by the decision in the case of the Vanderbilt University." In his letter he gives expression to his ideal, which seems to stand at the opposite pole to Mr. Carnegie's. Thus:

"In my opinion, the education which sharpens and strengthens the mental faculties without at the same time invigorating the moral powers and inspiring the religious life is a curse rather than a blessing to men; creating dangerous ambitions and arousing selfish passions faster than it supplies restraints upon these lawless tendencies in human nature; stimulating into activity more of the things by which men are tempted to wrong than it quickens the powers by which temptation is resisted with success.

"I am profoundly impressed that what our country needs is not more secularized education, but more of the education that is fundamentally and intentionally religious. I see no way by which such religious education can be supplied without institutions of learning owned and controlled by the Churches. Under our political system the limitations upon the civil government in matters religious put such education beyond the reach of that power. And I can not agree for a moment that the best type of religious education is that which some claim is propagated in an unwedded state, outside any and all Churches, by institutions which are subject to neither civil nor ecclesiastical authority and which acknowledge no responsibility to the people whom it proposes to educate.

"Boards of trustees that are independent of all government must inevitably change in person and policy with the changeable years. But the Church of God is an enduring institution; it will live when individuals and secular corporations have perished. It is not easily carried about by the shifting winds of doctrine which so affect men and institutions too responsive to the transient modes of thought and custom which come and go with the seasons. Hence I desire that whatever I am able to invest in the work of education shall be administered by the Church, with a definite and continuous religious purpose.

"In this I do not seek a sectarian end, for I gratefully acknowledge that I have received benefits and blessings from all the Churches of our land. I rejoice in the work of all the denominations who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and seek to do good to men. But to some one Church I must commit my contribution to Christian education, and I see no reason to hesitate to trust money to that Church to which I look for spiritual guidance. To that Church at whose altars I receive the Christian gospel and sacraments and upon which surely I depend, I may safely intrust the things I possess.

"Its history in the work of education justifies me in believing that it will use what I intrust to it in a liberal and catholic-

spirited manner, for in all of its institutions of learning it has on occasions engaged Christian men of other denominations when the needs of the work seemed to require the services of such instructors, and it has never used its schools for purposes of proselyting the sons and daughters of other Churches.

"I can not believe that the promotion of the evangelical and brotherly type of Christianity for which it stands will fail to benefit the people of my section and country without regard to denominational lines.

"This type of Christianity has prevailed generally in the South, and I desire to do what I may be able to perpetuate it, believing as I do that it makes for a wholesome conservatism politically and socially, and for a blest civilization crowned with piety and peace.

"I wish that the characteristic excellences of our people may be made better, and that the things which blemish our lives may be speedily obliterated."

The first school of the new university to be opened will be the theological school, says Bishop Candler in the *Atlanta Constitution*, "the need of such an institution being the most urgent necessity now upon the Church." Work will begin in October. We read further:

"The work of the school will be done in the commodious lecture-rooms of the Wesley Memorial Building, a structure equal to the best building occupied by any theological school in our section of the country, if we may not say in the United States. In this building there is the famous Wesley collection, which contains about 2,500 rare volumes bearing on the history of Methodism, and a considerable number of the standard works of the-

ology. In it, also, are many autograph letters and manuscripts of the Wesleys and their contemporaries, and an interesting collection of pictures and other objects of historic interest.

"Other schools will be added from time to time, and they will be projected on the same broad lines. A suitable site for the campus upon which to erect the other buildings of the university will be secured as promptly as the nature of the task will permit, and other buildings than those previously mentioned will be erected in due time.

"There is wide-spread interest upon the part of the people in the enterprise, and contributions, great and small, will enter into the making of the institution which is proposed. In this first meeting of the commission, subscriptions were offered ranging from \$500 to \$1,000,000. Two noble laymen of the Presbyterian Church have made subscriptions of \$5,000 each. Mr. T. T. Fishburne, of Roanoke, Va., makes a contribution of \$25,000. I do not mention the several subscriptions made in Atlanta by other Methodist laymen, among which are several very generous contributions, because they are to be counted in the \$500,000 which has been pledged for the city.

"No educational enterprise in the South was ever begun under conditions so cheering, and we believe the tokens of good will be multiplied with every passing day.

"The Methodist Church and all the Christian Churches in the Southern States are going to strengthen their educational institutions and bind them more closely than ever to the Churches



ASA G. CANDLER.

Who gives \$1,000,000 to the new Methodist University in Atlanta, "a benefaction unexampled in the South."

which have founded them. The work of higher education is not going to be surrendered to secularism."

AGENTS OF THE WAR ON WAR

A PIQUANT ANTITHESIS appears in the attitude of two Nobel peace-prize winners—Baroness von Suttner and Mr. Roosevelt. The Baroness, when in this country two years ago, is reported to have included the ex-President among her three "detestations." They were Nero, Napoleon, and Roosevelt, and the third held his place because the author of "Lay Down Your Arms" could not be brought to believe that the pacificator of the Russo-Japanese imbroglio was really interested in peace. In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), Rev. Frederick Lynch gives an interesting personal view of the distinguished writer, whose death occurred on June 21:

"I met her several times in New York at luncheons and dinners while she was the guest of this country. I remember on one occasion we got to speaking of detestations, and she said she had only three: Nero, Napoleon, and Roosevelt, all three of whom, she said, seemed to love slaughter. I questioned whether she ought to say this of Mr. Roosevelt, and she referred me to several passages in his books, which certainly do seem to bear out her contention. She said that she never read anything that he wrote because she never could sleep afterward. 'It makes my blood run cold,' she said. She gave vent to some expressions about Mr. Roosevelt in public, and was, of course, severely criticized. She could not bring herself to believe that he really had any interest in the promotion of international peace, but it must be remembered that her type of hero was so opposed to the type which Mr. Roosevelt represents that she could not judge him dispassionately. In one of these last conversations she said to me: 'After all, how much finer type of men John Bright and Richard Cobden were than either Bismarck or Von Moltke. The first two loved the people; the other two loved empire and cared nothing for the people.'"

The early life of this distinguished Austrian was one of romance. She began with aspirations for the life of a public singer, but fell in love and eloped because her husband's family opposed the match. The escapade was not forgiven for nine years, and during these early days she became a writer. When domestic peace was established, she was welcomed into her husband's family, Mr. Lynch records:

"Immediately after her return to the old home, at Harmannsdorf, she began her literary activities and soon published the two books, 'The Romance of an Author' and 'The Age of Machinery.' Meantime her acquaintance with Alfred Nobel had begun, and they carried on a correspondence which lasted till the time of his death. Also, at this time she began to grow interested in the movement for international peace. Her interest took its rise from several sources. First of all, her immediate experience of the effect of wars. She saw the flower of Austria's youth brought home either dead or mutilated; she saw the suffering of

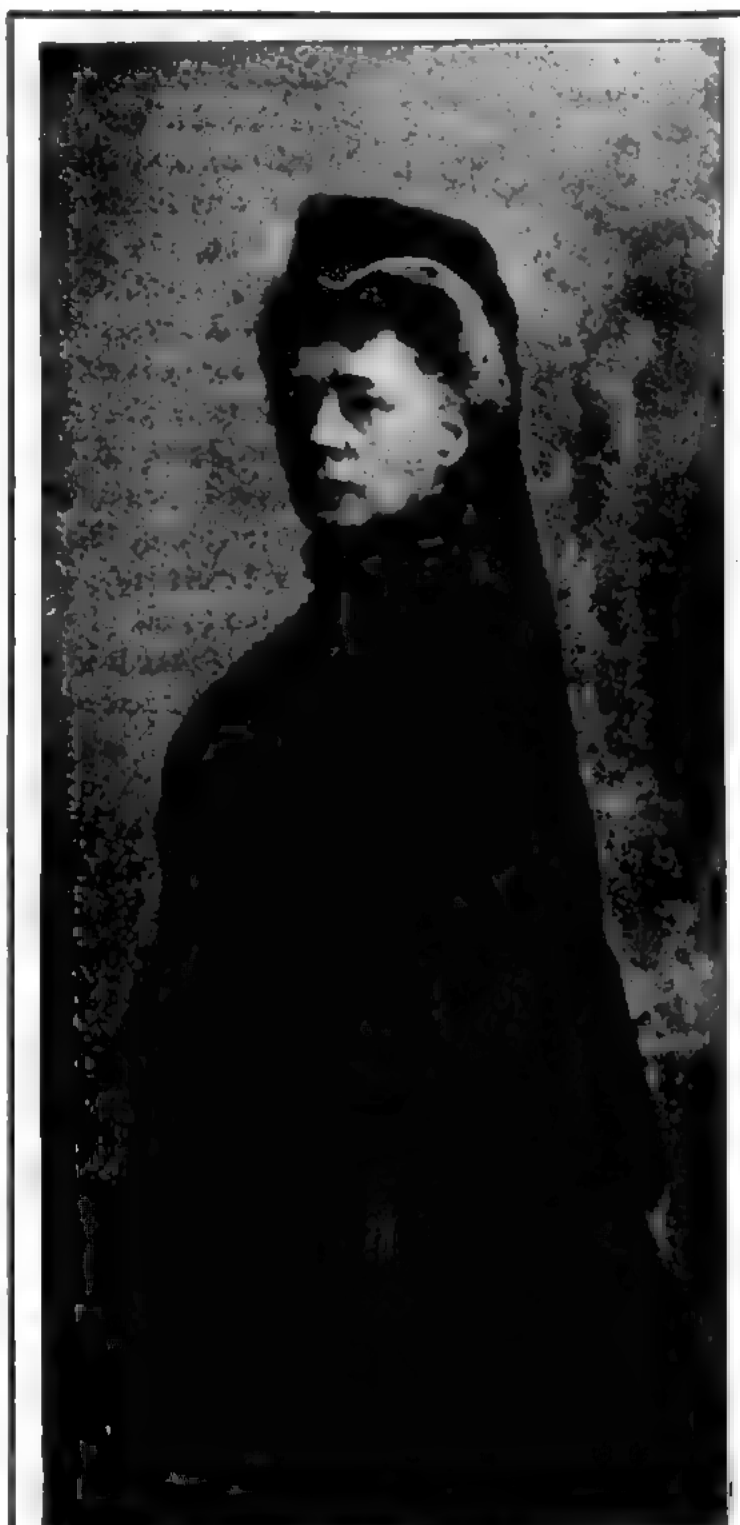
wives, mothers, and little children; she saw that as a general thing these wars all arose out of petty disputes and that very rarely any great principle was at stake. Another thing that aroused her indignation against militarism was the fact that in all the conversation which she heard in court circles, war was treated simply as a great game. The officers spoke of it in the most heartless way, and considered the peasantry of Austria as nothing but pawns and machines, to be used for their winning of the game. She also saw how war continually destroyed all the civilization that years had gained, so that the world was simply going around in a circle. It built up a beautiful structure of mind, soul, and material things during the years of peace, and then proceeded to knock it all down again. There then began to come to her a vision of a new order for the nation. It was simply the already old order in which individuals lived. Individuals no longer went to war over their disputes; they settled them by judicial methods. There was no reason why nations should not do the same. In her mind she conceived the idea of a court for nations similar to that which existed for men."

At this time she learned that there existed in London a society devoted to this end: the International Peace and Arbitration Association. She began to wonder how she could give most help to the cause, and a novel took shape in her mind.

"It was the history of a young woman whose sad fate was closely involved with the wars being fought in her own day. The result was 'Die Waffennieder' or, as it is called in the English translation: 'Lay Down Your Arms!' It is hard to believe that in 1890 it was almost impossible to find a publisher in Austria who dared print a book having anything to do with the peace movement. Finally a publisher was found, and he never regretted his venture, for the novel soon leapt into a circulation of hundreds of thousands and has since been translated into all civilized languages. It did for the peace movement in Europe something like what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for the anti-slavery movement in America—it popularized it. It also made the ground fallow for the different peace organizations that immediately began to spring into existence. It made the Baroness famous throughout Europe. It brought her letters from great men of every land. One of the most remarkable results of the novel was that it converted many statesmen who had been skeptical of the whole movement. The most interest-

ing letter of all, perhaps, was the one which she received from Alfred Nobel: 'Dear Baroness and Friend: I have just finished reading your admirable masterpiece. We are told that there are two thousand languages—1,999 too many—but certainly there is not one into which your delightful work should not be translated, read, and studied. How long did it take you to write this marvel? You shall tell me when next I have the honor and happiness of pressing your hand—that Amazonian hand which so valiantly makes war on war. Nevertheless you make a mistake to cry "Away with Weapons!" because you yourself make use of them, and because yours—the charm of your style and the grandeur of your ideas—carry and will carry much farther than the Lebel, the Nordenfelta, the De Banges, and all the other implements of hell.—A. NOBEL.'

"She was now among the leaders in the peace movement, and all the rest of her life was devoted to assisting the different countries of Europe to organize the peace societies, in helping to create the different branches of the Interparliamentary Union.



THE LATE BARONESS VON SUTTNER.

Who wrote the novel doing for the peace movement in Europe "something like what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for the antislavery movement in America."

in furthering the Hague conferences, and in organizing international congresses yearly in the various States of Europe. All of this is fascinatingly told in her Memoirs. Especially interesting are the records of her conversations with the great minds of Europe. I think it is generally taken for granted that she was the means of converting Alfred Nobel to the peace cause."

The Christian Commonwealth (London) enumerates the various proposed symbols of peace to mark the completion of a hundred



HOUDON'S "WASHINGTON,"

A replica of which Virginia presents to Great Britain on February 22 of next year in celebration of the Hundred Years of Peace.

years of peace between Great Britain and America. One of these is a bridge to span the Niagara River below the falls:

"Peace monuments, in addition to the proposed bridge, now being arranged for, include a memorial arch over the highway leading from California, Oregon, and Washington, to Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, and a great peace memorial to be erected on a pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains by the Rocky Mountain States. Virginia presents a replica of Houdon's statue of Washington to Great Britain on February 22 of next year, while American women residing in England have subscribed for a statue of Chatham, the friend of the American colonies, which will be presented to the Government of the United States. It is also proposed to erect in London a replica of St. Gaudens's Lincoln.

"The English Committee has purchased Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in Northamptonshire. This is now being restored and refurnished. In connection with the manor it is proposed to establish the Sulgrave Manor Institution, which, when amply endowed, will endeavor to promote friendship and prevent misunderstandings among the peoples of the world."

RELIGION FOR SCHOOL-CHILDREN

THE "TERRIBLE FALLACY" of godless education suffers frequent attacks in the religious press, regardless of denominational persuasion. A striking instance is the article by Dr. William Douglas Mackenzie, President of the Hartford Theological Seminary, contributed to *The Sunday School Times* (undenom.), in which he says that "no prospect awakens greater dread in the minds of any audience than to suggest the possibility of a generation of children arising for whom religion has become a superstition and the knowledge of the Bible a puerile and needless irritation." Yet the churches must act quickly, he maintains, "if such a generation is not to be raised in our own time." The State speaks with authority, he tells us, and the Church must speak "no less definitely and with a coordinate authority," so that, working together, they "can bring the principles of the Christian faith to bear very definitely upon the molding of the young lives of America." And yet the great difficulty that confronts any attempt to infuse religion into education is clearly recognized by Dr. Mackenzie in his statement that "in some communities it is well known that if teachers begin to speak of God with any direct and earnest effectiveness, complaints would come in from certain parents to the principal of the school, to the public authorities; and what we euphemistically call 'trouble' would begin." This, he tells us, is the result of the effort "to avoid sectarian teaching," but points out that it is in fact a "victory" for the Secularists, "the poorest and narrowest of all the sects." Leaders in church and State, we read, are "deeply concerned with this situation," and among the plans to find a way out of it, the one indorsed by the present writer as being "considered by an increasing number of persons" involves "a frank and well-considered cooperation between the State and the churches of all denominations." While admitting that "no one form of cooperation" can be laid out for the whole country, because each community will need to work according to its own light and need, nevertheless the writer states the general principles of the cooperation plan in these words:

"(a) The educational authorities would agree that a certain number of school hours in each week should be set apart for religious instruction, it being understood that this instruction shall as a rule not be given in the school buildings, while it must always be of a grade intellectually comparable with that of the secular instruction which the children receive from the public-school teachers.

"(b) The churches in each given district shall undertake the training of their own children and of all those who are sent to them by their parents. It would not be impossible, of course, that churches which are closely akin to one another should unite to make this work effective. It would have to be done at their cost and by means of teachers whom they would select, but those intellectual and pedagogic qualifications would have to be approved by the educational authorities.

"(c) It is understood that the work thus done by the churches would be credited to the general course of the child's education in the public-school records. Hence it must be, as I have already said, of a quality equal to that given in their secular training."

But how are you going to do this? is the question most natural to ask, we are reminded, because it is apparent that "only in rare cases could the pastors be expected to add this to their program of weekly toil." It is true, we read, that in certain cases public-school teachers who are "earnest Christian persons" could be engaged by the churches "for a slight addition to their salaries," but in the main specialists would be required, which means—

"Nothing less than a vast army of trained teachers who have been prepared by special study of the Bible and of Christian truth, and the relations of the Christian spirit to modern civilization, to become the convinced and inspiring teachers of the children of America."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



RECENT FICTION

Austin, Mary. *Love and the Soul Maker*. Pp. 287. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.50 net.

Mary Austin, "one of the deepest thinkers among modern women," has not feared to write frankly on the subject of the mating instinct and sex experience in relation to modern marriage. She throws a new light on sex in its relation to the feminist movement. The psychology student will appreciate the truths deduced by the author, altho her poetic imagery and elusive phraseology will be slightly "over the heads" of the ordinary reader. Careful reading, however, should prove instructive and helpful, both in understanding sex impulses and the way in which they can best serve the "Soul Maker." One great plea she makes is for the exercise of creative impulses which find outlets in artistic and religious activity, and in a realization of high ethical enthusiasm. She cautions against books, plays, and operas that blaze the trail for the "way the body points." It is probable, she says, that "we do not make enough of love in life, of its relation to all our activities and its power to affect them, but it is certain we make too much of loving."

Janvier, Thomas A. *At the Casa Napoleon*. Pp. 226. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1914. \$1.25 net.

This is not the first time that the lamented "Tom" Janvier has shown his love for the picturesque locality about Washington Square. His "In Old New York," published in 1894, contains a delightful account of the charm and individuality of the artistic and foreign elements which frequent the so-called "Latin Quarter," in lower Fifth Avenue. Mr. Janvier's humorous and gentle style is always charming, with its little touches showing a loving appreciation of human frailties. Keen comprehension of the spontaneity and exaggerated optimism of the Latin races, and a sense of humor which is always vivid, add other charms to the literary excellence of the tales. The Casa Napoleon, whose inmates move through these pages with intimate freedom, has an atmosphere of its own, and "Madame and her husband" take such a parental interest in their patrons that each story is a gem and fits in with all the others to make for literary unity. Fortune's coincidences, bombast, pathos, devotion, and rewards of true affection are all exemplified in these charming tales of the old hostelry. It is a book of real stories by a real author whose books touch all human sympathies.

London, Jack. *The Strength of the Strong*. Pp. 257. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net.

Seven short stories make up this collection, to which the first gives its name. All are in the style peculiarly Jack London's own, original and unconventional. The author excels in stories of natural forces. In several of these sketches he projects himself into the future, indicating developments which a vivid imagination and a logical mind consider probable outcomes of present tendencies. "The Un-

paralleled Invasion," in which is shown the serious results of China's growing power, and "The Dream of Debs," illustrate this line of thought. The well-worn theme of dual personality gets a new showing in "South of the Slot," and "The Strength of the Strong" gives us an exposition of the problems worked out by aboriginal South Sea Islanders in their dawning appreciation of the strength attained by unity. The stories are all rugged, vivid, and interesting.

Herriek, Robert. *Clark's Field*. Pp. 478. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.40 net.

We are all familiar with the story of some strong personality that dominates and controls every situation, but here is an entirely new theme, the power of an inanimate thing—a fifty-acre field—over a whole family, an influence which culminates in "Adelle Clark," who is portrayed as a heroine, only as she shows the inevitable influence of "Clark's Field." Could the field have been sold piecemeal, this story would not be possible, but a missing heir complicated the title, and so there it stood in the center of town, to be let to market-gardeners or to be used as a ball-field by the ubiquitous small boy. At last no one was left of the Clarks except Adelle, "a little meek, self-effacing, colorless" girl of twelve, whose usual weapon was silence. A lovable poet-judge succeeded in ridding her of grafting lawyers and assigned her to the care of a Trust Company that was able to legalize her title. From that time "Clark's Field" became a source of marvelous income for the little girl, and her character developed as she found herself powerful and favored simply in proportion to the amount of money she could spend. She spent it just for the power and popularity it gave her—in school to obtain recognition, in Paris at the behest of a designing woman, but at last eloped with Archie Davis, who had neither business ability nor moral stamina and so experience of life comes thick and fast. Adelle has to lose part of her money and a dearly loved little son before she finds herself and the problem is solved. The process of her awakening makes an engrossing and cleverly told story. It is, perhaps, the best thing Mr. Herriek has done.

Willcocks, M. P. *The Will to Live*. Pp. 473. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. \$1.35 net.

This novel's greatest fault is its length and consequent indirectness. We are interested in Sophie Revel from the time when she, a little baby, is handed to Dr. Jonathan Revel, the impracticable, nature-loving, medical theorist and former lover of Sophie's grandmother, to the end, when she brings her life up onto a triumphant plane, after scaling tragic heights and facing many dramatic problems. The characters are all unusual types, as the theme is novel and unbackneyed, but the author delights in long drawn-out explanations and is, consequently, diffuse and unconvincing. Still there is a force behind it all that holds our interest. We follow Sophie's development with keen attention after her apparent lack of confidence

drives the old doctor to suicide, because of her sentimental and wholly inexplicable infatuation for Moysey Botterill, and her final self-sacrifice and happiness with Dr. Rideaux.

Hamilton, Cosmo. *The Door That Has No Key*. Pp. 324. New York: G. H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

Just what thought actuated the writer of this romance is not quite clear, for the hero is abnormally good and the heroine abnormal, but neither good nor bad, just a fool, for whom few would have sympathy. Jack Scorrier had been graduated from Oxford, and decided to become a barrister and politician. He was clean and honest enough, but his parents feared these facts would be a force working against his ultimate success. The book relates his temptations and opportunities in his attempt to remain "honest." He at last finds the girl for whom he has kept himself clean, even in the face of the derision of friends, and marries her—the beautiful Violet, only to find that—well, that is the story, and the reader has some thrilling pages of exciting situations to peruse before he reaches the tragic, but inevitable, end. The theme may be suggestive of certain necessary reforms in social conditions, but it is certainly a door to which there is no apparent key.

Von Suttner, Baroness. *When Thoughts Will Soar*. Pp. 449. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.60 net.

Should we designate this volume as a "novel," we should not be exactly truthful, nor would the title "a treatise on civilization" be any nearer the mark. It is, in fact, both, and follows out many of the author's theories advanced in her prize peace story, "Lay Down Your Arms," adding to them a clear exposition of some of the active principles and problems in the feminist movement. The background is unique. An American multi-millionaire spends his money and his time in promoting peace and in aiding progress by assembling in Lucerne, at his own expense, famous men and women at a "feast of roses," where ideas are exchanged, inventions explained, and conclusive results announced to the world through the press, phonograph, and every known means. In these social councils of beauty and brains, our hero and heroine are bright and shining stars: Helmer, the poet, and Franks Garlett, the beautiful heiress who has devoted her wealth and position to the furthering of woman's freedom and progress. Much is said about aviation, and the power of aeroplane tactics in checking war, but stress is laid particularly on the winged flight of the spirit and the mental aeroplane which is to carry the spirit into the ether of ideas and ideals, and above sordid ineffectuality. It is a convincing love story, and proves it is only when conditions are ideal and happiness most human and normal that "minds will soar." As the story is projected into the future, the author finds plenty of opportunities to voice her beliefs in the outcome of the psychological and scientific tendencies of to-day.



Last week I visited a boy scout patrol and

found fifteen bright-faced earnest lads listening to a talk by their scout master. "Take care of your teeth," he urged. "You can't grow up to be strong self-reliant men unless you have good health, and good teeth mean good health. Brush your teeth thoroughly twice-a-day and visit your dentist twice-a-year—it is insuring your health and happiness when you are grown men."

The Scout Manual puts care of the teeth first among the things a boy should know if he wants good health. And every boy should realize that Good Teeth—Good Health will take him far along the road to success in school, in sports, in business and in pleasure.

The twice-a-day use of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream—the dentifrice with the delicious flavor—keeps the teeth clean and the mouth healthy.

You too
should use
COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

CURRENT POETRY

UNIVERSAL peace is a subject that attracts many poets of this generation. But it has not yet, it must be admitted, produced great poetry; the songs of battle that belong to the world's literary heritage surpass the songs against battle. *The Delineator* prints a poem that is not a direct argument against war, but, nevertheless, reflects strikingly the feelings of those to whom war is most cruel—the women of the slain. The simplicity of "A Woman's Voice" is one of the chief reasons for its forcefulness.

A Woman's Voice

BY THEODORA GARRISON

O heart! what is it you hear above the noise of a nation,

Above the sound of clamor and shouting
And men making ready for war?

Only a single voice, little more than a broken whisper,

Patient and unprotesting—only the voice of a woman.

Yet I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

I

There's no use praying any more; the prayers are done and said;

But daytime going through the house, or night-time in my bed,

They trouble me, the old prayers, still ringing in my head.

The young men from the papers, they brought the word to me.

I'm thinking of their mothers, how glad they ought to be,

Who never said "Good-by" to them and let them off to sea.

As strong as any man he was, and bold to do and dare,

And why should I be hearing, then, all night above the prayer,

A little lad that's calling me—and wanting me—somewhere?

II

He said what he thought was right:

"Let you be proud," he said,

"That you gave a son to the fight;

"Tis a glory over your head!"

'Tis never a good man's words I'd scorn,

And he said what he thought was best;

But I knew my pride when the lad was born,

And his head was warm on my breast.

"Let you be proud," he said,

'Twas the word that stabbed me through;

Proud—and my one son dead

In a land I never knew!

'Tis the women know when glory's worn

(Tho he meant the word for the best);

I knew my pride when the lad was born,

And his head was warm on my breast.

Only a woman's voice—patient and unprotesting,
But I hear it above the sound of guns
And the turmoil of men embarking.

The August issue of *The Delineator* is especially rich in good verse. From it we take, also, this charming little picture. "The Shoemaker" is, perhaps, too brief; we have not a quite complete portrait of the "quaint, old, tolerant" person. But it is skilfully done, and sympathetically.

The Shoemaker

BY LAURA BENET

He might unravel a tale of woe,

Of nights when the winds are all awake

And whirling wraiths of the winter snow

His crazy chimney rock and shake,

And he sits by a guttering taper's light

Mending old shoes till the dead of night.



"Here's
All
Three
Of
Us—
Kellogg's
Dad
An'
Me!"

To prevent disappointment, don't merely ask for toasted corn flakes—say "Kellogg's, please" and look for this signature on the package.

W. K. Kellogg



He might talk morally if he chose
 Of the petty jealousies of the town:
 "Old Manette's boots never match his hose;
 And the Abbé's best are all run down!"
 Yes, he might gossip of folly and sin—
 For the neighbors wrangle, when they drop in!
 But ever, as he sits patching there
 The leather with which they tread their way,
 He silently thinks, in his wooden chair,
 Of the many souls in the village gray,
 Battered and worn, but kindly, too,
 Shown forth in each shabby, outworn shoe;
 And he breathes a prayer, and his keen eyes blur
 The quaint, old, tolerant shoemaker!

Here is another picture in rhyme, by a poet whose method is more impressionistic than that of Miss Benét. It is effective, but we feel it more as a type-study than as an actual portrait. It appeared in the *London Nation*.

In a Restaurant

BY WILFRED WILSON GIBSON

He wears a red rose in his buttonhole,
 A city clerk on Sunday dining out;
 And as the music surges over the din,
 The heady quavering of the violin
 Rings through his blood, and puts old cares to rout,
 And tingles, quickening, through his shrunken soul.
 Till he forgets his ledgers, and the prim,
 Black, crabbed figures, and the qualmy smell
 Of ink and musty leather and leadglaze;
 As, in eternities of summer days,
 He dives through shivering waves, or rides the swell
 On rose-red waves of melody awing.

It is strange that so few American verse writers take part in the monthly prize-competitions of the *London Bookman*. This interesting periodical now announces an additional competition with prizes of five and two guineas for the best and second best original lyric, and prizes of the same value for sonnets on events in English history and for humorous poems. Manuscripts sent from this country must be received before December 1 at the offices of *The Bookman*, St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. Here are the two poems which shared first prize in the June monthly competition. When Miss Royds says "in sooth," some critics would say it exposes her to the charge of either affectation or laziness. But the last three stanzas of her poem are sincere and beautiful.

The Lost Mother

BY DIANA RUTEN

Renewed, you say, in every breath,
 She lives where happiest dreams come true;
 But were it not the sting of death
 If death indeed made all things new?
 Haply she weaves, with starry strands,
 Some web of heaven; but O, to look
 Again upon the wrinkled hands
 That laid the knitting by the Book!
 No need of glasses now, to see
 The farthest star which burns above;
 But could the old eyes beam on me,
 Dim eyes whose only light was love!
 And then she was I seek her now—
 No halo round the silver hair,
 No crown upon the patient brow;
 Only the cap she used to wear.
 Talk not of her immortal youth;
 Dearer her placid age than all.
 What shining wings could wear, in sooth,
 The beauty of her faded shawl?
 Nay! by her portrait kneeling down,
 One prayer, but one, will I record:
 No white wings, but the old gray gown,
 No angel, but a mother, Lord!



Who Ever Forgot His First Dish of Puffed Grains?

You have forgotten, no doubt, when you first tasted most things. But one always remembers the first dish of Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice.

Look back—you who know them. Note how well you recollect the first sight of them. What other food dainty in all your lives ever left such an impression?

Your Time is Coming

Your time is coming—if it hasn't come—when you learn the delights of Puffed Grains. Some day you will order a package. Out will roll brown, bubble-like grains, eight times normal size.

You will see crisp, airy, fragile morsels which seem too good to eat. You will serve them with cream and sugar, mix them with fruit, or float like crackers in bowls of milk. And you will find that these thin-walled, flaky grains have a taste like toasted nuts.

You will never forget that morning.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
Puffed Rice, 15c

Except in Extreme West

**CORN
PUFFS**
15c

These are Prof. Anderson's foods—made by his patent process. Every food granule is steam-exploded for easy, complete digestion. Every food atom is made available.

So these are more than dainties. In all the ages, no other process has so fitted grains for food. That is the main reason why you should know them. Get a package of each—get them today—and see which kind you like best.

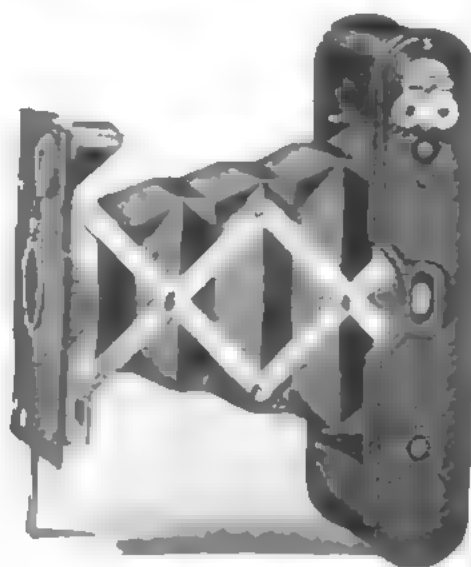
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Sole Makers

(653)

As right as a full jeweled watch.

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The Kodak Ball Bearing shutter, working with a certainty of action that makes it a most reliable shutter, has time and "bulb" actions, and speeds of $1/25$ and $1/50$ of a second. Equipped with Autotime Scale to insure correct exposure—has brilliant reversible finder, and loads in daylight with Kodak film cartridges of eight exposures. Size of pictures, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



Price, with Kodak Anastigmat Lens, - \$12.00

If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City*

Kodak catalogue free at your dealer's, or by mail.

The other prize poem is widely different from this, in spirit and in style. "Arcady" is a word that the poets have used so constantly that its luster is a little dimmed. But Miss Duncan's song is so fresh and gay and musical that she nearly succeeds in re-creating that most certainly dead of all gods, Pan.

Holiday

BY BRENDA DUNCAN

Come out! for summer has filled the skies,
And the breath of the morning's sweet,
And I must follow the love in your eyes,
And the lift of my dancing feet.
The same blithe spirit is calling us
Who piped at the birth of man—
For we on the shimmering sands the track
Of the little goat-feet of Pan!
He beckons us over the far, blue hills
Adown to the shining sea—
Go up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him
—follow the trail with me!

The little fauns giggle behind the rocks—
Brown bodies flash in the sun—
For Arcady opens when great Pan knocks
Where beauty and truth are one.
As, piping a melody ever new,
He beckons us over the sand,
To follow the lure of his Pagan joy
Away to a Pagan land.
So, tho my home is upon the shore,
And yours on the rolling sea—
Come up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him
him—follow the trail with me!

Perhaps he will steal on us, unawares,
And carry us far away.
And when we come back on our homeward track,
We shall find we are old and gray.
Who knows?—but the lure of the sea and the sun
Is one that we can't withstand.
I would fain explore in the faerie lore—
So give me your guiding hand.
For Pan is piping a mad, June song
And calling to sky and sea:
"A man and a maid from earth have strayed
As of old into Arcady."
So up!—come follow him, follow him, follow him
—follow the trail with me!

American readers are not particularly moved by the news that the field of Waterloo may shortly be cut up into plots and sold to speculating builders; they cherish, of course, no sentimental affection for the scene of that great battle. But they can not fail to feel the power of Mr. Stephen Phillips's ringing lines, which we take from *The Poetry Review*. Mr. Phillips is one of the very few living poets who could do justice to so high a theme.

The Site of Waterloo

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

Forbear! This plain is still too deaf with cries,
This soil too sanguine for thy stucco lies.
Shall Earth where reeled The Guard thy villa pen,
Where nations groaned be heard the cackling hen?
A mansion mark where in the gathering murk,
Those terrible gray horsemen so did work?
Here wilt thou dare to live, where such men died
And on that memorable dust reside!
Here only ever let the solemn moon
Uninterrupted weave a spirit-noon;
Here only falter down a pensive dew
From skies too wistful to be purely blue,
But shouldst thou build on consecrated ground,
Then be those houses filled with spectral sound
Of clashing battle and the ghostly war.
Of charging hosts against the battered door!
Let solemn bellow of hollow cannon boom,
A dreadful cavalry invade the gloom!
Untill in awe of those who fell or fled
The living flee from the more living dead!
That silence now too conscious is for sound,
It broods upon itself and is self-bound.
Then let no builder of this field have lease,
'Tis lot to Time, the property of Peace!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A RAILROAD'S MASCOT

FOR fifteen years and up to a few weeks ago there has been on the Long Island Railroad, which runs out of New York City toward Oyster Bay and other suburban retreats, a commuter who has never paid a fare. For these years, constituting practically his whole lifetime, he has been the guest of the road, recognized, honored, and renowned alike by train crews and by his fellow passengers. Not long ago he made his last trip over the Long Island line. The New York American prints a brief memorial:

Roxey, for fifteen years mascot of the Long Island Railroad, the only dog permitted the freedom of the company's trains, is dead. Roxey was the only dog with a bank account, started by commuters, hundreds of whom made friends with the terrier while he rode from station to station. He died yesterday at Dr. W. L. Johnson's veterinary hospital in Jamaica, after suffering for several months with dropsy.

To-day Roxey will be buried on the railroad's property adjoining the station at Merrick. His body will be taken there in an automobile by A. G. Slack, general foreman of the railroad company's high tension department, and C. F. Young, foreman of the electrical department. A tombstone will be presented by Richard Homeyer, of Queens.

Roxey's record will bear enviable comparison with those even of the oldest employees of the company. In many an unofficial good-conduct book he is credited with exemplary gentlemanliness, with never having returned an insolent growl to a passenger, even at the end of a hard day; with a strict attention to business, and always to his own business; in short, with the patience, obedience, courtesy, and tact that are the prime requisites in a servant of the public. It was thus he won his firm friends and his many acquaintances, of whom we read:

One of the chief mourners will be Miss Elsie Hess, of Merrick, at whose home the animal frequently called.

With the exception of Dr. Johnson and Miss Hess, Roxey would visit the homes of none save uniformed employees of the railroad, altho he was known to almost every person on Long Island.

The dog's bank account was started by commuters when the dog began to show signs of age. The money provided him with the best of care at Dr. Johnson's hospital.

No matter where Roxey was when the day for renewing his license came around, he would be telephoned for by some official of the Long Island Railroad. This message would be delivered to Roxey: "Go and get your license, Roxey."

The dog would bound for a train and, on arriving in Manhattan, rush to the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The A. S. P. C. A. people knew him, and,



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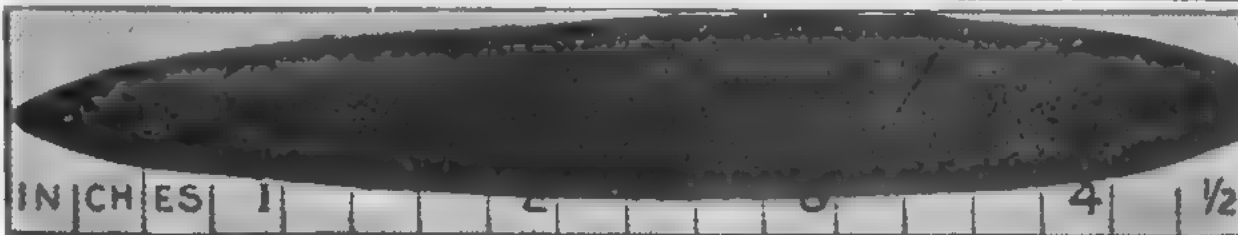
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having equipped him for the year, would say, "Now, get out of here." Then Roxey would run down the street, wagging his tail as he went. He would make for a train, going wheresoever his fancy took him.

WHERE LEPERS ARE MADE HAPPY

CULION, with the accent on the *on*, is the name of one of the lesser Philippines, about a day's sail from Manila. The island has another name as well—"the Place of Happiness for the Unclean." Here is the leper colony that was established by the Health Bureau of the United States Government, under the direction of Dr. Victor G. Heiser, when this country went into the Philippines. Leper colonies were known hitherto as grim living graves, haunted by desolation and despair; but when the colony of Culion was formed the ideal of the founders was to institute a retreat where lepers might be happy. It sounds impossible, but is far from being so. Contrary to popular belief, leprosy, except in its last stages, has little apparent effect upon the mentality or physique of the victim. As long as he does not endanger others by the risk of contagion, he might as well go free and live like other men. This, then, is the secret of Culion. Here the leper is encouraged to live a clean, brisk, pleasant, and profitable existence. He is taken away from the world of the clean, where he was an outcast, hated and avoided, and is placed in the community of the Unclean, where no one fears him, where all are glad to see him and be his friends, where he can live, work, amuse himself, and improve his condition in life, in close touch with others. What this means to the leper is shown vividly in the *New York Evening Post's* description of the arrival of the lepers:

The scene as one comes in toward the island gives the impression of serenity. The bay is deep and amazingly blue, and it swarms with varieties of the most brilliant fish. Reaching out from Culion, crescent-wise, is a peculiar and fantastic coral formation, called the Coral Islands, jagged and impassable; within them rises Culion itself, hilly and green and serenely beautiful. Except in typhoon season these waters are quiet, and as one nears the shore one has the sensation of being awaited by some spirit of friendliness and peace—an effect never lost upon the little throng of men and women—and often children—who stand forward in the vessel, looking with wondering eyes upon this spot where they are to spend the rest of their lives. They have been expecting a prison, and what they are beholding has the appearance of a home.

There is the colony. The little white houses or shacks, with their garden yards, cover the hillside, and the larger buildings showing here and there, the hospital, the quarantine buildings, the theater, the church on the headland, and others. But

it is on the wharf that the interest centers. There all the able-bodied of the colony have gathered—an eager throng, in the very vanguard of them a trim group of erect men in white uniforms, the Culion Leper Band, already playing welcoming strains which greet the newcomers.

These two crowds gaze toward each other eagerly—the little crowd on the boat, the big one on the landing—because in the colony all the tribes of the Philippine Islands are represented, and great is the excitement of those who espy members of their own tribe. On the boat the entire attitude has changed. The despondency which the lepers have felt since they were first taken aboard rapidly gives place to an astonished and childlike delight. Not only does the colony appear now to be a home, but for many of the strangers it is the first home they have ever known. They begin to realize that here they will not be outcasts, living in avoided huts and among rocks on hillsides, shunned by their fellow men, but they will be living with people.

It is a town that receives them, with a population of some thirty-two hundred, with shops, homes, a theater, a currency of its own, outdoor amusements, and even social life of a sort. Many of the inhabitants have gone in for market-gardening, while others have built themselves fishing boats and have taken up the fisherman's life as a means of subsistence. With all this they are content. The attempts to escape from Culion are extremely rare, and when the fugitives are caught their almost invariable request has been to be returned to the colony again. Of the lighter side of their existence there we read:

Perhaps their favorite amusement is baseball, with the exception, of course, of cock-fighting. Scarcely a shack in the Unclean part is without its game-cock. This sport is so instinctive with the Filipino that it has not been forbidden the lepers, in whose favor various laws have been a little stretched, as, for instance, the marriage law. Intermarriage is permitted, on the basis that it gives a moral tone to the colony. Few children are born of these marriages. Even if the children live, after birth, their lives are always brief; and in all the years in which the colony has been operated, very few of these children have lived to see the age of five years.

There is one phase of the colony-life we should not have pictured of ourselves, and yet which must inevitably be present as long as lepers are just human beings. That is to say, Culion, like any other community, is not sociologically ideal. It has class distinction, pronouncedly, and beneficially, too, in some cases. Many a leper, altho of good family, enjoyed none of the benefits of his station in his former manner of life, being outcast and often isolated, but here he can take his proper place among other lepers of his better-born class, and after the fashion of mankind, his vastly increased importance in his own eyes has its good effects upon his health and entire outlook. He is at last Somebody—and that means much to human nature.



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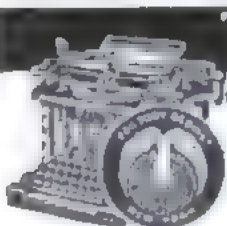
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SPO PEE, VICTIM OF ERROR

OUT in the Blackfoot district a legend had grown up during the last quarter century and more concerning Spo Pee, the Indian who was spirited away by the Great White Chief, and who would remain forever hidden, suspended half-way between life and death. And during that time, thirty-two years in all, there dwelt in the criminal ward of the Government Hospital for the Insane in Washington, D. C., a strange Indian patient who never spoke a word to any living soul. For the last ten years Delegate Hamilton, of the Blackfoot District, has been carrying on a search for the legendary chief, who once had been tried and adjudged guilty of killing a white man, but who he went through every penitentiary in the country, his search was fruitless. It remained for a party of Blackfoot Indians, sightseeing in Washington, to discover Spo Pee in the hospital known as St. Elizabeth's, and to set about the work of his liberation. The Washington Times comments thus upon his heavy punishment:

Awakened from a tortuous and horrible living nightmare of thirty-two years, Spo Pee, Blackfoot Indian brave, to-day takes up the skein of life where he dropt it a third of a century ago, when the white man, with an unconscious and bitter irony, performed the "humane" act of commuting his death sentence.

Spo Pee probably paid the heaviest penalty ever exacted of any human being in any enlightened land.

Snatched from his own people, after a touching farewell to his daughter, then three years old, Spo Pee was placed in a prison where none could speak his tongue. Then Spo Pee tried to make signs in Indian fashion. Fingers crossed, one hand on another, signified to him shooting the bow and arrow. Two fingers straddling his doubled-up fist meant a horseback ride. Spo Pee had no war paint, so he decorated himself with buttons and all the trinkets he could find. He had nothing with which to trade, so he made strange devices on scraps of paper and gave these to his guards.

For all these things Spo Pee was adjudged insane. Then he was brought to Washington and put in the ward for the criminal insane at the Government hospital known as St. Elizabeth's. That was thirty-two years ago. Since then the Indian brave has mingled with none of his own race, nor any white man save his guards, who were sane.

No one but an Indian could have stood it, his friends assert. But Spo Pee's stoicism stood him in good stead.

"Soon after I was sentenced," he said through his interpreter. "I made a petition to the White Fathers to pardon me. I was told the pardon would come. So I waited and waited. But now I guess it has come."

And Spo Pee broke into a smile that bore nothing of resentment or malignance, as he sat surrounded by white men plying him with questions.

Spo Pee was convicted of killing a white

miner in Montana, in spite of his earnest assertions that he had never seen the miner before, and was only fighting in self-defense. The plea that he made at that time has been preserved in the records of the Indian Office. It reads:

"You ask me if I have anything to say why I should not die. Ten years ago the Great Father's soldiers came to my people's homes and killed a great many young men and women, old men, and little children. I myself was shot. The soldier chief did not ask us if we wanted to die. But you are a great chief; you ask me to say why I should not die. I did kill the white man, for I thought if I did not kill him he would kill me; he told me he would do so. When I first saw him he would not take me by the hand."

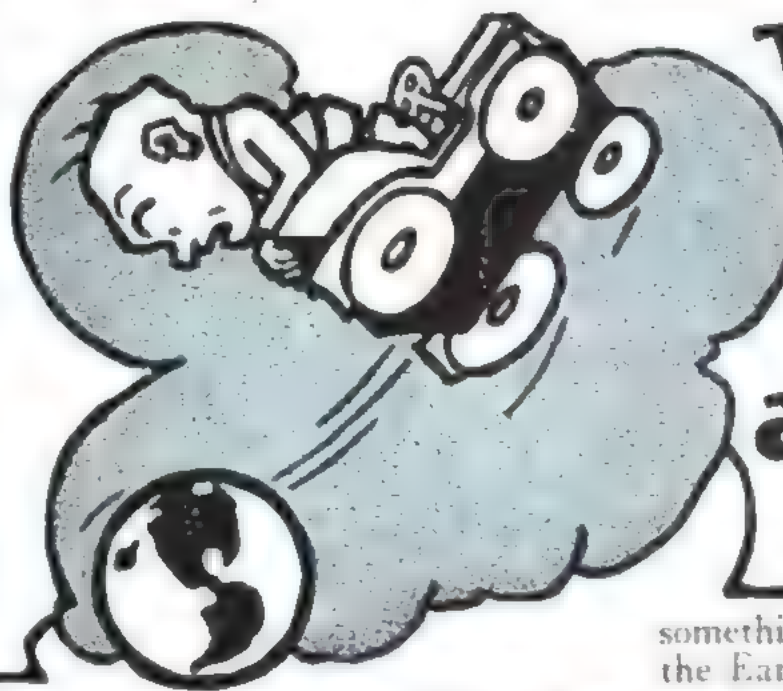
Spo Pee went on with his account of the killing and concluded, "You are a great chief, and can hang me, but you have no right to do so. I have spoken straight, my heart is brave. It is done."

The severity of his punishment was probably due to the fact that the killing came but shortly after the Custer massacre, when the anti-Indian feeling was at fever heat. Because of this Spo Pee has forfeited half of his three score and ten, and has no redress. The New York *Globe* finds a general significance in this and remarks that this is "one of the gravest faults of our whole judicial system." Freedom is precious, and if the State takes it away unjustly, the State should pay for the mistake. Evidently he is willing to be convinced that he is a very lucky person, and harbors no grudge, beyond thinking that white people are very queer. He marvels a bit that whereas they condemned him and left him in solitude for thirty-odd years, now they crowd around him, hang on his words, and show him every courtesy. He is conscious of no change in himself, and so he wonders in vain. He has hastened westward to meet his daughter again, who is now Mrs. Take Gun; but first he was shown a little of the city in which he had been so long confined. The Washington *Times* says:

Spo Pee's first glimpse of the outside world from which he had been snatched so ruthlessly was had in an automobile ride. Mr. and Mrs. Russel MacLennan and Delegate Robert J. Hamilton, of the Blackfoot tribe, took him for a spin around Potomac Park. Then they went to the New Capitol Hotel for dinner, and in the evening he was received at the office of Indian Commissioner Cato Sells, where a group of newspaper men and officials of the Indian office gathered to shake hands with him.

There he sat, with stoical good nature, in wonderment of the attention he was attracting now. He was dressed in American clothes, his hair was closely cropped, and his iron-gray mustache added to his resemblance to many bronzed white men one sees daily.

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man's clothes. Never go back to Indian clothes," he told his friends.

His air while on his automobile ride was that of a retired business man enjoying an evening's spin. He looked with placid and calm interest at the strange sights, to him, of the city, but only once did he show any surprise. He gave a start when he saw electric signs as they lit up and went out again.

"How funny," was his comment, and he chuckled in amusement at this curious new spectacle.

Once he was driven near a market-wagon on which the driver was asleep.

"Unless the horse know the way, that man never get home," he told his interpreter.

Spo Peo was equally composed when he faced the gathering awaiting him at Commissioner Sells's office. He was told that the Commissioner, with others, had been working to obtain his pardon.

"I thought there were those outside working for me, tho I did not know who they were," he replied through Interpreter Hamilton.

"Ask him how it feels to get out," one reporter requested.

"Good," was his guttural and succinct reply.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Solution.—Lady Macbeth was walking in her sleep.

"My day gowns are too tight," she explained.—*Puck.*

Heavenly.—Every motorist envies Lieutenant Porte for at least one advantage he will have. There won't be anybody along the road to misdirect him.—*New York Press.*

Suspicious.—HARPER—"Fuzzle has a great scheme and he invited me to get in on the ground floor."

HARPER—"Don't forget that that is where the trap-doors are."—*Town Topics.*

Of Course!—James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst?"

James considered. "There ain't such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," continued his mother, "else why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: "Not enough boy."—*The Multitude.*

Too Much.—One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, tho the smaller, being far the most pugnacious.

"What garred ye fight a big laddie like that for?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers."—*Tit-Bits.*

Accounted For.—"Is he a credit to his family?"

"No; a debit."—*Concord Herald.*

Silver Lining.—Bryan's choice of diplomats does a lot for the business of the passenger steamers.—*New York Press.*

Too Easy.—"Have you been able to meet all the demands of your creditors?"
"Meet them? I haven't been able to avoid them."—*Buffalo Express.*

Once Too Often.—PARSON BLACK (sternly)—"Did you come by dat watch-melyun honestly, Bruddeh Bingy?"

THE MELON TOTER—"Deed I did, pahson; ebry day fo' nigh on two weeks!"
—*Puck.*

The Efficacy of Prayer.—Bobby had been taught to remember all his relatives when he said his prayers. One night, as he knelt at his mother's knee, he did not mention the name of a favorite aunt.

"Why, Bobby," said the mother, "you didn't say 'God bless Aunt Beatrice and make her happy.'"

"Well, mother," replied the little boy, "I don't have to say that any more. Aunt Beatrice's engaged."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Mexico

July 17.—A triangular fight at Acapulco is reported between the Constitutionalists, Federalists, and Zapatistas.

July 18.—General Orozco, with his followers, defeats the Federal Army with the announced intention of starting a new revolution.

President Carbajal orders the evacuation of San Luis Potosí as a move toward peace.

July 20.—The United States Government announces that it will not recognize any conventions or loans made by Huerta later than October 10, 1913.

General Carranza agrees to meet the Carbajal envoys and to suspend hostilities pending negotiations.

July 22.—An armistice between the Mexican Government and the Constitutionalists is signed and all hostilities throughout the country are ordered suspended.

Foreign

July 17.—Millais's portrait of Carlyle, in the National Gallery, London, is slashed by a militant suffragette.

July 19.—The Hindus imprisoned upon the Japanese vessel in the harbor of Vancouver drive off immigration officers who attempt to board the ship.

July 21.—After all preparations are made for a pitched battle between the Canadian cruiser *Rainbow* and the Hindu ship *Komagata Maru*, the Hindus accept the Government's decision and agree to withdraw from Vancouver.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 17.—The bill to abolish the Naval "Plucking Board" is introduced in the House.

July 20.—President Wilson orders Attorney-General McReynolds to proceed at once with the New York, New Haven & Hartford dissolution suit.

July 22.—The Rivers and Harbors Bill, against which Senator Burton has for twelve days conducted a one-man filibuster, is side-tracked, and thus perhaps killed, to make room for the trust bills.

GENERAL

July 17.—The New Haven road is sued for \$306,000,000 by minority stockholders, who charge gross mismanagement.

July 22.—A criminal warrant is issued against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for selling gasoline under coat and thus violating one of the New Jersey "Seven Sisters" acts against monopolies.



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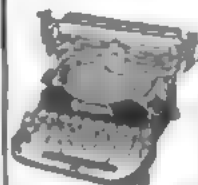
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE UNION PACIFIC DISTRIBUTION

ON July 20 the Union Pacific Railroad made the long-delayed distribution of its \$83,356,000 extra dividend, consisting in the main of Baltimore & Ohio stock, but in part of cash. About a week before, the Court of Appeals had rendered a final decision in a protesting suit, in which it was contended that U. P. preferred shareholders should participate in the distribution. This decision was against the preferred shareholders. Along with the distribution goes a reduction from 10 to 8 per cent. in the Union Pacific's dividend on its common stock. Income from the distribution, however, is expected to make up to stockholders the difference. For each share of Union Pacific on which \$10 in dividend was formerly paid, a holder will now get:

	Par Value	Tidings
Baltimore & Ohio pfd.....	\$12.00	at 4 p. c.—\$0.48
Baltimore & Ohio com.....	22.50	at 8 p. c.—1.35
Cash.....	3.00	at 6 p. c.—.18
Union Pacific.....	100.00	at 8 p. c.—8.00
Total yield.....		\$10.01

It is noted in the New York Times *Annalist* that the Union Pacific management, having now had confirmed by the courts its right to distribute to stockholders its investment stocks as surplus earnings, "may in time work out other plans for extra dividends to be paid concurrently with a reduction in the parent company's rate of dividend." For many years, it has been well understood that the Union Pacific, in paying 10 per cent. dividends, paid only 6 per cent. out of its own earnings, the remaining 4 per cent. having been derived by it from investments in other railroads. With the Baltimore & Ohio stock now distributed, the Union Pacific will still own stocks in other roads as follows: a remainder of \$1,805,000 in Baltimore & Ohio; Chicago & Alton preferred, \$10,342,100; Chicago & Northwestern common, \$4,018,700; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, \$1,845,000; Illinois Central, \$22,500,000; New York Central & Hudson River, \$17,857,100, and railroad securities, \$3,484,920 common and \$1,936,900 preferred. The enforced sale by the Union Pacific of its \$126,650,000 of Southern Pacific stock, and its voluntary distribution of Baltimore & Ohio, have reduced the par value of the Union Pacific's investment stocks from the \$228,176,320, the value reported in the last annual statement, to \$67,385,320.

Before July 20 Union Pacific was selling in the market at about 157. It is interesting to recall that in recent years, on expectations of a distribution of Union Pacific holdings in other roads, this stock has risen to high figures; in 1909 there was a quotation for it of 219. It seems not at that time to have been understood that with the distribution of stocks in other roads, there would come to Union Pacific stockholders a reduction in Union Pacific dividends. In other words, a price so high as 219 indicated that shareholders, or expectant shareholders, believed there was coming a time when they might "eat their cake and have it, too."

REACTION IN TRADE ALL OVER THE WORLD

In *The Statist*, of London, was presented early in July a comprehensive view of prospects in the world's trade. Adverse movements were found to exist in nearly all civilized countries, and especially in Great Britain, France, and Germany. *The Statist* believes, however, that these movements are not likely to prove as severe as adverse movements proved in other periods. The review first deals with conditions in this country:

"Inasmuch as there has been no inflation in the United States for a number of years, and inasmuch as the country has been waiting for more abundant supplies of capital for railway building and for house construction, there are no grounds for anticipating any great depression of trade in that country, or serious contraction in the purchasing power of the American people. It is true that during the past few months trade in the States has shown decline, in consequence partly of the short maize crop of last year and partly of the check to railway construction caused by the great rise in railway expense and the failure of the companies to obtain from the Interstate Commerce Commission an advance in freight rates to compensate them for their heavier expenditures; but these adverse influences are likely to pass away when the present bumper harvest is safely gathered in, and the railways receive power to increase their rates to compensate them for the great rise in their expenditure. As far as we are able to gauge the temper of the American people, we believe that, even if the Interstate Commerce Commission were to come to a decision adverse to the claims of the railways, the American public would insist upon action being taken to enable the railways to raise the capital they need. In brief, we anticipate that the consuming power of the American people will be maintained, and that this will have a steadying effect upon trade and upon the prices of commodities."

The Statist believes that the consuming power of the people will also be maintained in Great Britain. In recent years the people of that country "have been abnormally economical," and have "invested greater sums than ever before in profitable rates of interest." It is argued that "with lower prices of commodities, even with a reduced demand for goods, the consuming power will be increased rather than diminished." The writer says, further:

"In Great Britain great amounts of capital are now needed for house construction, for town planning, for sewerage, drainage, and for other improvements, as well as for the introduction of electrical traction to deal with railway suburban traffic. The free expenditure of capital in this country for these purposes will tend to maintain the consuming power of the British people at a high level, notwithstanding the contraction that may occur in the demand for their products by nations who for a time are compelled to restrict their consumption more nearly to the level of their productions."

What applies to Great Britain, *The Statist* believes, "applies also in large de-

gree to France and in lesser degree to Germany." Both those countries in the last ten years "have largely added to their wealth by providing capital for younger countries, including Russia." Because of expansion in their incomes and the retention at home of a larger proportion of their savings, the French and the Germans "will be able to devote greater sums than heretofore to housebuilding, improvement of cities, and other purposes." Continuing, the writer says:

"It should be realized that the manufacturing and distributing industries of the United States, of Great Britain, of France, and of Germany have, in a measure, suffered from the great rise in prices which brought so much advantage to the districts which produced foodstuffs and raw textiles, and that with the return of a lower cost of living the manufacturing and distributing industries should derive marked advantage.

"In forming periods of trade reaction and of falling prices the countries which supported consumption were mainly England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. The countries which will support consumption in the period of trade reaction upon which we now seem to have entered will include the United States. Hence the number of persons whose consumption is likely to be maintained, and possibly increased, will be very much greater, both actually and relatively, than in past periods of trade reaction.

"This means that the reaction in trade is not likely to be nearly as severe on the present occasion as in former periods, when a number of countries entered upon a period of production after a period of active construction. The situation has been and is being handled with great discretion. In Canada the Government has come to the assistance of railways under construction with loans of capital to enable them to be completed. With regard to Brazil, the bankers of Europe have come to her aid with the offer of a large loan in order that she may meet her obligations in respect to floating debt and interest until she is able to increase her income or reduce her outgoings. In Argentina precautions have been taken against the danger of a check to the influx of capital by the accumulation of a great gold reserve, and no one doubts the power of Argentina to protect exchange and to meet her obligations.

"On the whole, therefore, the reaction in world commerce which seems to have begun in consequence partly of the disturbance to confidence caused by the Moroccan incident and the Balkan wars, and partly of the need of certain countries to curtail their capital expenditures and to increase their productions, does not seem likely to be a serious one or of long duration."

OPTIMISM

Bradstreet's finds that "a variety of causes" have aided in bringing about "an undeniably more optimistic feeling in various lines of business. With chief place given to the exceptional promises of the crops which seem now likely to be better than in any previous year on record, except 1912—indeed, the final results as to actual value may surpass those for 1912"—importance is given to the growing realization that too much pessimism has had sway in trade. Thus far, however, the Claffin failure has exercised "comparatively slight influence on trade." In the West there is a considerable reduction in the number of idle cars, and better buying of railroad supplies, and enlarged orders for steel.

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Bradstreet's has gathered from newspapers reports from many trade centers by competent authorities expressing optimistic views:

"From St. Louis—'I am more optimistic to-day than I have ever been before.'

"From Chicago—'The man who holds to a steady and hopefully conservative course will not go far astray in his calculations.'

"From Iowa—'We have had a demonstration of the idea that sufficient pessimistic talk will bring about depressed business conditions.'

"From New York—'If the American people will just stop wasting their time talking and realize the facts as they are, we will see the largest business that this country has ever had. I believe that by October we shall see a very heavy business in full swing.'

"From Pittsburg—'Puddlers are to receive an advance of 25 cents a ton.'

"From Yonkers—'Carpet mills shut down for two weeks reopened to-day, and 7,000 employees returned to work.'

"From New Orleans—'Lumber consuming industries throughout the East and

North are operating more hours than was the case a very few weeks ago. It will not be many weeks before lumber orders will be coming South in volume.'

"From *The Iron Age*—'The corner seems to have been turned at last, and manufacturers are confident the remainder of the year will show a much larger volume of business than the first half.'

"From Chicago—'Road sales for the past week show a gain over a year ago, and collections are better.'

"From the head of a large steel company—'I feel sure we have seen the worst in the steel business this year, and the recovery, tho gradual, might be expected to continue throughout the remainder of the year.'

The writer in *Bradstreet's* declares, however, that "it would be futile to say that the situation is an entirely clear one, or that trade has as a whole rallied." It is to be remembered that the foreign financial situation, "for two years a load on domestic stock-markets, has not much improved." Moreover, "some long distance will need to be traversed before the spring-planted crops are in as safe a position as is the winter-wheat yield."

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MISCELLANEOUS

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S. D." Los Angeles, Cal.—"Who wrote the poem with lines which run something like this—
"Man's inhumanity to man"

Robert Burns wrote a poem entitled "Man was Made to Mourn," in which occur the lines—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

"M. R. C." Philadelphia, Pa.—"Can 'criticism' be 'favorable,' and is the sentence, 'The Board favorably criticized the report in its resolution on the subject,' correct?"

To criticize is to examine according to an established standard—not necessarily to condemn. Therefore, one may say: "The Board in its resolution on the subject criticized the report favorably."

"F. E." New York, N. Y.—"To settle a wager, will you kindly let me know whether there is any authority for the word 'Guarantying' used in this sense: 'We are guarantying a sale of 50 and 50 many copies?'"

Yes. It dates as far back as 1786, and was used by Edmund Burke in his impeachment of Warren Hastings, vol. vi, page 693. But the form preferred to-day for the verb, both in law and in common usage, is *guaranteeing*.

"E. W. K." Syracuse, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'That neglect is paramount in the deterioration of batteries is proven from an examination of them as they are returned to the manufacturers.'"

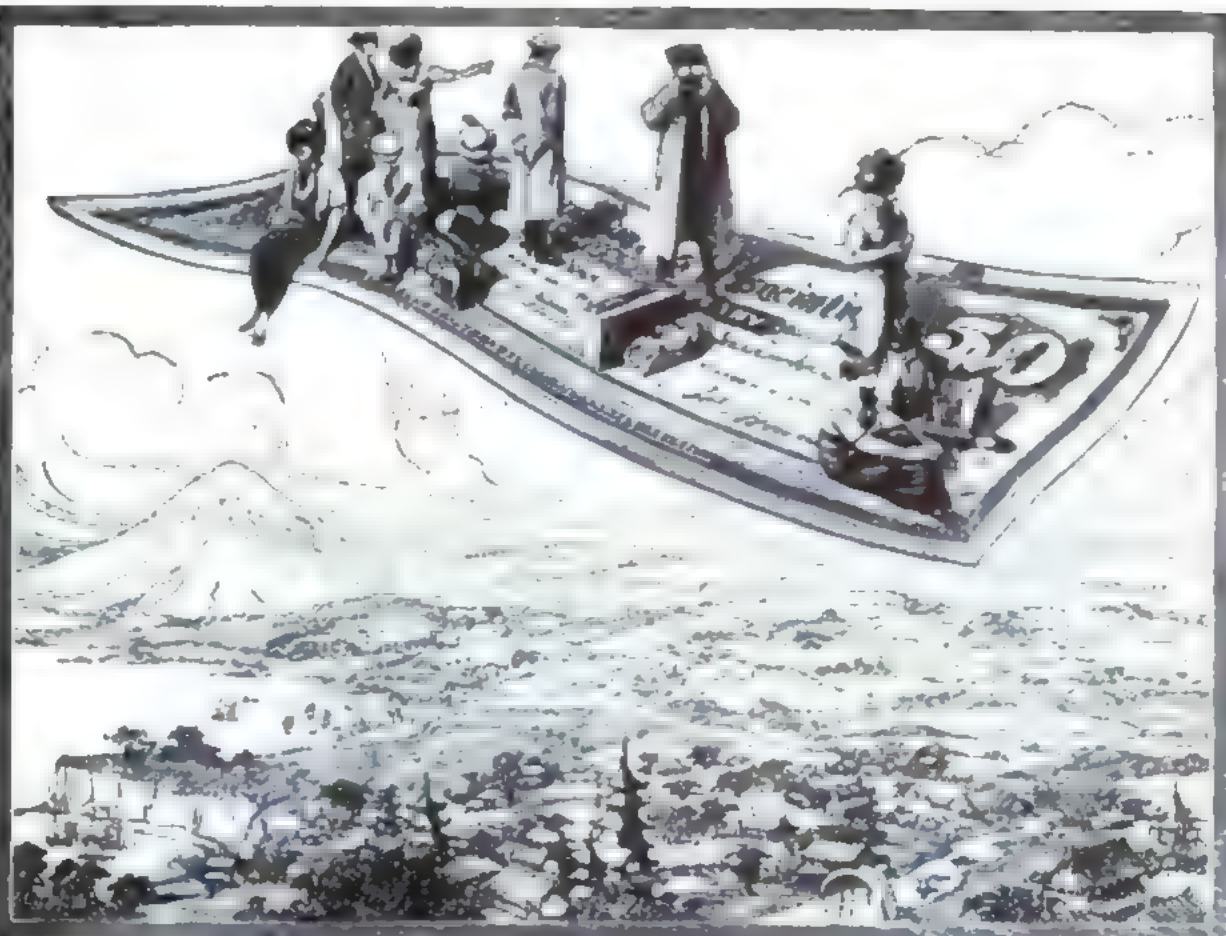
The word *paramount* can not be used in the sentence you submit. The idea is correctly expressed by "the principal cause of—is proved by." Correctly rendered, your sentence should read: "That neglect is the principal cause of the deterioration of batteries is proved by an examination of them as they are returned to the manufacturers."

"W. H. A." Georgetown, S. C.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of 'afield.' Can you say 'the flying-machine is *afield*,' when it is in the air? And, also, do flying-machines belong to the navy or the army? Are they considered in the navy or in the army?"

An *aeroplane* and a *dirigible balloon* may be said to belong to the army; a *hydroaeroplane* may be said to belong to the navy, but both arms of the service have been experimenting with them. If an aeroplane were on the practice-ground, it should be characterized as being *afield*, but if it were in the air, it should be characterized as being *afloat*—that is, floating in the air.

"J. B." Watertown, Wis.—"What is the reason that we do not spell *fourty*, but *forty*, since all other words derived from *four* are spelled *four* and not *for*, as, *fourteen*, *fourteenth*, etc.? Is it not more correct to spell *fourty* instead of *forty*? Or is it a misspelling or mistake to spell it *fourty*? In Middle English it was spelled *fourty* and *fourtighly* instead of *fortighly*. Please explain?"

The spelling *forty* is one of the evolutions toward simplified spelling which the language has undergone. A combination of the Anglo-Saxon *feower*, "four," and *-tig*, a suffix allied to "ten," the word was spelled *feowertig* in Anglo-Saxon times. In the Gospel of St. Matthew, of Lindisfarne, which dates about 950, the spelling varies from *feuertig* to *sewertig*. Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Tales," spelled it *fourty* (abt. 1386); Caxton, in "Sonnes of Aymon," spelled it *fourthi* (1489); Robert Browne, the theologian, preferred *fourtle* (1585); while Shakespeare favored *fortie* (1607). The form *forty* was in use as early as 1567, when "forty pence" were "gaged vpon a matche of wraatling." In an edition of Shakespeare dated 1613, we find the spelling *forty* ("Henry VIII., act 2, scene 3). The genius of language is responsible for these mutations in the spellings of words which usage confirms. No other explanation can be given, for none of us know why, unless it be, in this particular case, that people began to pronounce the word "for'ty" instead of "four'ty," and with the spread of this pronunciation the change in spelling followed.



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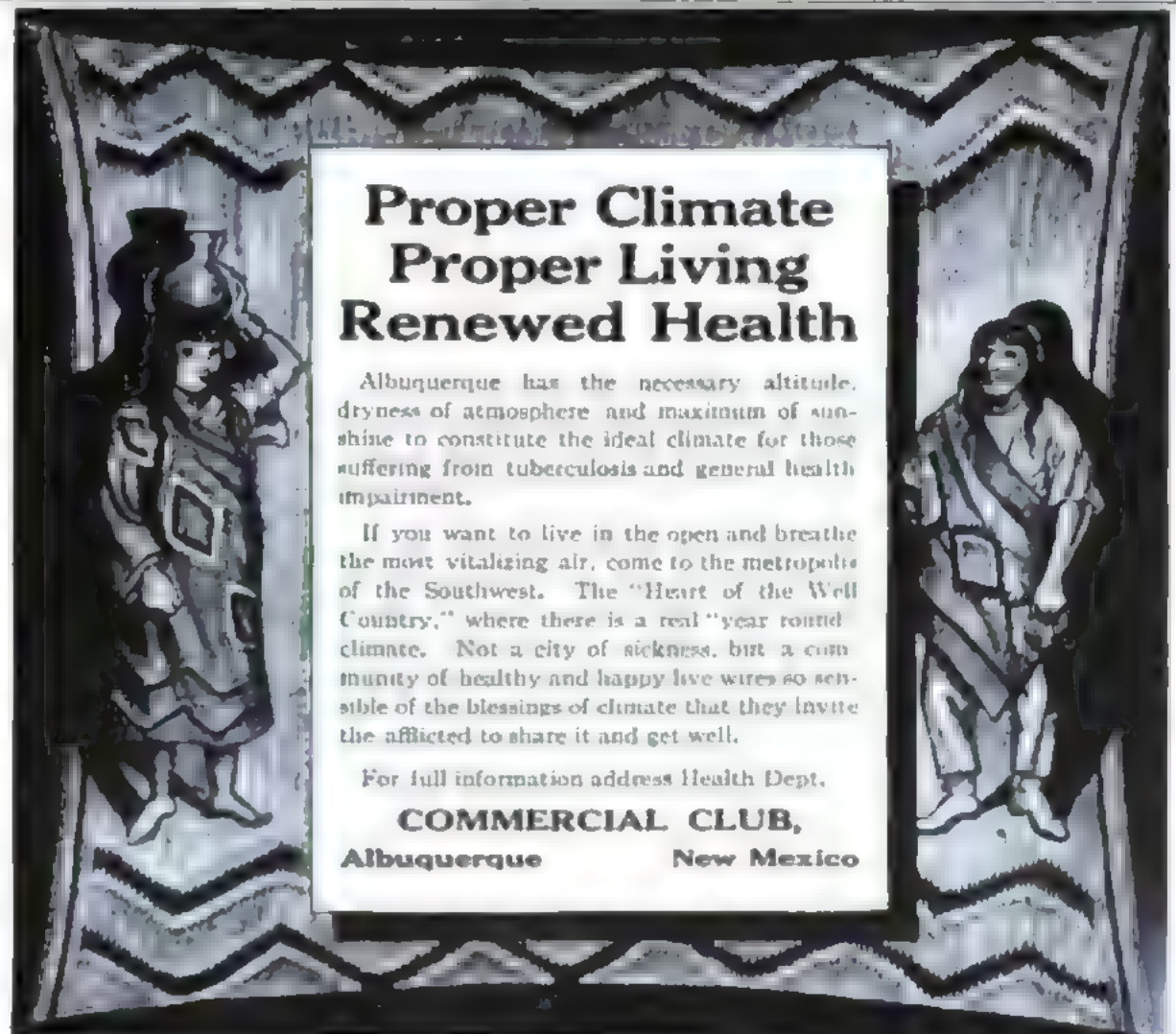
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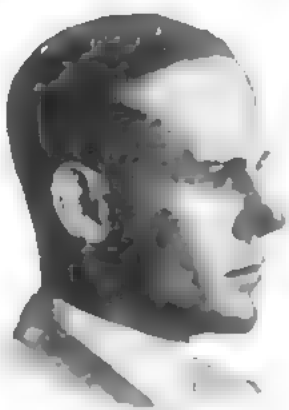
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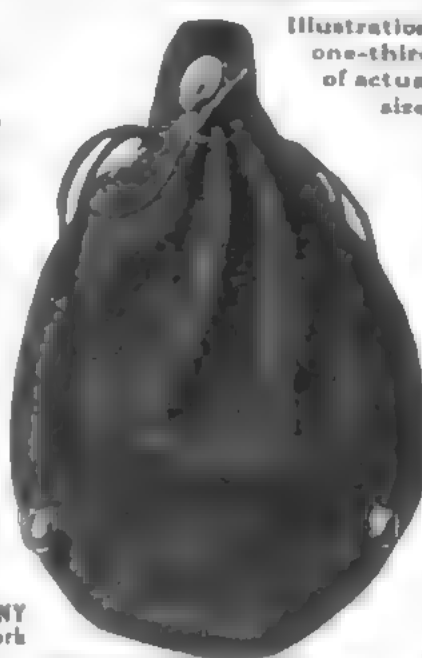


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NEW YORK, AUGUST 8, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 1268

TOPICS OF THE DAY



EUROPE'S CALL TO ARMS

OUR ISOLATED POSITION and freedom from entangling alliances inspire our press with the cheering assurance that we are in no peril of being drawn into the European quarrel. But the closing of our stock exchanges, the exportation of gold to Europe, the rise in wheat and corn, the failure of business firms, help to remind our editors that a war which involved all Europe could not but have its effects among us. And so, among the hundreds of editorials discussing the Austro-Servian quarrel, the alliances and ententes of Europe, the motives of rulers and the feelings of races, the comparative strength of land and naval forces, and the possible changes to come on the map of Europe, we find a number of attempts to show our own country's gain or loss from what is feared may be the greatest war of modern times. A common opinion is that while our trade will be stimulated, we will eventually share in the economic loss of such a disaster. Wheat, as the *Detroit Free Press* notes, "jumped six or seven cents a bushel with the official declaration of war, and that brings a prospect of much money for American farmers in this year when we are to have a great crop." America, says the *New York Evening Mail*, may lose some laborers who will return to fight for their respective fatherlands, but this would be compensated for—

"America would send grain and all other foodstuffs, horses for cavalry mounts, petroleum for the great number of motor vehicles now employed in war, gunpowder and other munitions; while the necessity for reconstructing railways and bridges would cause a great demand for our iron, steel, and lumber.

"Everything is used up in war—vehicles, animals, chemicals, coal, lumber, cotton cloths, leather, and many other articles which we export to Europe. At the same time, the paralysis of the productive industries of several great European countries would make us the leading source of supply for Asiatic, African, and South American countries with which we now have comparatively little trade. Our commerce would doubtless be permanently stimulated with many of these countries through the opportunity which a great European war would afford.

"Such a war could hardly be otherwise than materially profitable to us."

Yet, says the *New York Tribune*, prices will rise here and our own consumers will suffer. The *New York Journal of Commerce* points to the sharp reaction bound to follow any immediate stimulus due to the European war. In the long run, we too would suffer, the *New York Times* asserts, "as falling markets and the destruction of property bring permanent good to nobody." Yes, agrees the *New York World*, every country will

suffer. But, it adds, "America would suffer least of all. If Europe insists on committing suicide, Europe must furnish the corpse for the funeral." And the point that the *New York Sun* makes is that this country may share in the world's loss, and it may gain at the expense of some competitors, but it will certainly find itself in a better relative position in the future:

"In its ultimate relations anything resembling a general European war would seem likely to guarantee that the economic future will belong to the American continents, especially to North America. The paralysis of European finance and commerce during any such upheaval and their subsequent prostration will leave the way clear for all nations whose energies have not been debilitated and whose resources have not been exhausted by the waste of war. It was in the Civil War that American shipping supremacy was lost. As a result of a European war it may be regained with contributing influences to its recovery provided by the facilities for commercial expansion which the Panama Canal and the approaching modernization of the American banking system will supply.

"In more ways than one the folly of warfare which Europe has long been threatening to commit and at last seems determined to perpetrate must spell opportunity for the United States. Among other things it is likely to provide a splendid opportunity to extricate the country from a debtor condition represented by the large European holdings of American securities. The *Sun* believes that advantage will be readily taken by American investors to absorb on their own terms the further sales of stocks and bonds which Europe may seek to make here at the dictates of fear or necessity. If the absorption can be augmented by the purchase of European state funds or other foreign obligations which will place the Old World in debt to the United States, so much the better."

The withdrawal of millions in gold from New York within four days after the opening of hostilities along the Danube led to some apprehension on the part of the press, tho there is also a feeling of pride that we could maintain the world's only market for ready money. This very exhibition of "the fundamental soundness of the country's economic institutions" suggests to the *New York Sun* that we might easily protect ourselves "from the consequences of Europe's insanity":

"There is nothing reasonable in such a war as that for which Europe has been making ready, and it would be folly for the country to sacrifice itself to the frenzy of dynastic policies and the clash of ancient hatreds which is urging the Old World to destruction.

"Could anything be more rational than a refusal by the United States, the Government, and the banking and business community, acting together, to permit Europe to draw on this

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country further for the expense of the mad courses on which it is about to embark? After declaring, through its governmental and business representatives, that it proposes to honor all legitimate drafts upon it after Europe has made its peace, should not the United States now announce to the world that if Europe is going to plunge into the abyss the United States does not intend to go down with it?"

A review of the series of events leading Europe to the brink of this abyss pictured by *The Sun* leads us back to the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg on June 28 by a Serb of Bosnia. A reading of the foreign newspapers persuades the *New York Evening Post* that "a press and militarist campaign against Serbia was at once set on foot



THE NEAR-SIGHTED MAN.
"I'll teach you to sting me!"
—Orr in the Nashville Tennessean.

in Vienna." Its leaders "went violently into the whole matter of the Serb movement and the threat to Austria which it was alleged to mean."

"Those who had so confidently counted upon the Archduke Ferdinand as one who would take a high tone in foreign relations were determined not to be balked by his death. So manifest was their purpose that the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt*, as early as July 4, spoke of an attack by Austria upon Serbia as a settled thing."

The Evening Post goes on to quote Austrian papers which seemed to be "manufacturing, not alone an anti-Servian spirit, but a demand for war." The *Neue Freie Presse*, it says, "looked ahead to actual intervention, or to war, and argued that Russia ought to give Austria a free hand at Belgrade, since it was clear that the ambitions and the plottings of the Serbs constituted a danger to all Europe, as well as to Austria, and must be sternly repressed." And the general attitude of the Vienna press, we are told, "was not badly represented by the *Reichspost* when it asserted that Austria was not threatening Serbia, but that Serbia was menacing the Dual Monarchy."

As a sequel to this came the official declarations which preceded the military operations on the Servian boundary. On July 23, the Austrian Government presented to Serbia a note demanding that Servian officers who had a part in the killing of the Archduke be prosecuted, that the King of Serbia publish an official expression of regret for such participation, that Serbia apologize for or explain anti-Austrian utterances of her officials, that anti-Austrian propaganda of any form be suppressed in Serbia, and that Serbia organize an official investigation of the Serajevo murder, "in which Austrian representatives be allowed to participate." Serbia accepted all these conditions without

reservation except the last, asking for a further explanation of the part Austria would expect her officials to take in an inquiry, and suggesting a reference to the Powers as to The Hague Tribunal. This reply Austria denounced as "filled with the spirit of dishonesty, which clearly lets it be seen that the Servian Government is not seriously determined to put an end to the culpable tolerance it hitherto has extended to intrigues against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy." And on July 28 war was declared against Serbia. A manifesto issued by Emperor Francis Joseph referred to Servian ingratitude, long-continued hostility, faithlessness, and the "criminal propaganda which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy, and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason." It continued:

"A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well-carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal people to the heart, forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated direct in Serbia. . . ."

"Serbia rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government and refused to conform to the obligations forming the natural foundations of peace in the life of peoples and states. I must therefore proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquillity in new states within and lasting peace without."

Austria's stand, according to her Ambassador to the United States, is "the defensive act of a man whose bed-room was being entered at midnight by an assassin." A prominent Austrian in this country writes to the *New York Tribune* to say that the Serbs in Austria are better off than those in Serbia, and that Austria's action is a necessary one. Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen says in the *New York Sun* that Austria acted so quickly because she had just obtained evidence that high Servian officials "had been the instigators, the organizers, and financial backers of the plot which resulted in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand." The Springfield *Republican* admits that there are two sides to the case and that a close parallel to Austria's case would be "to suppose Texas filled with rebellious Mexicans anxious to secede to Mexico, and a President of the United States assassinated by a Texan affiliated with a band of conspirators at the Mexican capital." Further, Austria "may fairly argue that whatever hardships and disabilities are suffered by her southern Slav subjects are due to the agitation stirred up by nationalists outside her border and abetted by Russia, and that if Serbia were absorbed into the Empire it would be possible for the 10,000,000 Serbs to create a third kingdom with home rule, parallel to Austria and Hungary." But the question of the treatment of the Serbs in Austria, continues *The Republican*,

"is inextricably involved in the greater question whether the existing balance of power is to be maintained in Europe, or the Slavie influence is to predominate over the strains which have hitherto taken the lead in culture and political control. Whether West or East shall dominate in the Mediterranean is the secular issue involved in the question whether Austria is to keep control in the Adriatic or be driven back by a bigger Serbia controlled by Russia."

This race problem is also prominent in the presentation of the Servian side of the case by their most distinguished representative in this country, Prof. M. I. Pupin. Austria's new enthusiasm, he says, is an "outburst of *furor Germanicus* against the Slav, who is blocking Teutonic progress to the Mediterranean and the East, the Slav who interferes with the Teutonic policy described by the words '*Drang nach Osten*.'" And Professor Pupin goes on to point out, from his pro-Servian standpoint, the respective interests of the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany, and Italy), and the Triple Entente (England, France, and Russia), in the present crisis. As the *New York Times* quotes him:

"Why, the Triple Entente was formed, not because Russia

France, and England love each other, but because they have vital interests in common which were threatened by the Austro-German League. Official Italy, but not the Italian people, has been hypnotized into joining the league, which is reaching out for the Aegean Sea and the supremacy of the Mediterranean. Serbia is the bridge which this league must cross before it can reach its goal. Can Russia permit itself to be bottled up forever? Can France permit itself to be cut off from its African possessions, and can England give up her control of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and bid good-by to all her Eastern possessions? If Serbia falls, Greece will fall, and the Teuton will settle down in Salonika and rule the Aegean Coast."

That these European alliances, instead of being safeguards of peace, are a fatal cause of war, is an argument developed by the New York *Evening Post* in a long editorial, of which these are the final words:

"But for the obligations which they have laid upon the contracting nations, no one would think it possible that the ignoble war upon Serbia could plunge all Europe into strife. . . . But Germany must stand by her ally, Austria. And Italy, pitifully, without one real interest at stake, with no heart in the war, with all her natural and inherited instincts anti-Austrian rather than pro-Austrian, must mobilize her army, too, all because Bismarck and Crispi once agreed that it should be done. What advantage will it be to France to place her army at the disposal of Russia? Ah, France, it is said, must do it under the terms of the Russian alliance. Talk about the Deal Hand! The two Alliances, with their subsidiary Ententes, are laying a hand of death upon all Europe to-day; compelling rulers to do what they shrink from; launching navies and setting armies on the march; leaving the masses dazed as to what it is all about; and opening a prospect of ruin and woe fit to stagger humanity. They have been called, these Alliances, the safety of Europe. Now we see them as they are, a peril and a curse."

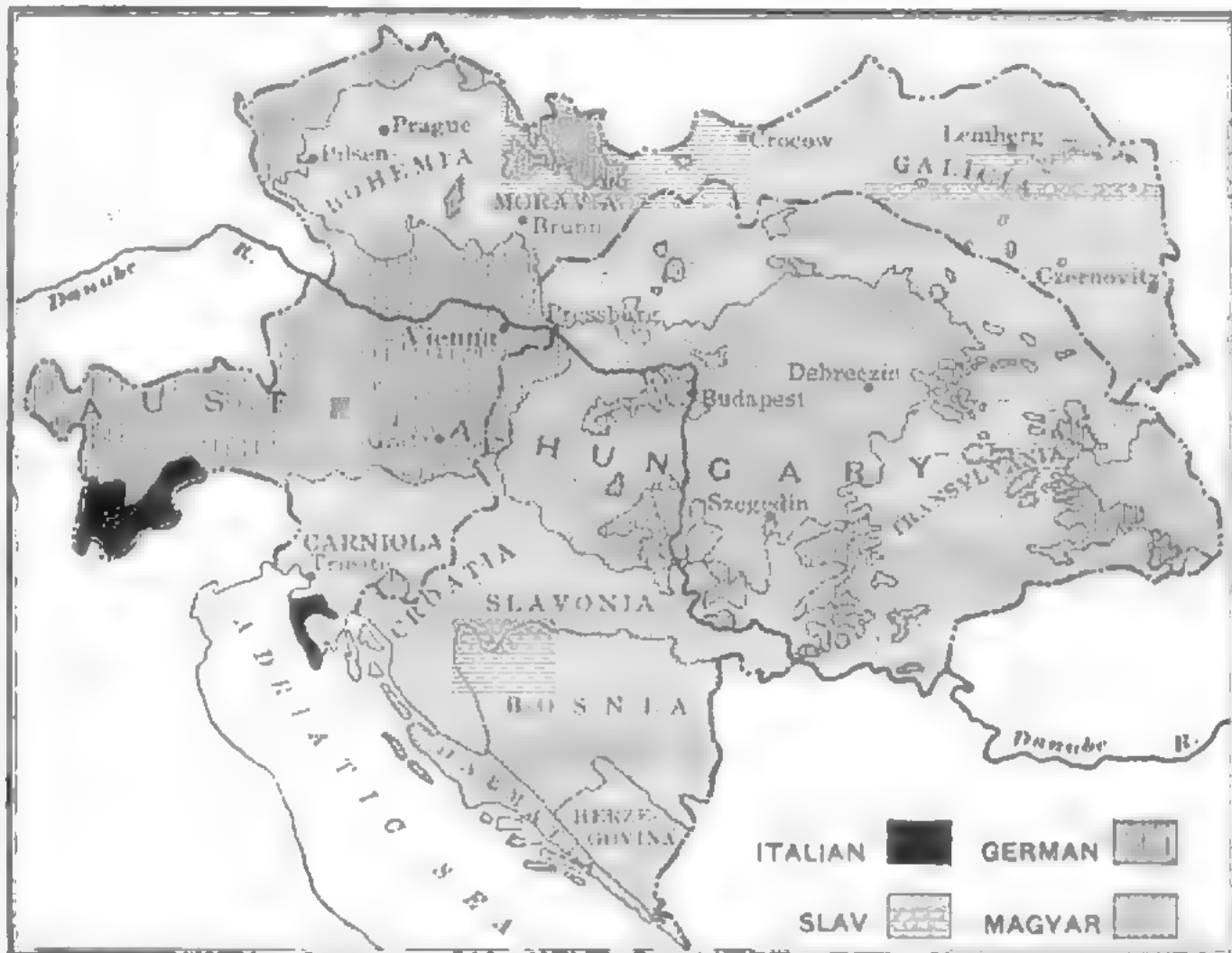
In a similar editorial the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes up the question of the great military and naval establishments of modern Europe. "This cost of always being prepared for war tends to impoverishment and hardship for those who labor in the pursuits of peace, and cripples industrial enterprise by depriving it of capital which might be put to beneficent uses." The plea is made, we are told, that it is necessary as "an insurance against war." But the New York editor is moved to ask: "At this critical moment does it appear that all this panoply is an assurance of peace rather than a provocative, an incentive, or a temptation to fighting?" When war comes, "it will be mainly due to this 'preparedness for war,' which was to be such a potent means of preserving peace." And Mr. Henry M. Pindell, who came so near to being our ambassador at St. Petersburg, says in his *Peoria Journal*:

"To argue that preparedness for war is the best insurance against war, in the face of present events in Europe, looks almost analogous to insisting that the surest way to prevent a small boy's getting burned or burning somebody is to equip him with a bunch of firecrackers and a box of matches."

Returning to the issue between Austria and Serbia, it should be noted that our editors generally favor the cause of the latter, believing that Austria has but a flimsy pretext for taking up arms, that the war against Serbia is, in the New York *Tribune's* words, "a war of conquest inspired by the lust of empire."

MR. JONES OUT

A STRONG LIGHT on the kind of men the Senate would have on the powerful Reserve Board that is to control our currency situation is seen by many in its cold attitude toward two of the President's appointees, Messrs. Jones and Warburg. And the feeling of the President toward the Senate may, perhaps, be revealed in the comment of the leading Administration organ in New York on Mr. Jones's withdrawal. "A disgrace to the Senate," is the verdict of the New York *World* (Dem.) on the conditions in that body which are responsible for the retirement of Thomas D. Jones at his own



After a diagram in the London "Graphic."

AUSTRIA'S PROBLEM OF DISCORDANT RACES.

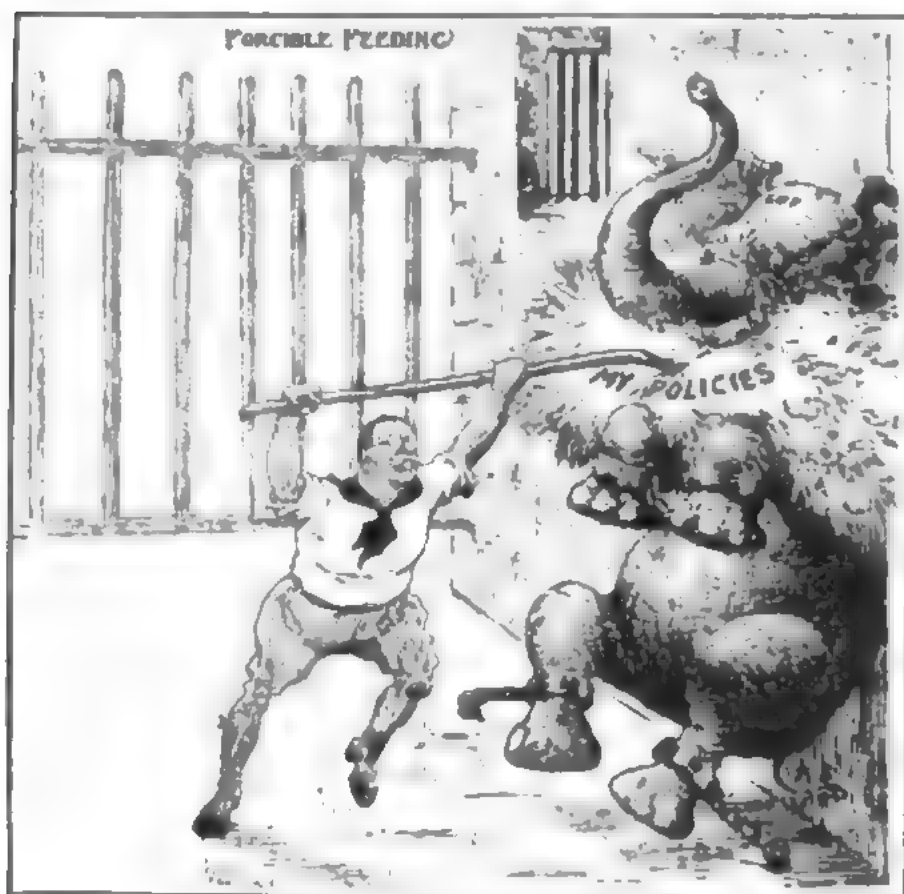
request as nominee for the Board, and these conditions the same journal describes as "partizan politics, shameless demagoguery, and personal spite." Now that Mr. Jones has withdrawn, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "is there any rush for the honor to be expected from men of such knowledge and experience as to make their services eminently desirable?" And this doubt is expressed by many who deplore the influence of "mere politics" on so important a part of the Government as the Federal Reserve Board. Others, however, consider that the nomination of Mr. Jones, director of the "Harvester Trust" and old-time friend of the President, was "unfortunate" and "should never have been made." They point to the fact that Mr. Jones is even now a defendant in the District Court of Minnesota in a suit brought by the Government against the International Harvester Company, and judge, in the words of *The Florida Times Union* (Dem.), that "it is not proper that a man charged with repeated violations of the law should be clothed with a great trust and set to enforce the law upon others." Among various defenses for Mr. Jones's connection with the Harvester Company, the explanation that he did not become a director until after it was organized is bitterly assailed by Senator Reed, of Missouri, in these words:

"A man who volunteers to serve on board a pirate ship with an already established criminal history may be worse than one who enlists with the original crew. The latter might have been deceived into the service; the former knows the gory record of the craft."

The Senator from Missouri and Senator Hitchcock, of Ne-

Congressman-at-large." Similar activity is reported from many other States.

But it is not merely the low registration figures, but also the talk of fusion, which persuades Republicans that the Progressives are returning to their old allegiance. So, too, thinks the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.)—"the indications have been numerous that the Progressive party was in a bad way this year, but the report that it is joining with other parties is the death-rattle." The *Rochester Post Express* (Rep.) sees "no national Progressive issue left, and it is as plain as an electric sign-board that the 1916 battle will be waged between those who are satisfied with President Wilson's policies and those who are not." And "those who are not," it is being loudly whispered, will be led



THE ROOSEVELT MOVIES.

—Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

by none other than Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Ormsby McHarg thinks the combined vote of Progressives and Republicans will elect him, and Mr. William R. Hearst believes that a large number of progressive Democrats will fall in with the Roosevelt procession. But a no less eminent political authority, who is now Secretary of State, thinks that the progressive attitude taken by the Wilson Administration has ended Mr. Roosevelt's chances of being elected President by the combined radicals. And several papers, among them the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, feel certain that the Colonel can never attract a large enough following among conservative Republicans to carry an election.

But what light do recent events in New York throw on these problems? To recapitulate briefly the reports that have filled pages in the press: In June, Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he would favor a movement of all "decent citizens," without regard to party lines, to defeat the bosses controlling the two party machines in the State, and to elect an honest, independent Governor. District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, the prosecutor of Becker and the New York "gunmen," was suggested as such a man; he arranged to enter the Republican primaries, and some of his friends tried to get Progressive support. But Mr. Roosevelt concluded that Mr. Whitman lacked sufficient courage in defying the bosses, and flatly repudiated him on the score that he was the Republican "machine" candidate. Whereupon the Progressives renewed their attempts to persuade the Colonel to take the gubernatorial nomination himself. Finally, Harvey D. Hinman, a progressively inclined up-State Republican who had been Governor Hughes's chief supporter in the State Senate, declared his intention of entering the Republican primaries, vigorously denouncing by name both

Charles F. Murphy and William Barnes. Colonel Roosevelt then openly indorsed Mr. Hinman, most of the Progressive leaders followed, and Mr. Hinman agreed to accept a Progressive nomination if it should come to him. Mr. Hinman will be opposed by Mr. Whitman and Mr. Job Hedges in the Republican primaries, and perhaps by ex-Governor Sulzer and others in the Progressive primaries. He has won the opposition of the State "organization," and Mr. Barnes has added to the piquancy of the affair by suing Colonel Roosevelt for libel in declaring him a partner in a corrupt bipartisan alliance at Albany.

Opinions on the Hinman nomination vary. Mr. Barnes represents the feelings of many New York Republicans when he opposes Mr. Hinman's candidacy on the ground that "Mr. Roosevelt is endeavoring to reestablish himself as a Republican in order that he may enter the Republican primaries for the Presidential nomination of 1916." As there are Republicans who prefer Whitman, and Progressives who look askance at the nomination of a Republican, these facts persuade observers like the anti-Roosevelt *New York World* (Dem.) and *Indianapolis News* (Ind.) that the nomination of Hinman is poor politics, and that he is practically certain to be defeated by the Democratic candidate. On the other hand, the Hinman candidacy is well received by Progressives and Republicans who find it what the *Troy Times* (Rep.) calls "a rallying-point about which both parties can assemble without detraction from the principles of either and with the purpose to rescue New York State from the domination of Tammany Hall." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) is convinced that at the Progressive primaries "Hinman will have the party solidly behind him." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.) notes that "a notable number of Republican politicians heretofore allied with the Taft regulars and the Hughes wing of the party have come out for Mr. Hinman." The *New York Times* has investigated "up State," and finds a tendency on the part of Republican leaders to support Hinman.

Progressive leaders outside New York generally, says the *Indianapolis Star* (Prog.), "regard Colonel Roosevelt's indorsement of Hinman as a desirable nominee for Governor by New York Progressives as a sagacious move," and the Colonel's stand is heartily indorsed by such Progressive or progressively inclined dailies as the *Chicago Post, Herald, and News*, and *Kansas City Star*. The *Baltimore News* (Prog.) exults in Colonel Roosevelt's shrewdness, for he has presented this issue to the Republican party—"it can go to victory with Hinman or to defeat with Whitman." And the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) tells its readers that "there is not a Republican leader in the State who does not know that Colonel Roosevelt holds the fate of the party in the hollow of his hand."

But here, according to others, lies the very weakness of the Roosevelt move. His "flop" to Hinman, thinks the *Jersey City Journal* (Ind.), "has muddled things considerably in every State in which the Bull Moose has secured a foothold." All Progressives, says the *Newark News* (Ind.), "who believe that the differences between the Republican and the Progressive parties are fundamental must necessarily look upon Mr. Roosevelt's action as a long step in the direction, not of fusion with the Republicans, but of absorption into that party." That many Republicans so consider it is evidenced by editorials in papers with Republican leanings, including the *Boston Herald*, *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*, *Kansas City Journal*, and *Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftain*. At any rate, concludes the *New York Evening Post*, "Roosevelt is going back into the Republican party—that is, if he can capture and dominate it."

But just as so many are predicting a return of Progressives to the Republican fold, they are going ahead with their plans to detach one of the Democratic States of the solid South. It is not unlikely, comments the *Boston Herald*, that in Louisiana "they will actually elect several third-party Congressmen in the coming November polling. If so, it will be the most significant triumph for the Roosevelt party since its organization."

NEW ALINEMENTS AT ARMAGEDDON

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES in the Progressive battles are now on in nearly every State, and the results are very likely to determine, according to press opinion, not only the future of the Progressive party, but the complexion of the next Congress, the Republican policy and leadership in 1916, and perhaps even the issue of that year's Presidential campaign. Interest naturally centers in New York, where Colonel Roosevelt has, in the opinion of most observers, made a strategic move in refusing to run for Governor of the State and in indorsing the candidacy of a Republican who will enter both Republican and Progressive primaries on an "anti-boos" platform. This, it is explained, is "fusion," not "amalgamation," but many observers appear to regard it as a step toward reunion and toward securing Mr. Roosevelt the Republican Presidential nomination two years hence. In other States, Progressives are going it alone, but most of the Progressive leaders do not share Republican and Democratic suspicions of the Colonel's motives and say that conditions in New York are different and the Rooseveltian move there is "good politics." In many States Republicans are heartened by a reaction which they say they discern against the Wilson Administration and a falling off in the Progressive enrolment, a combination which means to them a decided downward revision of the large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. And, if the Progressives will support Republican candidates, or fail to give more than nominal support to their own nominees, the more sanguine Republicans would be willing to guarantee a Republican House.

In New York and in Louisiana—where the "Bull Moose" movement is reported as making inroads in the Democratic party—there are peculiar local problems to unravel. Elsewhere, Republican editors predict the speedy dissolution of the third party, tho in many cases Progressive writers give reasons for optimism and impartial observers admit that the presence of Colonel Roosevelt on the stump this fall will mean a great deal in both enthusiasm and votes. In Massachusetts Charles Sumner Bird, who has twice polled a large vote for Governor, and once run ahead of his Republican competitors, has declined the Progressive nomination. According to the leading Republican daily of the State, the *Boston Transcript*, this is the beginning of the end of the Progressive party in the State of all others east of the Mississippi where . . . the party reached its high-water mark of strength," and so say many editors, in New England and out of it. Yet the Progressive leaders do not seem to have lost heart, and we note a long letter in the *Boston Herald* (Ind.) showing the weakness of the Republican candidate, former Congressman McCall, and declaring that "the next Governor of Massachusetts will be either the present official, David Walsh (Dem.) or Joseph Walker," who is in the lead for the Progressive nomination.

Maine, says the *New York Times* (Ind.), in an editorial review of the situation, "is a State in which there is nothing whatever to the Progressive vote except pro-Roosevelt feeling; the indications are that without him the party vote in Maine will almost disappear," while his presence in the campaign "might hold it to near its former strength." Similarly in Pennsylvania, where Gifford Pinchot is the Progressive candidate for Boise Penrose's seat in the United States Senate, much is expected from the one or more speeches the Colonel is expected to make. Such talk of fusion as has been heard in Pennsylvania

Progressive circles concerns itself with the Democrats rather than with the Republicans. Turning westward, we read in the *Times* editorial:

"The labor troubles in Colorado have deranged party lines, and the Progressives believe that with Roosevelt in the State they can turn this to their advantage; without him they can not. In Michigan the Progressive vote, which was 152,000 in 1912, is now estimated at 36,000. It will take a visit from Roosevelt to bring it anywhere near to its former strength. In Oregon the Progressives were able to get only 3,500 voters to the primaries, as against 75,000 Republicans and 25,000 Democrats. The personal enthusiasm for Roosevelt which brought out the great vote of 1912 is lacking now, but the leaders believe he could reawaken it. Nor is it merely a question of votes; it is also a question of organization."

The Progressive failure in North Dakota to muster enough votes in the primary to win a place on the official election ballot is a straw that pleases the *Republican Philadelphia Press* and *Kansas City Journal*, and *The Press* calls attention to a Progressive primary vote of but 3,000 in Minnesota, a Roosevelt State in 1912. A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* reports Progressive apathy in Kansas, and a representative of the *Washington Post* tells of similar conditions in many Western and Middle Western States, mentioning Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. In California, a Progressive stronghold two years ago, the "Bull Moose" primary enrolment is about half that of the Republicans. This is tidings of great joy to Republican papers like the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *San Diego Union*. But Progressives explain that many of these Republicans intend to vote for Governor Johnson (Prog.), who will try for another term. A writer in *Harper's Weekly* predicts both his election and that of Francis J. Heney, the Progressive nominee for the United States Senate.

The *Chicago Post* (Prog.) is hopeful of the result in California and elsewhere. "The Beveridge tour through what used to be standpat land in Illinois has evoked," we are told, "a remarkable demonstration of vigorous Progressive sentiment." And the "great hopefulness and enthusiasm" shown at the Progressive convention in Colorado is no less pleasing. A West Virginia Republican leader is quoted in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Rep.) as fearing that "the Bull Moosers are going to defeat us again in West Virginia," where they "are nominating a candidate for Congress in every district and a candidate for



A POLITICAL OLIVE-BRANCH.

Harvey D. Hinman, whose candidacy for Governor may bring about Republican and Progressive fusion in New York.

spectators, seemed to engage in a dialog like the characters on a stage." Unfavorable comment on French trial procedure as seen in the Caillaux case is expressed also by the *St. Paul Dispatch*, the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, the *Detroit Free Press*, the *Washington Times*, the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and others. But a more tolerant view is held by the *New York Sun*, which can not refrain nevertheless from giving a tabloid account of a trial day in these words:

"Gentlemen," cries M. Caillaux to the jury, 'I am a profoundly unhappy man. I had been a profoundly happy man since my second marriage.' Loud sobs from the present Mme. Caillaux. 'I return to that poor woman there' (gesture). Sobs. 'You know why I left you,' says the former Mme. Caillaux. Subdued applause. 'Monsieur Caillaux, you are disgracing yourself,' says the first wife. 'No, madame, I am not disgracing myself. Our characters were so opposed that a common life was impossible.' Every speech counted. Every cue is taken up. Dramatic dialog, monolog, invective, aside, development of character. M. Alfred Capus, who is in court, must think he is at a rehearsal. 'You know nothing about it,' the original Mme. Caillaux says to the judge, 'telling him his fact,' so to speak. Even Maître Labori weeps. He salutes the letters, likewise the sorrow of Mme. Gueydan. Everybody 'salutes' everybody. Mme. Gueydan, returning to her seat after her testimony, is hailed with bravas as at the opera."

The *Sun* nevertheless is emphatic in the assertion that it speaks "in no comic spirit or intention of disparagement," because it believes the facts can be brought out just as well under French law as under the more ponderous system of American or English law, and it adds that all dispute as to the superiority of one legal method over another is "an ancient and futile question." Yet *The Sun* is bound to admit that "it is impossible to regard the verdict in the Caillaux murder trial . . . as anything but a hideous miscarriage of justice," and it adds "that such a woman should be turned free by a jury is a disgrace to France." Considering only the methods of the trial, the *Boston Herald* rates "the smug English-speaking folk" who talk of the "theatricalness" of a French trial, and it claims that—

"All trials of importance are dramatic, theatrical. The plays within plays on the stage are as a rule less thrilling. The lawyer may smile at the pretense of realism; he may wonder why Charles Reade, called to the bar, blundered in the trial scene in 'Griffith Gaunt'; yet if he should see certain murder trials in this country staged, or described in fiction, he would be the first to exclaim, 'Preposterous!' Each one in the court-room plays his part. The accused, or the defendant in a civil case, may be the leading actor, but his histrionic ability is often disputed, and as trials are conducted in this country with floods of testimony from alienists, endless legal arguments, attempts to conceal rather than to discover the truth, the jurymen in the befogging atmosphere can not always be judicious critics."

The *New Orleans States* notes that "the ways of a French court of justice are not the ways of our courts," yet it asks, "Who shall say they are worse ways?" This judgment of the matter would seem to be that also of the *Baltimore Evening Sun* and of the *New York Globe*, which says that:

"It is by no means certain that our way is the surer to get at the truth. To foreigners our practise seems very strange. Where the French and most of the Continental European courts allow the jury to hear and see everything and everybody concerned and make up their minds untrammelled as far as possible by restrictions that may tend to conceal what might tend to reveal, American, and to a less degree, English, courts set up conditions which render natural disclosures difficult. We smile when we read some of the wrangling colloquies between witnesses and the accused woman. They smile when they hear our lawyers' demand for a yes or no answer to any question they choose to put."

"In France our method would undoubtedly fail. In America the French method would start a riot. Yet in both countries just verdicts are obtained."

Along this line the *Portland Oregonian* advances even further when it says that as between our criminal procedure and that of France "the judgment can not but be favorable to French methods as more expeditious, better calculated to draw out all the facts and motives, and far more likely to result in a just decision."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. PINDELL, will you kindly shove over a bit and let Mr. Jones sit down?—*Boston Transcript*.

MR. BRYAN tried to fix up the European muddle. And look what happened!—*New York American*.

No safe and sane artist could paint a picture of the Caillaux trial, but it offers a fine chance for the cubists.—*Boston Transcript*.

"GUNBOAT" Smith must have got his nickname from a Mexican gunboat.—*Columbia State*.

JUST as we had learned how to pronounce Aguacallentes and Carbajal, along comes a war full of names that we can't even parse.—*New York American*.

NATURALLY Mr. Bryan is in favor of woman suffrage. He has tried the men voters three times, and they were very unsatisfactory.—*Dallas News*.

JUDGING by the cases of Warburg and Jones, it might be wiser for Mr. Wilson not to nominate the successor to Judge Lurton till the Senate has first confirmed him.—*New York American*.

CHICAGO is to have a Suffrage Self-Denial Day, on which the faithful are expected to make some sacrifice for the good of the Cause. But the British system of sacrificing statuettes and works of art will continue to attract more attention.—*Atchison Globe*.

A SECTION of Louisiana seems willing to furnish the sugar for T. R.'s third cup of coffee.—*Columbia State*.

THERE doesn't seem to be a desire on the part of Albanians to see their country overrun with Wieds.—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin*.

AMERICANS carry a total life insurance of \$34,000,000,000. If a few of us died, how prosperous the country would be!—*Wall Street Journal*.

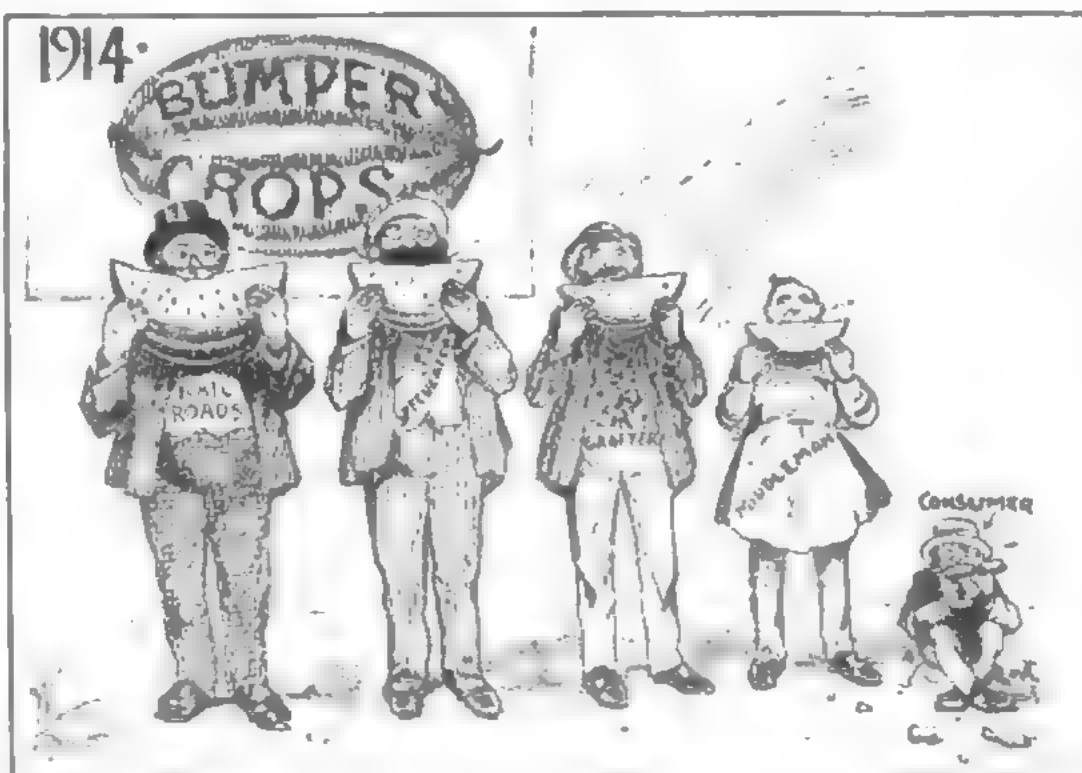
THE Colonel welcomes the Barnes libel suit, but how the publicity of the thing must annoy him!—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE aim of the Administration appears to be to reduce the job of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to a sinecure.—*New York American*.

THE most important of all of Mr. Bryan's peace treaties is the one that he has just concluded with the suffragists.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

AL JENNINGS isn't making much headway as a candidate for Governor of Oklahoma, but there is still a vacancy in the United States Supreme Court.—*New York American*.

IT is not wholly without significance that Mr. Bryan sends an arbitration treaty with Santo Domingo to the Senate just as marines are being concentrated to restore peace in Santo Domingo by force, if necessary.—*Chicago Herald*.



THE BUMPER . . . AND THE BUM.

—Spouse in *The United Mine Workers' Journal*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

SERVIA'S DREAM OF EXPANSION

THE TRAGEDY OF SERAJEVO has not only acted like an earthquake whose shock has passed through Europe and the world, but, like an earthquake, it has laid bare things below the surface of which the world did not dream, and threatens to end in international catastrophe. It has not yet been shown that the death of Prince Francis Ferdinand is to be attributed definitely to any political party at Belgrade, but Serbia's reply to Austria's ultimatum did not deny the possibility that Serbian officers may have been involved in the intrigues against Austria. The deadlock that brought on the war lay in Serbia's refusal to let Austrian officials have a hand in finding and punishing the guilty. And the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, in a long article, traces the tragedy to certain "revolutionary anarchists" who claimed to be patriots because they were striving to bring under the direct control of Belgrade the very outlying Slav provinces which Francis Ferdinand was laboring to unite under the crown of Austria-Hungary. Serbia's culpability is thus indicated:

"The bloody crime of Serajevo was only one link in the long train of assassination and horror by which the revolutionary propagandists in Belgrade were working to promote the official policy of Serbia. As early as the coronation of King Peter the Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs published the following program of the movement: Serbia was to form an alliance with Montenegro and to enter into some agreement with Bulgaria regarding Macedonia. Belgrade was to give support to the Serbian-Croatian opposition party in Croatia. Serbia was to be emancipated from the trammels of trade with Austria. A revolution was to be stirred up in Bosnia, and the Austrian authorities there were to be discredited; the Adriatic question was to be settled with Italy, and a traveling committee was to be formed for the carrying out of these projects, as it was impossible for Serbia to act officially in the matter."

This writer goes on to say that the program was directed to the end of uniting all the Slav inhabitants of the South Slavic countries. It was approved by King Peter in 1906, and his Minister of the Interior, Stojan Protitch, spoke of it as "a torpedo which Serbia is now in the act of hurling for the purpose of blowing up the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the whole Triple Alliance." This history of Serbian intrigues, brought up to date, describes the methods by which the revolutionary propaganda was spread in the schools of the various Slavic populations:

"Since 1909, there has existed outside the governmental circles of Belgrade a band of revolutionary nationalists whose members were closely connected with the South Slavic youths of Austria-Hungary, so that in 1910 the nationalistic anarchistic propaganda reached a crisis and secret societies were formed in the grammar schools, the preparatory and other schools. The center of the movement, as hitherto, still remained in Belgrade. Measures were taken that the young men from the South Slavic countries of the monarchy in ever-increasing numbers should flock to Belgrade. These youths were received with open arms; and on the recommendation of certain politicians were permitted

to domicile there as trustworthy. They were employed at a wage of from ten to fourteen dollars a month on light clerical work for the office of the Skupstina, which only required of them from two to three hours' work daily. From these lads, on their return home, were recruited the agitators of the Greater Serbia propaganda. Among them mingled degenerates who adopted the ideal of Serbian expansion as the last anchor of deliverance for their almost shipwrecked lives. From people of this type sprang the man of violence, Savro Princip, the murderer of the heir to the crown, Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand. He was just such a beggar student. In the Belgrade free coffee-stands, where a meal for five cents goes with the coffee, some dozens of these fellows were lounging ready at any time to commit violence, indulging their morbid vanity in order to be fêted as national heroes."



THE CAT CAME BACK.

DAME EUROPE—"What, again! And I've not cleared the pieces from the last mess yet!"
—*Courier (Liverpool)*.

The hatred of Serbia for Austria-Hungary and the exultation felt over the fate of the Heir Apparent are reflected in the utterances of the Belgrade press. The *Pravda* is a liberal and progressive organ and remarks sarcastically:

"The public mourning for Archduke Francis Ferdinand made small excitement in Austria-Hungary. The only genuine tears shed for the Heir Apparent were those of his children. All others were crocodile tears."

The *Balkan* (Belgrade) had formerly among its chief contributors the noted anarchist

Cicevarics, who contributes an article on the assassination, in which he remarks:

"It is not the Heir Apparent as an individual that ought to be mourned over, but only his worth to the country, which was practically nil."

In Germany the Serbian threats and muttered complaints against Austria-Hungary were considered to be mere "sound and fury signifying nothing." The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), which is considered to echo the opinions of the military authorities and the court, said, in an article on "Europe's solidarity against the great Serbian agitation," that "Austria-Hungary will take no steps against Serbia," an idea which subsequent events have belied. A further quotation is interesting as showing how unexpected the Austrian thunderclap was to even this well-informed court organ:

"This self-restrained attitude of the Danube monarchy is more intelligible when we consider that no decided result of the inquiry into the responsibility for the Serajevo assassination has yet been arrived at. . . . But we believe that we are not mistaken when we declare that to men in other states where moral order reigns this attitude of the Danube monarchy is incontrovertibly correct."

In contrast with this was the statement by Mr. Clemenceau in his *L'Homme Libre* (Paris) that Europe was on the brink of war. He intimated that if Russia backed Serbia, Germany would side with her ally, the Danubian empire. To quote his words, which are echoed by the *Petite République* and the *Humanité*:

"Never since 1870 has Europe been on the brink of a war of such magnitude. Austria's present attitude toward Serbia can only be understood when we consider the weak complacency of

Europe in permitting Francis Joseph to appropriate Bosnia-Herzegovina."

A prediction comes from Turkey that Austria will get the worst of it in a conflict with the Slavs. As Ali Kemal Bey writes in his paper, the *Peyam* (Constantinople):

"The Slavs are proudly ready to face death in any form in their effort to destroy the enemies of their race. See what a conflagration a mere spark can touch off! In Austria the Slavs are at swords' points with the ruling races. Will not the Slavs of the Balkans and Russia rush to their help? If war comes, it is Austria that will suffer, while the Slavs under other governments will profit by the fight; for Austria has more than twenty million Slavs in her population, and inevitably they will, early or late, side with their compatriots. One of the English journals said yesterday, 'Whoever in Eastern Europe lifts his head against Russia or the Slavs will in due time share the fate of the Austrian Crown Prince. So it would have been with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria if he had not abdicated. The Bulgarian leader Stambouloff was killed because he was an enemy of Russia. Had not Russia a finger in the assassination of King Alexander of Serbia? Had not the taking off of Austria's Crown Prince the same cause?' This finding the end of the cord that forced these assassinations in Russia is correct, we know, but while the Crown Prince was politically opposed to Russia, he was friendly to the Slavs; and was not the Princess, so ruthlessly murdered, herself a Slav?

"National rivalries were in evidence in the last century in every part of Europe, but those principal nations, the Germans and Italians, for example, observed reasonable limits in their ambitions. The Slavs are of an earlier race, and have not been able to shake off the barbarities of their origin, bloodthirsty still even in their most sacred aspirations. Here is, in our opinion, Europe's most troublesome problem in the Balkans. The regions occupied by such people can not escape ebullitions of racial conflict attended by mad excesses. The established governments can not remain long at peace.

"It is the special bad luck of the Ottomans that they were mixed up with such people—in fact, almost buried among the Slavs. It is their good luck that they have now escaped."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

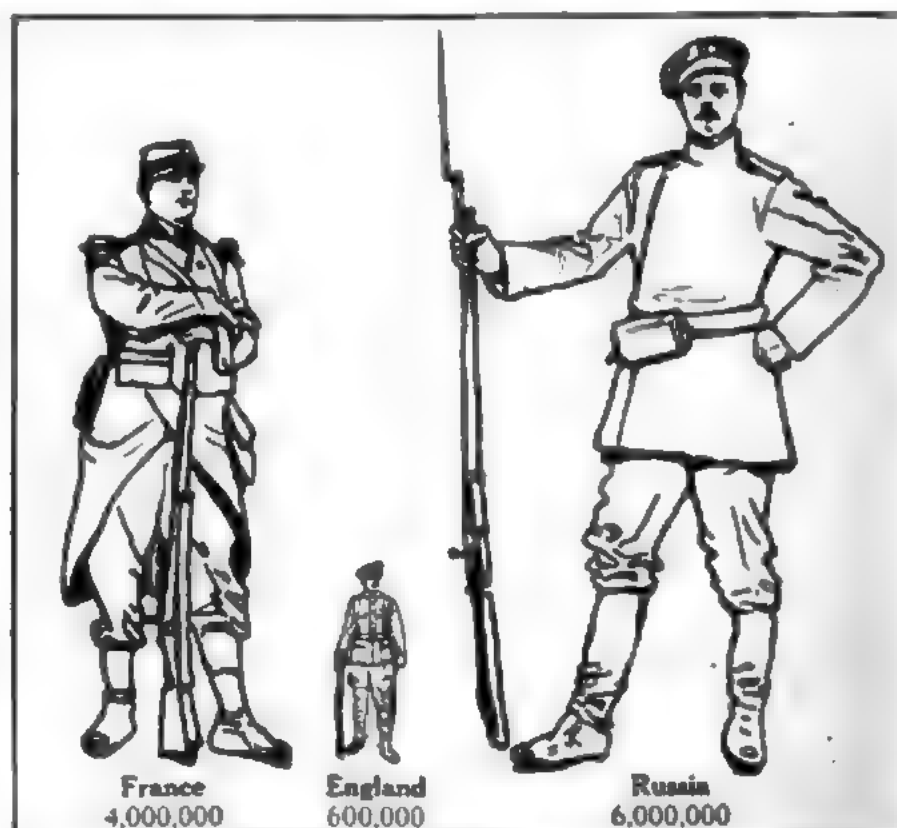
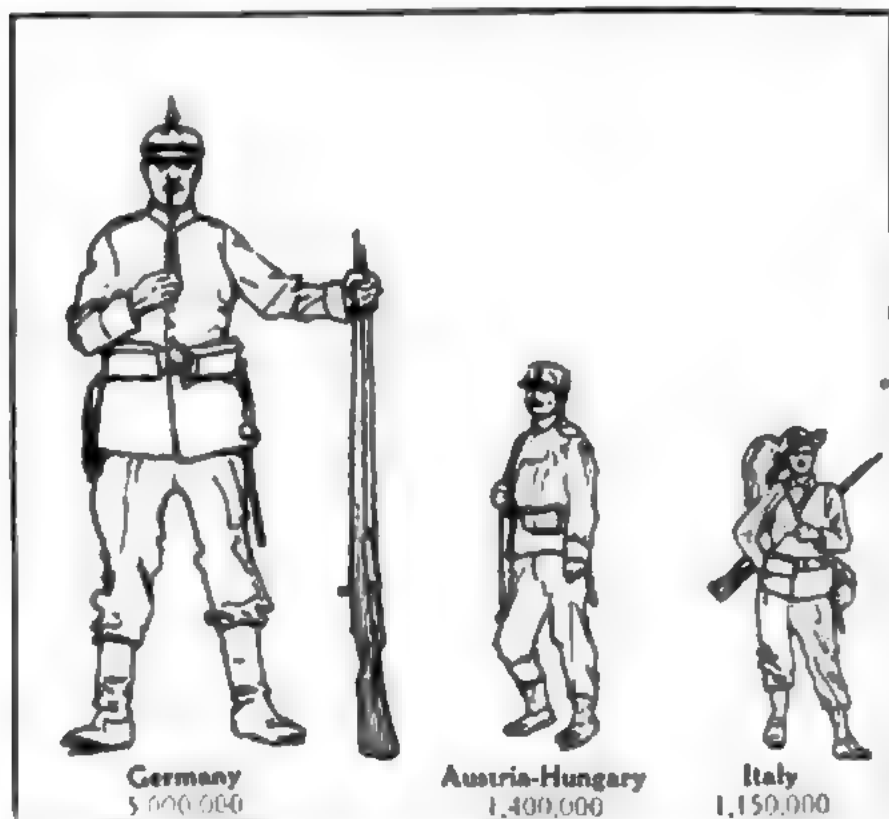
INCREASE OF RUSSIA'S ARMY

EVER SINCE the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which closed the most disastrous chapter in the history of Imperial Russia, the Government of the Czar has been planning a large increase in its effective military force. During the last session of the Duma these plans took definite form. At a secret session the Russian Council of the Empire formed in conjunction with the popular assembly a scheme which was immediately accepted by the Czar and the General Staff and was enacted into law. Naturally the French press have taken the greatest interest in these developments, which are indeed of the highest importance to France as the offensive and defensive ally of the great northern Empire, and of interest to all the world in the present crisis. We gather from the leading paper of Paris, the *Temps*, that the main features of the army improvement consist in a prolongation of the time of conscript service and a numerical increase both in the forces kept upon a war footing and the reserves who are scattered through the country on a peace footing. The writer in the *Temps* says:

"It is apparent that Russia has vast facilities for the building up of an army, thanks to her almost boundless resources in the way of population. Rich as she is in her people of 180,000,000 souls, she has only to make a soldier out of every hundred of her subjects in order to create an army of 1,800,000 men. This is exactly the formula which she is now putting into practise and which will result in the marshaling of an armed force in exact proportion to the national birth-rate."

The writer proceeds to detail the measures by which the Russian Government will achieve its object. In the first place, Russia will be following France in her prolonged period of conscript service as well as by the increased number of recruits levied each year. To quote further:

"The ukase of March, 1906, modifying the military law of 1874, fixt the duration of conscript service to three years for



After drawings in "Le Drapeau de Dimanche," Paris.
Germany, 296. Italy, 161. Aus.-Hy., 105.
NUMBER OF NAVAL UNITS.



France, 382. England, 484. Russia, 173.
NUMBER OF NAVAL UNITS.

AL AND MILITARY WAR FORCES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AND TRIPLE ENTENTE COMPARED.



HE HAS MILLIONS LIKE THESE: THE CZAR OF RUSSIA REVIEWING HIS TROOPS.

the infantry and artillery and four years for the other arms of the service. The result of the new law is to increase the number of the troops enrolled for active service and to incorporate in the reserves an order of younger men. These younger men of the reserves, being largely increased in number, necessarily become, on an order of mobilization, sufficient for active service without having recourse to regiments of more advanced age. . . . The new rule, providing for the increase in the number of recruits required each year, produces effects of still wider import. From 1908 to 1913 the size of the Army scarcely ever varied from 1,300,000. It is not difficult to see how such a measure, together with the lengthening of the time of service, is of great importance in obtaining soldiers who are young men, facilitating the mobilization of an army and insuring the highest standard of military service."

How large will Russia's standing army be under the new law? The *Temps* figures it out as follows:

"The present number of effectives will be increased by 400,000, bringing the peace force up to 1,700,000 by the middle of the year 1918. We may calculate that their number will be about 2,300,000 men by the first months of 1919, if we include those of the fourth class, who are barracked under the colors during the winter season. These enormous resources will be used to strengthen the existing regiments and brigades of the standing army and to establish new military commands."

The article concludes with a hint to those politicians who, like the Socialists, have opposed the new French military law, which is calculated to achieve in France what the Duma's new law is achieving in Russia, and we read:

"Is it necessary to add that we are the first to be interested in this Russian new order of military affairs and that if we would aid her by our military preparations, we must maintain a firm adherence to the rule of three years' service which Russia has made the essential basis of the military efforts?"

But a more searching and critical view of Russia's military development is taken by a writer in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), who signs himself Maurice Lair. He speaks as follows:

"This Muscovite bear is certainly developing in a terrible fashion! He takes on weight; he sharpens his claws. Of course the territory of the Empire from the Baltic to the Bering Straits is of unequal value. It does not present such a surface of fertile lands as lie at the disposal of other peoples. Its forest wealth is immense. Its mineral resources are for the most part unknown. The vast rivers which cut through its plains are destined to become the arteries of trade, and all these boundless sources of wealth are only just beginning to be utilized. The population increase at the rate of a million a year. . . . But there are many shadows in the picture. This enormous population of nearly 180,000,000 is composed of some twenty different races, who do not always live in perfect harmony. There are

Great and Little Russians, Poles, Finns, Roumanians, Germans, Orientals of every tribe; they do not represent a homogeneous mass united for resistance. Nevertheless, they form a mine of men almost inexhaustible. . . . And the men vanquished at Mukden have learned the lesson of defeat, and now the Russian Army is on the way to complete regeneration."

Mr. Lair adds that the Russian rifles are inferior; that Russia's air-ship equipment is only rudimentary, that the extra corps that were projected have never materialized, and railroad communication with the frontier is deficient. He speaks of war with Germany as follows, after repeating the military details which we have quoted above from the *Paris Temps*:

"There are many disquieting signs in the relations between Germany and Russia. One of them is that Russia shows herself to be too touchy—Russia, the Eastern Empire whose recent defeat destroyed the equilibrium which has never been restored. Russia is now the object of international covetousness. . . . It would be too much to say that Russia desires a war with Germany and that she has been preparing for it. Predictions of war are rarely verified. War comes like a thief in the night. The two sovereigns concerned have too great a horror of blood to shed it wantonly. If the two peoples come to blows, it will be under the compulsion of inevitable necessity. Economic phenomena are the substructure of history. This means that history advances through the antagonism of peoples moved by the nature of their conflicting needs, and thus economic fatalities sometimes dominate the will of man as the blind divinities of antiquity were said to do."

Something bordering on contempt for the Russian Army is shown in a leader in the *Berlin Militar Wochenblatt*, which is a paper of a semiofficial character. It says:

"Just as the Austro-Hungarian Army is much underestimated by Europe, so the fighting power and worth of Russia's Army are overestimated. The Russian Army is numerically an extraordinarily strong one, as no one can dispute. Mere numbers in war are fortunately not decisive, as the wars of Frederick the Great teach that more important factors must be considered. Morale, good leadership, armament, and equipment are better than expanse of territory with a network of railroads.

"It may not be out of place to recall that Russia has in recent times never won a victory from an army which was its equal. In 1877, without the aid of Prince Charles of Roumania it would not have even defeated the Turks. When opposed to the modern Japanese Army Russia received a most serious defeat.

"There has been much talk in the press about the creation of five new Russian army corps. They do not exist. Without exaggeration it can be said that the German Army since 1870 has been working unceasingly with the greatest intensity and unremittingly to improve itself. . . . All needful military preparations for war will be made with German method and thoroughness.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S REJECTION OF THE HINDU

PRECISELY OPPOSITE TREATMENT is handed out by the British and the French to their dark-skinned fellow subjects looking for work. While the Sikh tries in vain to enter British Columbia and has actually been forced, under the guns of a Canadian vessel of war, to weigh anchor and turn back to Asia, the Kabyles from Algeria, agricultural Berbers settled in the uplands, are invited to take up their residence anywhere in France, from the Mediterranean to the British Channel. Consequently the coal-fields of the North and the vineyards of the South are now employing several thousand African laborers. The French are handicapped in the development of their unexploited lands by the low birth-rate and high death-rate demonstrated by their annual statistics. There has recently been opened up in France a Black Country equal in extent to that of England. "The satisfaction given by African labor in France," says the *London Times*, "has drawn attention to the vast national reservoir of labor which France has at her disposal in her colonies."

A like "vast reservoir" to be found for Canada in modern Hindustan, thinks the *Toronto Courier*, and a fair field for their industry would be found in "the Middle Western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, where they would make good husbandmen and would eventually be absorbed by the rest of the population." This idea the *Vancouver Sun*, whose readers are more nearly interested in immigration problems than those of the more densely populated East, dismisses as "an absurd suggestion." To quote from its editorial on this point:

"We should imagine that the people of the prairie provinces are entitled to be consulted in a matter of this kind before it could be seriously considered, and we are greatly mistaken if our fellow citizens east of the mountains are any more inclined than we in British Columbia are to have Hindu coolies established in their midst. Of course the idea that these Orientals could be assimilated in the Middle West any more than they can be in British Columbia is an idle one and not worth discussing. They can not be absorbed anywhere in Canada—at least not within a hundred years' time. Nor have we any assurance that they would make good farmers. In fact, there is every probability that they would be unable to adapt themselves to that occupation on the Canadian prairies, would fall behind the rest of the agricultural population, and would drift into the cities and towns, where their trading instincts and their low standards of living would result in demoralization of the labor market and the business of the small shopkeeper. Nor would the fact that the presence of this coolie population, in that part of Canada, would constitute a source of cheap labor for the railway enterprises of Mackenzie and Mann, compensate the public for the peril to which they were thus subjected."

The Eastern papers as a general rule express their anxiety about the Hindu situation. Thus we read in *The Herald and Morning Star* (Montreal):

"It is singularly unfortunate that the first engagement of the Canadian Navy should have to be directed against fellow British subjects on a vessel owned by Britain's only ally in all the world. The difficulties of the Hindu situation on the Pacific coast are fully appreciated, and the law must be upheld, whatever the consequences. Yet we can not feel that the problem has altogether been well handled, and there are many thousands in Canada who deeply sympathize with their fellow subjects from India."

"These men, some of whom are retired service men, now find themselves absolutely forbidden, under any conditions, to set foot on one part of that Empire they have helped to preserve. They behold in the same country pagans from alien China admitted if they are prepared to pay the head money; nomads from southern Europe doing municipal labor in Canadian cities and working on Canadian railway construction; the debased Siwash Indians working in Canadian fisheries and Canadian factories; the lowest type of negro from the plantations of the Southern States admitted without question. They know all this, yet they, a proud race, of approved bravery and ancient and honorable lineage, are barred, under any and all titles."

"We should deal very gently with our Hindu friends. The resources of diplomacy should have been exhausted long before the present crisis. The first shot fired to-day will echo in the uttermost parts of Continental Asia, and will ring through Japan, and the troubles in Ireland may seem as a mere picnic in contrast."

The matter can only be settled, thinks the *Toronto Daily Star*, by "a conference of representative Canadians and representative Hindus," which "would very likely result in an amicable and satisfactory agreement." The next Imperial conference would be the best assembly for the discussion of the question, says the *Winnipeg Tribune*, which concludes:

"Canada might do a real service to the Empire by proposing some workable policy in regard to Hindu immigration. The question is one simply of numbers. We could not afford to allow Hindus to enter Canada in hundreds of thousands, and we do not believe that Hindus have any desire to migrate in such a way. They appear to be anxious to assert the right of freedom of movement within the Empire. The assertion of that right is quite compatible with restriction. We ought to make it plain that our restrictive measures are not offensive to the East Indian, but for our own protection. If this question is taken up at the next Imperial conference, Canada may uphold her own interests, and at the same time do a real service to the Empire."

The *French Patrie* (Montreal) regards the course taken by the Hindus as "a mere bluff" and speaks of the would-be immigrants as imitators of the English suffragettes. "They tried a hunger-strike, but if they fasted by day they feasted by night," and "when they saw a ship of war, even so insignificant as the *Rainbow*, approaching, they evidently concluded that their bluff game was up." "If other cargoes of Hindus are hereafter coming in, in spite of British Columbia, the Canadian authorities, knowing what kind of people they have to deal with, will not indulge in temporizing, but tell them plainly that they can not get in." "It is high time," declares the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, "that some one in authority realized the gravity of the Hindu problem in British Columbia. . . . To use the little British Canadian cruiser *Rainbow* against British Indian subjects would seem to be the height of inconsistent Imperialism."

That the question of Hindu immigration is not yet settled for Canada is proved by the report that a second ship-load of 500 Hindus is heading for British Columbia and that Commander Hoss, of the *Rainbow*, has been ordered to search for and "arrest the ship."

Some more serious incidents of recent occurrence seem to point to the fact that the Hindus are actually bent on an armed resistance to Canadian expulsion and are secretly plotting against British Indian as well as the Canadian authorities. We read in the *Vancouver Sun* the following details of this smoldering Hindu sedition:

"Surdah Singh has been arrested at Huntingdon by Canadian officials after he had been escorted across the international boundary-line by United States immigration officers, according to word received in this city. The charge preferred against Surdah Singh is that of carrying concealed weapons, a number of revolvers having been found on his person."

"Surdah Singh's arrest followed after an effort had been made by the East Indian to buy firearms in wholesale lots in Sumas, Washington. The United States police are now assisting the Canadian authorities in the attempt to round up five other Hindus who, it is claimed, are trying to purchase large quantities of firearms in the small border towns of Washington State."

"It is believed that the attempt to purchase, in wholesale lots, firearms and ammunition by the local Hindus is part of a well-arranged plan to ship firearms and ammunition to India, where an attempt would be made to smuggle them into the country to assist in the declared intention of some of the Hindu leaders to carry on the work of sedition and revolt against British rule, following the action of the Canadian immigration department in refusing the *Kamagata Maru's* ship-load of East Indians to land on Canadian soil."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



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BURNING INFECTED BUILDINGS IN HAVANA TO HALT BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE MENACE OF PLAGUE

IS THERE REALLY DANGER that the bubonic plague, now smoldering in various places on the American continent, may burst out into the flame of active pestilence? American medical journals have not hid the facts, but none of them has sounded a clear note of warning. This comes from over the water. In its issue for July 11, *The Lancet* (London) sets forth what it conceives to be the facts of the case in brief and succinct fashion, and altho perhaps they justify no present alarm, none of us can afford to pass them by or to minimize them. *The Lancet* heads its article, "Plague Clouds in the West," and it says:

"At the present time plague clouds are appearing on the horizon and threatening to approach the United States. Altho some of these clouds may as yet seem small and at a considerable distance away, they can not be altogether disregarded. We have already on many occasions called attention in these columns to the danger arising from the protracted and extensive epizootic of plague among the hordes of ground-squirrels which inhabit a large part of the State of California. American as well as other epidemiologists have long recognized the risks of a human epidemic originating at any time, by extension of infection from ground-squirrels to local rats, which often share the same burrows, and from rats through the agency of fleas to man.

"From time to time sporadic human cases of plague are reported in the affected districts of California, and these instances are invariably associated with infected ground-squirrels; the last reported case of the kind occurred this year in May, and was fully confirmed by bacteriological examination. To the north of California, and separated from it by Oregon, is the State of Washington, abutting on the Pacific. On the coast of this State is the rising port of Seattle, on Puget Sound, not very far from the Canadian frontier, having important connections with the interior by means of the Northern Pacific and other railways, and having also a considerable coasting as well as transpacific trade.

"At the end of last year plague-infected rats were discovered along the water-front of this city, and notwithstanding the strenuous local efforts to suppress the epizootic, other infected

rodents have been found since then, week by week, up to the present time. Only one suspected fatal case in man has so far occurred, but so long as the rat population of Seattle remains infected, so long will there be danger of the disease extending to man. A few days ago information reached us that on June 28 two persons in New Orleans had been attacked by plague; since then three more attacks have occurred with two deaths. Whether the first two cases were imported or were due to existing infection smoldering unrecognized in that city it is not possible as yet to say. Unless the sanitary condition of New Orleans has been greatly improved since 1912, it is hardly in a satisfactory state to resist the invasion of plague. The disease has also been occurring, in a dropping fire of cases, in the West Indian island of Cuba, which is under the protection of the United States, and with which it carries on a considerable commerce.

"It is possible that the two first cases in New Orleans may have been associated with the plague infection now existing in Cuba, as there is much trade between these ports. Lastly, it may be mentioned, in view of the increasing connections now being established between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, that plague, said to be of the pneumonic type, has been for some time and is still manifesting itself in Colombia, of which State the Panama Canal zone at one time formed part before its transfer to the United States. The correctness of the diagnosis of plague in the Colombia cases has been denied, but it has to be remembered that many of the South American Republics make a practise of denying pointblank the existence of plague and yellow fever within their borders in order to escape the inconveniences of quarantine."

In the face of these facts it can scarcely be disputed, *The Lancet* thinks, that plague clouds threaten the United States, and it calls attention to articles published in *Public Health Reports*, the official organ of the U. S. Public Health Service, in one of which the danger arising from the infected ground-squirrels in California and the plague-stricken rats of Seattle is freely admitted, as also the advisability of giving exact information concerning the disease as far as practicable to all persons who

may at very short notice be called upon to take their part in a comprehensive antiplague campaign. The writer goes on:

"Another of the articles in *Public Health Reports* deals with some of the difficulties met with in the diagnosis of plague, mention being specially made of cases in which plague has been mistaken for filariasis; and an instance is quoted where a patient really suffering from filarial lymphangitis was thought to have genuine bubonic plague. The attention of practitioners in regions such as the West Indies, where filariasis occurs, was specially called to these cases. The Public Health Service of the United States has in its ranks a large number of highly trained and competent medical officers, many of whom possess special experience of plague gained in various parts of the world. The services of these experts would at once be available in the event of the disease showing any tendency to extend beyond its present limits.

"Against this, however, is the assertion, made by those who apparently know, that some of the towns and districts likely to be invaded, if the infection spreads, are hardly in a

signs,' a building inspector from an adjacent large city. It is not strange that such results as this are common when laymen legislators or administrators meddle with engineering matters."

AN ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA AT GATUN

ENGINEERS HAVE SPOILED many waterfalls, but those who have built the Panama Canal have endowed the world with a new one, discharging a greater volume of water than passes over Niagara, and wonderfully beautiful as a spectacle. This fall is the one that flows over the spillway of the great Gatun dam. Vaughan Cornish, an English engineer, who contributes an article entitled "Scenes on the Panama Canal" to *The English Review* (London, July), writes of it in the most enthusiastic terms. The Gatun spillway is of course but an incident in the construction of the mighty waterway that unites the eastern and western oceans; yet it is worth going far to see, Mr. Cornish tells us. He writes:

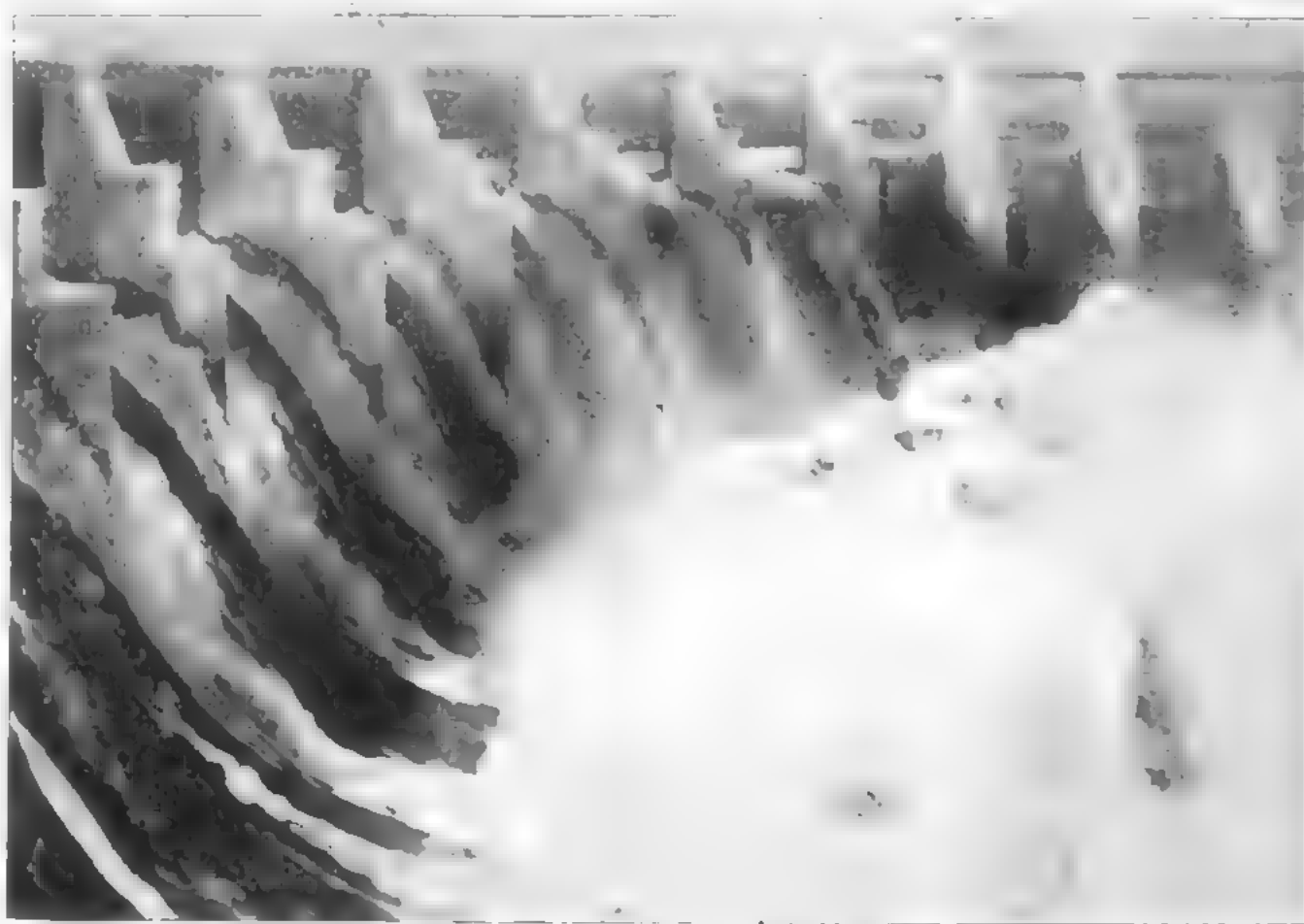
"The rainfall and the rivers have flooded the low valleys within the calculated time, the great dam has held the waters up, and the ground on which it was built has not allowed them to escape by percolation. Thus the engineers can afford to 'waste' water through the spillway gates. The spillway consists of a curved concrete wall covering a gap in the center of the great dam to a height of sixty-nine feet above sea-level, surmounted by concrete piers between which are fourteen flood-gates, great steel shutters which can be raised or lowered by electric power.

"One morning in February, seven of the fourteen gates were raised for a few hours. When I arrived on the spot these gates were already open and the waters of the lake, pouring through them in converging torrents, met in conflict on the northern side. The water is further broken by short pillars called baffle-piers and is flung up in a huge seething dome. This heaves up and down as if

panting in the struggle. A cataract of water flows out from the foot of the dome and races seaward down the smooth concrete channel to the sea. Great standing waves diverge in diagonal ridges from the side walls of the channel, and against the piers of the railway bridge below the water rises up in crests shaped like the bow-wave of a torpedo-boat and some fifteen feet in height. In the spillway-fall and spillway-rapid we have an artificial reproduction of the horseshoe falls of Niagara and of the whirlpool rapids, but with the latter brought close to the foot of the falls, instead of being separated by a long, deep pool of quiet water. When all the gates of the spillway are opened, the discharge is, indeed, greater than that of the Falls of Niagara.

"I was present during the closing of some of the gates. In response to the movement of an electric switch at a distant station the great steel shutters slowly and quietly sank into the flowing water, shutting off one after another of the seven convergent waterfalls. The accompanying changes in the waves of the spillway torrent were very remarkable. The quantity of water being reduced, the depth of the torrent was correspondingly diminished, and when not more than one or two feet, a great traveling wave with a foaming front and resembling the bore of the river Severn was discharged down channel at each partial subsidence of the seething dome of water which is formed where the cataracts converge.

"Engineers have spoiled many waterfalls, but at Gatun they have presented the world with a new waterfall which it is worth going far to see."



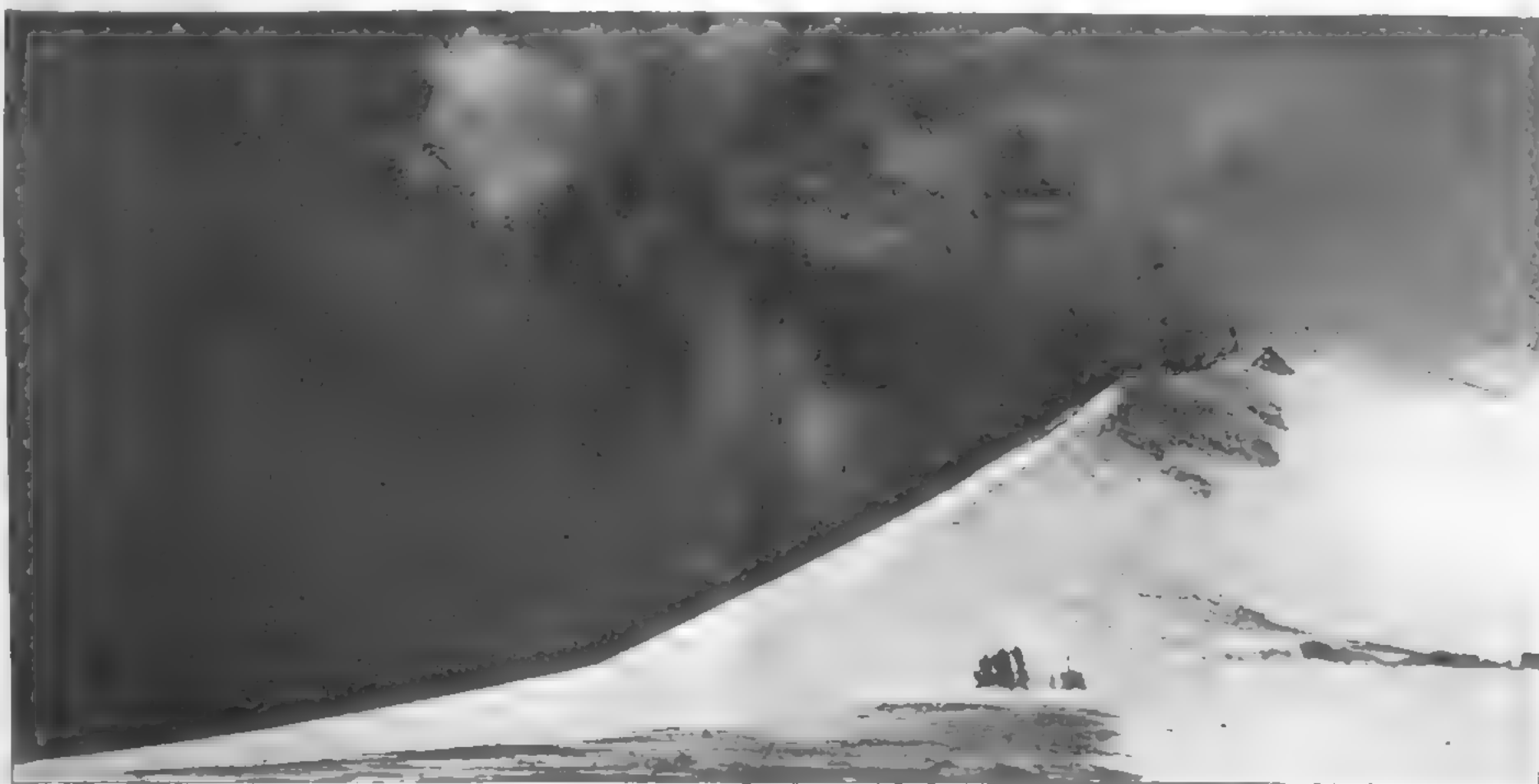
PART OF GATUN'S "ARTIFICIAL NIAGARA"

When all the gates of the spillway are open, we are told, Niagara is outdone.

satisfactory sanitary condition such as would enable them to repel successfully the insidious onset of plague. Perhaps the present season of the year is not altogether favorable for the immediate spread of plague in North America, but there is always the risk that the infection may gain a footing in one or more places where, under favoring conditions, later on it may break out with renewed virulence and spread to more populous districts in the interior."

AMATEUR CIVIC ENGINEERS—The absurdities resulting from bridge competitions, when they are conducted by the average city council, come to light, says *Engineering News* (New York), every time a competition is held. It goes on to say:

"The latest which has been brought to our notice is in a small city in the South. There were five entrants in the competition, which was for a concrete bridge to cost about \$75,000, but the council narrowed them down to two because the other three designs were ribbed arches, and, according to the council, public sentiment was against holes in a bridge! This council was made up as follows: One locomotive engineer, one street-car conductor, one drummer, one dentist, one insurance man, one ice-cream manufacturer, one grocer, one dry-goods man, and one lumber dealer. Obviously, they were quite competent to decide upon a bridge design. With unexpected modesty, however, they have called in, 'to decide upon the respective strength of the two de-



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CALIFORNIA'S VOLCANO: ERUPTION OF JUNE 9.

A series of photographs, showing successive stages of eruption, appeared in our issue of July 18.

A VOLCANO OF OUR OWN

WHAT is apparently the first scientific account of the activities of Lassen Peak, the new California volcano, is contributed to *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 18), by W. H. Wright, a San Francisco mining engineer who visited the mountain during the recent disturbances, and not only observed but photographed some of the most interesting features at considerable personal risk. Mr. Wright's party went by rail to Keddie and thence twenty-six miles by automobile to Big Meadows, where saddle horses were secured. A ride of thirty-five miles brought them to Drake's Springs, only seven miles from the summit of the peak. Says Mr. Wright:

"About fifteen miles from the mountain, in a direct line, the first sign of volcanic dust was seen. A slight film covered the ground. This seemed to lie in a narrow belt, as we soon passed through it when our course was changed. At various times during the ride glimpses of the mountain were caught, and a column of steam was always seen rising high above the summit. At Lee's ranch, in Warner Valley, ten miles from the peak, we witnessed the second eruption of the day. This happened at 7 p.m., and was an impressive spectacle. . . . A column of smoke and steam rose to a height of at least 1,500 feet above the mountain-top. In appearance it much resembled the dirty white exhaust of a coal-burning locomotive. . . .

"That evening, after reaching Drake's Springs, it was decided that the next day could be well spent in recuperating and visiting the wonderful hot springs that occur at many points in this little valley. The next morning, Monday, June 15, the party visited Tartarus Lake. This is a pool occupying a craterlike depression, completely surrounded by boiling springs and mud-pots. The steam from these has a decided odor of hydrogen sulfid. The area of this pool is approximately an acre. One large spring at the south end is almost a true geyser in its intense bubbling and spouting of steam. Two and one-half miles southeast of this lake is Geyser, a large boiling spring, which formerly spouted to a considerable height, but is now quite feeble in its action.

"Two miles northwest of Tartarus Lake, and in the direction of Lassen Peak, is situated the Devil's Kitchen. This consists of a large number of solfataras and hot springs that are on both sides of a ravine, through which runs a good-sized mountain stream. Some of the springs actually bubble up through the water of the creek. The action of these springs varies from the

sluggish mud-pots to the violently boiling springs that are, in fact, small geysers. . . .

"Tuesday morning, June 16, guided by Harry Kaul, the party left Drake's Springs for the summit of Lassen Peak. Kaul had made two trips to the top of the peak since the first eruption on May 30. The trail leads through a magnificent growth of timber. Above 6,000 feet altitude the traveling was done over hard snow, which as we neared the top became very deep. It easily supported the horses and made the ascent much easier than at other seasons. Even close to the peak only a slight amount of dust covered the snow."

The ridge at the top was gained at 12:30, and the party had its first view of the crater, afterward descending the slope into the cup-shaped depression that marks the site of the ancient crater. The new crater was seen to have broken out on the northwest side of this, seemingly formed by steam escaping under high pressure from a fissure. We read on:

"The steam forced its way through the fissure and formed a narrow crater, the sides of which had begun to cave, rapidly widening it. The pictures were taken at great risk. Aside from the danger of an outbreak of the crater, the danger from the caving sides was great. In order to get good views of the pit, it was necessary to go close to the edge. Huge cracks extended back 25 and 30 feet. Every few minutes great masses would fall from the sides. A short time after one of the pictures was obtained, the place from which it was taken suddenly fell into the hole, sending up a cloud of dust and making a spectacular display, which, unfortunately, was over too soon to be photographed, as the party was busily engaged in eating lunch. The volume of escaping steam varied from moment to moment. . . . In appearance and odor the steam resembles that escaping from the boiling springs previously mentioned; in fact, it was impossible to detect any difference. That the vapor is steam is evidenced by the fact that it condenses and disappears after rising into the air for a short distance. The hole is about 100 feet in width and 500 feet in length, and large quantities of huge rocks were thrown out. One . . . of them must have weighed at least two tons. The deep snow, on the north slope of the south side of the old crater, which was covered with dust, sand, and rocks, contained several hundred holes which had been caused by falling rocks. These must have been hot, as they were deep in the snow, which is as hard as ice; also, the sides of the holes are perfectly smooth, and there are many large stones lying on top of the snow beside these holes. Of course, it is possible that the unburied ones did not fall from as great a height as 11

that are buried. A stone lying 1,000 feet from the crater measured 30 x 54 inches. As it was deeply buried, the thickness could not be measured.

"Small heaps of crumbled rock lying on the snow showed that some of the stones crumbled upon being suddenly cooled by it. The lookout station of the Forest Service, situated on the highest pinnacle of the mountain and about a thousand feet from the crater, resembled a large salt-shaker, the roof having been perforated in many places by falling rock. The largest hole was 12 inches in diameter and clean-cut. At the edge of the crater, debris from the different explosions lay on the snow to a depth of three or four feet. This gradually diminished to a depth of 6 inches at the top of the ridge surrounding the cup of the crater. The deposit has been classified as descending from a great height. Upon the snow were stones of various sizes. Next is a deposit of coarse sand, upon which is a layer of very fine dust that closely resembles Portland cement. There were no cinders or lava. The only indications of heat were the hot stones and steam. The mountain is composed of dacite, which has the appearance of gray granite. If one could collect the debris from a blast in this rock, he would have exactly the same material that has been cast up by the present eruptions.

"The edges of the fissure are covered with a yellow deposit that appears to be sulfur. This could not be verified, as it was impossible to reach the fissure. The presence of sulfur is not unexpected, as deposits of sulfur are found at many of the hot springs. An odor of sulfur was noticed in the dust, but it was so faint that it could not be determined whether it was the hydrid or dioxid.

"The evidences on the ground bear out the belief that the material thrown out by the outbursts consisted of debris from the walls of the ancient crater broken and forced from the fissure by steam under great pressure. Much of this material fell directly back into the new crater or caved from the side, closing the vent and making other explosions necessary to clear the outlet. Lassen Peak is 10,437 feet high and is the southern terminus of the Cascade range. Like many other mountains in this range, it is an extinct crater."

TO GROW WHEAT IN ARID LANDS

A NEW METHOD of raising wheat in arid countries has recently been made public by two Italian agriculturists, Messrs. C. and F. la Marca. The essential feature of the method consists in inducing the plant to form a number of layers or "stages" of roots. It is thus described in *L'Illustration* (Paris, April 18):

"The process comprises two operations. The first of these is the superficial sowing. After the earth is made ready, having its furrows about fifteen inches apart, separated by ridges of earth, the seed-grain is planted in the furrows at a depth of an inch and a quarter. In these conditions germination is rapid, with the formation of primary roots in October. The second operation takes place at the end of November, and consists in heaping half the earth of the ridges against the lines of grain to right and to left as soon as the young plants have three or four leaves. This encasement buries the 'collar' of the plant deeper without injury and induces autumn suckering and the sending forth of a new set of roots, adventitious roots, sprouting above the collar. Consequently the stalks are multiplied. Then at the end of December a new encasement is made by heaping the rest of the earth in the ridges against the lines of grain.

"The plants are now well suckered with the collar buried three or four inches below the new level of the soil, which is now flat, the earth of the ridges having filled up the furrows. There is then a new sprouting (the second) of adventitious roots; the stalks develop and each one becomes a main stalk. Hence both the number of main stalks and the supply of roots have been multiplied.

"In February-March it is weeded to maintain the reserve of water in the superficial layer, according to the principles of dry-farming, and in April, shortly before the coming of the grain, it is earthed up, both to conserve the water in the soil and to protect it against the sun's rays. The La Marcas insist on the importance of the fifteen-inch distance between the furrows; the result is incomparably better. By following their mode of procedure a yield of over 45 bushels an acre was obtained with a profit of 351 francs (\$70), in spite of the loss to rust, hail, etc. These figures are of importance and

ought to encourage the practise of this mode of wheat culture in arid regions."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE LIFE-BOATS LIFE-SAVERS?

AT THE TIME of the *Titanic* disaster, when it was realized that all on board could have been saved if the liner had carried more boats, a cry went up for compulsory legislation on the subject. So the ships now sail with their decks covered with boats—enough to float every passenger. But on May 29 a steamer so equipped met destruction in such a way that her boats could not be used, and the loss of life was again fearful. *The Scientific American* (New York), which has deprecated the life-boat agitation all along, and has favored making every ship "one big life-boat"—a plan that has been laughed to scorn by some authorities—points to several recent disasters as bearing out its contention. In an editorial headed "'Boats for All' a Failure," it says:

"Gradually, but very surely, it is coming to be realized that the only way to safeguard the lives of passengers at sea is so to build the ship which carries them that it shall act, in case of necessity, as its own life-boat—in other words, to make the construction such that no accident could send it to the bottom with the suddenness which marked the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland*.

"The principle of safeguarding the passengers by providing boats for all is faulty, for the reason that it assumes that certain conditions of wind, weather, and time, all of which must be present if the boats are to be launched, will exist when the emergency calls for their immediate use. In the case of the *Titanic*, these conditions fortunately happened to exist. There was no wind, the sea was calm, and the two hours and twenty minutes from the collision to the sinking of the ship provided sufficient time to utilize practically all the boats that the ship carried. In the case of the *Empress of Ireland*, however, altho there was no wind and the sea was calm, and altho there were more than sufficient boats to carry every one on board, the ship listed so heavily, and went under so quickly, that only a very few of the boats were got into the water."

The writer notes that *The Engineer* (London), a high authority in maritime matters, has come over to this point of view. In its issue of June 5, in discussing the recent disaster, it said:

"One can not help reflecting that here again, as in the case of the *Volturno*, the principle of 'boats for all' has signally failed. The *Empress* could have carried every soul on board in her boats, but she had no chance to use them. . . . The *Empress of Ireland* was built by Fairfields, in 1906, on lines that were considered the best before the loss of the *Titanic*. She had an extensive double bottom, and was well divided, but she had no inner skin. Whether an inner skin would have saved her, under the circumstances of the collision, is a question which the evidence of the divers may help to answer. . . . But there seems to have been no question of cutting her in two. The effect, from the meager evidence we have, seems rather to indicate that the plates were ripped off by the bow of the *Storstad*, as we rip the lid off a box with a screw-driver. If the divers can substantiate this view, a very strong case for the double inner skin will be presented. For it is probable that while many ribs would, of necessity, have been badly distorted, yet the inner hull might have held, at least for a time."

The writer of the *Scientific American* editorial goes on to say:

"We attach the more importance to this admission on the part of our contemporary, for the reason that its attitude at the time of the *Titanic* disaster was rather unfavorable than otherwise to inner-skin construction. The only valid objection against the inner skin, particularly if it consists of the inner walls of coal bunkers, is that the inflow of water is confined to one side of the vessel, and that heavy heeling, which might become disastrous, would be occasioned. The answer to this is that, if provision were made for flooding the corresponding compartments on the opposite side of the ship, it would be possible to maintain her equilibrium by quickly admitting sufficient water for the purpose. Battle-ships are built on this principle, and there is no constructional difficulty which would prevent its being applied effectively to large passenger-carrying ships.

"There is yet ample time for the consideration of amendments to the convention drawn up in London, last winter, by the International Conference on Safety at Sea. The insertion of a clause, rendering the use of some form of inner skin on the large passenger-carrying ships, not, as it is at present, optional, but strictly obligatory, would round out and complete the otherwise excellent work of that congress.

"As these words are being written, there comes the startling information that, for the third time in less than a month, a transatlantic liner has been run into by another ship. A little over two weeks after the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*, the *New York* was rammed by the *Pretoria*; and a few days later, the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, while crossing the English Channel, was struck squarely amidships by another vessel. Both ships, fortunately, are subdivided far more effectively than the average ocean liner—the *New York* having closely spaced transverse bulkheads, carried to an unusual height above water, and the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* carrying a continuous inner skin throughout the engine- and boiler-room spaces. The *Kaiser* reports that water gained admission only to one compartment, probably a side bunker of small capacity. Had she been built as are 95 per cent. of the passenger-ships, the water would have had free access to the whole width of the ship."

WHY WE ARE RIGHT-HANDED

RIGHT-HANDEDNESS, we are told by Dr. Félix Regnault, in an article summing up the present state of knowledge on the subject, in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 13), is simply a matter of the division of labor. The right hand is the hand of skill—of artistry—while the left remains that of mere brute strength. Division of labor is an advantage, and hence we have adopted it in our evolution. The reason why the right hand has been chosen by nature to be developed in this direction is that the left side of the brain, which controls it, is somewhat better supplied with blood by the carotids than the right. But why this inequality in the carotid arteries? Apparently this, as Kipling would say, "is another story," and science is not ready to tell it. Writes Dr. Regnault in substance:

"Animals are ambidextrous, because with them there is no division of labor, or very little of it. Man is right-handed because with him the division of labor is pushed to its furthest point.

"It is for reasons of utility that man prefers to use one hand for delicate work. He selects the right, but if it is unavailable he is able to employ the left. It is well known that persons whose right arms have been amputated or paralyzed can educate their left arms and are finally able to use these as well as those that they have lost. It is also well known that certain professionals, pianists, for instance, or violinists, can execute very difficult movements with the left hand."

Dr. Regnault declares he has never seen any "really ambidextrous persons, if we are to understand by this persons who use both hands for all purposes, equally well and indifferently." Those who say that ambidextrous persons are not rare, he says, call by this name left-handed persons who have learned in infancy to execute certain difficult acts with the right hand, such as eating, sewing, or writing. But these same persons use the left hand spontaneously when they execute natural difficult motions, such as throwing a stone at a mark, etc. Moreover:

"It is not proper to say that a man is ambidextrous who has with difficulty learned to execute a single act indifferently with one hand or the other. I once knew a left-handed painter who had learned to paint with either hand. But no matter how skilful the movements of a pianist's left hand, the most delicate work is always reserved for the right. With musicians the left hand is the mechanical hand; the right is the artistic.

"Some physiologists have maintained that educators ought to try to make children ambidextrous. According to them 'the uniform development of our two hands would contribute to make a whole part of the brain, now neglected, an organ capable of doing the work of civilization.'

"Now we have seen that the left hand is not inactive, but

does a different kind of work from the right. To force our children to be ambidextrous would be to oppose their natural development, which tends to the division of work—it would be to struggle against the universal law of the least effort and to make them unskilful.

"Why does the child use his right hand generally for acts of skill, and why have the left-handed always been the exceptions? Daresey, the distinguished Egyptologist, tells me that the right hand has been used to eat with for over six thousand years.

"To explain this preference, many theories have been advanced. Some authors have invoked the influence of public opinion, which thinks little of the left-handed, regarding them as 'sinister' and giving them a bad name. This is to take the effect for the cause.

"It has also been asserted that a child becomes right-handed because of imitation and education. Even the form of the utensils he uses leaves him no other alternative. But these causes themselves could exist only by virtue of a natural tendency to use the right hand. Darcey has thought to explain this natural tendency by the mode of growth of the embryo, which at a certain moment turns over so that its left side is next the vitellus; hence the preponderant volume of the right side of the body and its superiority. In exceptional cases the embryo turns on the right side, which gives a preponderance of strength to the left, and consequently causes left-handedness.

"If this theory were exact, the subject having a total inversion of the viscera should be left-handed, whereas he is almost always right-handed.

"This fact, as well as the presence of the heart on the left side in the left-handed, also spoils the hypothesis of Herber, who asserts that our right-handedness is due to the fact that the heart is not so much affected by the muscular efforts of the right arm.

"Right-handedness is due to the predominance of the left hemisphere of the brain, which, owing to the intercrossing of the nerve fibers in the pyramids, controls the movements of the right limbs. It is, as Gratiolet has shown, heavier than the right. Consequently, as Broca has said, 'if we are ordinarily right-handed, it is because, at the moment when the child begins to use the hemispheres of his brain, the left one is more fitted than the right to direct a difficult or painful task.' And he adds, to explain this predominance, that 'the slight inequality in the circulation in the two carotid arteries gives this advantage to the left hemisphere and makes most men right-handed.'

"At present, we know no more about this matter than Broca did."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MOONLIGHT AND TREE-GROWTH—In a recent article in *Steam Machinery*, by Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, of Johns Hopkins University, on "Mahogany Forests," the writer says: "The felling of the tree is begun by the waning moon, partly on account of the superstition of the cutters, who have always been led to believe that moonlight offers the really proper illumination for such a ceremony; partly, also, because the experienced woodman has demonstrated that the mahogany-tree is the freer from sap, sounder, and of richer color than when felled before the full moon." After quoting this passage, *The Hardwood Record* comments on it thus:

"It may be asked in all seriousness how much longer the superstition will live which ascribes to the moon an influence over timber? This unscientific and unprovable claim has long held a place in the backwoods, where people were prone to accept the teachings of tradition without much concern about cause and effect; but it is rather late in the day now for educated people to attribute to the dead, inert moon an influence on vegetation. . . .

"If there is anything certain it is that the moon has no observable effect on the flow of a tree's sap or on the characters and qualities of the wood. It can be argued scientifically that it can not have, and it has been demonstrated in practice that it does not have, such effect. Apparently there is some mistake in the statement that the felling is done by moonlight, or with regard to any phase of the moon. Accounts of modern mahogany-logging operations in America and Africa do not mention that custom. In some of the tropical regions hauling logs from the woods is done at night because the heat by day can not be endured by the ox-teams; but the position of the moon is not taken into consideration."

LETTERS AND ART



AN ARTIST IN SPITE OF HIS FATHER

THAT GENIUS IS HEREDITARY is often doubted, but proof that it is may perhaps be found in the case of Karel Myslbek, of Prague, the son of Josef Myslbek, the most celebrated sculptor in Bohemia. That the son's growing

eminence is due to inherited gifts of the highest order, and not to the solicitous nurture of a slender talent by a doting parent in a favorable environment, is proved by the fact that the father gave his son neither instruction nor encouragement, and indeed withheld from him both moral and financial support. William Ritter, the well-known art critic, who contributes a sympathetic sketch of the son to the series of "Contemporary Artists" now running in *Emporium* (Rome), ascribes to this harshness of the father the somber nature of this young artist's work; for almost without exception his theme is that of human suffering, whether of body or of soul. The men and women he shows us are bent—but not broken—under the weight of poverty, illness, old age, or grief. Yet, poignant as is his portrayal of these mournful figures of the emigrant, the hospital patient, the beggar, the worn-out clown, they are never repulsive and never theatrical, but bear their burdens of human woe with the tragic dignity of patience and resignation. Of the father, Mr. Ritter says:

"He is the greatest sculptor in Prague, and, so to speak, the father of Czech sculpture. A man of veritable genius, a laborer silent, strenuous, and a trifle proud, it is to him we owe those grandiose and simple works whose value, tho they have not achieved fame outside of Bohemia, nor been reproduced in any of the art reviews, is known to every Austrian. The name of Josef Myslbek is in every mind, if not on every lip. The statue of St. Venceslav in the center of the largest plaza in Prague, the mausoleum of Cardinal Schwarzenberg, the group of legendary heroes of the original Czechs . . . the bust of Count Fr. Thun, are works which one day will be regarded as among the noblest and most beautiful examples of nineteenth-century plastic art."

It seems singular enough that such a man should fail to encourage his gifted son, give him permission to talk of art, or pay attention to his early efforts, but Mr. Ritter, who has long known both personally, assures us this was the case, and adds:

"Moreover, he gave him no aid toward his livelihood, and made no attempt to secure favors or protection for him, and the youth was obliged to become a professor in a lyceum in order to complete his studies. He had to find time outside to pursue studies in secret. Karel Myslbek was trained at the Academy

of Fine Arts in Prague in the spare time taken from his duties as a teacher. And history does not tell us that even to-day Myslbek I. is reconciled to the idea of a Myslbek II.; or whether the dean of sculpture in Prague recognizes as one of his best works the most serious Czech painter in the generation which to-day is in its fourth decade. But I have reason to believe

that this remarkable father may have seen clearly into the soul of his son and known what he would accomplish when he imposed upon him this harsh discipline.

"And now, in the analysis of such a character, we must consider the part played not merely by hereditary genius, but also by the influence of the ancient city, dark and cruel, whose history the artist knows so thoroughly; as also what he owes to that harsh, hard, headstrong nation. . . .

"Karel Myslbek recalls in a manner the Spanish painters. He has journeyed to Spain, has learned Spanish, and his favorite reading is in the Spanish classics. But it is certainly not for this reason that he is to-day an artist who seems to belong to Spain; on the contrary, it is because he is such an artist that Spain has attracted him. And it is because of this that he has wished to read 'Don Quixote' in the original and has delighted in Lope de Vega and the Romancero. And I defy any one to name a single one of this artist's works which would not have been different from what it is without the influence of Spain. It is true, of course, that outside Madrid the most numerous and most beautiful works of Velasquez are those in Vienna, and Karel Myslbek studied them at an early age as such a zealous workman knows how to study.

"Small, silent, and concentrated, like his father, he does not speak unless he is spoken

to. But if you question him you will be amazed; you will perceive that he has read everything and knows everything, without making any display of it. He has read some Greek and Latin texts which to-day are hardly known."

Mr. Ritter tells us further that his devotion to his art is almost religious, so intense and single-minded is it, so uncorrupted by concessions made for the sake of money or fame, and continues:

"I know some drawings of Karel Myslbek worthy to rank among the best of our time. They are not always pleasing to the eye, they are not made in order to attract or to be admired, but merely in order to be. . . . Few modern drawings are worthy to be placed beside them, and to find their peers we should have to search the museums of Italy and the Albertina of Vienna.

"There is no need to say that a character of this sort, mysterious, introspective, meditative, and solitary, which expands toward no one, which rejects all that is desirable in human life—material success, matrimony and family—must be a



DISILLUSIONED.

This "Pierrot" by Karel Myslbek has seen the ends of folly.

ventures, and friendship, as well as material pastimes or hours of dissipation—is not made to take art upon its joyous side. . . . This boy, who at an age when others abandon themselves to youthful joys, had already taken on the habit of heroism, whose nature was enamored of difficulty and austerity, who had sacrificed all the joy of life to his art, when he sought to express the depths of his thought and his convictions, went straight to what seemed to him, both in life and in art, most disinherited, . . . to poverty and grief. . . . He has proved by socialistic harangues the constant horror which he has of the graceful, the elegant, the dainty, the slightly, the magnificent. His subject is not the workman, the proletariat, the populace *en masse*, but human misery. He sees this misery, grave, noble, monumental, . . . when others would see in such creatures their ugliness, their filthy rags, their drunken gestures."

The critic observes further that to compare this wretchedness of Prague with the wretchedness of London life portrayed by Gustave Doré is to measure the distance between the Greek theater and the melodrama of the boulevards. In accounting for this acute sympathy with the disinherited children of earth, he says:

"The son of a man of genius, he has been, as it were, an orphan. . . . Close to one who thought only of grandeur and created naught but beauty, he felt himself feeble and disinherited. . . . Thus he thought of things which do not enter the thoughts of happy boys. And he found this grandeur and beauty which were a closed paradise for him, . . . with the natural intuition of a child deprived of love and of friends, in the mysteries of silence, of sorrow, of obscurity, of desolation, where others would have discovered nothing but lamentable spectacles, or merely an object of repugnance. . . . Old age, poverty, feebleness, the hospital, and death come in sequence."

But, Mr. Ritter observes, where others seek in such spectacles the gratification of a feeling for the spectacular, the melodramatic, or the *macabre*, Myslbek reduces the spectacular to the minimum. "A bundle and a staff tell the story of a departure for the New World, a metal lamp and the corner of a coffin tell the tale of departure for the next world. The thing that interests him, the grand and epic feature, is formed by a group of forlorn and weeping creatures. . . . No one can represent, with the directness which characterizes the work of this artist, the sculptural stateliness which is manifested in the exercise of such industries as paving the highroad or toiling in the marble quarries. In order to express his idea clearly, he refrains from the use of parallel movements and the rhythmical repetition of the same gestures. He takes ugliness and throws a light upon it, saying: 'Look at this; it is beautiful, it is grand!'"

Myslbek's first professorial appointment was at the provincial lyceum of Pisek, and the stern necessity of devoting daylight hours to teaching, and the evening to preparation, led him to give the twilight to his painting, with the result that such effects of light and shade as are then seen have become a characteristic feature of his work. Later he was appointed professor in Prague, and from this time date his studies of old men and women, or workmen, and of Pierrots. His professional duties in the Royal School continue to engage most of his time, and thus confirm his habit of working in the decline of the day, and it is said that in some of his paintings he seems to achieve the "impossible" in the representation of scenes under such conditions of light and shade as if he had the eye of an owl or a bat.

SOLVING THE "CINEMA'S" MORALS

ONLY TWO ATTITUDES toward the moving picture are discernible to the mind of Mr. Bernard Shaw—one is "ignorant meddlesomeness" and the other is *laissez faire*. Between the two "nothing sensible is likely to be done." Mr. Shaw's familiar method of putting any opponent hopelessly in the wrong at the start thus stamps the article as authentic. But he also seems to be playing the rôle of paradox-maker that we most commonly see Mr. Chesterton assuming. What neither of the two attitudes above distinguished appears to attain, he points out, is that "the danger of the cinema is not the danger of immorality, but of morality." No one is wrong in thinking that "the cinema is going to form the mind of England," he declares in *The New Statesman* (London), and of course the youth of other lands are no less susceptible. "The national

conscience, the national ideals, and tests of conduct, will be those of the film." Then he goes into an elaboration of his paradox: "Certain people who have never been inside a picture palace are alarmed at the hideous immorality of the film plays, and are calling out for a censorship and for the exclusion of children under sixteen. Certain others who, like myself, frequent the cinemas, testify to their desolating romantic morality, and ridicule the moral scare." The confronting situation is this:

"The cinema must be not merely ordinarily and locally moral, but extraordinarily and internationally moral. A film must go round the world unchallenged if the maximum of profit is to be made from it. Ordinary theaters in London and Paris can specialize in pornographic farce because the

relatively small class which tolerates and likes this sort of entertainment is numerous enough in huge cities to support one theater. Such farces, if they go to the provinces, have to be Bowdlerized either by omitting the objectionable passages or slurring them over. But a film can not be Bowdlerized; it must be as suitable for Clapham and Canterbury as for Leicester Square.

"The result may be studied at any picture palace. You have what an agricultural laborer thinks right and what an old-fashioned governess thinks properly sentimental. The melodramas are more platitudinous than melodrama has ever been before. The farces, more crudely knock-about than any harlequinade ever enacted by living performers, are redeemed only by the fantastic impossibilities which the trickery of the film makes practicable. There is no comedy, no wit, no criticism of morals by ridicule or otherwise, no exposure of the unpleasant consequences of romantic sentimentality and reckless tomfoolery in real life, nothing that could give a disagreeable shock to the stupid or shake the self-complacency of the smug. In the early days of the cinematograph, when it was a scarce and expensive curiosity, some of the films were clever and witty. All that is gone now. The leveling down has been thoroughly accomplished. The London boy is given the morality of the mining camp; and the Chinese pirate has to accept with reverence the proprieties of our cathedral towns.

"Now, leveling, tho excellent in income, is disastrous in morals. The moment you allow one man to receive a larger income than another you are on the road to ruin. But the moment you prevent one man having a more advanced morality than another you are on the same road. And here we are not concerned with the question of teaching the London boy the criticisms of current morality made by Nietzsche, Ibsen, and Strindberg, by Barker, Brieux, Galsworthy, Hankin, and self



AN ACCIDENT.

It is almost wholly the tragic aspects of life that appeal to this Czech painter—Karel Myslbek.

(pardon the popular phrase), nor the philosophy of Bergson. These authors would not be popular with children in any case. But it is quite a mistake to suppose that conventional morality is all of one piece the world over. London can not live on the morals of the Italian peasant or the Australian sheep-farmer. What is more, high civilization is not compatible with the romance of the pioneer communities of Canada. Yet commercialism forces such morals on the cinema."

The way to moralize the picture play is for the State to endow it, thinks Mr. Shaw, just as "it should endow all forms of art



GÉRARD D'HOVILLE.

Wife of the French poet, Henri de Régnier, and herself foremost among the French "femmes de lettres."

to the extent necessary to place its highest forms above the need for competition."

"The highest forms, like the lowest, are necessarily immoral because the morals of the community are simply its habits, good and bad; and the highest habits, like the lowest, are not attained to by enough people to make them general and therefore moral. Morality, in fact, is only popularity; and popular notions of virtuous conduct will no more keep a nation in the front rank of humanity than popular notions of science and art will keep it in the front rank of culture. Ragtimes are more moral than Beethoven's symphonies; the 'Marriage of Kitty' is more moral than any masterpiece of Euripides or Ibsen; Millais is more moral than Mantegna; that is why there is comparatively no money in Beethoven and Ibsen and Mantegna. The London boy can hear a little Beethoven occasionally from a London County Council band, and may see Mantegna's work in the National Gallery. Ibsen is to be heard cheaply (in Yiddish) at the Pavilion Theater in Whitechapel. But the nameless exponents of a world-wide vulgarity (vulgarity is another of the names of morality) have complete possession of the cinema.

"Already there is a cry, if not a very loud one, for educational films, meaning, as far as my experience goes, something ending with a fight between an octopus and a lobster. I suggest that what is wanted is the endowment, either public or private, of a cinema theater devoted wholly to the castigation by ridicule of current morality. Otherwise the next generation of Englishmen will no longer be English; they will represent a world-

average of character and conduct, which means that they will have rather less virtue than is needed to run Lapland. I shall be happy to contribute a few sample scenarios."

WOMEN JOURNALISTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE

SOME MARKED DIFFERENCES are discovered between the women of England and France who have entered the field of journalism. Those of England are singularly inactive in their own cause, according to a woman correspondent of the *London Times*. They have no voice in the editorial expression of the great general press, and they have no "opinion of any sort" to convey through the columns of the confessedly women's journals. These latter papers, declares this writer, "are popularly supposed to reflect the feminine mind, and if they are indeed a genuine mirror, we must reluctantly conclude that the woman of to-day is a poor thing, devoid of industry and enterprise, utterly without influence upon her time." It is particularly pointed out that "this deficiency is the more notable when one thinks of the great vigor and enterprise of the suffragist propaganda, which emphasizes the doctrine that women have important public interests of their own." The correspondent goes on to analyze the contents of the woman's paper:

"We have in our midst to-day intellectual giants among women. Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Lady Strachey, Mrs. Fawcett are all capable of leading us in matters of moment not necessarily connected with the suffrage. How often does a signed article by one of these acknowledged writers find its way into the pages of a woman's paper? In the place and to the exclusion of any article from an accomplished pen, we are given page after page of tittle-tattle of the doings of people in society, purveyed by an ill-paid woman journalist who hardly knows these great folk by sight. The trick is obvious, the reader in the suburbs is not taken in by it, and what can it matter to our youngest and loveliest duchess to know that Mrs. So-and-so of *The Lady's Scribbler* considered that she looked her best at Ascot?

"On no woman's paper, with, I think, one exception, have they a woman as dramatic critic, tho there are women competent and fully qualified to fill the post. The consequence is that the drama is never criticized from the woman's point of view. There are at this moment two plays before the public dealing with different phases of woman's existence, and surely a woman's opinion on the dominating character would have been of interest to women readers. Our dramatic critics are discerning and conscientious, but they must treat of the play as a whole, and almost invariably they leave the woman's side of it untouched. As our theater audiences consist almost entirely of women, this policy seems to an outsider to be singularly lacking in perspicacity. The rate of pay on these papers is the lowest in the market. No man would accept it if he were able to hold his place on the staff of a daily newspaper. The idea pursues us, we can not evade it, that the men who write regularly in the woman's press only do so because they have failed to sell their wares elsewhere—that it is, in fact, the dust-bin of Fleet Street.

"Every woman's paper runs, or is supposed to run, a woman's employment column. You may learn 'How to grow orchids for profit in your bed-sitting room,' 'How to supply your country neighbors with eggs by keeping two fowls in your back garden in London.' These sixpenny weeklies circulate almost entirely among women of leisure and means, and it is difficult to understand how a young unmarried woman enjoying an independent income of some £700 a year can derive either instruction or amusement from an article describing in detail how she may become a drudge in Canada.

"The fashion page is the glory of the woman's paper, the vagaries of *Madame la Mode* fill the editor's heart with joy and pride. Here at last he is in his element; no creation is too bizarre to find a place in his pages; he wallows in enthusiastic encomium, secure in the knowledge that the dressmaker's advertisement is his. In his opinion the great drapery houses of London constitute one enormous temple dedicated to the female form divine; women, young and old, pretty or plain, rich or poor, are encouraged to worship there; no establishment is

too great and none too small for his chant of praise. There are in London women of moderate means whose social position secures them an invitation to a friend's box at Ascot. Looking through the women's papers late in May the writer sought for a design that should be within the range of the present fashion, at once becoming and yet pleasantly obscure. The quest was useless; extravagance met her gaze on every side, and moderation was conspicuous by its absence; and to judge by the designs that receive the honor of print, these papers cater, not for the woman who is in, but for her who is 'out' of society.

"In contradistinction to all this, the daily press is throwing open its columns to those women who have something to say on matters that can no longer be ignored, compelling, as they do, the attention of both men and women.

"A woman it was who guided public opinion in England on the question of the abolition of slavery. It is safe to say that if Harriet Martineau were alive to-day she would not be invited to contribute to the woman's press. Who is to blame for this lamentable state of affairs? The men who thrust these papers upon us or the women who read them?"

This complaint has received so little support, says "H. W. M.," correspondent for the *New York Nation*, that "one may doubt whether the discontent is shared by more than a few women readers":

"Indeed, one of the ablest of women journalists, who writes for *The British Weekly* under the pseudonym of 'Lorna,' comes boldly to the defense of the women's papers for neglecting serious problems. 'What do we really require,' she asks, 'from the ladies' papers? Speaking for myself, I want, first, attractive, well-illustrated advertisements.' She then goes on to tell how, supposing she has bought a new evening dress of pink brocade and wants a pair of brocaded shoes to match it, she turns to the current number of one of these weeklies, and finds a full-page illustrating the latest evening shoes, the prettiest buckles, the daintiest and most economical styles. She declares point-blank that 'the *raison d'être* of the ladies' weeklies is to cater almost entirely for the practical requirements of women.'"

The article has called forth, however, a contrasting picture of the French woman writer from a Paris correspondent of *The Times*. At the outset it is said that there are no women "journalists" in France; that term would be considered an insult to them. "The moment a woman writes well enough to have her work published in a monthly, weekly, or daily paper in France, she is a '*femme de lettres*' or a '*collaboratrice*,' and, altho, in comparison with England, France has few women writers, their standard of work is higher and their number is increasing, for Frenchwomen are slowly but firmly making themselves felt in the press as well as in memoirs, romance, and poetry." Furthermore:

"There are women editors, women critics, women leader writers on several of the Paris daily papers, and a great many of the minor personalities on the staff of both weekly and daily publications are women. Fashion and advertisements in connection with feminine things are chiefly managed by women; and the practical, economical, purposeful mind of the Frenchwoman is quite at its best when called upon to organize the conflicting elements which make up a newspaper office. Philanthropy and feminism are opening out still wider opportunities to women in the French press, and altho they still remain a 'power behind the throne' in finance and politics, their influence in both is immense, and daily demonstrations of it are not wanting. A leading woman in the press told me only this week that it would make very little difference in the existing state of things if women were accorded the vote, because '*en France la femme est presque omnipotente*' [in France woman is almost omnipotent]. She is so closely allied to the man, so much a part of him, body and soul, that he is helpless without her, and her power is as much a tradition with him as his infidelity is with her. A Frenchman lives for a woman, not necessarily—indeed, very rarely—for the same woman long together; but always the influence of a woman marks his life, and it is to her he makes his speeches, plays his part, writes his books, and accounts for his existence. She is his strength and his weakness, and gradually, imperceptibly, she is working her way into public life, where she intends to make a place for herself, not by putting men out of theirs, but by creating new ones specially suited to feminine activity."

Some of the well-known women are then mentioned:

"There is Mme. Brisson, editress of *Les Annales*, whose efforts in the education of girls through her paper and her lecture-hall have produced amazing results. There is Mme. de Broutelles, editress of *La Vie Heureuse* and *La Mode Pratique*, by whose energy a most admirable scheme for dowering a number of poor girls every year has been proved successful and beneficial where benefits are due, and there is Mlle. Valentine Thomson, whose paper *La Vie Feminine* promises to be an organ of great importance in the world of women's work, especially in those branches which deal with hygiene and philanthropy.



LA COMTESSE DE NOAILLES.

This portrait of one of the foremost literary women of France was painted by Jacques Blanche and exhibited this year in the Salon.

Already Mlle. Thomson is a personality in the Paris press and her paper is a voice for women workers of all classes. Among the women leader writers who have made their name in literature and can command equal payment with men of the same literary standing are Gérard d'Houville, *Fœmina*, Mme. Séverine, Mme. Marcelle Tinayre, and Mlle. Thomson. The number of women who write about clothes, furniture, cooking, hygiene, and household matters generally is rapidly increasing; and it must be recognized that Frenchwomen write with admirable precision and some sense of style on any subject, no matter how trivial, if they write at all. They have the gift of criticism born in them, they see their subject as a whole and they attack it with method.

"There is nothing tattered or vague about a Frenchwoman's article. Her ideas are lucid and her manner of expressing them is concise, so that whether she writes of a philosophic abstraction or a cooking-stove, the impression she leaves of it is clear and decided.

"The subjects dearest to the Frenchwoman's pen in the press are those which deal with struggles against alcoholism, tuberculosis, and lack of maternal education. The eloquence of plain facts is theirs in the women's plea for the fighting of the evils which come from drink and disease. No time and energy are lost in sentimental reflections, and there is no attempt to hide ugly truths, so that as one reads the facts and statistics of the conditions under which men and women live and bring forth children in the 'workers' quarters of the city, the 'sting of sudden tears' comes without any attempt at literature on the part of the woman writer. The pictures drawn of the crèches and the baby clinics can also be painful; but they can also be the reverse, and if anything were needed to justify the power of women in the press the good it has done for the mothers and children of the poor would be sufficient."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



THE BELLEVUE STAR OF HOPE

FROM being the "scrap-heap of humanity," Bellevue Hospital is now called "a radiant center of health and happiness." The one declared mainly responsible for this change is a woman, formerly a New England school-teacher, Miss Mary E. Wadley. "What was once the human last stand, the ditch of despair, has become through her unselfish and indefatigable labors the field on which hope wages successful battle," says Ada Patterson in *The Continent* (Chicago). Her office is in the gate-lodge of the hospital, and by her doors all day "pours a stream of the great city's unfortunates." Their misfortunes at the time of their exit, "technically cured," may be as great as when they entered broken or ill. The woman at the gate is there waiting for the discharged patient. It is her province to provide him with sinews for the new conflict:

"Money, that may be unwisely spent? Not at all. The brain behind the brave, blue eyes and beneath the curling brown hair that is fast being silvered by active, unselfish years, is far too acute for that. Besides, there is a ban upon impulsive giving. Bellevue Hospital is a city institution, and the city may not donate money to the patients it has technically 'cured'; its charter forbids it. Yet there stands the problem. Probably he doesn't stand—he is too weak for that. He leans against her desk and looks hopelessly at the small woman. Often, especially if he be not an American, the look holds a remnant of the centuries-old contempt for a woman's ability to meet a great emergency. He is a big problem as he faces her, a great emergency, an economic riddle.

"Clearly, he is unable to go forth and do the work that was interrupted by the serious illness. Equally is he unfit to seek for new work. If he has a family, it is unable to help him or it would have prevented his entrance into that place of last resort. If he has friends able to assist him now, they would have sent him to other than a public hospital. What is he to do? Go back to his home? There is a strong probability that it is a poor home, poorly administered. If he goes back to the conditions of poor food, of illy ventilated rooms, underheated in winter and overheated in summer, of noise that irritates aching nerves and dust that irritates sensitive membranes, he will slip back into his old state of unfitness. If he has no home and goes to the municipal lodging-house, his tenure of a bed there will be short before he is apprehended as a vagrant. In the last instance he bids fair to become a public charge; in the first case he and his family will recruit the army of the municipal dependents.

"It seems a hopeless problem, but it is not. What is to be done? Miss Mary E. Wadley knows. Moreover, not content with merely knowing, she does. Dr. Richard Cabot, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, said: 'It is not enough for our institution to turn a patient out from its walls nominally cured. It must follow him to his home, and do its work there, that the first work need not again be done.'"

When Dr. Cabot's suggestion was incorporated into the work at Bellevue, Miss Wadley went about realizing it in a most vigorous way:

"She visited personally all of the relief societies in the city; for, with the wisdom of the practical worker, she knew that personality visualized is more potent than a voice at the telephone, that it has a hundred times the influence of a letter.

Therefore, she visited the offices of the charity organizations and benevolent societies whose purpose it is to relieve distress in its acute forms. She explained that the city might not aid the unfit whom it had to turn from its wards to make room for others who had more pressing need of its aid. She asked that the societies regard Bellevue as a great clearing-house of information.

Bellevue would guarantee that cases reported for help were bona-fide, deserving cases. Would the relief societies, on that condition, waive their usual and necessarily slow procedure of investigation? The societies would. Next she visited the eight convalescent homes within an easy radius of New York. She explained the great need and the greater impracticability of such an annex for Bellevue. She asked if the homes would not receive patients bearing cards of introduction from that hospital. In every instance, so great was the force of the ambassador's earnestness, so unquestionable her sincerity, that bureaucracy vanished, departmental red tape was abrogated. They promised.

"This preliminary clearing away of the jungle of departmental and bureaucratic difficulties done, Miss Wadley set about directing another and equally great force into the channel of this needed usefulness. With the aid of Mrs. William Church Osborn, sister of Miss Grace Dodge, and daughter of that philanthropist, William Dodge, who, leaving his millions to his children, said he had no fear that they would not employ them for the benefit of humanity, Miss Wadley slowly but surely engaged the interest of the richest and, in some respects, the most influential, women in New York.

"She showed them the need not only of their purses, but of their personal ministrations in the lives of Bellevue's dubious graduates. She told them how a discharged patient's life and future might turn on the

fact that when he walks out of Bellevue Hospital he is without a nickel to pay his car-fare to his home in Harlem. She told them how, in the psychopathic ward, minds were working on the means to commit suicide because they could not guess the riddle of how daily bread should be earned. Hope, courage, a reasonable certainty of success in the fray they feared, were what these sick minds needed for healing, she said. She interested them, not passively, but actively. Mrs. John Astor, whose name had appeared chiefly in descriptions of society functions, joined the psychopathic committee. Thus she enlisted to do service in cheering the discouraged. She helped to answer in the affirmative Hamlet's dispirited question. A man had become hopelessly demented and was taken from the psychopathic ward of Bellevue to a hospital for the insane for life. Mrs. Astor visited his family in the Bowery. Learning that the eldest son and chief support worked in a factory where his health was threatened by breathing dust continually, she obtained a more hygienic and profitable work for him. Again and again, her automobile stood before the Bowery tenement, while she furnished the family with groceries and clothing and provided it with tide-over work until a better time was reached. So with Miss Mabel Choate and Miss Caroline Choate, Joseph Choate's daughter and niece; with Mrs. Frank Lyon Polk, wife of the corporation counsel of New York. Miss Ruth Morgan, cousin of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, is an invaluable aid in the work. So efficiently have these women and their friends toiled to make grim Bellevue not a scrap-heap of humanity, but a radiant center of a new life, that Miss Wadley will have no more of the phrase 'idle rich.'"

Out of this material have been organized a general welfare-committee, a child's division of this committee to look after



MARY E. WADLEY.

Who has made Bellevue no longer the "scrap-heap of humanity."

child cases, the psychopathic committee that acts as a sympathetic sister to the deprest, a clinic committee, a day-camp committee, a ward committee, and a Bellevue settlement committee. What do they do?

"Home visits for investigation of needs are made. With the children follow-up work is done, giving mothers suggestions in home and personal hygiene. To the tubercular patients, special care is given, affording isolation where it is needed. For the patients suffering from heart afflictions, there is vigilance, first in the matter of securing work of the kind that will not tax too greatly the afflicted organ, and in giving immediate attention to their cases at the hospital, so that they may not lose time by long waits at ordinary clinics. In cases of special affliction of these patients, some one of the committee calls upon their employers and asks that a few days of rest be granted without danger of loss of work. The securing of employment, legal assistance, surgical appliances, loans, dental treatment, when needed, are among the activities of the committees and the nurses who work with them."

THE UNVENERATED CHURCH

THE SOREST SPOT in the malady afflicting Christian society in our land to-day, says an editorial writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), is the lack of veneration for the Church. "Neither as an idea nor as an institution is the Christian Church an object of veneration in our churches, scarcely, perhaps, an object of respect or serious regard." Quoting Canon Peile in one of his Bampton lectures, the writer asserts that "the next few years will decide whether it [the Church] is to shrink into a pietistic sect or spread and develop until it is actually the people viewed in its relation to God." The pass to which the Church is brought is due to the fact, the writer thinks, that "we have largely lost the vision of that corporate and catholic witness to the Lord Jesus Christ for which in all ages of Christian history the Church has stood." We read on:

"We have only to call to mind what lofty views the Reformers had to understand, again, some of their magnificent achievements. It is probably true, as Dr. Fairbairn has told us, that 'Catholicism is essentially a doctrine of the Church; Calvinism is essentially a doctrine of God.' Yet this same great authority, speaking of Calvin elsewhere, affirms: 'He was resolved, so far as he had power, to make the Church what it had not been, but what it ought to be—an institution organized for the creation of a moral mankind.' And the whole history of the Geneva of Calvin's day was but the wonderful and varied effect of which the cause was this lofty ideal of the Church of Christ in the soul and mind of that great reformer. We have only to refer to the Oxford Movement to see a modern instance of this high ideal of the Church largely inspiring a great religious revival. Can it really be otherwise? Is not the thought of the Church central to Christianity? And have we not come perilously near shifting the focal center of our Christian faith from the Church to the Brotherhood or the adult school or the Christian Endeavor

Society, or even the worshiping congregation? It may be that we shall need very much to reconstruct our doctrine of the Church; but some sound doctrine of the Church there must be if Christianity is to come to her own in our modern world."

A lofty ideal of the Church will naturally make more effective the claim of the Church upon the younger generation. It is estimated that we have ten million adolescents in this country to whom the qualities of nobility, heroism, self-sacrifice for which the Church stands, are especially appealing. The writer asks:

"Is the ideal of the Church, of which we have been speaking, being presented at all effectively to these who are the English people of to-morrow? If not, why not? It is estimated that fully seven millions of these young people have actually passed through the Sunday-schools connected with the churches during some years of their life. It is not the fact, then, that we have never had them in our hands for training and for influencing for discipleship. Yet we are told that something like 80 per cent. of all those who enter the Sunday-schools are finally lost to the churches. Why this terrible leakage? Are we satisfied that this loss is inevitable? Why should it be? Why should we not train the children in the Sunday-school, using, wherever possible, the newest, the most approved methods of teaching and of organization, so that the vast majority of them shall naturally pass on into the Church? Should we hear so much of arrested progress and declining membership among our churches if we were seriously attempting this great task?"

"The writer believes that these questions are being earnestly asked by many in our churches, by many in our own beloved Church. Is not one of the answers to them the one we have already suggested? We do not retain the Sunday-school children for the Church, we do not win other young people into it, because we have yet to regain a true ideal of, and inspiration from, the Church. We must at all costs regain this ideal and revive this inspiration. We must, then, begin, without delay, to teach our children in the Sunday-schools, and the young people without them, what the Church of Christ really means, and how it claims their whole life and their instant service."

There are three chief lines, it is pointed out, along which we shall have to travel, in giving such instruction:

"First, we must teach them what truths our own particular communion of the Church of Christ has been formed to witness to and to serve by. We shall tell them of the great heritage which has come down to them 'from holy men of old' in our own Church. Secondly, we shall surely tell them that our Church, beloved above all others to us as it must be, is only one part of the great

catholic witness to Christ in the earth. We shall tell them wisely and inspiringly of that 'Holy Church throughout all the world which doth acknowledge him.' We shall also be careful to tell them that eight hundred millions of our fellow creatures have never yet effectively heard of that Christ nor his witness. This will be our setting forth of the great missionary problem with its inspiring claim upon young lives and hearts.

"And, lastly, we shall tell them of the Church as 'an institution organized for the creation of a moral mankind' here in our own land. We shall get our young people to study, systematically and prayerfully, those serious social questions the existence of which is daily denying the witness of the Church to a Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. When we more faithfully and more earnestly carry out this



WHERE HOPE SUCCEEDS DESPAIR.

The gate at Bellevue Hospital where awaits a ministering hand for discharged patients.

we shall find that our young people, instead of holding aloof from the Church of Christ, will be thronging into it, and that through its agency and by means of its inspiration they will be found offering themselves prayerfully and intelligently for the service of God and of their fellows, whether at home or abroad."

SOME CIGARET FIGURES

THE "HOPELESS HANDICAP" which cigaret-smoking puts on our youth impels Mr. C. W. Baines to ask in the *Philadelphia Sunday-school Times* whether it is not "about time that our Sunday-school leaders were beginning to sound the warning" against this habit. With its "attendant evils, the saloon and vice," he says, it is "sapping the mental and moral stamina of America's young men, gnawing at the very vitals of their physical well-being." Teachers throughout the country, we read, recognize in the cigaret "the school's deadliest foe, and confess without reservation that they find it practically impossible to educate a cigaret-smoking boy." Nor has the writer any toleration for the statement, "as fallacious as it is prevalent," that while cigarets may be harmful to boys, they do not injure young men. He cites from the records of Harvard University the fact that "for fifty years not one tobacco user has stood at the head of his class, altho five out of six (83% per cent.) Harvard students use the weed." On the whole, according to the writer, cigarets hurt in some way "every one who smokes them," and he is dismayed to find the habit on the increase, as one may judge from the government report which shows that in 1913 "we consumed the amazing number of 14,530,486,200" cigarets, "an increase of 2,186,633,708 over the previous 'banner cigaret year.'"

"This means that we smoked 39,800,551 'coffin-nails' each day. The money value of our 1913 cigaret crop was no less a sum than \$72,781,626. To take care of this rapid increase in the number of cigarets consumed last year, a conservative estimate is that it must have required that at least 1,500 American boys fall victims to the devastating cigaret-smoking habit each day of the year. Not only so, but it is unquestionably true that the habit is annually sending to the saloons at least 100,000 (one in five) of these boys to keep up the grind of the 'gin-mills,' to be turned into drunkards and bums, who will populate our jails, mistreat their wives, neglect their children, and disgrace their homes and parents a few years hence. Dr. Dennis, of Cornell Medical School, says: 'The tendency to beer-drinking is greatly strengthened by cigaret-smoking, because this habit becomes almost constant, causing a dryness of the throat and fauces, and hence irritating the throat.'"

Another baleful effect of cigaret-smoking, we are told, is that it leads "more of our boys to the police and juvenile courts than all other habits combined," and we read of a city magistrate who says: "Out of 300 boys brought before me charged with various crimes, 295 were cigaret-smokers." Yet even granting that not every boy who smokes cigarets becomes a criminal, the writer goes on to say, every such boy suffers costly impairment of efficiency. As for the college man who smokes, compared with the non-smoker, we read as follows of an assemblage of 201 students:

"These 201 college students were divided into three groups:

Habitual smokers.....	41 students.....	20.4%
Occasional smokers.....	52 students.....	25.9%
Non-smokers.....	108 students.....	53.7%

"Note that more than one-half of the men who pursued their studies to the point of entering college were non-smokers. (Non-smokers enter college about one year younger than smokers.)

"Of the total college enrolment, 31 students were either dropt or required to take an extra year to complete the prescribed course of study. Of these 31 men -

The habitual smokers.....	(20.4%) supplied	16 students, or 51.6%
Occasional smokers.....	(25.9%) supplied	8 students, or 25.8%
Non-smokers.....	(53.7%) supplied	7 students, or 22.6%

"While the smokers constituted but 46.3 per cent. of the student body, they supplied more than 77 per cent. of the dull students of the institution. Many of them lost a year before entering college, and then required an extra year to complete the course. Smokers leave college about two years older than non-smokers.

"In this college 41 men were classed as athletes, as follows:

Habitual smokers.....	9 men
Occasional smokers.....	15 men
Non-smokers.....	17 men

"The smokers supplied 24 athletes in all, or 58 per cent. of the athletes—25.9 per cent. of their enrolment. The non-smokers furnished 17 men out of their enrolment of 108. While less than 16 per cent. of the non-smokers were athletes, yet they won nearly one-half, or 41.9 per cent. of all athletic honors."

A "FOOL OF GOD"

THE REV. DR. RICHARD BEVERLY PALMORE, who was until his recent death the editor of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, was a man who seems to have mingled the life of devotion with that of romantic adventure. Most of the latter came to him unsought, however, and appeared only in the way he extricated himself from extraordinary situations. The Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, in his funeral sermon over the late editor, tells how Dr. Palmore escaped from a sinking ship during his first Atlantic crossing many years ago. He cut the life-boat loose with his pocket-knife, and put off alone in the craft without bread or water, chart or compass. A fortunate rescue by a steamer saved him from death. In later years he was booked to sail on the *Titanic*, but a Paris cab horse knocked him down and out, and thus left him to die in a bed. The story of the great renunciation of his life is quoted by the *New York Sun* from the sermon and characterized by that paper as "too romantic to be trusted save in a sermon." A fortune estimated at \$10,000,000 was in his reach, and with it he might have endowed works of charity, education, and piety dearest to his heart. But—

"Long after the Civil War, when the boy had grown to be a man, he found to his amazement, among his father's papers a deed to 5,883 acres of land, located in what is known as West Virginia. This deed was a great surprise to all who saw or heard of it. Putting this deed in his pocket, young Palmore, the only heir to the property, made a trip to West Virginia to look over his vast estate, which was far in the interior.

"Starting from the city of Charleston, West Virginia, he drove in a buggy into the region where his plantation was located. He traced the boundaries of his property and found that hundreds of families had settled on it without any right to it, but were living as if secure in the possession of their separate little patches of territory. He found that beneath the surface of this land there was almost limitless wealth, but the multitudes who had built themselves humble homes on the surface did not know of it, and had been living thus in undisturbed possession for a number of years. He quietly walked about at night and looked through the windows at the parents and children living on his estate. Great lawyers were ready to inaugurate legal proceedings that would have made him a millionaire, and such legal proceedings would doubtless have been instituted if the heir in person had not visited the scene of his great estate. He began to feel that, instead of such a fortune being a blessing, as he dreamed in the night-time about dispossessing such a multitude of people of their humble homes, it occurred to him that to secure his estate at such an expense would make it a burden.

"After earnest prayer and sleepless hours in the midst of his vast acres, he was seized with the conviction that each member of this multitude of families living on his property needed it more than did the heir, and there and then he made up his mind that he would leave them in quiet possession of his estate."

Naturally his friends told him he was a fool. Comments *The Sun*: "Well, so in a sense he was. Is it Celtic or medieval or both, that phrase which the 'Quixotic' course of Palmore brings up in the memory, 'The Fool of God'?"

CURRENT POETRY

POETRY owes much to Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson. He served it faithfully during his long and distinguished association with a great magazine, he has devoted himself with generous enthusiasm to the noble aims of the Keats-Shelley Memorial, and his collected poems, of which an enlarged edition now appears with the imprint of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, are a valuable contribution to America's literary heritage.

Dr. Johnson has none of the colonialism that makes some of our verse-makers fear to celebrate scenes and events peculiar to our continent. Bryant himself would feel the beauty and strength of this majestic apostrophe.

To the Housatonic at Stockbridge

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

Contented river! in thy dreamy realm—
The cloudy willow and the plummy elm:
They call thee English, thinking thus to mate
Their musing streams that, oft with pause sedate,
Linger through misty meadows for a glance
At haunted tower or turret of romance.
Beware their praise who rashly would deny
To our New World its true tranquillity.
Our "New World"? Nay, say rather to our Old
(Let truth and freedom make us doubly bold):
Tell them: A thousand silent years before
Their sea-horn lido—at every virgin shore
Dripping like Aphrodite's tresses—rose.
Here, 'neath her purple veil, deep slept Repose,
To be awakened but by wall of war.
About thy cradle under yonder hill,
Before thou knewest bridge, or dam, or mill,
Soft winds of starlight whispered heavenly lore,
Which, like our childhood's, all the work-day toll
Can not efface, nor long its beauty soil.
Thou hast grown human laboring with men
At wheel and spindle; sorrow thou dost ken:
Yet dost thou still the unshaken stars behold,
Calm to their calm returning, as of old.
Thus, like a gentle nature that grows strong
In meditation for the strife with wrong,
Thou showest the peace that only tumult can:
Surely, swifter river never ran.

Thou beautiful! From every dreamy hill
What eye but wanders with thee at thy will,
Imagining thy silver course unseen
Conveyed by two attendant streams of green
In bending lines—like half-expected swerves
Of swaying music, or those perfect curves
We call the robin; making harmony
With many a new-found treasure of the eye:
With meadows, marring smoothly rounded hills
Where Nature seemingly the myth fulfils
Of many-breasted Plenty; with the blue,
That to the zenith fades through triple hue,
Pledge of the constant day; with clouds of white,
That haunt horizons with their blooms of light,
And when the east with rosy eve is glowing
Seem like full cheeks of zephyrs gently blowing.

Contented river! and yet overahy
To mask thy beauty from the eager eye;
Hast thou a thought to hide from field and town?
In some deep current of the sunlit brown
Art thou disquieted—still discontent
With praise from thy Homeric bard, who lent
The world the placidness thou gavest him?
Thou Bryant loved when life was at its brim;
And when the wine was falling, in thy wood
Of sturdy willows like a Druid stood.
Oh, for his touch on this o'er-throbbing time,
His hand upon the hectic brow of Rime,
Cooling its fevered passion to a pace
To lead, to stir, to reinspire the race!

Ah, there's a restive ripple, and the swift
Red leaves—September's firstlings—faster drift:
Betwixt twin aisles of prayer they seem to pass
(One green, one greenly mirrored in thy glass).
Wouldst thou away, dear stream? Come, whisper
near!

What is behind
the Campbell label?

What are the facts and reasons which assure to you the surpassing quality of

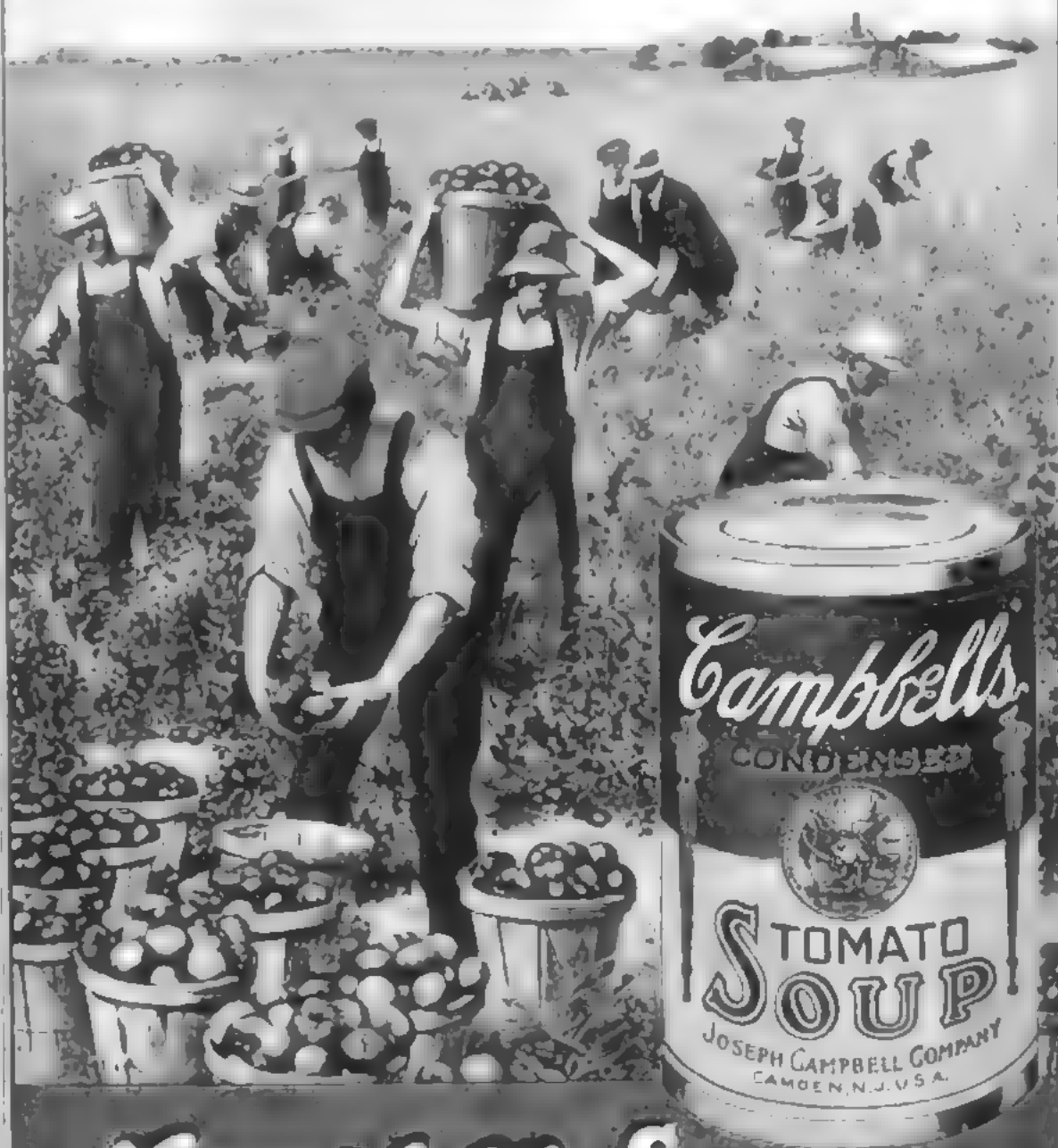
Campbell's Tomato Soup

First the famous Campbell kitchens with their unequalled modern equipment—immaculate, scientific, complete. Next the exclusive Campbell blending-formula—the envy of expert soup-makers everywhere. Then the fertile farms so near to our establishment that they supply us daily throughout the season with their glowing harvest of ripe, fresh-picked perfect tomatoes. And finally, back of all this—the Campbell reputation, and the unquestioned Campbell guarantee which goes with every can of this delicious and wholesome soup.

Your money back if not satisfied.

21 kinds

10c a can



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

The Quest of Cold Light

Talks about MAZDA No. 5

SWITCH on the current that causes an electric incandescent lamp to glow. What happens? You get light, but also heat. Since your eye is a special instrument particularly sensitive to light, since you read a book with light and not with heat, the more light that you get from your lamp the more satisfactory should be the result in every way. A light which is brilliant but cold would represent the ideal of efficiency.

Whether this ideal is ever reached, the incandescent electric lamp will grow steadily colder, steadily more efficient, thanks to the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company at Schenectady.

In these laboratories a corps of picked men, each an expert in some phase of illumination, men who are in communication with the foremost European investigators of light, are constantly at work. After many months of patient experimenting the art of drawing tungsten into a delicate wire was developed in these laboratories. Thus it became possible to make

"Not the name
of a thing
but the mark
of a Service"

Suppose that chemists, for example, discover a way of preparing an element so that it is able to yield much light without breaking down readily under the electric current. Their discovery may mean the birth of a new lamp, or it may come to naught. It must be subjected to critical study by other scientists. The physicist

steps in with his analytical instruments to discover how much of the glow that comes from the new material is light and how much is heat, in other words, how much more efficient is the new material than anything thus far discovered; he estimates what is the candle power of the new material for a measured amount of current; he devises better physical conditions for the material to perform its function. Next, the microscopist, perhaps, studies it to learn how it withstands the pitting and the scoring action of the current.

Thus the new material is passed through successive laboratories, from scientist to scientist, from engineer to engineer. If the discovery proves to be of commercial importance the General Electric Company transmits it to its own lamp manufacturing centers at Cleveland and Harrison and to other companies entitled to learn of it.

This constant research, this ceaseless effort to improve the incandescent lamp, this transmission of an important discovery from the General Electric Company constitute MAZDA Service. When you see MAZDA on a bulb, think not of the shining lamp itself, but of the Service received by its particular authorized manufacturer, of the thousands of experiments

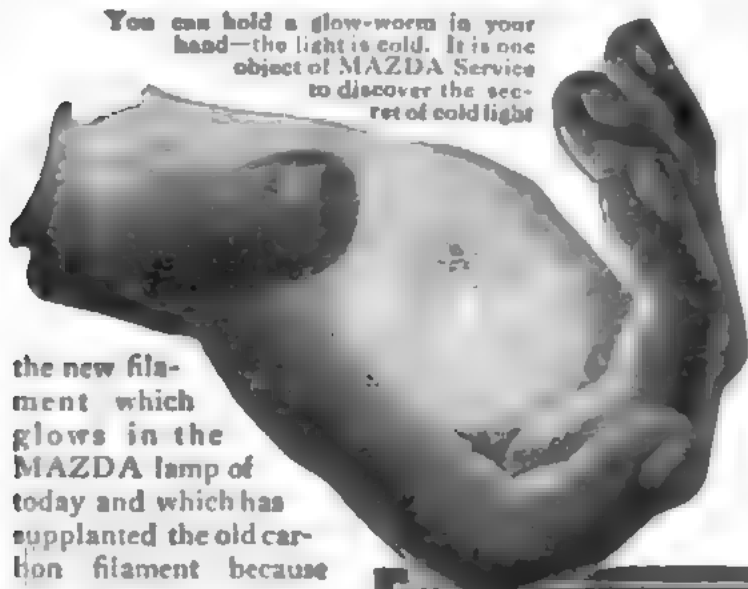
that had to be performed, in his interests and yours, of the hundreds of light producers that were developed and tested before one was finally selected and included in the MAZDA that you screw into its socket.

Because the work of the Research Laboratories is never ended, MAZDA Service is continuous. As new discoveries are made that bring us a little nearer the ideal cold light they will be applied in making new lamps, which like their predecessors will be marked MAZDA. Hence MAZDA will always be found on the latest lamp evolved by MAZDA Service—a lamp in which the best scientific thought of the time is embodied.



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

You can hold a glow-worm in your hand—the light is cold. It is one object of MAZDA Service to discover the secret of cold light



the new filament which glows in the MAZDA lamp of today and which has supplanted the old carbon filament because three times as much light can be obtained for a given amount of current.

The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company represent almost every branch of technical knowledge—chemistry, metallurgy, physiology, psychology, physics, microscopy, engineering, optics.

In these laboratories scientists conduct many researches along advanced theoretical lines. What is the secret of the phosphorescent glow that emanates from certain marine animals and decaying organic matter?

Why can the glow-worm shine in your hand and never burn your skin? What is the exact color of daylight? Is the best artificial light a miniature sun or a body with a brilliancy not so white? Scores of such problems must be attacked in the quest of the ideal light.

But even more important commercially is research that gives promise of immediate results.



Specialists in every branch of science are engaged in MAZDA Service all with the aim of making MAZDA always the mark of the farthest advance in the science of illumination. Here a microscopist is shown at work.

I also of much resting have a fear:
Let me to-morrow thy companion be
By fall and shallow to the adventurous sea!

The Keats-Shelley Memorial testifies not only to the genius of the poets whose linked names it bears, but also to the energetic idealism of those who established it. The Keats House in Rome should contain, with its other precious relics, a copy of these moving stanzas.

To One Who Never Got to Rome (Edmund Clarence Stedman)

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

(On his long-deferred and only trip to Italy, Stedman entered the country from the north for what proved to be a very brief sojourn, for, soon after reaching Venice, he was suddenly obliged to return to America. It remained his cherished desire to see the Eternal City, and the Roman Committee of the Keats-Shelley Memorial long hoped that he might be present at the proposed dedication of the Keats House, contemplated for the 23d of February, 1908. He died five weeks before that day, when the lines which follow were written. As the active and devoted Chairman of the American Committee, he took a leading part in this project. Probably his last words written for publication on a literary topic were in praise of the two poets, to which he added a transcription from "Ariel," his ode on Shelley.)

You who were once bereft of Rome,
With but the Apennines between,
And went no more beyond the foam,
But loved your Italy at home
As others loved her seen:

You knew each old imperial shaft
With sculpture laureled to the blue;
Where martyr bled and tyrant laughed;
Where Horace his Falernian quaffed,
And where the vintage grew.

The Forum's half-unopened book
You would have pondered well and long;
And loved St. Peter's listy look,
With vesper chantings in some nook
Of far-remembered song.

Oft had you caught the silver gleams
Of Roman fountains. To your art
They add no music. Trevi teems
With not more free or bounteous streams
Than did your generous heart.

I hoped that this Muse-hallowed day
Might find your yearning dream come true:
That you might see the moonlight play
On flex and on palace gray
As 'twere alone for you:—

That your white age might disappear
Within the whiteness of the night,
While the late strollers, lending ear
To your young joy, would halt and cheer
At such a happy wight:—

That you—whose toll was never done,—
Physicianed by the Land of Rest,
Might, like a beggar in the sun,
Watch idly the green lizard run
From out his stony nest:—

That you, from that high parapet
That crowns the graceful Spanish Stairs
(Whose cadence, as to music set,
Moving like measured minuet,
Would charm your new-world ears),

Might see the shrine you helped to save;
And yonder blast of cypresses,
That proud above your poets wave,
Warder of all our song, you gave
What loyalty to these!

That path to Adonais' bed,
That pilgrims ever smoother wear,
Who could than you more fitly tread?—

Or with more right from Ariel dead
The dark acanthus bear?

Alas! your footsteps could not keep
Your fond hope's rendezvous, brave soul!
Yet, if our last thoughts ere we sleep
Be couriers across the deep
To greet us at the goal.

Who knows but now, aloof from Ills,
The heavenly vision that you see—
The towers on the sapphire hills,
The song, the golden light—fulfill
Your dream of Italy!

And here is an exquisite epigram:

The Vines that Missed the Bees

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

(To Count Cosimo Rucellai, of Florence, with a copy of his ancestor Giovanni Rucellai's poem "The Bees.")

Once, when I saw the tears upon your vines,
You told me they were "weeping"—but for what?
I find their secret in your kinsman's lines:
They missed the honied music he has caught.

Mr. Edson should find some less elaborate synonym for "birds" than "those feathery things on beating wings that ride the atmosphere." Aside from that phrase, his poem (which we take from *The Evening Mail*), is strikingly effective. It might worthily accompany a Pennell etching.

The City of Cities

By C. L. EDSON

I saw the city's cupolas swim through the vapors
Of the blue;
Its tall towers shone in the airy zone where the
singing sea-fowl flew.
Those feathery things on beating wings that ride
the atmosphere
Went veering by with a startled cry at the spires
encroaching near.
For foliate fret and parapet, gargoyle, arch, and
scroll,
Hung floating there in the ambient air that streams
from pole to pole.

The town, the town, it is gazing down from the
startled sky's abyss;
And a million feet are in the street where the trade
tides roar and hiss.
I feel the leap as my pulses sweep through my
veins of living clay.
For this is the dream my people dreamed before
the break of day!
Before they broke through the woods of oak or
fashioned the puncheon beam;
Or placed the stone for the wooden sills, my people
dreamed the dream!

And now I gaze through the misty maze at walls
that comb the sky,
In pink, and green of a gauzy sheen, where the
white-plumed vapors fly.
New York? She slips with her coral lips the wine
of the Upper Air;
Her white arms shouldering back the stars that
flutter round her hair.
And we have worked what our fathers dreamed—
in the sweat of our flesh and bone.
'Tis we have builded their prophecy in gossamer
stuff and stone.

And we who builded this citadel in fabric of brick
and brass
Shall build again for the city's Soul and the things
that will not pass.
In Babel the tongues were all confused; but that
ancient curse is done.
And here have the scattered tribes of earth fore-
gathered again as one.
Out of all lands we lift our hands to build with
steam and fire;
And towering vast we shall raise at last the City
of Man's Desire.



My Cry is— Votes for Men

"I am one of the men who prefer Van Camp's to any old-style Baked Beans. I like them ten times better than the Beans that mother baked.

"I like their wholeness, their nuttiness, their mealiness. I like the tang of the sauce.

"I believe millions of men are just like me. My lunch-room downtown—which serves Van Camp's—is fairly mobbed at noontimes.

"So I stand for votes for men—votes on the Beans to be served on their home tables. If men had the say, no Beans would be baked in the old ways."

But men do have the say. Just try it. Say how you like Van Camp's. Within 15 minutes your grocer will get a telephone order for them.

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH
TOMATO SAUCE

Also Baked Without the Sauce

10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

Madam, you cannot compete with our chefs on Baked Beans. Nobody ever has. You can't get such raw beans as they get. And there is no other sauce like the sauce they bake into them.

You have not a steam oven, and Beans can't be baked as Van Camp's are without it. That is, baked until mellow without crisping or bursting.

These are new-style Baked Beans. Every process is scientific. Materials are specially grown for them. The ablest chefs prepare them.

Try them. They cost but three cents per serving. They are ready on a moment's notice. They come to your table with the fresh oven flavor. Find out, for your own sake, what it means to have such meals as these ready on the pantry shelf.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.

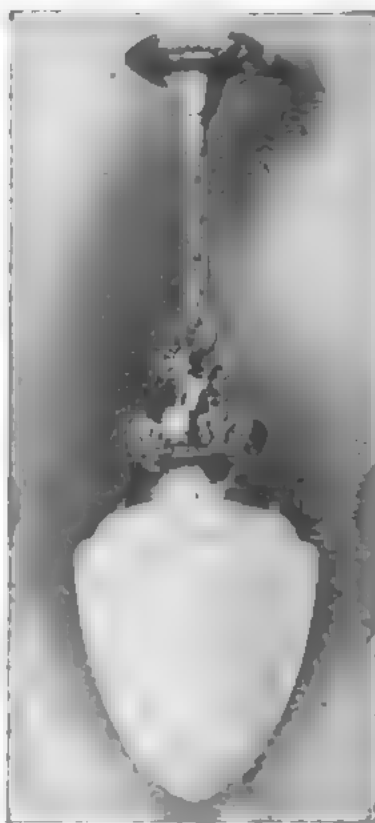
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The value of Good Light

is not always realized because it is so subtle. Customers avoid stores that are harshly or insufficiently illuminated; but where seeing is easy and comfortable, they stay longer and buy more *without knowing why*.

Employees do more work with less strain and fewer mistakes. They see better; feel better; have clearer heads, and don't stay away so often.

Poor light is usually poor planning. When you know the facts, it is generally possible to get good light by making a few simple changes.



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(With Alba and Decora Glassware)

combines right globes and correct fixtures into efficient, artistic lighting units for stores, offices, homes, factories and institutions.

Alba or Decora globes and shades on Macbeth-Evans fixtures are handsome, make seeing easy and comfortable, diffuse and direct the light where it is needed, and make good light cost even less (less current) than poor light.

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- 9—Theatres
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN INVENTOR'S WINDFALL

WHEN an inventor has a little device he would willingly sell for \$10,000, and is suddenly confronted with a \$300,000 check for it, perhaps it would be hard to convince him of the rapacity of our great corporations. The corporation in this case has no regrets, either, it seems, for the royalties would have run far ahead of the big check in a few years. So both sides win. The inventor is Mr. H. J. Gaisman, and his invention is a practicable device for writing things on a camera film while it is still in the camera, so the snap-shotter can tell, after the films are developed, whether the one doubtful shot of the lot is the Empire State Express passing Canajoharie or a glimpse of little Freddie chasing butterflies. The young man at the seashore, too, who photographs the damsel who has promised to be his till death can get her signature on the film so that he can remember her name the next summer. The device with all these possibilities is thus described briefly by the *New York Times*:

By means of Mr. Gaisman's attachment it is possible to write a caption or signature on a film in the camera at the time a picture is taken. The writing may be done with an ordinary lead-pencil, and the letters appear in white on the prints made from the negative. Employees of the Eastman Company had worked for six years or so to perfect such a device, but the nearest they had come to the mark was a contrivance which punched holes through the film, so that it could be identified by referring to a record kept elsewhere.

Mr. Gaisman does not make the mistake of attributing his big check to the "generosity" of the buyers. He realizes that his own preconceived notion of what his receipts might be were determined by a full and bitter knowledge of the treatment often accorded inventors who were publicly unknown, and he recognizes in the action of the Kodak Company only a sincere and praiseworthy desire to play fair. It is justice that he has met with, not generosity. He says:

"The check was paid to me in a spirit unknown in the business world a few years ago. It was paid to me to make me independent, to remove from me as an inventor the need to fight further for a living. You have heard heartbreaking stories of the exploitation of inventors. This transaction was carried on by a great mercantile concern with a view to giving due recognition to one who had produced something which improved its product.

"In the negotiations for the sale of my kodak patent, the Eastman concern recognized, first, that it was only just to me to pay me the value of my time for the four years I worked on my device. That sum was arrived at and put down doubled as an element in fixing the price. Next came the cost of the laboratory in which I worked.

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Ohio Water Heater



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in any place. Light
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flows instantly. Saves time, heat
and expense. Always ready for all
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436 E. 1st Street, Dayton, Ohio

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(as easy to use as to say)

is a great comfort in warm weather.

takes all the odor out of perspiration

Does not stop perspiration; that would be harmful.

"Mum" preserves the soap-and-water freshness of the bath all day.

25c at drug- and department-stores

"Mum" Mfg Co 1106 Chestnut St Philadelphia

That was put down and doubled. And then enough more was added to make me a rich man, as far as the needs of one giving his time to inventions go. The spirit shown by the Eastmans made me feel that a glorious new era for the whole profession of inventors had arrived. The business of transferring my patents hasn't been concluded, and I must return to Rochester to complete the deal. I would have taken \$10,000 for my work, and would have jumped at \$50,000. Inventors have become accustomed to having to huddle, and to being worsted in the process.

"The real inventor becomes so absorbed in his invention that he doesn't reflect upon the problem of his own well-being.

"I could have taken a royalty and ridden along with the industry for years. I didn't want that. I wanted to have the whole matter off my mind, and so it was arranged that way. I never will have to worry for a minute in the future about the manufacturing problem of that invention."

That a new era for the inventor is dawning is doubted by many inventors who have not had Mr. Gaisman's good fortune. George Whigelt, of New York, President of the Inventors' League of the United States, is quoted as saying:

"When you hear reports of some one getting a fortune for some simple little article that gives promise of great popular demand it is often far from the truth. Fortune may come from years of work and struggle if the inventor has the courage to push his article in a small way until he can develop his product in a larger and more profitable manner. Few can do this, so they sell, and the fortunes go to the capitalist who makes the investment.

"The experience of many with whom I have come in contact shows that the man with an idea of value, backed up by patent rights, has just as hard a struggle to-day to get a hearing, to sell his invention, or to interest capital, as at any time. Of course, men like Thomas A. Edison are better off to-day than similar men in the past, because there is more demand for inventive genius, and such men have the means to make known and profit by their work.

"But the inventor generally is either compelled to sell out for a small sum or be prepared to do constant battle in the courts to protect his interests from infringement, which he can not do unless he gets financial support. If he attempts to market his invention in a small way, paying as he goes from the profits of small sales, and should his invention be a popular one, he more often finds that some one is reproducing his article and selling it without authorization."

George Eastman, the President of the Eastman Kodak Company, when interviewed in the Rochester offices of the company, declared that, in consideration of the expected profits from this invention, the price paid for it was not in the least exorbitant. He continued:

"According to an agreement which we made with Mr. Gaisman, we were to have an option on the invention until January 1, 1915, and to pay royalties on all kodaks sold equipped with the device. We sent samples of the autographic kodak to almost

Elgin Watches - Bikes



"Wear an Elgin - or be shot!"

NOTICE

"Every conductor or engineer found without an Elgin watch, from 17 to 23 jewels, such as the railroad inspection demands, will be shot for the penalty of hiding valuables."

Liberty and Equality, Plan of Ayala, issued in Salazar, State of Mexico, on the 25th day of October, 1912.
(Signed) EMILIANO ZAPATA

(By the colonel of the Freed Regiment)
JOSE LIMON

LORD ELGIN

SOME time ago the Zapatistas of Mexico took Salazar, the junction on the Pacific division of the National Railroad where the Toluca branch joins. All railroad men were robbed, and the station and cars were burned. Several of the railroad men were carrying "cheap" watches, as such hold-ups had been frequent. Upon leaving, the Zapatistas posted the above notice.

A severe ultimatum—conclusive evidence that the leaders of insurrection-torn Mexico know the watches which serve best in war and peace.

ELGIN Watches

LORD ELGIN—The Masterwatch. \$75 to \$85.
LADY ELGIN—A Dainty Timekeeper—pendant and bracelet.
A wide range of prices.
B. W. RAYMOND—The Railroad Man's Watch. \$80 to \$125.
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Ask Your Elgineer—your local jeweler—and write us for booklet.
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There are great family names with whose mere mention we associate a field of endeavor. So associated are the names "Goodyear" and rubber, "Steinway" and pianos—"Patterson" and tobacco. For over seventy years the Pattersons have been identified with the best in smoking tobacco.

The pipe smokers of America can thank their stars for the latest product of the Pattersons' activity—the mildest, most fragrant, most satisfying smoke Virginia ever produced.

Mr. M. C. Patterson himself blends "Whip" because he is the kind of man who loves his art and wants to work. The life of leisure does not appeal to him.



Mr. Patterson says: "This art of blending is something unteachable. I can't explain how I do it."

"But I want all pipe smokers to know that at last I have perfected the blend I have been working on for years. I want to tell them that in 'Whip' I have produced the pipe mixture that satisfies me."

"I want to tell them that we're proud of our name and proud of 'Whip'—that we are willing that these two be judged together."

OUNCE TIN FREE

Mr. Patterson will gladly send you a regular 1-ounce can of "Whip" absolutely free, if you will write him a postal card giving your address and that of your dealer.

There is no profit in giving tobacco away, and you may be sure his only reason for doing so is his confidence that you will want to smoke "Whip" regularly once you try it.

"Whip" is put up in 1-ounce tins at 5c. and 2-ounce tins at 10c.; also in handsome Pottery Patented Self-Moistening Pound Humidors.

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Also makers of "Queed"—the big 2½ oz. 10c. tin—a little stronger than "Whip" and, we believe, a little better than many 2 oz. 10c. tobaccos.



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This fine, large leather traveling bag sent you prepaid. Guaranteed to be as represented and to give satisfaction or money returned. Choice of 16 or 18 inch. Black or brown. French-seamed edges, solid corners. Lined. A bag for service. Dealers receive \$9 to \$10. Our price, by mail only, \$5. Send today! (Not valid on reg. ad.)

Wm. S. Shors, 21 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.

every one of our dealers, and the reports that came back indicated that it was an instantaneous success. We accordingly determined to apply Mr. Gaisman's invention to all the kodaks and all the films that we make. When we estimated what the royalties would amount to we found that they would mount up to a large figure, so we offered Mr. Gaisman a round sum, based on the royalties that we probably would have had to pay, and he accepted the offer."

RASPUTIN

FEW personal histories of the present day are stranger than the career of the peasant-monk who is said to have been for many years the guiding force in the national and international politics of Russia. At one time he was only a tramp, a wayside friar; now he is one of the three or four most powerful men in the country. Before his rise to power he had little education and was apparently a nobody; when his murder was attempted a few days ago he was referred to everywhere as the "Russian Richelieu." Whether the concomitant denunciation of him as a scoundrel and an unscrupulous adventurer is deserved or not is difficult to say. It is easy to misjudge those whose good fortune is too conspicuous, or whose talents have never been peddled on the curbstone. If one must call him by hard names, says the *Washington Times*, at least one should first consider his case impartially. As to whether, when he was attacked by the fanatic in his native village, Rasputin was earning only his just reward, *The Times* remarks doubtfully:

Perhaps he was; it is curious how different the picture seems when the viewpoint changes. This uneducated monk became the trusted counselor of the Czar. While he was feared and dreaded by the court, none spoke ill of him; but now he is denounced as mountebank, mystic, fakir, hypnotist. Where lies the truth?

This son of the people, rising to power, seems always to have been a vigorous supporter of the people's cause. It is said that last year his influence alone prevented a war between Russia and Austria. The grand dukes and big-bugs of the court were for it; the wicked, interloping monk, Rasputin, was against it; and the monk prevailed. His success in determining a state policy of such tremendous importance is now cited as proof of his dangerous character.

But it hardly proves just that. To save Russia from a war in which she would have had to face Austria and Germany and almost certain defeat, was hardly the act of a dangerous mountebank. It would seem rather the patriotic service of a very big and useful man.

Later, Rasputin induced the Czar to dismiss—so the story runs—the ministry that had wanted war. This, again, is set forth as more proof that he wielded a mysterious and baleful influence over the weak Czar. But need we take it as more than evidence that the sturdy monk convinced the Czar that such advisers ought to go?

Rasputin, it is declared, became so

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They hold up your socks snug. They're light in weight, strong in support. Good, live elastic web is the best way to hold up your socks. "Tailored to fit the leg."

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The moment you start to run a new car Friction begins its sly work of depreciation.

DIXON'S
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tie Friction's hands and draw its teeth.

Equally good for motor cars and motor boats.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
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powerful that he dared defy the Holy Synod of the Russian Church: the conclusive and final evidence that he was a very emissary of the Evil One! But why? We know of the Holy Synod as the very citadel of reactionism in Russia, the enemy of all liberty, intelligence, progress: the chief inspiration to persecution of Jews, the procurer of ritualist trials, the instrument that so long served Pobiedonostseff's purpose of keeping Russia under the absolute sway of ultimate toryism. Wherein did Rasputin offend in breaking its power?

So powerful did this dangerous person become that people of all classes thronged to his house in St. Petersburg with petitions; and he was very often able to get them granted! What could be more conclusive proof of his essential malevolence and calculated villainy—especially when it is learned that he was especially given to getting favors for the poor and oppressed!

ON THE SEACOAST OF HELVETIA

SUPPOSE that a wealthy costumer should give a masquerade ball; if you were invited, would you or would you not feel under obligations to purchase your costume at his shop? Suppose, for example, that you knew that he knew that you had no costume of your own. A similar problem must confront the Government of Switzerland, if they consider seriously the kindly invitation given them by our Minister Stovall, to participate in the naval demonstration at the opening of the Panama Canal. Switzerland has had no sea force for nearly three centuries; but the United States would doubtless gladly dispose of some of her shop-worn battle-ships, for a consideration—as she did at the request of Greece. Switzerland must have a navy if she is to accept Mr. Stovall's invitation; *ergo* . . . it would certainly be better for us if Switzerland regarded our proposal in this light, as a somewhat barefaced hint to buy our wares, rather than as the result of mere absent-minded diplomacy. The Albany Knickerbocker Press is inclined to credit absent-mindedness for the affair, rather than any shrewder motive, and discusses the position of the Honorable Pleasant H. Stovall as follows:

Down in the barge office in New York, in the old days, when a new newspaper reporter was put on a ship-news reporting assignment, the veteran reporters always had one or two standardized practical jokes they attempted to put over upon the new man. One of these was the announcement of a ship-news bulletin reading, "Swiss man-of-war just crossed the bar." Another was, "The Peruvian bark *Calisaya* is anchored in the bay." Sometimes the old ship-news men put the joke over. Any victim of this joke will be capable of sympathizing with Mr. Stovall, one of whose latest acts of diplomacy and national courtesy has been to invite the Swiss

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"Man Cannot Make Light to Compete with Nature"

So said a scientist in a recent review. Because man-made light is 98% *heat*, destructive to eyesight, expensive, and a handicap to accurate workmanship. But in Fenestra Solid Steel Windows, man has found a way to use Nature's light to the utmost *human* advantage

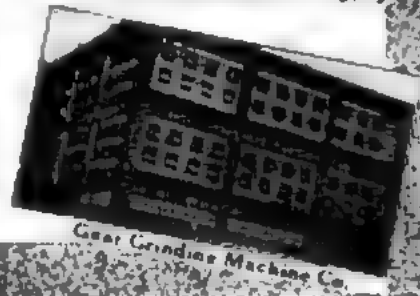
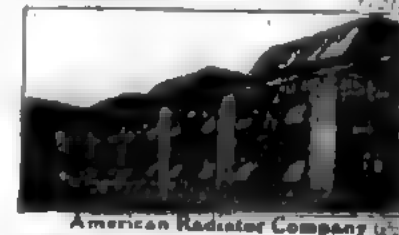
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Fenestra is the only window with *solid steel* sections throughout—equipped with patented, interlocking joints which *gain* strength at every intersection. Combined in standard sizes to illuminate every foot of wall-space, Fenestra gives abundant ventilation and longest possible daylight.

Fenestra is indestructible; lasts as long as your building, without the slightest upkeep or expense for repairs. Our Engineering Department will quote you without any obligations. Write for latest catalogue.

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Think of the girl who takes your dictation!

That little head of hers is teeming with hundreds of curlicues—word signs that she is constantly struggling to retain ready for instant use.

Think! The meaning changes with the slightest twist of the "hook," the size of a loop, the depth of shading, the position on, above or below the line.

You can relieve her of this—the hardest part of letter writing; this—the most wasteful part of correspondence—simply by installing

THE DICTAPHONE

The Dictaphone in your office will mean better letters, letters more easily written—and at considerably less cost.

Reach for your telephone and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

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Stores in the principal cities—dealers everywhere.

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In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50. to \$200. a year in tire expense.

We ship on approval without a cent deposit, prepay the express and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

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Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office.
THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
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nation to participate in the naval display for the Panama Exposition.

The Swiss Foreign Office no doubt was overwhelmed by the unexpected display of kindness and wisdom until the Swiss diplomats remembered that Switzerland is without a navy, its last war-vessel having been lost in a storm on Lake Geneva 287 years ago.

Switzerland has no place to keep a navy except Lakes Geneva and Lucerne.

Greece recently paid the United States \$12,000,000 for a pair of second-hand battle-ships. If Switzerland is anxious to please, it might make a small investment of this kind, but even such a trifle as \$12,000,000 would be likely to make the thrifty Swiss shudder. So it looks as if Switzerland would be bound to decline Mr. Stovall's invitation, even at the risk of hurting his feelings.

ONE OF THE DIRE RESULTS OF WARFARE

IT is presumable that the great majority of American readers have at one time or another seen the following example of alliteration's awful aid. Now that history is repeating itself for the fourth time, at least 67 per cent. of these readers are doubtless struggling to recall the slippery lines to mind. To relieve the dual strain upon their minds and upon the alphabet, the verses, in part, are submitted here:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besiege Belgrade;
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Deal devastation's dire destructive doom;
Every endeavor engineers essay,
For fame, for freedom fight, fierce furious fray,
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors heav'n heroic hardihood!
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,
Just Jesus, instant innocence instill!
Kinmen kill kinsmen, kindred kindred kill,
Labor low levels longest, loftiest lines,
Men march midst mounds, motes, mountains,
murdr'ous mines,
Now noli, noxious numbers notice nought
Of outward obstacles overcoming ought;
Poor patriots perish persecution's pest,
Quite quiet Quakers "quarter, quarter" quest;
Reason returns, religion, right redounds,
Suwarrow stop such sanguinary sounds,
Truce to thee, Turkey, terror to thy train!
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vile vengeance, vanish victory vain!
Why wail we warfare? Wherefore welcome won,
Xerxes, Xantippus, Xavier, Xenophon?
Yield ye young Yaghtier, yeoman, yield your yell!
Zimmerman's, Zoroaster's, Zeno's zeal
Again attract; arts against arms appeal.
All, all ambitious aims, avaunt, away!
Et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

Prescience.—"Get away from here or I'll call my husband," threatened the hard-faced woman who had just refused the tramp some food.

"Oh, no, you won't," replied the tramp, "because he ain't home."

"How do you know?" asked the woman.

"Because," answered the man as he sidled toward the gate, "a man who marries a woman like you is only home at meal times."—*Dallas News*.

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WHEN you build, why not save much of the time and expense of the plastering job? Use Utility Wall Board instead of plaster. Saves all the lathing cost—Utility is nailed direct to studs and joists. Cheaper than plaster—applied in far less time. The first cost is the whole cost—never cracks, checks, chips or jars loose. Proof alike against moisture, cold, heat, mice and vermin.

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Think of the 5 layers of tough fibre board, cemented into one permanent sheet with hot asphalt under tons of pressure—thoroughly waterproofed outside. We use 5 layers because it gives that much more strength than the usual 2 or 3 layers. You can do anything with Utility that you can do with plaster and do it cheaper, quicker and more satisfactorily.

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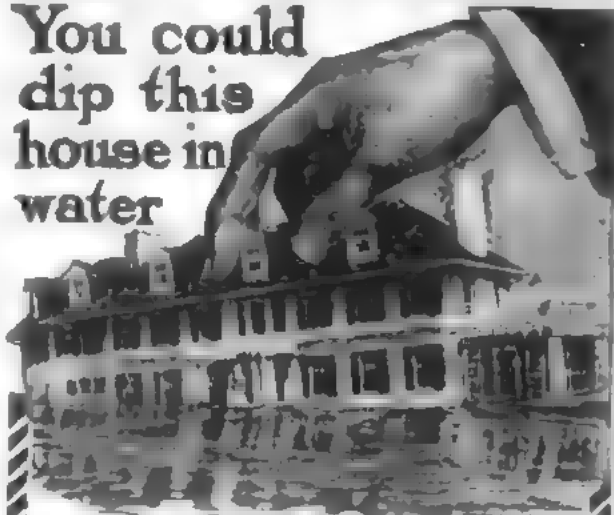
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A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Damp-proof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Applied to new or old walls. Furnished in a variety of pleasing tones.

It will pay you to learn about Trus-Con Waterproofing Products. Write for full information, telling us your needs.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

As Usual.—"We are taking in boarders this summer."

"Have they found it out yet?"—*Baltimore American.*

Unanimous.—KRIS—"Who stood up for him when he married?"

KROSS—"Nobody. They all called him an idiot."—*Smart Set.*

Posted.—"Wil-yum, what can you tell us about Columbus?"

"It's next to last in the American Association."—*Buffalo Express.*

Restful.—MR. BOREM—"Shall we talk or dance?"

MISS WEEREIGH—"I'm very tired. Let us dance."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Reason.—MRS. WHITTIER—"What delightful manners your daughter has!"

MRS. BILER (proudly)—"Yes. You see she has been away from home so much."—*Smart Set.*

Candor.—"How is your wife this morning, Uncle Henry?"

"Well, I dunno. She's failin' dretful slow. I do wish she'd git well, or somethin'."—*Puck.*

Preferring His Suit.—CYNTHIA—"Oh, Tom, think of coming to ask papa's consent in such shabby clothes!"

TOM—"That's all right—I had one suit ruined."—*Judge.*

Their Descent.—HAMPTON—"Dinwidow told me his family is a very old one. They were one of the first to come across."

RHODES—"The grocer told me yesterday that now they are the last to come across."—*Judge.*

Tript.—FIRST PASSENGER—"I understand that your city has the rottenest political ring in the country."

SECOND PASSENGER—"That's right. But how did you know where I'm from?"

FIRST PASSENGER—"I don't."—*Toledo Blade.*

A Valuable Trait.—"Is dem you-all's chickens?"

"Cohse dey's my-all's chickens. Who's chickens did you 'spose dey was?"

"I wasn' s'posen' nuffin' about 'em. But I will say dat it's mighty lucky dat a chicken won' come a runnin' an' a waggin' its tail when its regular owner whistles, same as a dog."—*Washington Star.*

Magnanimous.—A Mobile manufacturer tells of a darky who came to him one day with a request to be excused from work the next day, explaining that his wife had died and that he must attend the funeral.

This request, seeming reasonable, was granted; but after a lapse of some weeks the darky again asked a day off.

"All right, Frank," said the boss.

"What's it for this time?"

"This time I gets married."

"So soon? Why, it's only been a few weeks since you buried your wife."

"Sure!" said Frank, "but I don't hold spite long."—*Harper's.*

Awake and Nervous the whole night

SHE knows just what you will say when you get back—if she tells you. You can't reassure her with words. You can't laugh it off.

But if you could be a woman through one lonesome, fearsome night—listening and alarmed—your wife or sister would not go through this torment another night. You would give her the solid assurance of a Savage Automatic Protector that she knows she can aim as easy as pointing her finger. That shoots lightning quick at each crook of her finger. That checks the vicious degenerate and heartless criminal.

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This is the only automatic that guards against the old excuse—"didn't know it was loaded." A glance or touch tells positively.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



DISTURBANCES IN THE WOOLEN AND SILK TRADES—BEACH CLOTH SUITS AND FIBER SILK STOCKINGS

"WHY complain about the high cost of living when you can buy a suit of clothes, partly wool, for \$6.50?" asks a writer in *The Journal of Commerce*. Reference is made to what are called "Palm Beach" suits, or sometimes "Panama" suits, the same being only partly of wool, light in weight, and for use in hot weather. They are now sold in department stores at as low a price as above named, tho a more regular price is \$8 or \$10. These "beach cloths," as they are known generally in the woolen industry, "have proved to be the sensation this season in that tariff-distressed trade." Manufacturers in large numbers "are putting out great quantities of beach cloths." They are made of wool and cotton, or of mohair and cotton. One manufacturer in New York was said to be turning out, in July, a thousand suits a day, and "could sell more." Some manufacturers contended that these half-cotton suits "would be short-lived," but others declared that "a change had come over the clothing trade that is rational, and would remain a feature of the business for some years to come." Other comments in *The Journal of Commerce* are these:

"Now, these are seasonable garments, the male part of our population, which has always been notoriously conservative about departures from the old-established ideas of dress, having finally awakened to the fact that this is a hot climate for several months of the year, and clothes could well be lighter than they have been. The Palm Beach suits, it is more than likely, therefore, are here to stay.

"The question then arises if American manufacturers of woollens can manipulate so successfully in producing a cloth that gives universal satisfaction for summer wear, what may happen when one of them starts to work on an article at a low price for general year-round wear? The high cost of wool at present, with the probability that it will not be much lower for many years to come, is the incentive for just this kind of branching out in new fields.

"Such an adaptation to circumstances shown in the woolen industry in the manufacture of cloths that can be bought by small pocketbooks has a deeper significance than merely appears on the fashion surface of this new business. It may not be a rash guess to say that the experience gained by our manufacturers in manipulating various yarns so that such a popular product as beach cloths results, will prove of importance in the future of that big industry, whether protection is high or low. It has always been the claim of the domestic manufacturers that their English competitors were experts at manipulating their production so as to bring out cloths that could sell at a price that would beat other products of this country. Added experience along the same line may raise the spirits of American manufacturers, just now depressed by low duties."

These suits are declared to mark "the most radical change in fabric styles that has taken place in years." They are now

"carrying everything before them for the next spring season." Meanwhile:

"Mill-owners are changing over their machinery to meet the demand for these cloths; worsted-yarn spinners are finding business much smaller than usual because mohair yarns are being used instead of worsted; clothing manufacturers are re-organizing their factories in order to be able to make up this new line of clothing, and retailers who have hitherto boasted they handled only all-wool goods either have or will put in lines of clothing made of these cloths in order to meet the popular demand. The development has been of relatively slow growth. A few years ago the number of men wearing mohair suitings was comparatively small. Each year, however, saw the number increase.

"When lines were opened for the next season—that is, for 1915—the buying was as heavy as the most sanguine advocates of these materials looked for. Large orders were placed by all of the leading specialty clothing houses and unusually good-sized commitments were made by many of the smaller clothing manufacturers. But the regular clothing manufacturers were not the only buyers.

"A clothing manufacturer with a fondness for statistics stated that, in his opinion, orders had been booked on cotton and mohair suitings for spring 1915 that would total 10,000,000 yards. As it takes only three yards of 54-inch goods to make a coat and a pair of trousers, over 3,000,000 suits containing mohair will be offered by retailers during the second quarter of next year. Orders for as much as 5,000 pieces have been placed by some buyers. Orders for 3,000 pieces have been nothing unusual this season. Indeed, copies of orders were shown that called for as much as 1,200 to 3,000 pieces of a single style. These goods were plain tan. While plain tan or champagne are the leading shades, tan grounds with colored pencil stripes or artificial silk decorations are also popular.

"The thing that is puzzling worsted manufacturers is the effect this development is going to have on serges, cheap worsteds, and cheap woollens. The prevalent opinion is that the sales of the old types of lightweight fabrics will be seriously affected and the falling off in the demand for some makes of serges is being attributed to the new fabrics that have entered the men's wear field."

The same paper reports another source of disquiet from the increasing use of fiber silk in making socks and stockings that can be bought for 25 cents. It is believed that this artificial silk is "on the market to stay."

"Manufacturers have, as a rule, been making it under compulsion and at a bare margin of profit. Fiber-silk stockings have all the luster of real silk and even more; as to wearing qualities, that is a different matter. There is a suspicion, indeed, among many hosiery manufacturers that a large part of the population of this country doesn't buy for wear anyway, looks being the real incentive.

"One prominent selling agency in the hosiery trade said recently that the whole fiber business made him think of the paper-collar era of not long ago. In those days people who wanted to endure the torture of a stiff collar around their necks wore paper ones as long as they could decently

and not offend the demands of cleanliness, and then throw the collar away, bringing out another to take its place. To-day he imagines that many persons are doing something similar in regard to their hosiery.

"It is not extravagance to throw away a pair of silk socks or stockings if they have given you a week's wear and only cost 25 cents to begin with. A pair a week under that system would cost only \$1 per month, whereas you used to pay \$1 a pair for real silk. It's all very simple in these days of keeping up with the styles at \$15 per week.

"But leaving out the human frailty side of the question, there is something weighty in the ability shown by our manufacturers in the hosiery industry to take hold of a new textile fiber, something outside the common experience, based on using the accepted textiles of animal or vegetable origin, and from it make merchandise that for appearance, and perhaps wear, gives satisfaction to so many millions of the population. There are mills making thousands of dozens a week of this fiber-silk hosiery.

"Then consider the situation in hosiery. This country is silk mad. The piece-goods manufacturers have been having everything their own way for several years with the strong backing of fashion. Enjoying a higher protection than any other branch of textiles under the new tariff act, they have had, in addition, all of the style support on their side. The expansion, therefore, of the industry in this country since January 1 has been marvelous. Silks are worn at the tango dances in the afternoon, are worn on the streets, and, of course, are the leading fabric for evening wear.

"What more natural than that hosiery also should be of silk, to give a finishing touch to the silk gown with the slit skirt. But pure-silk hosiery, it was found, would have to sell for a dollar a pair. This necessarily barred it from the masses. Poorer grades of pure-silk yarns, it was found, could be used, and thus bring the retail cost down to 50 cents a pair and even a little cheaper, but that did not catch the trade of the masses, the great purchasing power of the country. Along came artificial silk made of wood fiber, that could be bought by the hosiery manufacturer at \$1.70 per pound or thereabouts, against the \$4 or more per pound that real Japanese silk would cost him to-day."

THE NEW HAVEN SHAREHOLDERS

Just what the outcome of a dissolution of the New Haven railroad system under a successful issue of the Government suit will be is a matter of much speculation in financial circles. It is held by some good judges that the suit is not likely to reach a final decision under two years at best, while others think a decision might be reached somewhat sooner. In case a dissolution of the system takes place it is believed in good quarters that the parent company, operated thereafter simply as a railroad instead of a holding company, can readily be restored to a safe investment basis. The Interstate Commerce Commission itself, in the drastic report made public a few weeks ago, declared that honesty and efficiency in its management "would undoubtedly restore this property to its former standing." The strong point in favor of such a restoration is that, unlike many other roads, the New Haven does not need to wait for the development of new territory. As the New York *Evening Post* expresses it, "business is, and for years has been, right at hand sufficient to pay handsome dividends on a reasonable capital." The same writer comments as follows on the business of this road and the outlook for its restoration:

"According to the annual report of the

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but there is no reason for it to be a torture as well. The nuisance cannot be eliminated, but the painful features of the shave can be.

The lather—not the razor—is the real cause of most shaving troubles. It doesn't properly soften the beard, and so even the best razor pulls. Or it contains an excess of caustic which eats into the skin, causing that terrible smarting.

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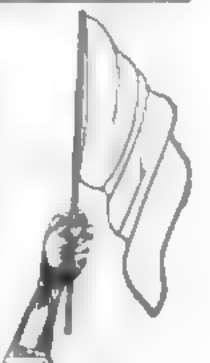
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Interstate Commerce Commission, the average railroad of the country is able to make passenger earnings show only 23 per cent. of gross revenue. That, however, is not true of New Haven. That company's percentage of passenger earnings to total gross is larger than any other road in the country, last year's figures showing over 40 per cent. compared with 23, the average for all other lines.

"New Haven operates in the most thickly populated section of the country, and that is why its passenger earnings are large. As for the company's freight traffic, the whole system is dotted with manufacturing cities and towns. Besides being permanent, that class of freight bears a high rate. The last annual report gives the average rate received by all of the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile as 0.757 cent. Last year New Haven's average rate, because of the high-class freight it handles, was 1.345 cents. The difference between 0.757 cent and 1.345 cents appears insignificant until the figure is applied to New Haven's own freight movement. Last year that company hauled 2,532,746,840 tons of freight one mile. With those figures to deal with, a fraction of a cent quickly runs into money.

"In 1903, the year New Haven began its reckless expansion policy, the company was earning \$23,329 gross. Ten years later gross per mile amounted to \$31,049. That gain of over 30 per cent. appears large until the company's fixed charges per mile are examined. For 1903 that item stood at \$3.985. Ten years later it was \$10.103, or larger by over 50 per cent. The trouble with New Haven has been that fixed charges created by buying outside properties increased faster than earnings. That is the whole story.

"A dissolution under the supervision of the courts would enable New Haven to get rid of a lot of outside properties in a way that would bring the least harm to the company's security holders. With that object once accomplished, the management would be able to see the end of costly and disorganizing litigation. With harmony restored, accidents would occur less frequently, the operating ratio would be greatly reduced, fixed charges would be lower, and the company could recover the good will of the public."

A Spoil-Sport.—It was a sweet, sad play, and there was hardly a dry handkerchief in the house. But one man in the first balcony irritated his neighbors excessively by refusing to take the performance in the proper spirit. Instead of weeping, he laughed. While others were mopping their eyes and endeavoring to stifle their sobs, his face beamed with merriment and he burst into inappropriate guffaws.

At last a lady by his side turned upon him indignantly.

"I d-don't know what brought y-you here," she sobbed, with streaming eyes, and pressing her hand against her aching heart; "but if y-you don't like the p-play you might l-let other p-people enjoy it!"—*Tit-Bits.*

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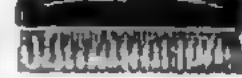
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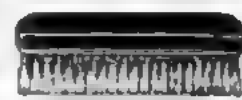
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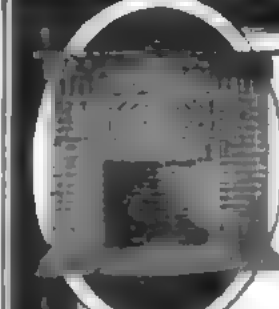
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CURRENT EVENTS

Austro-Servian War

July 23.—Demanding among other things the suppression of all anti-Austrian societies, and the punishment of all the accomplices in the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Austria threatens invasion if Servia does not return a favorable answer by 6 o'clock.

July 25.—Servia requests an extension of time, in order that her Ministers, in a special session, may formally consider Austria's ultimatum. The extension is refused.

July 26.—Servia concedes practically all of Austria's demands, except that for Austrian participation in the investigation of anti-Austrian conspiracies in Servia, and asks mediation at The Hague.

Declaring the Servian reply to Austria's ultimatum to be unsatisfactory, the Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade.

King Peter of Servia withdraws from Belgrade, on the frontier, establishing a temporary capital in the more sheltered city of Kragujevatz.

July 26.—Efforts for peace are made by London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, altho it is reported that hostilities between Servian and Austrian forces have already begun.

July 27.—Especially efforts are made by Sir Edward Grey to secure non-interference by other Powers in the Austro-Servian conflict, and to

obtain a conference of Powers to assure neutrality.

July 28.—Austria declares war formally upon Servia.

Germany refuses to consider the peace conference in London suggested by Sir Edward Grey. The Kaiser holds an all-day conference with his Ministers.

Socialist antiwar riots take place in Paris.

Russian forces are definitely beginning to be massed upon the western border.

July 29.—Mobilization continues in Russia, Germany, and France.

The British first fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders.

General Foreign

July 24.—Ex-President Huerta and his suite arrive at Kingston, Jamaica.

July 25.—As the first formal ceremony in celebration of the hundred years' peace between English-speaking countries, the Duke of Teck, at Sulgrave, England, hands over to Ambassador Page the keys of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington family.

The Khedive of Egypt is shot by an assassin, but is not seriously injured.

July 26.—Following an attempted confiscation of smuggled arms in Dublin, troops fire upon a mob, killing four and wounding many.

July 27.—A collision occurs in midsea between the Red Star liner *Zerland* and a British

freighter, *Missouri*, but without fatal injury to either boat.

Twelve hundred American surgeons meet in conference in London.

July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, on trial for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, is acquitted by a Paris jury.

Domestic
WASHINGTON

July 23.—President Wilson withdraws the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, for membership on the Federal Reserve Board.

July 26.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the Government will deposit \$34,000,000 in national banks to move crops and for other business purposes.

July 28.—Republicans in caucus formally decide against any filibuster on the Democratic trust program.

GENERAL

July 23.—William Barnes, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, begins a suit for libel against Colonel Roosevelt.

July 24.—In order to insure justice to the creditors of the H. B. Claflin Company, John Claflin pledges his personal fortune in payment.

July 25.—Lieutenant Porte and Glenn H. Curtiss agree to postpone the transatlantic flight in the *America* until October 1.

July 27.—District Attorney Whitman announces his candidacy for Governor on the New York Republican ticket.

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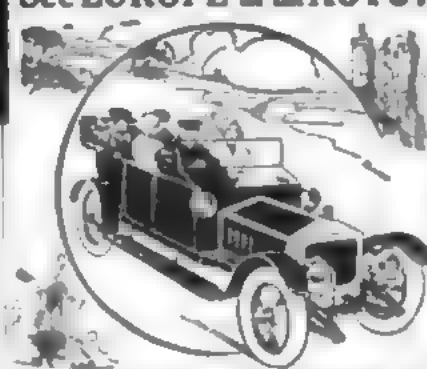
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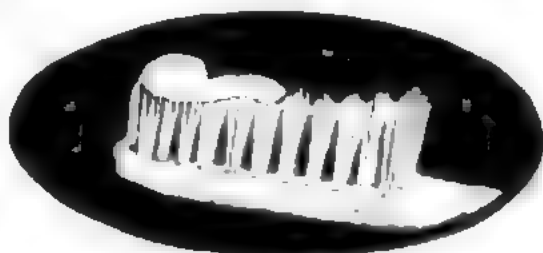
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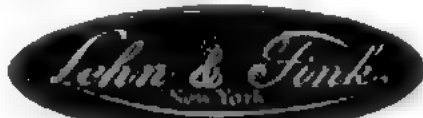
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. A. A." Chicago, Ill.—"Please inform me as to the derivation and meaning of 'Manhattan.'"

Manhattan is said to be from the American-Indian *manah*, "island," and *-atin*, "hill," and means "the island of hills."

"V. W." Portsmouth, Va.—"Is there any authority for the plural 'radiuses'?"

The English plural of *radius* is *radiuses*. The Latin plural is *radii*.

"C. H. D." New Haven, Conn.—"Kindly advise me which is the correct form of salutation, 'My dear Frank,' or 'My Dear Frank,' and why?"

"My" begins the sentence, and, therefore, is correctly capitalized. If "Dear" began the sentence that also should be capitalized, but in the case submitted it is merely a common adjective and should be used with a small initial letter.

"C. C. B." Spokane, Wash.—"In speaking of the purchase of honey direct from the keeper and owner of the bees, which is correct of the following: 'We buy our honey direct from the grower, the producer, or the manufacturer'?"

As honey is a product resulting from the keeping of bees, *producer* is correct.

"S. G. H." Chicago, Ill.—"I find the word *procedure* spelled with only one *e*. From the dictionaries that I am able to get hold of, I find that it comes from the same source as *proceeding*, and other like words. I can find no rule or reason why the same stem should drop an *e* in taking on one affix, or take on an *e* when taking on another affix. Can you explain this for me?"

The original forms of *procedure* and *proceed* were *procedura* and *procede*. From the 14th to the 17th century *proceed* was spelled *procede* and *proceeding* was spelled *proceding* and sometimes *procedying*. *Procedure* was occasionally spelled *procedura* in the 18th century, but used repeatedly in law in its original form *procedure* that has survived. As to *proceed* and *proceeding*, no plausible reason can be given for the change. It may have been due to idiosyncrasy, but probably is the result of what we know as the genius of language—an influence that, working on the minds of men, determines what shall be the forms that words shall take.

"G. B." St. Louis, Mo.—"Please suggest correction of the following notation on bill-head: 'Orders received and shipments made subject to delays in transportation, scarcity of cars, strikes, accidents, or any cause beyond our control.'"

Insert *other* after the word *any* and the sentence is correct, because *some* of the causes have already been cited, and "*other causes*" is what is meant.

"G. C. B." Detroit, Mich.—"Please let me know if the following expression is grammatically correct: 'But no organization was effected nor no stock issued.'"

The rule in English is that two negatives make an affirmative; hence, "nor, no," in the sentence you submit are incorrect. Say, rather, "But no organization was effected and no stock issued."

"H. B. E." Holyoke, Mass.—"What is the meaning of *Rubaiyat*, as used in 'the *Rubaiyat* of a Persian kitten'?"

Rubai is a Persian quatrain or epigram or a composition in imitation of it. *Rubaiyat* is the plural form. A quatrain is a stanza of four lines in poetry.

"F. R. H." Greenfield, O.—"Please explain the correct use of the apostrophe in such phrases as 'Andover Boys' School,' 'Students' Work Benches,' 'Girls' Gymnasium.' Should the apostrophe be omitted when the idea is clearly descriptive and not possessive as in the above phrases, or must the apostrophe be used in all such cases?"

The sign of the possessive should be retained, for, under the phrases however you may, the dominant idea is "Andover School for Boys," and therefore "Boys' School" is correct. This applies in like manner to the other phrases cited.



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THE EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELD.

Readers will note the strategic positions of the Kiel Canal, Liège and the series of strongly fortified French towns near the German border.

WHO WILL WIN?

SUCH tremendous forces are unleashed by this war, and so many novel conditions are involved, that predictions of the outcome can be offered with no great degree of confidence. It is nevertheless interesting to note what expert observers have to say, and the arguments on which they base their various conclusions throw interesting side-lights on the situation. On one point, moreover, there is general agreement—namely, that the resources of the world are not sufficient to maintain a conflict of such dimensions for a long period. Estimates of the war's duration by military experts, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun, range from one month to a year. Few, however, according to the same authority, expect to see the decisive blow struck inside of six months. For, while the great bodies of men involved, the tremendous increase of the rapidity of communication and transportation, and the enormous cost of modern warfare, all make for quick results, on the other hand—

"The tremendous area of the probable field of hostilities is pointed to as a factor which may offset some of the influences which would ordinarily shorten the struggle.

"Instead of one or two points of contact for the opposing forces, it is expected that there will be a dozen widely separated

struggles, each one on a scale surpassing that of the important conflicts of modern times."

In this country the majority of non-professional observers look upon Germany, hemmed in by a wall of enemies, as doomed to almost certain defeat. Figures published in last week's LITERARY DIGEST place the combined land forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary at 6,400,000 men, and those of France, England, and Russia at 10,600,000. In naval units the Triple Entente outnumbers the Dual Alliance 1,039 to 401. Against Germany's numerical inferiority, some authorities remind us, may be balanced her greater preparedness for the conflict and her more efficient military organization. And Professor Roland G. Usher, author of a volume entitled "Pan-Germanism," argues that while Germany's central position would be weak for a nation on the defensive, it possesses enormous advantages for a Power taking the aggressive. He says:

"She holds the great strategic points of northern Europe—Alsace-Lorraine, the door to France; the Kiel Canal, giving her access to the Baltic without exposing herself to the necessity of utilizing the Sund. Her allies hold the Swiss passes and the vital points affording passage into Russia and the Balkans.

"Everything vital to Germany—indeed, everything she owns—forms a compact territorial unit, which can be defended with the minimum force and the maximum ease. She has no land



BRITAIN'S RELIANCE—HER HOME FLEET.

chain of forts or islands to guard, no great stretches of land in Africa or Asia to protect, no subject races to pacify like the Hindus or Moroccans."

While no less an authority than Rear-Admiral Alfred T. Mahan predicts that "the most decisive strokes in the general European warfare will be delivered upon the sea rather than upon the land," there are many who regard Germany's land campaign against France as the real crux of the situation. Still others maintain that it is in Russia, rather than in France, that the principal scenes of the war-drama will be enacted.

In the meantime, writes the military correspondent of the *London Times*:

"During the next week or ten days combats and battles of which we shall probably read will not be the shock of main masses but of covering troops which are organized on all the Continental frontiers and have a special mission. This mission is to cover and protect from hostile incursions the zone of concentration of the main armies, and the mission may or may not include offensive operations."

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS AMERICA

OUR INTEREST in the European struggle has its broadest basis in the fact that we are a nation of European immigrants, observes one editor, who also notes how the war affects us all in numberless specific ways. Those Americans who have felt it most are, perhaps, the hundred thousand tourists who have been caught in Europe and have either returned rejoicing over even crowded steerage accommodations, or who still remain waiting assistance from their Government, with the transatlantic passenger service practically discontinued, with checks and drafts worthless, or nearly so, and with customary means of transportation of communication cut off. But those of us who have remained at home and have no friends abroad have discovered that the elimination of Germany from the seas means our doing without articles "made in Germany," and we are face to face with a shortage and high prices in every kind of imported goods. More serious still, observes one jesting editor, behold our "first-nights postponed and international sporting contests cancelled!" Yet with all these lesser evils and the greater evils to come from the disarrangement of the world's commerce, editors bid us rejoice in our country's "permanent good fortune." The United States, says the *New York Sun*, "will suffer inevitably to some extent from the waste and destruction abroad, but it has permanent cause of gratitude in its insulation from the worst."

A pressing call to duty and opportunity, voiced by many

a newspaper, urges our Government and our men of business to take up the world's trade, which Europe has forsaken for the battle-field. This means, says the *New York Sun*, that our merchant marine, once our pride, is "now perhaps to be resuscitated by the calamities across the Atlantic." It means, says a notice appearing in another New York newspaper, "a supreme opportunity for American manufacturers to gain world-wide markets"—

"While the energy and resources of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, and the other countries involved, are directed to carrying on war, the needs of the world must be supplied.

"Our country stands in an isolated position of complete neutrality. Our commerce and manufacture will be uninterrupted. It is our duty as well as our supreme opportunity to prepare to care for the demands that will be made upon us. . . .

"American manufacturers can make lasting trade connections now with South America, Asia, Africa, and all insular countries."

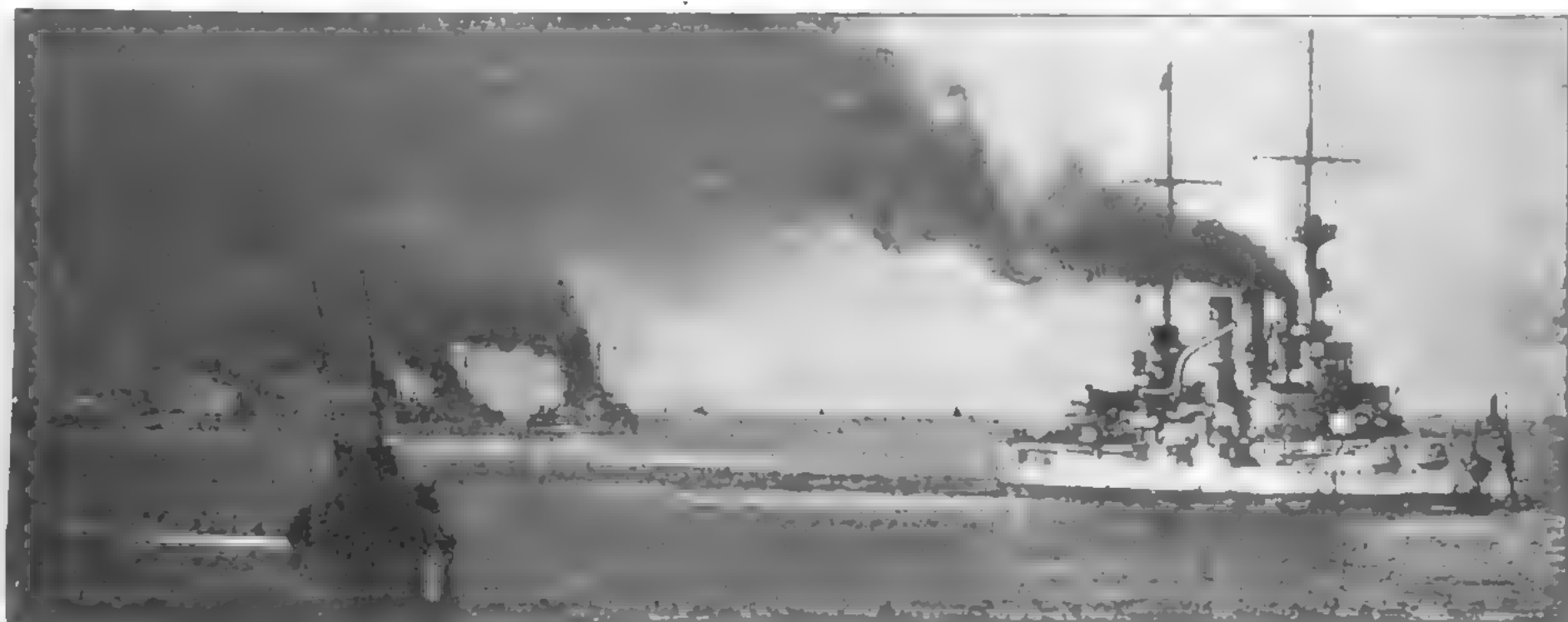
Other trade possibilities are thus sketched by the optimistic *New York Commercial*:

"War will have an important bearing on textile and shoe manufacturers. Supplies of flax and hemp from Russia, and possibly of jute from India, will be cut off or seriously interrupted while this war lasts. Wool will probably become scarcer in supply, tho that will depend on the control of the seas. This leaves cotton, of which the United States produces about two-thirds of the total free supply, the one great staple on which the world will have to depend, because silk can hardly be taken into account as a necessary of life. The effect of war on the price of raw cotton in this country is problematical. If supplies from Egypt and India are cut off even the waste of war may not reduce the price in the South altho this country will lose a large part of the trade formerly done with the important cotton-mills of Germany, Austria, and Russia.

"Whatever may be the effect of war on raw cotton itself, the chances are that it will vastly expand the markets for cotton cloth into which our manufacturers can enter in South America, Africa, Asia, and parts of Europe.

"In our metal industries the outlook is extremely complicated, because some products will be in greater demand than ever, while others which we export freely at the present will be seriously hurt. . . . A protracted war throughout Europe would give us the control of the trade of the rest of the world and would put us beyond the reach of competition in years to come."

If England can keep control of the Atlantic, continues *The Commercial*, "our trade in breadstuffs and meats will be enormous and highly profitable because Russia, the chief wheat-growing country of the world, will be shut in and the grain crops of the valley of the Danube will be practically destroyed." This may mean high prices for American consumers, admit several editors, but they prefer to emphasize the fact that "it will add millions more to this year's income of the interior States."



THE KAISER'S BATTLESHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA

Europe, asserts the *New York Evening Post*, "will simply be compelled to buy our wheat, and to find the way to pay for it and transport it."

A similar benefit to our coal trade is seen by the *Philadelphia Record*. The *New York Commercial* believes that a long-continued war will divert much traffic from the Suez to the now nearly ready Panama Canal. Our security market will profit, declares the *St. Louis Republic*.—

"As the shock of the present experience passes away the capital of the world will be invested in such quantities as never before in the industrial and commercial enterprises of a country 4,000 miles from the crossed bayonets of Europe."

So much for the bright side of the picture. On the other hand, tho the exporter may see new markets and greater demands following the temporary paralysis of ocean trade, the importer can see no silver lining behind his dark cloud. The cutting off of foreign wool supplies means higher prices for clothing, we read in the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The same paper notes scarcity and high prices in rubber, copper, and tin. Gown importers, says one trade authority quoted in the *New York Sun*, will suffer, and "American women will have to wear home-made gowns at last." Editors of fashion magazines will have no Paris styles to display and "American fashions" may thus be established through war.

Even tho the interruption of commerce is temporary, many industries, particularly those connected with shipping, or with exportations to continental Europe, will suffer severely. The Standard Oil Company, for instance, has had to curtail production. As a result of the almost complete destruction of our import trade, tariff receipts "are already falling off in a serious degree," and the "choice of a form of taxation as a substitute for the tariff will be of great significance." The *New Haven Journal-Courier* fears a labor famine because of the rush of reservists to Europe.

Those who regard the European war as an economic benefit to the United States, "are the shallowest of superficial reasoners," declares the *New York Journal of Commerce*. "As a matter of fact," it says, "the immediate phenomena will be scarcity and higher prices of necessities; the next, readjustment of industrial demand and of manufacturing; the ultimate falling off of consumptive power, the destruction of markets, and the erection of inflated and temporary enterprises." Then, when the war is ended, remarks the *Salt Lake Tribune*, we shall "find the demand for our goods in Europe reduced to a minimum far below the normal demand of the last few years." A general

war, declares *The Iron Age*, is not a "bearer of real prosperity."—"one country, like the United States, might profit for a time from the distress of others, but in the long run the heavy burdens under which the warring nations would stagger on when peace had come would be handicaps from which no part of the world could wholly escape."

THE FINANCIAL SIDE

THE PRICE the United States pays for the madness of warring Europe is the upset of our money market and the blockade of our commerce. The general "destruction of capital," in the words of one writer, is one of the "most striking effects" of war, and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York) tells us that just as the Europeans are mobilizing their armies, so should we "mobilize our financial resources," which means that we must "strengthen our gold reserves . . . by keeping our gold here at all hazards." As to our export trade, it is estimated, we read in the press, that not less than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat are "tied up at seaboard points," and while it is said that the congestion of miscellaneous merchandise is not yet so serious, "fears are felt that even this situation may soon be beyond control." Pending the appeals of commercial organizations that the Government lend its aid to a solution of the tangle, editorial comment at large approves what *The Sun* calls the "Government coalition with the banking and commercial community" resulting in "authorizations of emergency currency and Clearing-House certificates." Far from causing alarm, *The Sun* adds, this action "should establish confidence," since it "will prevent an outflow of gold, provide ample circulation for pay-rolls, and crop-moving demands, and place the merchant in a position where he can better sustain the strain of unusual events." The issuance of Clearing-House certificates, *The Sun* points out, is "the tenth in number within fifty-four years," occurring at periods of financial and commercial disturbance among us, but it adds:

"There is no panic now and none is likely to occur as a result of the highly disturbed situation abroad. . . ."

"Europe has declared a general moratorium, and American merchants and exporters are unable to collect their accounts. In addition, all shipping has been placed upon a war basis, which seriously clogs the wheels of commerce. To say that the machinery of international trade has broken down completely is to put the case none too strongly, for the conditions prevailing in international exchange are unprecedented."

A testimonial to the soundness of our condition proceeds, also

from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in a statement given out when the President signed the amended Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Act to provide what a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* calls "a practically unlimited supply of emergency currency." Secretary McAdoo is reported as saying that:

"The situation throughout the country is excellent, and no greater testimonial to the inherent strength of our financial and economic position and condition could be given than the way in which the country has withstood the shock of the greatest European disturbance that has occurred in the last hundred years."

Another precaution "to meet a condition which never before confronted the great nations of the world," the *New York Times' Annalist* tells us, is that "the plans for putting the new Federal Reserve Law into effect are being rushed," and it adds that "the inherent soundness of our own position is giving ground for much relief." In this connection we note the warning of the *New York Journal of Commerce* that "neither excessive hopelessness nor baseless optimism founded upon the expectation of making large profits" is the proper mood for this time, and it points out that "the urgent demand of the case is for conservatism and good judgment in the handling of business." Of the general state of things, this journal says:

"Our financial situation will necessarily be affected by the inevitable difficulties of trade and exchange with other countries. These can not be wholly overcome for some time, but we can safeguard our own domestic interests and do much to offset any adverse influence from the complications abroad.

The gold movement can be substantially controlled by the closing of the stock exchanges and concerted action of bankers, and we are in no danger of failure to maintain entirely adequate reserves for our own credit operations. The unanimity with which the bill providing for emergency currency by associations of national banks was promptly passed by both Houses of Congress was a gratifying evidence of a non-partizan spirit in dealing with the present exigency. The liberal limit allowed for issuing the new notes, which are amply secured, will preclude all danger of a lack of funds for crop-moving and other exceptional requirements. There is no likelihood of any approach to the limit permitted or any uncertainty about the safety of this currency when there is practically no speculation going on. Our business will necessarily be under some repression, but there is a chance for exercising unusual foresight, careful judgment, and watchful effort, and there is wholesome discipline in that."

In considering the "destruction of capital" through war, *The*

Journal of Commerce remarks that "one of the worst results of past losses of capital" is "the higher 'cost of living' for all business enterprises using—as most do use—borrowed funds as the basis of their operations," and it explains that—

"As domestic business men find that they must increase their interest payments, owing to shortage of funds from foreign sources, they will also find that they must seek to recover from

consumers in higher prices. Ultimately the consumer will, as usual, bear the brunt of the reduction of wealth. He will either restrict his consumption materially, or else he will have to part with much more of his money in order to provide himself with his customary quantity and quality of commodities. The effects of this shortage of funds will not be wholly passed on to the consumer in this way, but will, in part, at least, stop the intermediate capitalist who will not be able either wholly or at the outset to transfer them. But ultimately there will be a wide diffusion of the consequences of the war, and in the directions just suggested. Before these results are fully felt, and more or less incidental to them, the reduction of employment due to the higher cost of business and the lower returns realized will have wrought their effects upon another large section of the population."

The material injury we suffer on account of the war is widely deplored by other financial writers. We read in *The American Banker* (New York) that "the advantages of the record crops of 1914 will be materially lessened by the conflict across the sea," and *The Economist* (Chicago) calls attention to the fact that whatever "temporary increase in trade" we gain through war demands we shall "lose ultimately in the

diminution of capital normally coming to this country for investment," while *The Financial World* (New York) asks bitterly whether the world is "to toil and struggle and sweat for years to maintain itself in peace and plenty, only to be plunged into utter destitution in a night in order that war heroes may be created on pyramids of the slain?" Other journals occupy themselves with "the duty of the hour," which the *New York Financier* defines as remembering that the resources of our banks belong to commerce "and are not to be regarded as war funds," and it adds:

"If the flow of gold abroad is shut off, even through the exercise of drastic measures, and if the reservoirs of cash of the United States are closed against those who would use them for war purposes, then the effect will be to make war abroad more difficult, and the more difficult war is made, the less the world suffers."



MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson's tender to the warring nations of his good offices for peace in Europe was written while he was sitting at the bedside of Mrs. Wilson. Every moment that could be spared from his office the President spent here, by her side who had been his constant coworker in the past. Mrs. Wilson's death occurred at the White House on the afternoon of August 6. That morning the Senate, realizing her condition, passed in silent concurrence her "Alley Bill" for the destruction of Washington's slums, a bill in which she had been deeply interested. This cheering news was brought to her while she was still conscious. Mrs. Wilson's death is regarded by the press as the President's greatest burden during these weeks of heart-breaking care and responsibility. "The people grieve," one editor has said, "that at such a time as this there is no way . . . for any mortal man to lighten the load and lessen the grief of President Wilson."

THE RATE DECISION

THE NEW DAY of understanding between the Government and the railroads is believed by some editorial observers to begin with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission which grants, with qualifications, the freight increase of 5 per cent. pleaded for by the Eastern lines. The public and legislators, say such writers, realize now something of the problems of the railway companies, and this advance in knowledge can only tend to make the roads better properties for all concerned. Impatient, however, that it should take the Commission a year and a half to issue its report, and grieved that the allowed increase applies only to the roads west of Pittsburg and Buffalo to Chicago, other commentators rake the board as "bureaucrats," and see in the ruling nothing more than proof of the inefficacy of "government by commission." Among railroad officials the verdict is not enthusiastically received even by those that are grateful for a crumb of comfort, tho they see in it hope for a brighter future; but the disappointed ones are severe in their strictures. The roads east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, according to the Commission's recommendation, are to reduce their expenses by cutting out "special services" and outside investments, except those of New England, which are described as being looked after "locally." Altho it is estimated that the rate increase will bring an additional annual revenue of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, still, in the view of the *New York World*, "no one will ever be able to compute the damage that has resulted to business of all kinds" through the delay of the Commission in reaching a conclusion which "comes at last when interest in it is reduced to the minimum." The main features of the report are summarized by one of its admirers, the *Philadelphia North American*, as follows:

"The railroads are not receiving adequate revenues.

"Rates are too low in the Central territory, between the Buffalo-Pittsburg line and the Mississippi, and will be advanced approximately 5 per cent., excepting on coal, coke, ore, cement, and like commodities.

"No increase is warranted in the territory east of Pittsburg, including New England. The important systems will benefit, however, by the Central territory increase, since their lines extend for thousands of miles into that region.

"Passenger-fares that are too low should be raised, upon proper authorization of State railroad commissions.

"Recommendation is made that revenues of all railroads be increased by the promotion of more efficient methods of operation, the reduction of waste, and the elimination of free services and special privileges. Costly practices of this kind are specified, such as passes and private cars for persons not entitled to them, free collection and delivery of freight, free storage, switching, loading, unloading, reconsigning, etc.

"The rate increase granted will add between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 to the railroads' revenues, while millions more will be derived by abandoning practices which divert earnings."

In the judgment of this journal the ruling is "one of the most momentous ever delivered by a judicial body in this country," and it adds that "three vital issues have been definitely settled," of which we read, in substance:

"There is a clean-cut decision that the railroads must be operated not as private enterprises, but as institutions which must pay due regard to the rights of the public from which they have derived their powers. This principle underlies the whole case. It has not been originated, of course, by the Commission—it appears in numerous decisions of the Supreme Court—but here it is plainly stated as a governmental policy.

"It is reaffirmed that private capital thus employed, while subject to regulation, possesses the right, in view of that regulation, to make charges high enough to return fair dividends upon honest capitalization under efficient management.

"Further, it is plainly declared that before the railroads can claim such rights—which would underwrite every dollar of honest railroad investment—they must show to the court 'clean hands,' must abandon wasteful, uneconomic, and illegal methods of doing business.

"The second big accomplishment is the laying down of definite rules of conduct for the greatest single industry in the country. Railroads know what they may and may not do. They are specially favored, for they have a plain chart of procedure, while other businesses are still groping.

"Thirdly, the fidelity of the Commission to its obligation to decide according to the evidence, in the face of extraordinary pressure, will go far to restore waning public confidence in the judiciary as a whole.

"Finally, a great forward step has been taken toward a condition when railroad securities will be in a preferred class. For the accepted policy is that, if honestly capitalized and efficiently managed, railroads can be assured of the right always to earn dividends."

The *New York Herald* does not overlook the interesting fact of the increased revenue assured by the decision, but it thinks that "of vastly greater importance is the recognition . . . of the principle that the railways are entitled to a fair return on the capital invested," and the *New York Sun* says that "the decision as a whole lends itself to the conviction that a day of fair play has dawned for the railroads after a long night of darkness," and again that "the Commission extends the hope of much relief to the railroads in the future." The result is "worth the long waiting," says the *Albany Journal*, which believes that the railroads gain "a complete victory," and explains that "their victory is partial only in respect of the advances actually allowed at this time." Belated tho the decision be, remarks the *Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph*, "to the extent that the railroads are strengthened . . . it will have a steadying effect." The *New York Globe* also criticizes the Commission's long wait, but finds that the report "meets public demand for fair play," and interprets it in the statement that "the roads in the western district got a large part of the increase they asked and an implied invitation to submit proposals for a more general advance in conformity with their requirements." The *Springfield Republican* says that the Commission, "after all has been said in criticism of it, has taken a step in the right direction," and while the *Newark (N. J.) News* is sure that the decision is "somewhat disappointing" to the carriers, yet it argues confidently that "in the long run they will find it a source of a sounder strength than they have yet known," and the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* hopes they "will accept this finding in a friendly spirit, and that it will be found to provide such relief as will materially lessen their difficulties." As for the dissenting opinions of Commissioners Daniel and McChord, this journal asserts that neither one nor the other "undertakes to deal with the mass of evidence the majority opinion shows, nor to controvert it in any way," and yet it realizes that the report is "evidently a disappointment to some railway managers who are injudicious enough to criticize severely the refusal of the Commission to grant all that was asked." As an instance of such criticism may be cited from the *New York Herald* the statement attributed to F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, in which we read:

"As it has turned out, the Erie Railroad is not interested in the decision one way or another. I predicted months ago that the Commission would give the railroads little or nothing, and this prediction is now borne out by the facts. First, the Commission denied the railroads east of Pittsburg and Buffalo any increases, but permitted the roads west to increase rates five per cent., after, however, carefully excluding all commodities from this increase that would render any benefit to the railroads. The commodities excluded from the advances represent on the railroads west of Pittsburg by far the largest percentage of their traffic, so the final result will add very little revenue to any of the carriers.

"Again, the Commission spoke in hopeful terms of the possibility of increasing passenger-fares, but apparently there is no way to do this, for already we have the two-cent passenger laws in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and there is every probability that we shall have it in New York when the legislature convenes."

Union Pacific, regrets that the roads east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh are denied an increase, while William H. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna, admits general disappointment at the decision. Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Road, is of like frame of mind, and is reported as saying:

"A ray of hope lies in the making of extra charges for delivering cars on side-tracks, and for other services. If the railroads can not raise rates, they can not raise wages, and they can not continue extensive improvements. The decision means the railroads will have a hard road to travel for some time. They will not be able to increase their capital because they will not be able to show sufficient earning capacity."

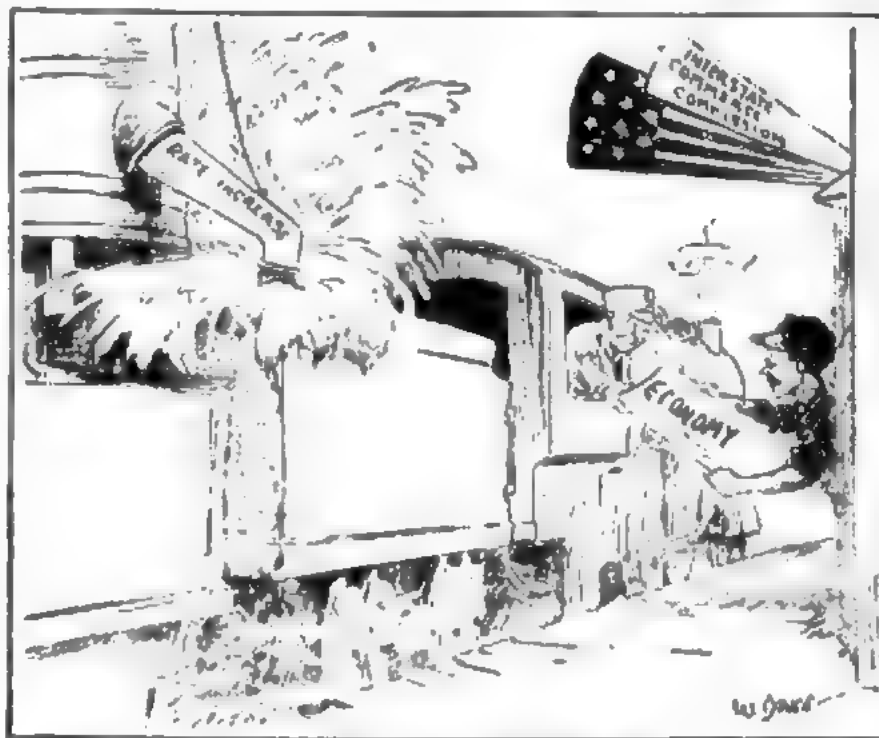
In dispatches from Chicago we read that Frederic A. Delano, president of the Wabash Railroad and chairman of the Eastern Roads Committee as well as lately nominated candidate for the Federal Reserve Board, says that "about the only feature of the decision that is at all satisfactory is the mere recognition of the fact that the railroads need some relief," while E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fé, is quoted as follows:

"The decision was a decided disappointment to all railroad men. The Commission appears to have given very grudgingly a fractional part of what was asked and what was proved to be needed. While I have not studied the decision, the published summary sounds to me as if it were a stump speech on the part of

political aspirants. It is far from being the utterance of a judicial body. I can not see where the roads interested will get much relief."

On the other hand, press reports inform us that Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, and a director of many railroads, considers that the decision gives more than

he had expected, while L. J. Spence, traffic director of the Southern Pacific system, is reported as saying that "the chief importance" of the decision lies in its "sympathetic attitude" toward "vested interests." This, he thinks, will encourage investors. Among the various editors that look upon the rate decision unfavorably we find the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* saying that it is "a good deal of jugglery," while the *New York Times* observes that the Commission reports the need of an increase in rates, "but refuses immediate relief and will continue its investigation." Similar criticism appears in the *New York Commercial*, the *Boston Transcript*, the *Boston Traveler*, and *The Public Ledger*, *The Record* and *The Inquirer* of Philadelphia, while the *Baltimore News* remarks rather satirically that "it is not complete proof of the success of regulation that the regulating agency unanimously agreed that more revenue was needed, and then by a divided vote refused adequate relief."



ALL ABOARD FOR A RECORD RUN!

—Bowen in the *Chicago Herald*.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE 1914 war model is a self-starter.—*Indianapolis Star*.

AND Colonel Roosevelt on this side of the water!—*Washington Herald*.

NATURALLY, European war measures are taken by rulers.—*Columbia State*.

THE war also supplies to Lieutenant Porte a perfectly good excuse.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THE Nobel prize will have to be bigger for the man who brings peace this year.—*Toledo Blade*.

REALLY, it looks as if we have been sending missionaries to the wrong places.—*Washington Herald*.

THE life-boat which has started for Europe may be useful to help take people off.—*Springfield Republican*.

IT will be a good many years before we hear any more talk in Europe about disarmament.—*Boston Transcript*.

EUROPEAN government officials will not have time to go on the Chautauqua platform this summer.—*Washington Herald*.

THE truth of Tennyson's "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay" will now depend on the years chosen.—*Boston Herald*.

AS we read more and more of the news from Europe our respect and admiration for the cave man increase very rapidly.—*New York American*.

SOMEHOW, we've lost interest in whether Whitman or Hinman can get the nomination since we heard those guns on the North Sea.—*Little Arthur Echo*.

PEACE-LOVING citizens of this country will now rise up and tender a hearty vote of thanks to Columbus for having discovered America.—*Chicago Herald*.

IT begins to look as if Elihu Root and others who accepted Nobel Peace prizes ought to step up like gentlemen and give back the money.—*New York American*.

THE republics of Paraguay, Andorra, and San Marino are inclined to resent being overlooked by Germany in its general distribution of ultimatums.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE prediction of a prosperous season for American summer resorts as a result of the European war has already been vindicated. Bar Harbor has ten million dollars in gold.—*New York Evening Post*.

WELL, Ireland's mobilized.—*Boston Transcript*.

SOMEbody please page Andrew Carnegie.—*New York American*.

HUERTA should find Europe's atmosphere thoroughly congenial.—*Columbia State*.

SOME of our first families may have to come over in the steerage again.—*Indianapolis Star*.

WE see by the papers that the newspaper poets have mobilized.—*Boston Transcript*.

FOR the moment, talk of an English Channel tunnel has been postponed.—*Springfield Republican*.

IT begins to look as if maybe the late Rudyard Kipling would be coming to life before long.—*Boston Transcript*.

FOR a season the Socialists of Europe may rest. Emperors are doing their work for them.—*New York World*.

EUROPE waits with bated breath to learn whether George Fred Williams has declared his neutrality.—*New York Mail*.

IT yet may become necessary to land marines to protect Mr. Carnegie's peace palace at The Hague.—*Indianapolis Star*.

RATHER than be forced to send Enrico Caruso to the front, Italy prudently decided to keep out of it.—*New York American*.

WOULDN'T it be dreadful if some belligerent were to capture the ship on which Huerta sailed and turn him over to Villa?—*Indianapolis Star*.

YOU may expect to hear any minute now that the fellow who owes you a quarter has issued a proclamation of moratorium.—*Boston Transcript*.

THERE are drawbacks to republics, but as compared with the poor exhibitions that monarchies are making they shine as the stars.—*Chicago News*.

WHO could have thought a year, a month, or a week ago that we should now have a Congressional appropriation for the relief of European tourists?—*New York World*.

PRESIDENT WILSON is to tender American aid in settling European war problems. Perhaps he will offer the services of the A. B. C. mediators.—*Indianapolis Star*.

THERE is grim irony in the newspapers just coming in from Europe, deploring President Wilson's weak course in Mexico and predicting trouble as a consequence.—*Springfield Republican*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



THE EUROPEAN ARMAGEDDON—WHO CAUSED IT?

IT MAY at first sight appear that the Austrian Government by formally declaring war against Serbia set the match to the train which ended in the explosion which is now shaking the world. But, on the other hand, the Austrian press maintain that little Serbia had been vexing, heckling, and badgering the representatives of the dual monarchy until exasperation was driven beyond bounds. France, naturally enough, looks upon Kaiser William as the serpent who has risen up to disturb the Eden tranquillity of Europe. Another suggestion has been made regarding the origin of the present war which implicates Russia as the chief agent in stirring up strife. Russia, we are told, is at present distracted by semirevolutionary labor disturbances, and as Napoleon III. plunged into a war with Germany in order to distract the attention of France from her own domestic grievances, so the Czar mobilizes his troops and breathes out defiance against his western neighbors in order that his people may have something else to think about than their scanty supply of black bread, the burden of their taxation, or the oppression of the police.

The Austrian press are of course unanimous in blaming Serbia for its defiance of the Danubian empire, and the vituperation which rages against the Government and even the person of Francis Joseph. The wrongs done by Serbia to its great trans-Danubian neighbor culminated, we are told, in the murder of the Hereditary Grand Duke and his consort. Thus the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that "the situation between our Government and that of King Peter has become intolerable. Our ultimatum has been the natural result."

The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) talks about the wrongs suffered by Austria at the hands of Serbia. To quote its words:

"When we consider the provocations of which Serbia has

been guilty for so many years, the solemn pledges made and broken, the defiance which we have put up with from an unscrupulous neighbor whom no kindness can appease, we experience a sense of relief on this outburst of war."

The same tone distinguishes the utterance of the *Reichspost* (Vienna), which is considered to be the organ of military circles as it used to be the mouthpiece of the Hereditary Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand. The paper encourages the Government to lay aside all hesitation and to take strict measures against the Servian foe, "who is as implacable and relentless as he is dastardly."

Among the German papers, too, the governmental *Kölnische Zeitung* lays the blame on Serbia and talks about "Serbia's wrong-doing," justifying Austria's action in the words, "it would have been a most desirable ending to the affair if Serbia had given the satisfaction asked of her and the relation between the parties concerned had resumed their normal condition."

"That the Austro-Hungarian Government, after its long altercations with Serbia," says the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "has at last come to this final decision is naturally to be expected." "Serbia," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "has forced the conflict to a climax. Since the year 1909 Serbia has been trying to bring on a European war and with the help of Russia to deal the death-blow to the Danubian monarchy. That indeed is her present aim." "No great Power," declares the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), "can allow an insignificant neighbor to torment and injure it, especially when this insignificant Power relies on its ability to rattle the saber of another great Power."

The French press are unanimous in attributing the tragic condition of things in Europe to the intrigues of Germany, and



FRENCH GENERAL—"The Senate tells me to order two million military shoes."

GHOST OF 1870-71—"I hear the same beckoning call!"

—*Amsterdammer*.



EUROPE'S TRANQUILLITY DISTURBED.

"Oh, how lovely it is to sleep in the woods, where the little birds build their nests!"

—*L'it* (Berlin).

as an interpreter of general French opinion we may quote the following striking words from the *Paris Temps*:

"Up to the last moment France and Russia had believed in the good faith of Germany; but now there is no doubt whatever but that the Government of the Kaiser had determined on laying an ambush for us and our allies. Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen must unite in a struggle against these brigands of power who at last have dropt the mask.

"The English Government had informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral. We should not desire war, but since we are forced into it we will fight with a light heart. For forty years Germany has been prowling about us with the fixt idea of at last dealing us a heavy blow with the minimum of risk. Germany now attacks us at a moment when all the material and moral forces of Europe are directed against her. The war into which we have been forced is war with a pirate. The French people with an unanimity which is superb flings itself as one man into the thick of the fray."

Among the English papers the *Manchester Guardian*, the principal Liberal organ of the north, thinks that Austria was wrong in demanding that certain army officers and civil servants of the Servian Government should be arrested. But this paper "deeply regrets that Russia has decided to encourage Servia in resistance to Austria. Russia's threat



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS
NICHOLOVITCH,
Who Commands the Russian Army.

But an important weekly, the *London Outlook*, lays the responsibility upon Servia, who, we read, "is frankly impossible as a neighbor." As this paper says:

"It must be contended that Servia has been receiving an amount of sympathy which is quite unwarranted by circumstances. The highly colored portrayals of her as a gallant little nation fighting against odds in defense of downtrodden fellow nationals is utter fudge. The Serbs have shown treachery and cunning to friends and foes alike until they have alienated every ally except the great Power which may now find it awkward to offer practical support.

The United States, thinks the *London Statist*, an eminent fiscal and economic authority, is likely to play an important part in averting world-wide financial catastrophe during the war, and we read:

"The United States can become, as it has this week, the world's greatest market for capital, and if the American people rise to their opportunity they can do a great deal to mitigate the disastrous economic consequences which would otherwise result in many countries from a great European war.

"It is obvious that for the time being the money markets of Europe will be closed to the demands for new capital of Canada, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and other countries, and at such a time the prestige of the United States would be



GENERAL JOFFRE,
French Chief of Staff.



COUNT VON MOLTKE,
German Chief of Staff.



GENERAL VON HOTENDORP,
Austrian Chief of Staff.



GENERAL PUTNIK,
Servian Chief of Staff.

LEADERS OF PRINCIPAL LAND FORCES AT WAR.

of war against Austria is a piece of sheer brutality."

"But labor unrest is chronic in centers like St. Petersburg and Viborg and Odessa," says *The Daily News* (London), "and the public services are paralyzed. War is resorted to by the Czar as a diversion." To quote further:

"The crisis in the Balkans presents to the embarrassed Russian bureaucracy a time-honored method of escape; foreign war has been the habitual palliative for domestic discontent with shallow, incompetent, and unscrupulous governments from time immemorial. The chance of setting Pan Slav sentiment against the uprising labor sentiment may well strike the Russian official mind as too good to be lost."

Referring to the note which was Austria's ultimatum to Servia, the *London Times* blames Austria as under the suspicion of provoking the war.

immensely enhanced if it were to take the place of Europe and meet the pressing needs of these borrowing countries.

"It is possible that the United States may participate in the great loans that will have to be raised in Europe if almost the whole continent becomes engaged in war. Possibly the participation will be indirect rather than direct.

"It is essential that American investors should not only have confidence in the future of their own country, but also believe that, war or no war, the world will continue to progress.

"In brief, a great war in Europe will give the United States an opportunity of assuming the post of world banker, by supplying capital freely to countries and individuals in all parts of the globe who need it and can provide the required security. Should the American people take advantage of the golden opportunity afforded them by the outbreak of war, it will mean not diminished but increased prosperity for the United States."

FIGHTING GRAFT IN JAPAN

THE EXPOSURE of naval scandal, coupled with the conviction of high priests of the Honganji Temple, whose irregularities were reported in these pages a few weeks ago, seems to be awakening the moral sense of the Japanese to such an extent that a movement has been inaugurated to combat corruption and to strengthen the moral vitality of the nation. One of the unmistakable signs of this moral awakening, the Tokyo editors point out, is the total collapse of the political faction which for the past ten years or so had the municipal government of Tokyo in its grip. This political clique, affiliated with the Sei-yu-kai, or Constitutionalists, has been called the Tammany Hall of Japan, and has been managing the municipal affairs of Tokyo much as Tammany managed the government of New York City. But the citizens of the Mikado's capital had been gradually organizing their forces against the corrupt faction, and when the naval scandal shocked all Japan these forces found a good opportunity to come out in the open and fight the Tammany of Tokyo to a finish. In the municipal election just held, the Constitutionalist faction was completely defeated by the so-called "Righteous Party," representing the public-spirited elements of citizens.

The movement for the moral uplift of the Japanese nation is about to take a definite shape, as a coterie of wealthy men have agreed to donate liberal sums to finance the movement. Mr. I. Morimura, who has a large interest in American trade and who maintains a mercantile establishment in New York, has volunteered to contribute \$100,000 for this purpose and called upon a number of his colleagues to follow his suit. This business man recently called a meeting of prominent educators and publicists in Tokyo to discuss the problem of moral reform. According to the Tokyo press, Mr. Morimura spoke at this conference as follows:

"The disclosure of the corruption of certain naval officers brought untold disgrace upon the Navy as well as the whole nation. True, corrupt officers are comparatively few, and the integrity of the Mikado's Navy can not be questioned. Yet the fact remains that the appearance of even so few officers who permitted themselves to be bribed has shocked the world, for the world has looked upon the Japanese Navy as a model of integrity and efficiency.

"The misappropriation of funds by high priests of the Honganji Temple is even more deplorable; and when we learn that a certain high officer in the Department of the Imperial Household is implicated in the Honganji affair, we are forced to consider whether our country is not facing the greatest moral crisis it has ever faced.

"In such a critical period no public-spirited man can sit down and with folded arms watch the drift of moral current which is not flowing in the right direction. We must rouse ourselves and combine our resources to stay this tide of corruption. With this end in view I propose to contribute \$100,000 for a campaign of education and ask all public-spirited men to assist in the promotion of this cause."

The prompt decision rendered in the naval-scandal case has revived to no small extent public confidence in the Navy, and the metropolitan journals of Japan are expressing satisfaction over the steps taken by the naval court martial in charge of the case. Vice-Admiral Matsumoto has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude and to make restitution of \$204,900, while Captain Sawasaki has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and the restitution of \$6,250. The two officers had ac-

cepted, it was discovered, commissions from the Vickers Company, the British concern which built the Japanese battle-ship *Kongo*. The three directors of Mitsui & Company, who offered commissions to these officers for the Vickers Company, have also been sentenced to imprisonment. The case of Engineer Rear-Admiral Fujii is still before the court martial, which is waiting for data from the German court.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

JAPAN ON THE LAND-LAW DEADLOCK

THE LONG and bitter controversy over California's Antislavery Land Law, which at one time loomed large as a possible cause of war between this country and Japan seems now to have simmered down to an exchange of diplomatic notes. While the Japanese and the American press agree that the publication of these official communications between Wash-

ington and Tokyo throws little new light on the controversy, the Tokyo editors commend the "manly" attitude of their new Cabinet in making the diplomatic documents public with the determination to discuss the question before the whole world. They make no effort to conceal their disappointment with our replies to Japanese protests, yet the majority of the metropolitan press are remarkably calm in commenting upon the question. The tone of their comment betrays despair rather than bitterness, resignation rather than aggressiveness. In former discussions they have taken a firm and aggressive tone that is now absent, as they seem to realize that no further progress is to be expected.

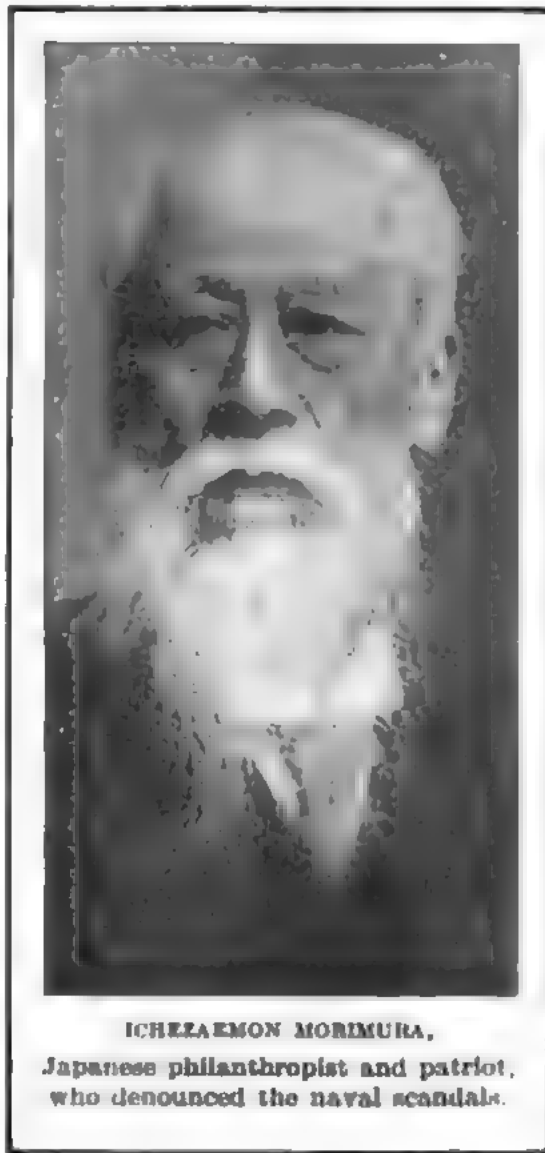
Notable exceptions to this are the editorials of the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* and the Osaka *Manichi*, both under the same management. On the eve of the publication of the official communications in question, the Osaka *Manichi*, in a very spirited editorial, had this to say:

"What kind of an answer does the United States intend to offer us relative to the California question? Days have passed, and we have shown every courtesy expressing our desire for an amicable settlement.

If the United States does not retract her course, she means to insult us. Even little Greece is showing a determination to meet in a manly way the anti-Greek movement in Turkey. Weak as Japan may be, does she not possess the spirit of the Greek? Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato should prove equal to the situation with firm resolution."

And the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, upon the publication of the documents, ridicules the weak-kneed foreign policy of its Government, which in spite of our "shilly-shallying attitude" in dealing with Tokyo, decided to participate in the Panama Pacific International Exposition. The Tokyo journal points out the audacity of Italy which threatened for a time to hold off from the San Francisco Exposition if the literacy test were not struck out from the immigration bills pending in the legislature at Washington. The Tokyo journal resorts to a clever historical argument and says:

"The present situation with regard to California reminds us of a page in our history half a century ago when our country was still under a feudal form of government. In the latter days of the old régime the Shogun at Tokyo was so impotent that he could not stay the antiforeign agitation in southern provinces. When the clans of Cho-shiu and Sasshu acted insolently toward the foreign war-ships and representatives, the Powers of Eu-



ICHEZABEMON MORIMURA,
Japanese philanthropist and patriot,
who denounced the naval scandals.

and America, which suffered injustice at the hands of these clans, demanded of the Shogun the punishment due to the obdurate local chiefs. But the Shogun was powerless, and the Powers took the matter in their own hands and bombarded the ports of the two provinces. The United States, which is to-day pleading that the Government at Washington is powerless to interfere with the legislation of a Western State, did not hesitate to take part in one of these bombardments. Would the Washington Government allow Japan to ignore its authority and handle the California situation much as the United States handled the Japanese situation half a century ago?"

The *Tokyo Jiji*, the most influential organ in the financial world of the Far East, sees no use in merely answering argument with argument, altho it has no alternative to suggest for the solution of the mooted question. The *Tokyo Asahi* approves of the Government's action in refusing Washington's



AN OPTIMISTIC OPIUM INSPECTOR.

The *North China Daily News* reports that a British Consul with two Chinese officials, specially appointed to inspect a certain district for poppy cultivation, found no seedlings, although "the inspection was scrupulous" and "every secluded place was visited by them."

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

offer to compensate the loss which may be suffered by Japanese farmers in California as the result of the land law, for, the journal believes, the fundamental question which has to be settled is not a question of dollars and cents, but the question of whether or not the Japanese in America should be treated as the aliens from other countries are treated. The *Asahi* does not see how the question can be settled, unless the United States agrees to extend to the Japanese the privileges of citizenship. The *Japan Times*, regarded as the spokesman of the Government, thus explains why Japan does not care to accept Mr. Bryan's proposition that the case be submitted to our courts:

"What we demand is the faithful observance of all treaties and the principle of equal treatment for all aliens resident in the United States. The court's decision would be final as to the United States Government, but it can not be binding on us unless the Imperial Government goes before it as a party in the suit. We do not expect that Japan would do this, at least in the present case or in matters of a like nature. Such as our demand or complaint is, the fundamental remedy should be, as it appears thus, a new treaty providing for the elimination of racial incapacity for our nationals and also for the elimination of the right of the individual States of the Union to interfere in any way with treaty rights granted by the Washington Government to the nationals of a foreign country."

The Japanese editors are curious to know the contents of the convention or treaty which Ambassador Chinda, under instruction by the Yamamoto Cabinet, attempted to conclude, but which the new Okuma Cabinet instructed the Ambassador to withdraw. Neither the American nor the Japanese press have been able to ascertain the real nature of this proposed treaty, and the Tokyo editors are wondering why the Government did not publish it together with the other documents.

translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN CHINA

A LESSON to America in our antidrug crusade comes from the other side of the world. China is reported nearly free from the opium evil. The recent destruction by fire of many costly chests of opium, with pipes and paraphernalia, outside the Temple of Heaven, Peking, is a remarkable event in the struggle against opium—"the dull weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf." This is an outcome of the spirit in which the Chinese and the English Governments have made an opium agreement by which Great Britain will see to it that Indian imports of the drug shall steadily be diminished so long as China on her part continues to diminish her home-grown opium. The *Atlas Syndicate News* (Peking), "a record of Social Reform and Progress in China," has the following hopeful account of the antiopium movement:

"China's latest successes in the suppression of opium will appeal more than anything else to the nations of the West. If China can root out her own pleasing vice, what can she not do? the people of Europe will ask. And while sentimental considerations of this kind may be minimized by the financial kings, they carry much weight with the great investing public.

"Hupeh has been added to the list of provinces cleansed of opium. Nine of eighteen provinces of China proper, and the three provinces of Manchuria in addition, are officially free from poppy crops, and consequently free from the necessity of admitting Indian opium. And in most of the remaining provinces suppressive measures have been carried out, with the result that opium is beyond the reach of all but the very rich in almost every corner of the Empire. What this means can only be appreciated by those who lived in China in the days of opium—who saw ruin and degradation brought to the homes of the people by black poison, and who could not take a day's journey overland without being delayed while their coolies took their opium *siesta*.

"It is a great thing that China has achieved—the greater in that the campaign of suppression has gone on steadily through the years of internal strife. Yuan Shih Kai's Government, busy as it has been with the regeneration of the administration and the lopping off of the heads of rebels, has yet had time to reorganize the campaign against the opium vice and to behead poppies by the billions."

The importation of British opium has hampered the reform, but it is decreasing under the agreement mentioned above. The following particulars are given with regard to the consumption of British and Chinese opium in China. A tael is equal to \$1.40 United States currency:

"What must have been galling to the Chinese was that 1,800,000 taels of this trade was in Indian opium and less than 500,000 taels in Chinese. In former times the foreign trade had been less than one-fourth of the native, but in their determination to prove their sincerity in the suppression of the traffic the Chinese authorities had reduced their native trade to practically nothing, while the 'British' drug could still be brought in freely and had increased in quantity and still more in value.

"The Chinese opium-traders saw what was happening. They reviled the Government for promoting the foreign opium-trade while prohibiting their own people from selling even the stocks in hand. But the Government stuck to its guns. And it has its reward—Hupeh province declared clean and the importation of Indian opium prohibited. Only two great ports, Shanghai and Canton, now remain open to the poison, and the treaty provides that they must admit Indian opium until all China is cleansed."

But there is a darker side to this problem of opium abolition. The *London Times's* Shanghai correspondent shows the untoward economic effects of opium suppression. He dwells upon the extensive smuggling in of cocaine and morphia into the country and declares that the use of these drugs in China "is rapidly increasing," and he adds:

"Indirectly, the suppression of the trade in native opium is responsible for much of the paper money which afflicts the country, paper notes being invented to supply a currency when opium failed. That it is also responsible for the enormous numbers of 'out of works' potential and actual bandits—can not be questioned."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE "TWILIGHT SLEEP" AGAIN

MOST of the medical critics of the recent article on painless childbirth in *McClure's* have laid stress on the fact, as they assert, that the method used in Germany has been known to American physicians for some time, and that its exploitation as a new discovery was therefore unwarranted. This being so, a correspondent of *The American Journal of Clinical Medicine* (Chicago, August) writes to that journal to ask the pertinent question, Why have not American physicians applied this knowledge in their own practise? Is not knowledge, if use be withheld, even more blameworthy than ignorance? With the implication that the profession in America has not lived freely up to its lights, the editor of the journal named above seems rather in sympathy than otherwise. Commenting on his correspondent's communication, he says in part:

"Why has there been a conspiracy of silence? Nay, it is not even a merely passive attitude of silence; for the editor of *McClure's*, in a communication to us, says: 'There seems to be a highly organized opposition in this country to this new treatment,' and asks, 'Could you inform us as to the reason for this?'"

The explanation that occurs to this writer is that "organized medicine" is displaying the natural hatred that any organized body always has for new ideas. As we read:

"In explanation of this attitude on the part of the powers that be, we have only to point out that such bitter opposition has always been, and we suppose will continue to be, the early attitude of organized medicine—as, indeed, it is of all constituted authority—toward innovation and progress.

"It is safe to say that no real innovation ever originated within the organized constitution of any science or craft. It has always come from some individual, or a non-conforming group of individuals, and pushed its way in the teeth of organized opposition.

"In medicine, in particular, it would seem as tho this organic opposition to innovations which were on the face of them worthy of adoption has been a factor of great hindrance and embarrassment. And this very branch of medicine of which we are now speaking—midwifery—furnishes a most conspicuous example.

"Without doubt the two most epoch-making innovations in the annals of obstetrics were the demonstration of the infectious nature of childbed fever by Holmes and Semmelweis, and the application of chloroform anesthesia to labor by Simpson.

"Yet orthodox medicine abused Holmes and hounded Semmelweis to a madhouse for his pains, and constituted medical authority set its smug face against Simpson's sacrilegious violation of the primal curse until (God save the mark!) fashion did what science and common sense failed to do, and the use of chloroform by Queen Victoria in her confinement brought obstetric anesthesia into vogue.

"This, we think, is the true explanation of the 'highly organized opposition in this country to this new treatment'—to the twilight sleep of hyoscin and morphin. It is the natural resistance of an organized body to change. It is what the Greeks called *misocainia*—the hatred of new ideas, which would wrench us from our fixtures; for to quit our old fixtures, especially if we have sat in them in comfort for a long time, is no easy business, hence we demur, we resist, we even give battle, and, while we may suspect that the new idea is above us, we try to persuade ourselves (laziness and vanity earnestly consenting) that it is below us. . . .

"Of course there is a certain element of danger in the twilight sleep, as there is in every anesthesia. Of course the procedure is not the simple June-holiday matter that the writers in *McClure's* would make it appear. Of course the half-truths about medical subjects exploited in the popular press misinform and mislead the public.

"But whose fault is it that they are only half-truths? And

is it not much more blameworthy to suppress truth altogether, as organized medicine has done?"

RESEARCH BY MOVING PICTURES

THE part played by cinematography in scientific and technical research, together with some of the things that may be expected of it in the future, are set forth in an interesting lecture before the German Engineers' Society by Dr. Hanz Goetz. After giving statistics, describing apparatus, and outlining the history of the invention, the lecturer defined the position of moving-picture photography among the means of reproducing phenomena to the senses. According to him it differs from other means in that it correlates two of the basic quantities that physics deals with, time and extension in space. We quote the following paragraphs from an abstract of Dr. Goetz's lecture made for *The Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry*, and printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"The most obvious way in which the cinematograph may act as an aid to science is in recording rare phenomena, such as scenes in the life of seldom seen or difficultly accessible animals, unusual surgical operations, etc.—fields in which considerable success has been attained. Its usefulness only begins here, however.

"Just as the scale of objects may be varied when they are represented graphically, so the time scale of actions may be changed when they are represented by the cinematograph. By an increase in speed, Professor Pfeffer, of Leipzig, has been able to produce in three minutes a ten-day period of growth of a horse-chestnut twig; pictures for this reproduction were taken at five-minute intervals. A large field for the study of the growth of both plants and animals is thus opened up. Just as slow motions can be hastened so that it is possible to see the total effect in a truer perspective, so it is possible to retard and analyze quick movements, and the limits are only those of the speed with which the pictures can be taken. With the most refined mechanical devices it is not possible to take more than 250 pictures per second, but by illuminating the moving object with regularly succeeding electric sparks and photographing on a film moving continuously rather than intermittently, it was found possible to increase the number of exposures to 2,000 per second. Bull, for example, has made valuable studies of the flight of insects in this manner.

"From an engineering point of view the cinematograph has been most useful in studying projectiles and their effect on armor-plate. Much higher frequencies had to be used than Bull obtained, and the apparatus employed differed from his in not using a mechanical interrupter; in series with the illuminating spark-gap was a large condenser, and in parallel with it a small one; the large condenser is charged by an induction machine, and when it is discharged the small condenser is alternately charged and discharged across the gap.

"The period of the alternations can be judged with fair accuracy by the tone. Since an explosion can take place in the 5-1000th part of a second, the speed of 9,000 to 50,000 exposures per second, obtained by this method, is sufficient to furnish interesting results. Since it is obviously impossible to have the camera near the object photographed, a special arrangement is used.

"The cinematograph can also be used for making quantitative measurements of movements. The fall of a body has been studied by photographing on the same film the falling object and the hand of a chronograph, and in the same way the action of a steam-hammer has been timed.

"In these lines the cinematograph has just begun to be developed, and offers great possibilities in solving problems dealing with time and space in fields as wide apart as engineering and biology, and makes possible the study of motions so slow that it has hitherto been impossible to form conception of their whole meaning, or so fast that it has been almost impossible to form any conception of them at all."

ELECTRIC FANS IN INDIA

CITIZENS who complain when the mercury goes above 90 degrees should be sent to India, where it frequently touches 120 degrees just before the big monsoons. Such a country would seem an ideal region for the exploitation of the electric fan, and we learn from an article by U. S. Consul Henry D. Baker, of Bombay, in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington), that its use in India is continually increasing and that it has done valuable work in making it possible to live comfortably in places where nothing like comfort was formerly obtainable in the hot season. Writes Mr. Baker:

"It is often remarked by persons who have resided for some years in cities like Bombay that conditions of life in the summer-time, which were formerly almost unbearable because of the great heat and closeness of the atmosphere, are now, thanks to the plentiful supply of electric fans in private houses, offices, etc., fairly comfortable. The city of Bombay for about six years, since electric fans were possible of introduction on account of current becoming available, has been a far more agreeable city to live in than hitherto.

"It is possible for theaters and churches in cities like Bombay to be open now all summer, whereas formerly, owing to the almost stifling heat, it was very difficult to induce people to enter such structures in that season. The popularity of such places is now largely dependent on the number of efficient electric fans used to force circulation of the air. All the leading hotels in the chief cities of India must have electric fans in every room in order to secure and retain their patronage.

"The old-fashioned system of cooling rooms by fans in this country, such as is still practised in most communities where electric current is not available, as in country districts, is by means of the personal labor of coolies known as punkah-wallahs, who work spacious fans hung from the ceilings, with ropes through a hole in the wall, the punkah-wallah doing this work outside of the room and out of sight. Sometimes at dances and big dinner parties the punkah-wallahs, dressed in picturesque costume and with huge ornamental fans, work inside the rooms, a great number being employed. For such arduous and persistent work which they are expected to carry on without intermission for nine hours, they are paid about \$2.60 per month. At night the punkah-wallah fanning a sleeping person in his bed will often fall asleep, too, so that the sleeping individual can get no refreshing rest. Notwithstanding the very cheap wages paid, a great number of punkah-wallahs who have to be employed all day and all night cause considerable expense; moreover, such human labor, not being always steady nor easily regulated, nor fast, can not compare favorably in any degree with modern electric fans.

"Ceiling fans which will operate directly over a person's bed and force air through the mosquito netting or over the dining-table or over the business man's desk, are the most popular type of electric fans used in India. The table type of fans, usually attached to walls, are much used in theaters and other places of popular amusement, where it is desired to force a current of air along particular side directions. The churches usually have a great number of large fans suspended from the ceilings.

"Spirit-stove fans are also used in India. These are attached to and operated by small spirit-stoves, especially in country bungalows and in tents, where no electric current is available. These spirit-stove fans, often mounted on tripods, have added immensely to the comfort of trips into the jungles and in camp life generally. They can easily be packed for transport by mules, elephants, carts, or boats, as the case may be. They sell according to size from \$20 up to \$50. A leading firm dealing in these fans advertises that there are over 20,000 Europeans in India using them. [An advertisement showing a picture of one of these fans may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.]

"As an instance of the popularity of electric fans in India it may be mentioned that one leading corporation (the Calcutta Electric Supply Co.) at present has connected to its system over 40,000 fans.

"The United States is one of the most important sources of supply for the electric fans used in India. A leading firm in Bombay in the electric-supply business, which deals largely in American fans, states:

"There is a very big demand for all types of fans, for direct and alternating current, and for ceiling, table, desk, and wall

In building the new government offices at Delhi artificial cooling on a much larger scale than can be obtained with individual fans is to be undertaken, Mr. Baker tells us. It has frequently been noted with surprise that we are willing to spend money to keep our houses warm in winter, but not to keep them cool in summer. Apparently the English in India are no longer to be open to this reproach. Further:

"It is understood that in connection with the large amount of building necessary in connection with the new capital at Delhi, the authorities who have charge of the work are now considering the possibility of constructing buildings with inner and outer walls between which artificially cooled air can be circulated by means of exhaust fans, the cooling being effected by drawing currents of air through wetted screens. It is thought that possibly by such cooling of the walls during the heat of the day, when the buildings would for the most part be closed up, conditions of comfort might be considerably promoted. Already devices known as thermantidotes for cooling air by rapid evaporation of water are largely used in India, especially on railroad carriages. During the hot-weather months in India, especially before the breaking of the monsoon, the temperature in the shade is often 120° F. It is not unusual for the temperature in rooms to rise to 110 degrees. It is thus evident how great is the necessity for giving special attention to proper cooling of buildings."

AGE-SPOTS ON MOTHER EARTH'S FACE

THE AGE of an animal organism—a human being, for instance—may often be estimated from its appearance, sometimes from superficial markings, such as wrinkles. Were there some marking that appeared at birth and grew slowly larger at a uniform rate, a knowledge of that rate, easily obtainable, would enable us to know exactly the bearer's age. Such markings, it is now known, appear on the face of our Mother Earth in the form of microscopic spots, called "pleochroic halos," found in certain rocks. The method of estimating the earth's age from these has already been alluded to here. We are now enabled to give additional facts, with microphotographs of the halos, from an article contributed by G. Bresch to *La Nature* (Paris, July 4). We read here:

"Radioactive substances . . . are descendants, for the most part, of one and the same metal—uranium. The uranium atom explodes, throws off helium (alpha rays), electrons (beta rays), and gamma rays, which resemble x-rays, and changes into another atom which decomposes in its turn. Each radioactive atom has, as a distinctive characteristic, besides its chemical properties, a probable length of life. When this is at an end the explosion of the atom takes place. Among radioactive substances, some live a very long average life; uranium lives 9,000 million years; others disappear almost as soon as they are born, such as Radium A, which lives, on the average, three minutes. In a rock that originally contained a certain amount of uranium will be found now, by reason of the explosion of a certain number of its atoms, its whole series of descendants, in proportions depending on the length of life of each. There will also be found helium, the constant product of the destruction of radioactive matter. It will be easily understood that the quantity of helium accumulated in a rock depends on the importance of the primitive stock of uranium and on the time during which this stock has been decomposing; that is to say, on the age of the rock. This method of determining geologic age has been used by Strutt.

"Another method has led Sir John Joly, professor at Dublin University, to interesting conclusions about the earth's age. Certain micas have long been observed under the microscope, owing to their dark circular spots, with a little crystal of zircon in the center, included in the rock at the moment of its formation. The origin of these spots, or 'pleochroic halos,' had never been explained. Strutt recognized the fact that the crystal of zircon is radioactive; it sends out alpha rays, which, acting on the mica as they act on glass, produce the halos observed through the microscope.

"We may go even further. The alpha rays, coming from the zircon, travel through a certain thickness of the crystal and then stop. Their action is not felt beyond this point. . . . The halos thus are due to prolonged action of the rays emitted by the

zircon. Zircon is only slightly radioactive; experience shows that several years may elapse between two consecutive explosions. And the effect of a single particle is excessively feeble; the palest halos must indicate an accumulation of unimaginably weak effects, dating from extremely distant epochs. In fact, the halos are not observed in recent rocks. Biotite is an ancient mica that has recorded and preserved the effects of the alpha rays; we see the halo in the same way that we know of the existence of stars, invisible to the eye, through the accumulation of their luminous effects on the photographic plate.

"The recent experiments of Joly and Rutherford were made on brown mica from County Carlow. The halos are due to elements of the uranium family. By exposing a sheet of mica to the action of a powerful source of alpha rays (radium emanation) there is produced in a short time a spot resembling the natural halo seen under the microscope. The quantity of emanation used gives the number of alpha rays that have acted, and consequently that of the alpha particles emitted by the mica since its formation. This is in the neighborhood of 200 millions. It is now sufficient to know how many alpha particles are sent out per century by the zircon crystal at the center of the halo, when simple division will give the age of the mica. The numbers obtained vary between 20 and 400 millions of years. The agreement with the numbers given by Strutt's method, noted above, is satisfactory."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT MAKES WOOD WATERPROOF?

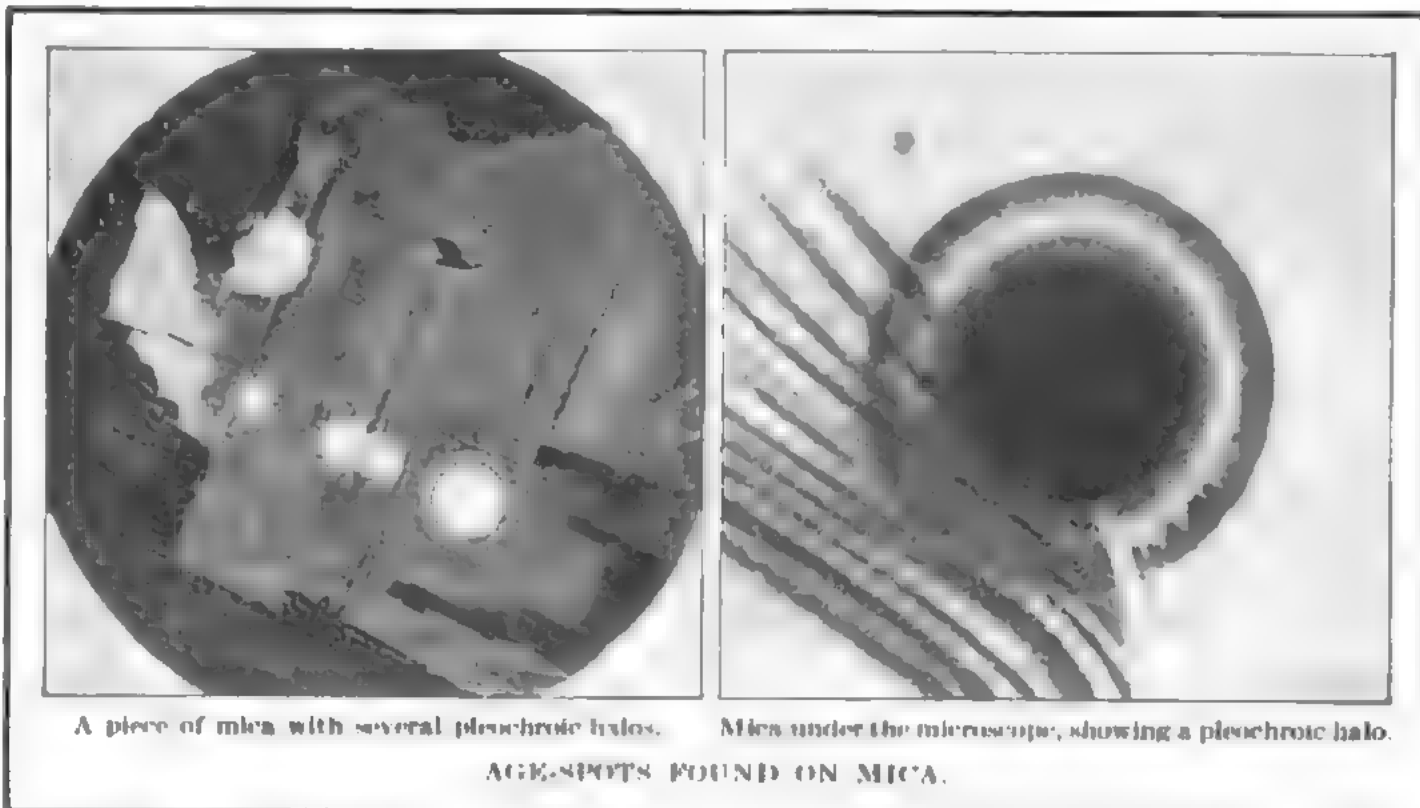
WHY SHOULD white oak be good for barrel-staves when the barrel is to hold a liquid, while red oak is not? The answer is quite simple, tho possibly unintelligible to the uneducated. It is the tyloses that make the white oak waterproof. Those who do not know what a tylose is may find out by consulting a paper on "Tyloses: Their Occurrence and Practical Significance in Some American Woods," in *The Journal of Agricultural Research*, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Our quotations are from a review in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), from which we learn that a tylose is a white substance that grows in wood pores and stops them up so that air and liquids can not pass through. Under favorable conditions the naked eye can detect it. It looks like white foam or chalk, in the pores of white oak. If a stick is split and polished smooth, white threads of it may sometimes be seen. It develops inside the pores and cells, and is a natural growth in some woods, but is rare in others. To quote the Chicago journal:

"The investigation has followed practical lines, the presence of this substance in many woods where it was scarcely suspected has been discovered, and it has been found that it has much to do with the durability of wood. Those woods which contain tyloses abundantly resist decay better than those which have little. It is not claimed that its presence alone is responsible for the durability of one wood beyond another, but it helps. There are other things, however, to consider.

"Woods filled with this substance resist decay because the pores and cells are plugged; air and water are largely excluded, and consequently the threads of fungus, which cause decay, can not readily enter, and if they do enter, the supply of air and water is so limited that decay proceeds slowly.

"It is well known that a white oak fence-post or cross-tie lasts longer than one of red oak. The structures of the two woods are almost identical, but white oak is sealed up, while red oak is open, and the agencies of decay are free to enter.

"The bulletin lists sixteen durable woods, every one of which contains much of the tylose substance; five that are moderately durable, and these are not well supplied with the plugging material; and nineteen which are well known as quickly decaying woods, and they contain little of the material. The durable woods are black locust, catalpa, Osage orange, mulberry, chestnut, black walnut, live oak, sassafras, white oak, post oak,



A piece of mica with several pleochroic halos.

Mica under the microscope, showing a pleochroic halo.

AGE-SPOTS FOUND ON MICA.

black ash, honey locust, cherry, persimmon, slippery elm, and bur oak.

"Some of the non-durable woods follow: Cottonwood, red gum, maple, white ash, beech, cucumber, black gum, basswood, buckeye, sycamore, aspen, and willow. It is not claimed that the presence or absence of tyloses alone is sufficient to preserve wood or to permit its speedy decay; but the evidence clearly shows the tendency of its influence. This element has not, heretofore, been much discussed by those who have written of wood decay and durability."

Timber engineers who inject creosote and other substances into wood to retard decay long ago made lists of species that were hard to treat, and others which were easy. The preservative fluids, we are told, penetrate certain woods to a considerable depth when moderate pressure is applied; while others are almost impervious, no matter how great the pressure. Those hardest to penetrate by preservative fluids are those best supplied with tyloses. This throws a new light on the subject. To quote further:

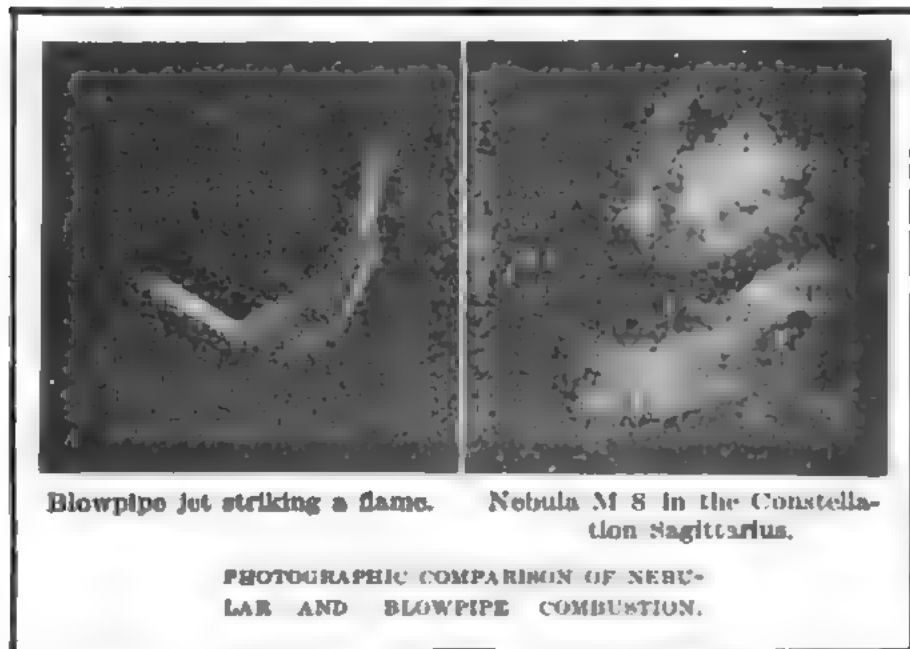
"Some woods are so filled with solid deposits in the heartwood that fluids can not be forced in, and such are hard to treat, whether they contain tyloses or not; but there are others where the difficulty of penetration seems largely due to the presence of the tyloses substance. This is often seen in sapwood where chemical deposits, due to the aging of the tree, are yet slight. It was formerly quite generally believed that tyloses were confined to heartwood; but the investigations have proved that they occur in the sapwood also, even to the inner layer of bark, and therefore are an important factor to consider by those who give timber preservative treatment.

"Millions, perhaps billions, of feet of logs have been lost by sinking in rivers and lakes while on their way from the forest to the mill. Nobody then thought anything about tyloses in the logs; but it has been shown that those most abundantly supplied (hardwoods especially) float longest. The water is hindered from penetrating the cells and pores and filling the cavities. The author's experiments showed that woods in which tyloses were few or wholly lacking invariably sank before those containing abundant tyloses. A piece of black locust heartwood floated forty-six days while dogwood and persimmon sank in eighteen hours.

"Hardwoods are most affected by this substance. The softwoods contain little of it, for the probable reason that they have no pores, which are the usual places where the growths are developed."

WORLD-BIRTH BY EXPLOSION

THE FIRST EVENT in the birth and development of a celestial body is an explosion—such a phenomenon as we may see daily in the nebulae, with their vast spiral whirls. These forms, to be sure, persist for a lifetime, and there may be difficulty in referring them to explosive action, using



the word in its ordinary sense. Dr. J. Meunier, a Parisian chemist, in a lecture before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, on "A Photographic Study of the Flames of the Nebulae," assures us that certain astronomical disturbances may really be explosions and yet may last for years, the mass of gas through which they are propagated being so vast that even great speed will not carry them quickly from one end to the other. The nebulae, Dr. Meunier is sure, are gaseous masses in a state of explosion or violent combustion; and this combustion is the first stage in an evolutionary process that will ultimately form a planet like our earth. Dr. Meunier relies chiefly on the comparison of photographs, some of which are reproduced herewith. To critics who are unwilling to admit that such an apparently stable form as that of a nebula can be that of an explosion actually proceeding before our eyes, he replies:

"It has been objected that an explosion is practically instantaneous; how, then, can its phenomena persist so long in a nebula? This objection depends on an inexact idea; an explosion is rapid, but not instantaneous. The explosion that I obtain with my tube lasts a few tenths of a second. The explosions that occur in the course of great fires—oil-wells, for instance—may last several minutes. There are in the solar system explosions that last several days—explosions of solar protuberances or of comets, and I am fortunately able, thanks to Mr. Quéniisset, the learned and able astronomer of the Juvisy Observatory, to show you a cometary phenomenon whose duration is easy to measure approximately. It took place in Morehouse's comet, which appeared during the autumn of 1908. On October 15, there took place in this body, an explosion that was photographed at 9 p.m. shortly after its beginning. By attentive examination cyclonic whirls may be seen in it, and these same spirals can be recognized on subsequent photographs. Quéniisset has found that the speed of displacement of the masses of gas reached 30 to 40 miles per second in certain places. The comet was at the distance of about one astronomic unit; that is to say, at the distance of the earth from the sun, which is traversed by light in eight minutes. The distance of a light-year is 65.7 times as great; consequently an explosion having the same apparent magnitude as that of the Morehouse comet, at the distance of one light-year, would last 131,400 days, or 300 years. Now astronomers think that the nearest nebulae are distant from us by a great number of light-years. Divide by 10, or even 100, and there will remain to us, to explain the apparent permanence of the nebular explosions, a very respectable number of years."

Nebulae, the writer concludes, are purely phenomena of explosion and flame, assuming generally a spiral form. The

fact that these spirals retain their form for a long time is no evidence that they are not due to a cause that is primarily explosive. What happens after the explosion? Says the writer:

"After this, the stars undergo incandescent combustion on their surfaces, and when this has been extinguished for lack of fuel, cooling and condensation result, as on our own earth, giving rise to mineral and organic products, with all their marvels.

"Stars, then, are formed under the influence of the phenomena of combustion, and evolve after these phenomena, quite like living creatures; for, in fact, our own lives are nothing, from the physiologic point of view, but the result of combustion that begins in the lungs and takes place in the tissues.

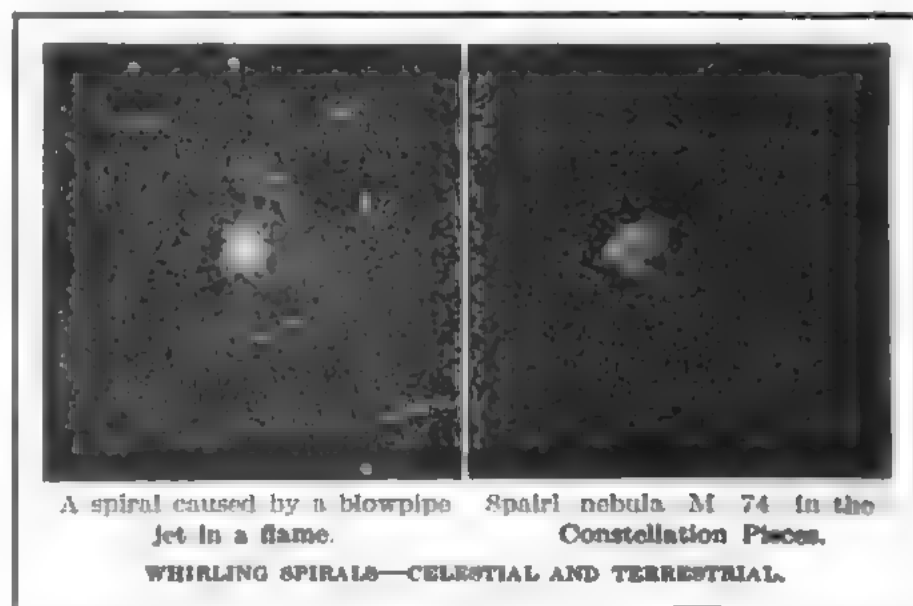
"We thus reach the conclusion, which no one will be able to deny, that the properties of matter in the celestial spaces are the same as those continually in evidence on our own planet."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUDDEN DEATHS IN THE WATER

ONE of the most familiar features of the news from watering-places at this season every year is the report of some young, strong, and vigorous person, apparently in perfect health, who has gone into the water and suddenly sunk before aid could be given. Various surmises to explain such a death are offered—heart-failure, a stroke of apoplexy due to excessive fatigue or violent change of temperature, or going in before digestion is complete. These theories are not very plausible, according to *La Revue* (Paris, June 1), since autopsy rarely reveals heart trouble, especially if the victim was young, vigorous, and able to swim. A different explanation is offered by a German authority, Dr. Güttlich, of Frankfort, who has made a study of the subject. Says *La Revue*:

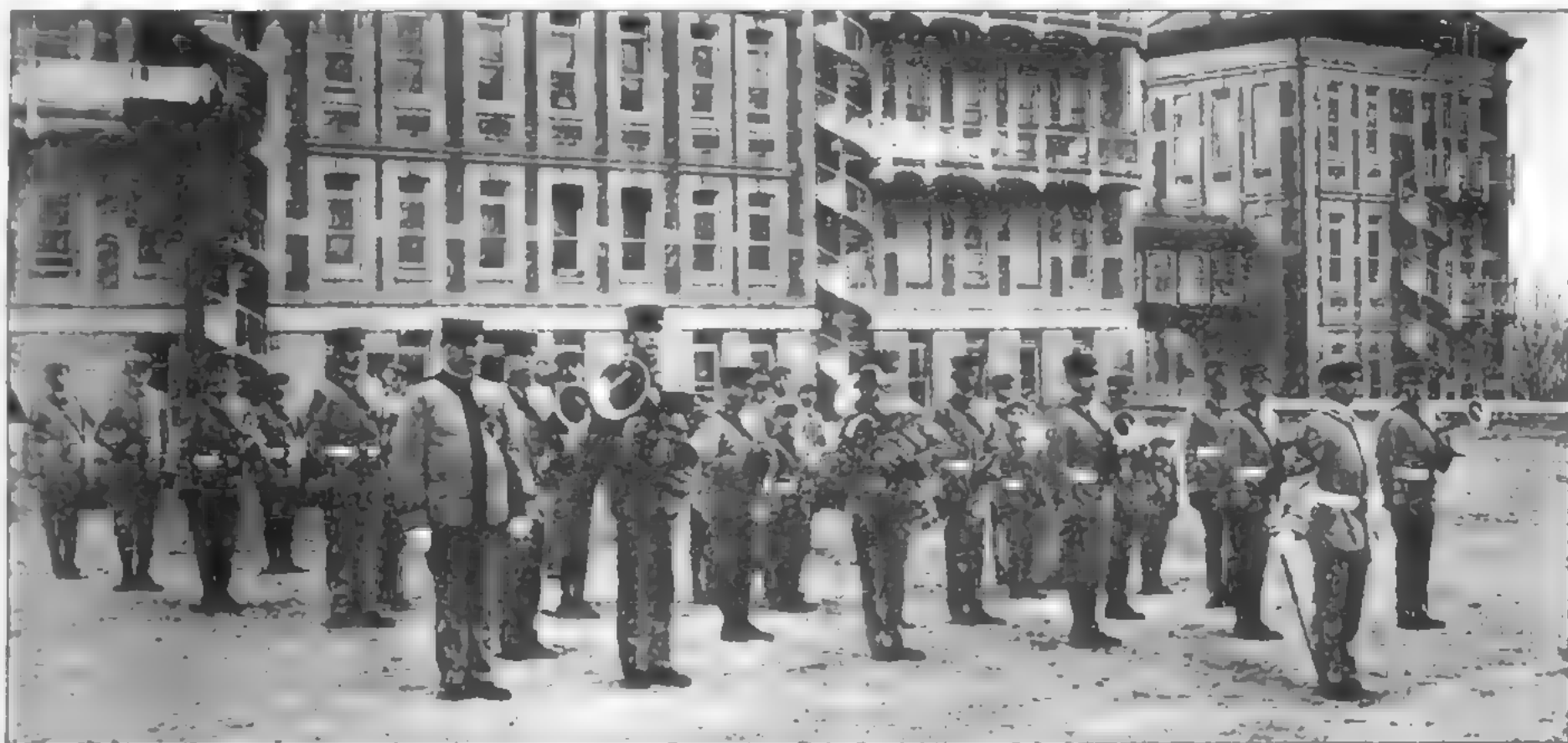
"Dr. Güttlich, an attaché of a Frankfort hospital, and a member of the staff of a well-known medical journal, thinks that we must seek the explanation in the condition of the vestibule of the internal ear, whose troubles provoke deafness and nystagmus. These phenomena present themselves in certain subjects who have a lesion in the membrane of the tympanum, and cold water thus penetrates the ear. Sudden deaths are caused by these alternations in the apparatus of the vestibule. Moreover, in many persons this pierced condition has existed since a very tender age without their having been aware of it. Thus a sudden plunge may cause a disturbance of the auditory organ. The cold water rushing suddenly into the cavity of the ear may fatally affect either stomach or brain. It follows that to have the stomach full when he enters the water is dangerous for the bather.

"Dr. Güttlich advises those whose tympanum is imperfect to



plug the ears with cotton. This prevention should be taken particularly when diving."

It may be added that it would be wise for all persons who are conscious of any defect in hearing, or who suffered in childhood from such a disease as scarlet fever, to have the ears examined by a competent aurist, so as to be informed whether the tympanum is still perfect.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



A DEAF BAND THAT PLAYS FOR THE DEAF.

The pupils of the New York Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb have a band made up from their own number. They "rise in the morning to the call of life and drum; led by the band, they march to their meals and to school in perfect step and time." Tho they do not hear the music with their ears, they feel it through their whole being.

MUSIC FOR THE DEAF

THE IDEA of musical training for the deaf may seem absurd, but experience has shown it to be possible and useful. Enoch Henry Currier, principal of the New York Institution, who has given much study and experiment to this subject, said at a conference of superintendents and principals held during the summer of 1913 that he regarded music as a more important factor in the education of deaf children than of hearing children. Edward Allen Fay writes on this subject in the last Report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The following quotations are from a reprint in the columns of *The Volta Review* (Washington). Says Mr. Fay:

"Mr. Currier's attention was first attracted to the possibility of musical training for the deaf by observing that the children in his school liked to beat against a wall or other solid with a club. 'A boy would stand and pound by the half hour on a brick wall. It was not done once or twice, but was a habitual practise.' Inquiring of the children why they did that, he was told that the resultant sensations 'gave pleasure and enlivened the body.' He concluded that music might be used to advantage in stimulating the deaf to greater activity.

"First he introduced the drum as an aid to the military drill, for the New York Institution has been organized upon a military basis for many years, and its pupils have attained a high degree of excellence in drill. He found that the marching and manual of arms improved very much when the drummer was 'hurling sound-waves against the battalion.' Next he added fifes and then bugles, until now he has a trained band of between 40 and 50 members composed entirely of pupils of the school. In the band are 16 pieces—5 B-flat cornets, 3 E-flat alto horns, 1 B-flat tenor, 1 B-flat barytone, 2 E-flat basses, 1 trombone, 1 snare drum, 1 pair of cymbals, and 1 bass drum. The repertoire includes 185 selections. The execution of the band is so good that it is often invited to participate in high-grade concerts given by hearing musicians in New York City.

"The pupils in the New York school 'rise in the morning to the call of life and drum; led by the band, they march to their meals and to school in perfect step and time.' When the band plays they crowd around it just as hearing persons assemble around a body of musical performers. They do not hear the music in the ordinary meaning of the word; they receive no more sensation through the auditory apparatus than through other parts of the body; but, as Mr. Currier says, their entire system responds to the series of harmonious sound-waves. He finds that, as the effect of the sound-waves, 'the minds of the pupils

become more alert; they become more ready to take initiative action; they get out from that dormancy which is peculiar to any person who lacks the stirring up that comes from the hurling of sound-waves against him.'

"In some other schools for the deaf the piano is used as an aid in teaching speech. With their hands resting upon the piano, the pupils note the length of vibrations when chords are struck, the volume of tone, and, to a certain degree, the relative pitch. Mrs. Sarah A. Jordan Monro, a successful trainer of teachers of the deaf in Boston, regards the piano as 'very valuable in leading deaf pupils so to concentrate thought upon vibrations and their meaning that the organs of speech are left as free as those of hearing children, and are thus in a condition for a natural use. Unfettered muscles and their unconscious freedom of action thus give to speech the beauty of definiteness without force and fluency without laxity.'

Under the leadership of Miss Sarah Harvey Porter, an instructor in the normal department of Gallaudet College, a society of teachers of the deaf was formed last year, Mr. Fay tells us, for the study of the psychological effect of musical vibrations upon the deaf.

THE COST OF NOISE—In a recent conversation reported in *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, July), the superintendent of a large stamp-mill made the observation that "noise costs money." The reporter goes on to say:

"We have been discussing the use of stamps as crushing-machines and the comparative merits of various devices for crushing ore. One of the arguments advanced by this superintendent against the use of stamps was the tremendous and never-ending noise produced by the falling weights. In his opinion the din was responsible for many misunderstood directions and orders to employees, resulting in confusion, loss of time, and expensive mistakes. The point is readily perceived. The average mill employee is anxious to give the impression that he understands the boss's orders, and rather than ask a question for further information he will sometimes pretend to understand and then go and seek advice from a fellow workman. The order may be wrongly executed or not at all. The noise of the stamps contributes greatly to this condition, makes it difficult to give and receive orders, and undoubtedly causes many mistakes. The cost of noise may not be estimated exactly, but it is a real factor."

LETTERS AND ART



IRELAND'S MOST DISTINCTIVE PAINTER

SOMETHING of the same service that Goya did for Spain is being done for Ireland by Jack B. Yeats. Thus the Irish writer, Mr. Padraic Colum, speaks of Yeats's drawings of Irish national types, drawings that "no one who wishes to understand Ireland can overlook." The artist bears the same name as his father, Mr. John B. Yeats, who is "himself in the foremost rank of Irish painters." The father, Mr. Colum observes, deserves well of his country, for "he has endowed it with genius." The significance of the speech is enhanced when an Irishman, not the most lenient of his countrymen's



From "T. P.'s Weekly."

THE GOYA OF IRELAND.

Mr. Jack Yeats here gives his own idea of himself. An Irish poet says no painter knows Ireland so well.

critics, speaks thus of another Irishman. Moreover, "his eldest son is Ireland's greatest poet, and his youngest is Ireland's most distinctive painter." The daughters of the family also are contributing to Ireland's fame, for at the Cuala Press in Dundrum they "print fine books beautifully." They also issue a small monthly of four pages called *A Broadside*, and here the pictures of Irish life done by Jack Yeats appear. "No other painter knows Ireland so well," says Mr. Colum, in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London):

"One might take a stranger into a gallery of his pictures, or show him a collection of the double sheets he issues monthly, or open the book of drawings that Messrs. Maunsell have published, and say with conviction, 'This is Ireland.' And if it is an Irishman who shows it he might well feel proud of the pageant. There is no lack of vitality in these people of the West of Ireland. They are daring, exuberant, aristocratic. Above all, they are faithful. Jack Yeats reveals Ireland's most significant secret—

the secret that has not been disclosed in political debates nor revealed to special correspondents—the secret that the Irish are a youthful people like the fresh peasant communities of Servia and Bulgaria. Like the Balkan countries, Ireland stands outside declining Europe—outside the great tired States that Mr. Chesterton has spoken of as 'Byzantium of the West.' Because they are youthful, Romance makes them hold their heads high and put extravagance into their movements, their gestures, their speech.

"I do not think that Jack Yeats ever reads a book that a boy would find tedious. The people he knows are boxers and sailors, clowns and circus people. His own literary productions have titles that would arouse the imagination of any boy—'James Flannity, or the Terror of the Western Seas,' 'The Scourge of the Gulph,' 'The Treasure of the Garden.' The speech he puts into the mouths of his characters are in the right vein: 'Then,' says Flannity, 'then you are in earnest—this is to be a crushing blow?' 'Ay,' says the Lieutenant, 'a crusher; every gun double-shotted, every man full of fight. We have a crew, Mr. Flannity—ah, such a crew! The cream of fighting men, picked from four frigates on these coasts. Not boys, you understand me, but toughened men. Men who have hung by Seraw Wallaw—the shaking seraw that hangs o'er the mouth of Hell—and come back again.' Superficially, no two contemporaries could be greater contrasts than the poet and the painter, W. B. and Jack B. Yeats—one noticeable in the street for a personality that dress, manner, and carriage make more remarkable, the other reserved and curiously observant, like a sailor or a rancher, one turning everything into intellectual terms and speaking constantly of art, the other turning everything into terms of life and speaking little of anything else."

George Moore is quoted as saying that "Synge in a literary salon and Jack Yeats in the National Gallery are hardly imaginable figures, and that they were alike in being artists who cared less about art than about life." They were close friends during the lifetime of the man now counted Ireland's foremost dramatist, and will be always associated, since two of Synge's books on Ireland have illustrations by Jack Yeats. His work is another testimony to the accuracy of Synge's observation about which so much controversy has been waged. We read:

"Romance is present in nearly all his pictures. A few of the figures are untouched by it, but they are the damned souls. Look at the young man he calls *The Squireen*! He has been taught to despise the romance of his countryside—the romance that makes yonder farmer stride his horse as if it were the magic steed of the folk-tale. And observe *The Minor Official*, who crosses the street of the country town with such desperate hurry! Unfortunate man! The struggle to gain and to keep that minor appointment has worn away in him the romance that flares up in *The Barrel Man*—that disreputable creature who lets sticks be flung at him, three for a penny. And look at the cunning book-makers at the country races! They have perverted the romance that makes the amateur jockey face for the winning-post as if his mount was one of the steeds of Cuchulain. But such unhappy creatures are not frequent in Jack Yeats's gallery. He prefers to give us the Aran Islander standing arrogantly on Galway Quay, the group of country men clutching their sticks as the barefoot stroller sings a lament for men who have died for 'The Cause,' sailors ashore rolling toward a low and lighted house, or a tinker sending vigorous curses down the road.

"A stranger might ask was there not something extravagant in these pictures. Do the horses really prance with such exuberance? Is there so much sombrero in the hats the peasants wear? Do scrubby fellows tell across counters to stolid shopkeepers such extravagant falsehoods—'Nine years on the plains of Arabia and the battle-fields of Europe'?"

"Yes, in the West of Ireland there is an extravagance of movement, of gesture, of words. I open a Connaught newspaper and find denunciation given in this measure: 'I know that in

Ireland of to-day we have tyrants as unscrupulous, cruel, and murderous as ever Turk, Bulgarian, or Mexican could be; monsters who, if they dared, would, out of sheer fiendish delight, crucify the father on one side of the cross and the mother on the other, and to glut their appetites would gouge out the eyes, tear off the nose, cut out the tongue, pluck off the ears, split open the breast to watch the heart beating—tyrants who would be capable of any atrocity, any enormity, any barbarity—creatures to whom crucifixion would be nothing more than antepandial recreation.' The extravagance that is behind a statement like that Jack Yeats puts into movement and gesture."

A MORIBUND PROFESSION

IF the war correspondent is not dead he must be described as moribund. His case is not one of inanition; he is as anxious as ever to live, but he has been almost literally "put out of business." Censorship has become so stringent that, as the *New York Evening Post* points out, "the days of Forbes and Burleigh, not to go back of 'Bull Run' Russell, are gone." This editorial continues:

"Never again will army commanders give a free run of their headquarters to 'chiefs' taking notes to be incontinentally printed. The change from the old times, for which the reasons are obvious, has been slow in coming, but is now almost complete. Grim soldiers like Kitchener never had any love for newspaper correspondents, tho he was forced to tolerate such a man as G. W. Stevens both in the Sudan campaign and in the South African. Our own war with Spain showed a relapse from the growing practise, and seemed, as everybody remembers, to be waged by and for the newspapers. The Japanese, in their war with Russia, kept the correspondents at a safe and inglorious distance; and by the time the last Balkan War came along, the shut-down was complete. The military argument for it is convincing. In informing the public, the newspaper informs the enemy; consequently nothing must be published until long after the event, and then only in a form agreeable to the army authorities. This may seem hard on the press, and also on a news-eager public, but it is war."

For all this the newspapers are using titanic efforts to get news, and mobilization of their forces began as soon as military activities began. *The Writer and Publisher and Journalist* (New York) reviews the first week's sources of our war news:

"The strictness of the military censorship is shown by delays in sending and deletions in all dispatches from Austria. Martin H. Donohue, correspondent of the *New York Times* and the *London Chronicle* at Semlin, who sent the first and only telegram outside the official reports of the bombardment of Belgrade by Austrian troops, has been expelled from that city by the Austrian military authorities, together with other correspondents there.

"The *New York Times* correspondent tried to file a telegram from Berlin to Carlsbad, but the German telegraph authorities refused to accept the message, saying it would get there much quicker if sent by mail.

"Both the Associated Press and the United Press have already covered by correspondents the important strategic points in the Austro-Servian struggle, but are depending upon their regular correspondents at the various capitals for news from diplomatic centers.

"At the Associated Press offices it was stated that more than 15,000 words of cable news skeletonized, but not in code, had been received in twenty-four hours. Only official news comes from Austria, but to reach Serbia a most circuitous cable route had to be resorted to, at great expense. The International News Service received over 8,000 words by cable on Wednesday night.

"The International News Service was fortunate in the presence in London during the past week of Bradford Merrill, publisher of the *New York American*, and R. A. Farrelly, general manager of the service. They are now directing the distribution of correspondents at important points. J. L. Eddy, for three years head of the European bureau, is in charge here.

"Orton W. Tewson, who is in charge of the London bureau, is now in general charge of news from the sovereign capitals. He is considered one of the best-equipped war and diplomatic correspondents on the continent. News from Berlin is under the watchful eye of A. C. Wilkie, and the French capital is

covered by C. F. Bertelli, formerly of the *Paris Temps*. In Vienna, Dr. A. Lippe, is in charge, and at St. Petersburg, Catherine Kolb, the only woman on the foreign staff, is sending news from the Imperial Court.

"The *Sun News Service*, which exchanges news with the *London Daily Chronicle*, has at its correspondent in Vienna, Dr. E. J. Dillon, one of the best-known journalists among the chancelleries of Europe.

"Charles Hodson, who served as correspondent for the *Central News*, both in the Balkan War and in the war between Italy and Turkey, left London on Saturday for Serbia, where he will represent the *Central News of America* and the *Central News, Ltd.*, of London.

"Mr. Hodson is well equipped for the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as a war correspondent. He fought through



From "The Broadside," Doodrum.

THE TATTOOER'S SHOP.

A bit of life caught by Jack Yeats along the quays of Dublin.

the Boer War as a member of the Imperial Yeomanry and received favorable mention several times for his gallantry in the field. London and other Continental correspondents of the *Central News* will cover other important points as they arise."

At the outset the war correspondent is a "clipt daisy," says a London dispatch to the *New York Herald*. The general attitude of newspapers is thus reviewed:

"Several London newspapers sent representatives to be with the Austrian Army. The *Chronicle's* correspondent lasted for two days and was expelled. The *Telegraph's* correspondent managed to get to Semlin, only to be told to pack back to Vienna.

"The *Express* failed to get a man there because of discouraging reports of the difficulties placed in the way of reporters, and is holding its principal correspondent at Athens. After the experience of the Balkan War, newspapers hesitate about entering on any extensive arrangements to send their men into the field.

"One New York newspaper expended £50,000 (\$250,000) in the Balkan War, but got nothing in return. Hence it is highly probable that if a general war occurs little effort will be made to 'cover' it in the usual way. A censorship for most newspapers has already been established in Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other capitals.

"Even at the capitals of Europe correspondents are practically useless. One proprietor said to me last night:

"I have a good man in Berlin, but all he has done has been to telegraph for gold."

"I think generally the London newspapers will husband their resources for the present," another said. "Newspapers that send their special correspondents into the field will court bankruptcy. They will expend large sums and get no returns."

A HUNDRED YEARS OF "WAVERLEY"

THE CENTENARY OF A BOOK is something not commonly observed. On July 7 was passed the first hundred years of Scott's "Waverley," and while its survival for a century proves it a classic, some doubt if it has much longer to live in popular interest. "The art of fiction has changed and is changing, and particularly in the realm of the historical novel," says the London *Morning Post*, and while it is true that "Sir Walter's contemporary popularity was immense and unprecedented, to-day it is waning fast." In fact, *The Post* doubts "whether the average young person of the present, given a volume of Scott, would ever survive reading the initial chapters, except in rare instances." The reason for this is that "Scott, whatever his greatness, was essentially a leisurely writer," and "understood nothing of the feverish fretfulness of these later days and their perpetual craving for crazy excitement." He is called "dull" by many, but, replies this critic:

"Not a few of us are thankful for such dulness, for it is the inevitable dulness of Nature, the dulness of winds and the sun, the dulness of one's friends, the dulness of every-day life. Ever and anon, like them, it has its gleams of warmth and exhilaration, and at such times one thinks that the most negligent of readers must be fascinated. It has also its easy and quiet movements, but these are equally necessary and productive of that air of sanity and well-rounded repose which marks the great masters of all ages.

"Scott saw life steadily, and saw it whole. Not unconscious of his excellence, he could say with some truth: 'The volume which this author has studied is the great book of Nature.' The characters of Shakespeare himself are hardly more perfect men and women as they live and move than those masterly creations Calcb Balderstone, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Dandie Dinmont, Dominic Sampson, Mr. Oldbuck, Cuddie Headrigg, or, to take the female characters, Jennie Deans, Dr. Vernon, Rose Bradwardine, and Lady Margaret Bellenden. Carlyle, in a peevish, unworthy essay, denied him 'greatness' because he had no definite message to deliver, and urged that he imitated the surface of life. But that unhappy critic was at pains to add: 'Be this as it may, surely since Shakespeare's time there has been no great speaker so unconscious of an aim in speaking as Walter Scott.' The great novelist reminds us irresistibly of Shakespeare. He, too, has fallen on evil days and evil tongues, and has been consigned to the limbo of the great but unknown. The octology of Stuart romance beginning with 'Waverley' is as intrinsically great an achievement as the dramatist's triple monument to the Lancastrians. And, like Shakespeare again, Scott put the man before the writer. That is the secret of genius. . . .

"There is a vividness, a *ressemblance*, about the 'Waverley Novels' which is above niggling particularizations. It was the work of Thackeray, Macaulay, and Charles Reade to study and ransack the musty pages of the past. For Scott there was no such laborious lucubration. Perhaps his methods of composition most nearly resembled Shakespeare's in their extempore effusiveness and unfailing reliance on a teeming imagination and a marvelously sympathetic sensibility. And again, like the master, Scott was impersonal, impartial, sketching on a wide canvas, and ready, as are few writers of his class, to sacrifice mere accuracy for lasting vital truth."

As a literary curiosity the London *Nation* brings forward a criticism written for *The Feast of Reason*, a weekly London paper, soon after the anonymous book appeared in 1814. It illustrates the extraordinary unreason of the reviewing of that and a later period which fell foul of nearly every great name on the calendar of literary achievement. The writer starts out

with a half-hearted praise of Scott and goes on to the author of "Waverley," whom he takes to be one of Scott's imitators.

"Mr. Scott is a poet. He is known to the world by the 'Lay,' 'Marmion,' and 'The Lady of the Lake.' So far as we are aware, beyond a few critical essays, he has published nothing in prose. His facility in riming probably makes poetry an easier medium for the expression of his imagination. But with his imitators the case is different. The latest and most flagrant instance comes to us in the shape of a three-volume novel, entitled 'Waverley, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since' (Constable). The authorship is concealed, and it appears to afford subject for wide conjecture. Probably the excitement of mystery lies at the root of the incredible accounts we hear of the novel's popularity. For when we are informed that 1,000 copies have already been sold in five weeks, during the present 'dead season,' and that 2,000, or even 4,000, more are being prepared to meet the insane demand, we are almost driven to despair of public taste and the appreciation of sound literature.

"The style is so lax as to be at times ungrammatical. The last two volumes especially, tho less unbearable in their boredom than the first, display evidences of a careless speed that almost amounts to insolence. A 'running pen' is all very well, but what can be said for a pen that stumbles and flounders through page after page in its attempt at a gallop? We do not deny that this much-applauded, but none the less uninspiring, imitator (who often strikes us as being a female) may plead the excuse of Mr. Scott's own dangerous, tho not fatal, facility. But in this writer the haphazard fluency is mingled with a stilted pretension, that only increases the offense, and is rarely to be detected in the poems of his model. This pretentiousness is repeatedly seen in such circumlocutions for very simple affairs as 'The female empire of the tea-table,' or 'A situation of all others the most interesting to a husband,' which is the author's manner of saying motherhood. . . .

"Nor is it only a turgid and slipshod style that offends us. Form and arrangement combine to make the narrative intolerably tedious. We admit there are two passages of comparative interest: one an account of the battle of Prestonpans; the other a description of the last hours of one of the Northern rebels and malefactors who were deservedly executed at Carlisle after the Pretender's collapse. Here we attribute the interest to the subject rather than the author's skill, for even Grub Street could hardly fail of creating interest in an execution or a fight. But the possible effect of such passages is ruined by their juxtaposition with lengthy dissertations upon such subjects as 'Romeo and Juliet,' or with the unutterable boredom of a Scottish pedant, called the Baron of Bradwardine, whose tedious conversation is scattered throughout the three volumes as comic relief. Perhaps we must forgive it, for North of the Tweed this sort of thing appears to be the substitute for gaiety, and certainly any reader who has toiled through the weary chapters of introduction deserves all the relief he can get. But when we put all these errors of style and method together, we are astounded at the complacency of a public in which even one thousand nominally educated people can be found to advance a considerable sum for such a production."

With a certain irritation against things because they are Scotch this writer entered "a protest against the whole subject of such a book and the whole school to which it belongs." His irritation is amusing at this late day:

"We object to this onset of barbarism. We are sated with these unbreached savages, their claymores and their shields. We are sick to death of mountain fastnesses, stupendous rocks, roaring torrents, and shaggy woods. We regard with the utmost apprehension the fictitious revival of 'Gray Specters,' 'Ghostly Visitants,' 'Ladies of Faery,' and all the other trumpery raked from the Dark Ages. That way the gate of superstition lies, and already we seem to hear the dogs of priestcraft barking upon its threshold. Have we ceased to be rational and cultivated beings that Mr. Scott should thus engage our interest in pibrochs and Lochaber axes? Or that Lord Byron should thus seek to transport us with 'Corsairs' and 'Giaours' and 'Laras,' while 'Childe Harold' sheds over our urbanity the enchantment of a wilderness? These real and original masters of the school we may, perhaps, continue to admire, but their imitators we can no longer tolerate. 'I don't so much mind the assaults of men and noble animals,' said the dying lion, 'but d——n that ass's heel!' That phrase, we confess, very nearly expresses our feeling in regard to the author of 'Waverley.'"

"DEMOBILIZED" GRAND OPERA

SO FAR we have comforting assurances that America will not be a great economic sufferer in the *débâcle* that seems engulfing Europe. But we can not escape in other ways, and one is pointed out by the *New York Tribune*. "There are threatened deprivations and changes in our lives which such a vast conflict will cause, the three thousand miles away. For example, what are we to do for tenors and barytones when the grand-opera season opens?" *The Tribune* draws for us a gloomy picture:

"When one listens to the warblings of the sublime 'Caruso' one is apt to forget that this embodiment of a voice is, in another capacity, simply an Italian subject with brains enough to obey orders, shoulders strong enough for the musket and the blanket-roll, and legs sufficiently stout to propel the ensemble. As such he must obey his country's possible summons to mobilization. And the same is true of those other artists, Scotti and Amato and Toscanini, all Italians, and likely to pass the recruiting-officer's inspection. And what is true of the Italian is true of the French and German and Austrian and Russian singers. They are, most of them at any rate, abroad now, and whether their hearts beat with patriotic eagerness for the fray or with regretful trepidation, they must hold themselves in readiness to fight.

"There is, perhaps, a ray of hope for our grand-opera season in Italy's express intention of remaining neutral. But neutrality in the midst of such a conflict must be defended. Italy, like Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, will find it necessary to mobilize. Will this mean the drafting of her song-birds? We shall have to wait and see.

"As for Rudolf Berger and Carl Burrian, the Austrians; Reiss, Goritz, Weil, Braun, Hageman, and Morgenstern, the Germans; Gilly, Ananian, and Rothier, from *la belle France*, and Jörn and Didur, the Russians—it looks indeed like the cannon's mouth for most of these gentlemen. Heaven grant they may number among the survivors!"

The *Boston Transcript* finds it possible to be light-hearted even in the face of calamities and proves its Americanism in being able to joke on the edge of the abyss. The delays imposed upon the opening dramatic season are already a reality, Mr. Charles Frohman announcing considerable modification to his plans. We quote *The Transcript*:

"The crippling of grand opera in America may be one of the minor embarrassments of wide-spread war in Europe. A few years ago, when the Italian conflict in Tripoli began, Mr. Zonatto or his press-agent announced that the tenor of the Boston opera was eagerly awaiting the call to his nation's colors. Fortunately for us, the Italian Government found it possible to extend courtesies to the gentleman which permitted his appearance here as his contract demanded. Doubtless a similar leniency will save us from losing many a Continental voice this winter. It will also save us from the spectacle of Caruso in the ranks, spurring his comrades on to battle with 'See, the Conquering Hero Comes!' or cheering their souls at evening round

the camp-fire. Perhaps a certain sensitiveness over such a spectacle is the secret of what holds Italy in check. And yet, what a devastating vocal attack its singer-army might make on some modern Jericho!

"The embarrassment to music in America is likely to be serious enough. Our opera-houses and concert-halls will not close down, as those of Germany and France and Russia will to a great extent. For it is some time before the regular season will be in swing—January before our own opera-house opens—and in spite of the progress of 'militancy' the female contingent

is as yet free from military levies. Yet even the such genuine patriots as Fritz Kreisler do not join their regiments, as the violinists prepared to do when Austria seemed likely to be involved with the Balkans a few years ago, it is not going to be easy for foreign musicians to reach our shores by steamer even if they escape compulsory service. At the present moment the American stage is feeling some doubts over whether the situation of actors and managers now abroad, particularly those in Germany, will not seriously delay the opening of many plays booked for early production. War was once the inspiration of art. From Euripides to Byron, poets served at the front. Nowadays, it seems more likely to be a great benumbing cloud over such forms as opera and drama, where a great organization of effort is imperative."



From "A Broadsheet," Donatien

SCENE AT AN IRISH FAIR.

One of Jack Yeats's pictures of the Irish gleeman, a type that has withstood the changes of time.

WORD - SQUEAMISHNESS—

Euphemism is the fashion and people object to calling persons and things by their right names, complains the *Boston Herald*. We have grown so sensitive to words that such plain speech as "theft, arson, and murder" are disagreeable words; other words long in use and accepted gladly by illustrious writers are thought coarse, unpleasant, low." *The Herald* considers the

consequences of our dropping "coffin" and "pauper":

"The specific term 'pauper' is gradually passing out of use in connection with the poor, and there has been a marked change in recent years in the attitude of the state and public toward those who are unable to provide for themselves. . . .

"The genteel 'casket' is now used for 'coffin' and the poets stand in need of revision. In 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' we should now read, 'No useless casket enclosed his breast.' In 'Richard III.' there should be the cry: 'Stand back, my lord, and let the casket pass.' In Walt Whitman's burial hymn of Lincoln, this version will be preferred:

Here, casket that slowly passed,
I give you my sprig of lilac.

"Fortunately 'coffin' and 'casket' are words of two syllables, each with the accent on the first; but, what is to be done with 'pauper'? Take Nolan's grim poem, for example:

Rattle his bones over the stones,
He's only an indigent that nobody owns.

Somehow this does not sound right. 'And sue in *forma pauperis* to God—how will this line be tinkered? Many have committed to memory 'Over the Hill to the Poor House.' 'Over the Hill to the Infirmary' hardly takes the place; 'Over the Hill to the Home for the Aged and Infirm' would be an example of what the French call 'free verse.'"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ASKING GOD TO BLESS SLAUGHTER

WHAT has God to do with all the blood and carnage opening upon the eyes of an astonished world? It is pointed out in our papers, at least, that these "Christian Emperors" expect he will work for them, and that they exhorted their subjects to call upon him for aid. "But it is better

that it should be better in innocent Kovno than in equally innocent Poland."

And the Christian Czar commends his subjects to God that they may have strength of arm in a quarrel they do not understand; that they may inflict more sufferings than they are required to endure and the name of Romanoff be greater than the name of Bonaparte; that it may be greater than the name of Bonaparte; that its territories shall be wider and the territories of Bonaparte and the territories of Hapsburg less.

The Christian Emperor of Austria commends his subjects to God to seek divine assistance to crush the peasants of Serbia, "gathered from the wheat-field when it was ready for the scythe and given to the scythe themselves."

The despair of an indignant and helpless world is found expressed in lines by Clinton Scollard that the New York Sun used at the head of its editorial page on Sunday, August 2:

THE RECKONING

What do they seek who sit aloof on thrones,
Or in the chambered chancelleries apart,
Playing the game of state with subtle art,
If so be they may win, what wretched groans
Flow from red fields, what unrecorded bones
Bleach within shallow graves, what bitter smart
Pierces the widowed or the orphaned heart—
The unnumbered horror for which naught atones!

A word, a pen-stroke, and this might not be!
But vengeance, power-hunt, festering jealousy
Trumpet, and grim carnage stalks abroad.
Hark! Hear that ominous bugle on the wind!
And they who might have stayed it, shall they find
No reckoning within the courts of God?

If Divinity enters here, thinks the writer in the Chicago paper, "it comes with a sword to deliver the people from the sword." "It is the twilight of the kings," continues the writer. "The republic marches east in Europe."

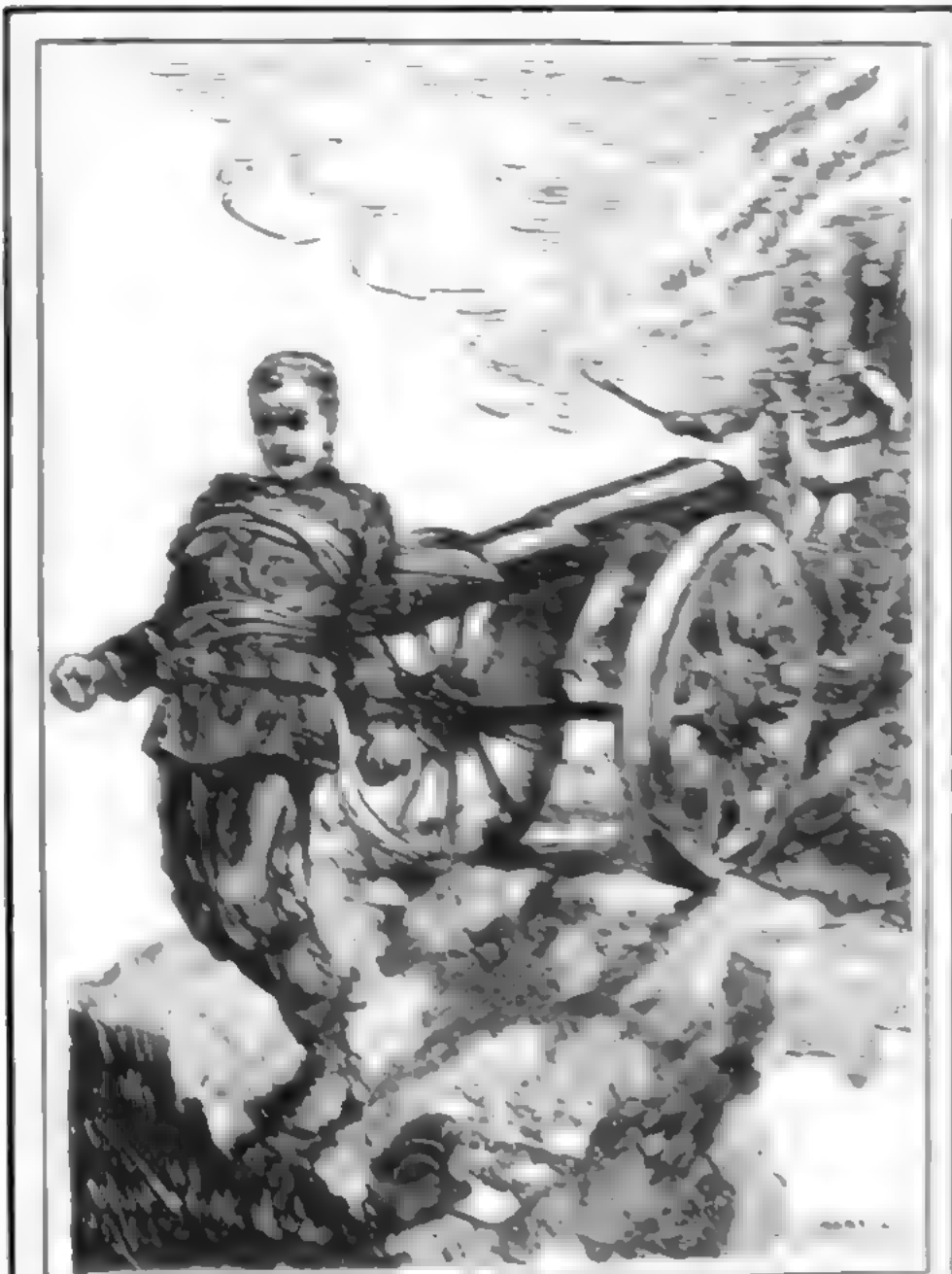
"This is, we think, the last call of monarchy upon Divinity when Asmodeus walks in armor. The kings worship Baal and call it God, but out of the sacrifice will come, we think, a resolution firmly taken to have no more wheat-growers and growers of corn, makers of wine, miners and fishers, artisans and traders, sailors and storekeepers offered up with prayer to the Almighty in a feudal slaughter, armed against one another without hate and without cause they know, or, if they knew, would give a penny which way it was determined.

"This is the twilight of the kings. Western Europe of the people may be caught in this *debacle*, but never again. Eastern Europe of the kings will be remade and the name of God shall not give grace to a hundred square miles of broken bodies."

With a more vehement judgment on those who are responsible for the decision of war, the New York *Evening Post* thus treats the case of the "three Kings":

"The human mind cannot yet begin to grasp the consequences. One of them, however, seems plainly written in the book of the future. It is that, after this most awful and most wicked of all wars is over, the power of life and death over millions of men, the right to decree the ruin of industry and commerce and finance, with untold human misery stalking through the land like a plague, will be taken away from three men. No safe prediction of actual results of battle can be made. Dynasties may crumble before all is done; empires change their form of government. But whatever happens, Europe—humanity—will not settle back again into a position enabling three Emperors—one of them senile, another subject to melancholia, and the third often showing signs of disturbed mental balance—to give, on their individual choice or whim, the signal for destruction and massacre."

The New York *Tribune* preaches a lay sermon on the subject of Christianity and war, pointing out that a Christianity which



THE CITY OF THE

Illustration

Caricature in the New York Sun by [unclear]

asking hell on earth the Christian Kings commend their subjects to God," observes the Chicago *Tribune*. What they really do is to "seek the Lord's sanction for the devil's work." Their real words translated into the inevitable facts that they imply are here vividly imagined:

" 'And now I commend you to God,' said the Kaiser from his balcony to the people in the street. 'Go to church and kneel before God and pray for his help for our gallant army.'

"Pray that a farmer dragged from a Saxon field shall be sponder with a bayonet thrust than a wine-maker taken from his vine in the Aube; that a Berlin lawyer shall be stouter with the rifle than a Moscow merchant; that a machine gun manned by Heidelberg students shall not jam and that one worked by Paris carpenters shall

"Pray that a Russian hop-grower, armed in a quarrel in which he has no heart, shall outmatch a wheat-grower from Poltava; that Cossacks from the Don shall be lured into barbed-wire entanglements and caught by musketed guns; that an innkeeper of Salzburg shall blow the head off a baker from the Loire.

" 'Go to church and pray for help'—that the hell shall be hotter in innocent Ardennes than it is in equally innocent Hessen;

would restrain men from engaging in mutual efforts for slaughter has never had a real chance:

"The sudden flaming forth of the war madness in Europe will again raise the question, often discusst before, why it is that great nations which acknowledge their allegiance to the Christian religion appear to be absolutely uninfluenced by its teachings. War is contrary to the fundamental ideals of Christianity, which was first proclaimed as a religion of peace and good will among men and whose teachings look to the ultimate gathering together of all mankind in one great human brotherhood ruled by love. Yet the leading Christian nations of the world are preparing to fly at each other's throats just as their remote ancestors, the cave men, might have done. Is not this fact, it may be asked, a serious indictment of Christianity?"

"The answer is that the indictment lies not so much against Christianity as against those who profess to accept its teachings and don't even pretend to live up to those teachings in their daily lives. Not only in the matter of war, but in hundreds of other matters, people are every day doing things forbidden by the religious creed they profess; and this fact proves not that their creed is bad or futile, but that average humanity has not yet reached the point where it can obey Christian teachings. As a matter of fact, Christianity has never yet had a fair trial in the world. Its noblest idealisms have always had to be more or less diluted in order to make them acceptable to humanity in the rough.

"Nevertheless, it would imply a very shallow judgment to assert that Christianity has had no influence, even in the case of war. Who shall say that a majority of civilized men and women in the world to-day are not opposed to war? They have no way of expressing themselves; they do not sit in the seats of the mighty. But they are quietly registering their judgment against war as a crime against humanity. And some day, when there shall be ushered in the era of 'sweeter manners, purer laws,' foretold by the poet, the verdict of these plain people will be respected and obeyed by those who will then rule the destinies of the world."

THE JEWS' PLACE IN THE WAR

AMONG the more obvious melancholy features of the European war the peculiar position of the Jew, as certain Hebrew editors note, is characterized by a pathos all its own. His patriotism in "the various countries of his birth or adoption," remarks the *St. Louis Modern View*, impels him to risk life and limb in time of war even tho it means that "Jew will be fighting against Jew." But in a crisis such as the present, says this editor, "even the strong band of union which exists among our people, racially and religiously, is severed," yet he can not repress a feeling of regret that the circumstances oblige "hundreds of thousands of Jews" to march under the standard of their persecutor, Russia. Elsewhere it is different, he explains, and the Jew who falls in battle realizes that he falls for a country which will hold his memory "in grateful remembrance." This is as it should be, we read, because—

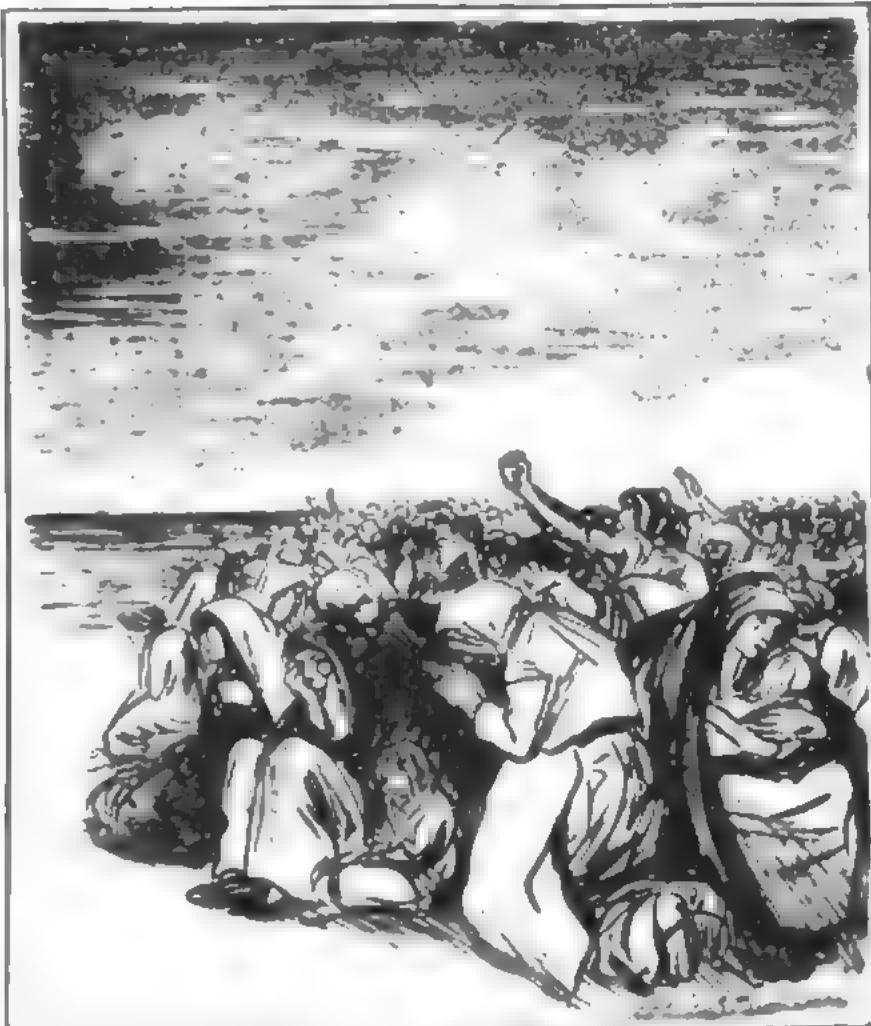
"The Jew is an integral part of every nation whose citizenship he enjoys. This he has always felt and always demonstrated. In countries where data are available the war records show it clearly. In Germany, for instance, where the Jew has been permitted to render military service since March 11, 1812, there were 731 Jews and one Jewess, Esther Manuel, in the German Army during the wars of 1813-1815. In the war of 1866 the number of Jewish soldiers in the German Army was 1,025, while the number of Jews serving in the German Army during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 was 4,492, of which number 448 were killed or wounded and 373 decorated. A similar record is contained in the war annals of other European countries, as France, Austria, and Italy. In the last-named country, where Jewish emancipation dates back only to the year 1848, during the war of 1866, when the entire Jewish population of Italy was 36,000, there were 380 Jews in the army."

In France or in Germany, however, the writer goes on to say, the Jews fight for "the standing and the standards of their

respective countries," but, he asks, what are the Jews in the Russian Army fighting for? And he adds:

"If in the armies of the other nations the fear of the soldier will be minimized by the consciousness that, should he fall fighting, his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow countrymen, what is there to allay the fears of the Jewish soldier in the Russian Army, unless, indeed, it be the consciousness that by his death he might help to bring about the defeat of a barbarous and nefarious nation?"

The irony of the situation is also observed by the *Chicago Reform Advocate*, which recommends to our thoughtful consideration the fact that in "one of the warring States," Russia, "there are six millions of men and women who have been reduced to the condition of rightless persons, who must pay for the enjoyment of human rights as if they were privileges granted by



—AND AGAIN THE PITY!

"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow."

—Weed in the *New York Tribune*.

a benevolent sovereign to men and women worthy of no consideration, but who will be expected . . . to stand forth and bravely and with enthusiasm fight the cause of the Romanoff dynasty." And the writer continues:

"They know that they may fight as valiantly as they do who have home and right to fight for, yet from the ranks they may never rise. They know that others of their blood may volunteer, because of their skill and training, won only under difficulties and under the hate of the bureaucracy, to bring healing and life to the broken on the battle-field, but will be answered, as indeed they have been answered before, that Jews are not wanted as physicians. But strangely enough when the call comes they will respond. They responded before when Russia fought its last war. And they will fight again with the strength and fire of their whole makeup, that their land and their armies be not shamed before the world. They will forget how their army, their Cossacks, rode down defenseless men and women and children, will forget Kishineff and the authorities that might have stopt the fearful and unspeakable outrages but held back to let the mob satisfy its brutal thirst, but with a Shema Yisroel and some Russian soldier song they will fight for the glory of the little Father."

"After all," concludes the writer, "it may be quite useless to argue with the hope of a near solution of war or prejudice."

THE ILL OMEN OF SACRÉ CŒUR

WHAT FATALITY overhangs the hill of Montmartre? might be asked at this time, when events seem likely to interfere with the consecration of the Church of the Sacré Cœur. October 17 was the day chosen for this ceremony, and this is thirty-nine years after the beginning of the building. This date is the fête-day of Marie Marguerite, who heard voices commanding her to build a church on the top of Montmartre. Louis XVI. formed in prison the pious intention to carry out the behests of the voices, but the scaffold robbed him of the chance. Napoleon had a more secular idea and proposed building there a temple where each successive peace might be proclaimed, but he never ceased warring. It was the events of 1870-71 that directed the Catholic mind to the project, says a Paris correspondent of the *London Times*. We read further:

"Pious people at Poitiers wished to invoke the protection of God by erecting a temple to his worship in Paris. Momentarily allowed to lapse, the idea was taken up by Catholics in Paris. The difficulty was to establish communication with the outside world, for the city was invested. Balloons were tried, the pigeon-post, and even the bribery of secret agents; but all failed, and it was not until the Commune had added its horrors to the war that the enterprise took practical shape.

"The War Minister wanted the site for a fort; but, better inspired, Mgr. Guibert, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, cried: 'Your fort will do no good and may be turned against you. Better build my citadel than yours.' Whether or not he was moved by the argument, the Minister gave up his project, and, on July 23, 1873, the National Assembly authorized the purchase of land for the church and even permitted the Cardinal to proceed by expropriation. The large majority which supported the Bill shows how feeling in Parliament has since changed on questions of Church and State.

"Two years later the first stone was laid with impressive pomp and in the presence of 12,000 persons gathered from all parts of France. Almost inevitably the plan of the architect, which prescribed a Byzantine church, was severely criticized; but it ultimately triumphed. The public saw the folly of attempting to rival the Gothic glories of the thirteenth century by adding Montmartre to the splendid series of Chartres, of Amiens, of Rouen, and Notre Dame.

"Slowly the domes and campanile and the cluster of side chapels arose on the Mount of Martyrs—near, indeed, to the spot where, according to the legend, St. Denis was decapitated and carried his head under his arm as if it had been a crown. Centuries after temples to Mercury and Mars had disappeared, a deaf and almost blind abbess, with the ladies of her Order, was hurried to the guillotine on the tumbrils of the Convention. Mount of Martyrs it was also for two generals shot by Communards while M. Clemenceau was Mayor of Montmartre. The people had dragged guns, for the second time in the history

of Paris, up the steep slopes of the hill—the first was on the morrow of the taking of the Bastille, when the mob feared vengeance from the Royalists and the Army at Saint Denis—and the two officers had gone to parley in the name of the Government. In their excitement, the Montmartois slew the emissaries, without the knowledge and in the absence of their youthful mayor.

"On pillars within the sanctuary appear the arms of towns of France which have contributed to the building fund. Each stone may be said to bear the name of some community—a town or village—or of an individual Catholic. Altars to St. Patrick and to St. John the Baptist mark the offerings of Ireland and Canada. Deputies, working men, students, and even schoolboys have their part in the erection of this striking and majestic monument to the Catholic spirit of France."

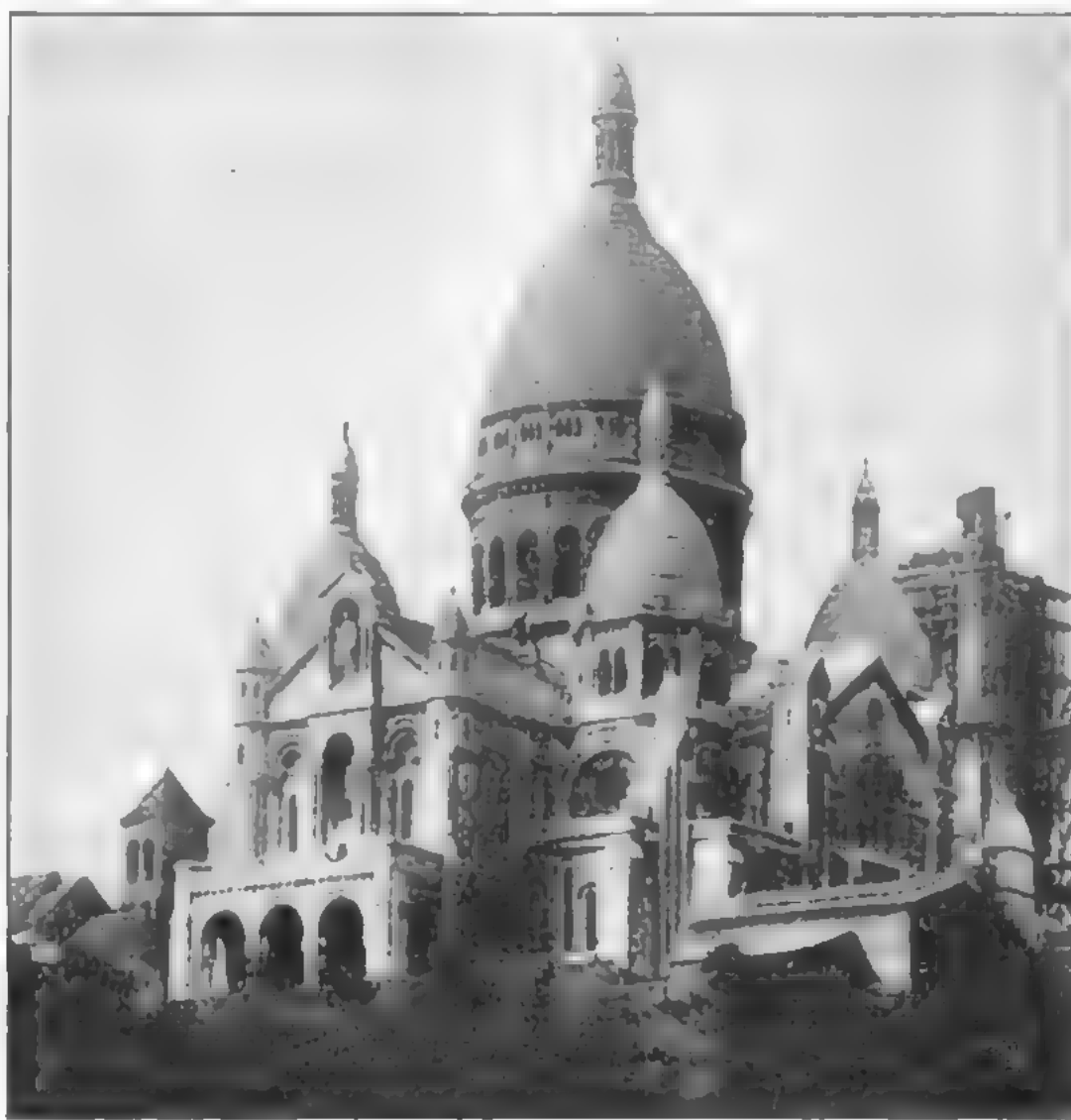
Only now, after all these years, "is the fair fabric complete enough to be ready for consecration":

"The great bronze doors have lately been put in; the paving is scarcely finished, and some of the altars, bespeaking the devotion of different parts of France, are still unbuilt. In its present state the huge white building, under its imposing dome, has cost £1,600,000. This is precisely the sum which Napoleon proposed to spend on his Temple of Peace. It has been the aim of those who have founded the church to address themselves to all classes of society, and the same spirit prevails to-day in the great Sunday

services, at which from 1,500 to 2,000 men are present in the nave. These worshipers are drawn from every section of the community; Academicians and officers of the Army and Navy sit side by side with artisans, small shopkeepers, and the very poor. The Church of the Sacred Heart has no parish attached to it; it is a place of pilgrimage, and scarcely a day passes without some band of pilgrims climbing the sides of the mount. In the evening, lights glimmer from the summit of the rock upon which is perched this symbol of 'Gallia penitens et devota.'

CUTTING OFF DRUGS—A warning as to the drug habit is emphasized by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) from the episode of the rebellion among the prisoners on Blackwell's Island, New York. The trouble was mainly due to the attempt to cut off supplies of cocaine and other dangerous drugs. We read:

"Put together the restraint and essential loneliness of prison life and the opportunity of resort to these drugs, and you have one of the worst possible combinations of opportunity and temptation. We shall never solve the prison problem until we find a way to handle the prisoner as a human being, and to keep his days full of healthful and, if possible, interesting occupation. But the warning of what happens to men in prison through the temptations of cocaine and its devilish sisters is a warning also for us outside. Bad as the liquor habit is, the drug habit is more perilous and more easily started by the average man. We must take warning for ourselves, and we must encourage everywhere the suppression of the traffic in these dangerous drugs."



WAITING FOR CONSECRATION.

The Cathedral of the Sacré Cœur on Montmartre, Paris, which was begun after the Franco-Prussian war and just ready for consecration.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GLIMPSES OF WAR'S BEGINNINGS

WERE the strict European censorship removed, there would doubtless be hundreds of war anecdotes in the news, humorous, farcical, pathetic, and grim. But news has been scarce, and little space has been afforded "color stories" whose only value lay in their human interest. Nevertheless, a few have crept in, here and there, presumably authentic. When the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* turned back at the orders of the German Government, it brought the account of the efforts of startled passengers to induce the captain to proceed, among these the romantic and characteristically American offer to buy the ship and sail it under the American flag. The New York *Tribune's* account of another earlier incident of the same sort is as follows:

The story of the receipt of the wireless message calling the *Friedrich der Grosse* off the seas into the nearest neutral port, which happened to be New York, was told by a prominent Baltimore woman, who, with her husband, was en route to Europe to tour the Continent.

"Friday night," said Mrs. Preston, "at about half past ten, I was sitting in the lounge, playing cards with Mrs. J. Hull Davidson, two German gentlemen, who were passengers, and Captain Fritze, commander of the ship.

"Just when the game was becoming really interesting an orderly, or a ship's officer of some sort, came into the room, saluted the captain, and handed him a marconigram that had just been received by the wireless operator.

"Captain Fritze took it, scanned it closely, then took a book from his pocket and compared the wording of the message with the text. The message was in code and it took him several minutes to decipher it. When he finished he scribbled the actual meaning of the words over the message as it was written, and showed it to the two Germans at our table. All were perturbed and begged to be excused at once. Half an hour later we learned what the message contained."

Half an hour after the vessel reversed her course all the decks were enclosed in canvas, such as is lasht about them in heavy weather; all electric lights were extinguished, and oil-lamps furnished the only illumination about the decks and saloon. In the staterooms there was electricity, but over every port-hole were hung towels and linen. Even the gingham aprons of the stewardesses were used to keep a ray of light from glancing over the water.

"Saturday night we sighted searchlights of two ships, which the officers thought might be English cruisers, up from the West Indies. All that day if any one laughed aloud on the deck he was reprimanded and warned by the officers that the English might hear them.

"The climax came Saturday night, however, when a dance was started in the saloon. When the orchestra was in the midst of a maxixe, which practically every

one was indulging in, because we needed some recreation, what did the captain do but stop the music!

"It might attract the attention of the British," he explained."

Meanwhile, the great, panic-stricken retreat of the tourists was beginning. The stories of all that they suffered would take much space to tell. To the Europeans, stirred to the depths of their natures by the call to arms, these parasitical creatures, who had come to their countries only to spend money and be idle, were an annoyance and an exasperation. Men, women, and children alike, were given scant courtesy. And, added to these discomforts, they were compelled to suffer, along with their unwilling hosts, the horrors of the universal lapse into semibarbarism. This is concretely illustrated by the following refugee story clipped from *The Tribune*:

Hugh Sutherland, director of the Canadian Northern Railroad, reached here from Bohemia with his nerves somewhat shattered by the arduous journey and the first sight of the horrors of war.

"At a small station near Prague I noticed confusion among the soldiers entraining," he said. "I then saw four Serbs struggling violently against being forced to proceed with their Austrian regiment to fight their fellow Slavs on the Russian frontier. The officer commanding issued a few crisp commands and immediately the wretched four were led away a short distance, lined up and shot to death in plain sight of myself and everybody on the train. The women screamed and fainted, and a terrible uproar ensued, in the midst of which the train was ordered to proceed.

"I was obliged to change from one train to another ten times on Thursday night, traveling to Belgium through Germany, owing to the sudden embarkation of troops, necessitating the turning out of all regular passengers. I passed through a thousand miles of lands rich with harvest, but nobody was working in the fields except here and there a few women and children. The crops are in beautiful condition, but it is impossible to save them now. This loss is terrific."

The temper of the Europeans is shown in the tenor of many dispatches. So slight an encounter as this from the New York *Times* illustrates the French attitude:

Every Frenchman has a calm conviction that the nation is now going to avenge Alsace-Lorraine. An incident that happened to the New York *Times* correspondent illustrates how every man conducts himself. Leaving the American Embassy, the correspondent obtained one of the few remaining cabs. As he entered it a young Frenchman ran up on the opposite side, raised his hand to his hat, and said: "I am arranging my departure. Will you permit me to ride with you?" The correspondent asked what day he would leave. He answered, "Immediately." He remained silent all the way to the Opéra. Asked, "You are confident?"



ACTUAL SIZE

COLGATE'S
SHAVING STICK

Consider it

¶ When you need a shaving stick ask to see Colgate's.

¶ Notice how large it is — that means economy. The pure, wholesome whiteness of the soap and the tinfoil finger-grip mean shaving comfort.

¶ And the nicked-box (the original one) with its screw top keeps the soap clean and fresh. The last half inch or so you can stick onto the new Stick and use every bit. The same Comfort and Economy are found also in Colgate's Perfected Shaving Cream and Rapid Shave Powder.

A trial size of any one sent for 4c in stamps.

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ACTUAL SIZE



Williams' PATENTED Holder Top Shaving Stick

This is the box to look for on your druggist's shelves. It contains the stick with the patented Holder Top—the top that gives your fingers a dry, firm grip all the time that you are applying the soothing, refreshing soap. Your appreciation grows bigger as the stick grows smaller.

Send 4 cents in stamps

for a miniature trial package of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Powder or Cream, or 10 cents for Assortment No. 1, containing all three articles.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY
Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



he replied, "I am sure—besides, we are not alone."

Alighting at the Opéra, his politeness not failing him, he raised his hat, saying, "Many thanks, monsieur, au revoir," and plunged into the entrance to the subway.

The Savannah News mentions a more forcible bit of evidence on the other side of the conflict. The story is credited to an Austrian count, sailing for home, to take his part in the war against Serbia as lieutenant in a cavalry regiment:

He said that the officers of the Austrian Army "are to be supplied with small vials of poison, which, if they are captured by the Serbs, will be used to destroy themselves rather than undergo the indignities which they will suffer at the hands of their enemies."

Prisoners of war in any country have to undergo some indignities, and it may be that the Austrian officers have cause to dread being captured by the Servians, yet it is recalled that in the recent report of the Carnegie commission that investigated reports of atrocities in the two recent Balkan wars the Servians were much less severely criticized than their Greek allies, or the Bulgarians. There will be many terrible incidents in the Austro-Servian conflict, but it is astonishing that all Austrian officers are supposed to prefer suicide to capture.

In so great a struggle there are many features that do not suggest themselves readily to the average individual. By way of example is this one, wherein we are involved, the Cleveland Plain Dealer giving it slight mention:

Will the Missouri mule be drafted for service in Europe? Will that patient, oft-maligned beast of burden pull the heavy cannon and keep the commissary department close to the men with appetites, or will the motor take his place?

Across the veldt in South Africa, when Boer met Briton, the Missouri mule patiently pulled the guns and the supply-wagons for each. Buyers hunted the animals out of the pastures of Missouri, and boats waited in Southern ports for railway trains racing to get more mules to the front.

It was the same in the war with Spain, when the Missouri mule was drafted and later distributed over Cuba and Porto Rico, there, beneath the tropical sun, to wear away his days if he escaped the dangers of war.

Raising mules in Missouri is a fine art and is one of the big industries of the State. Whether fate decrees he shall tramp the cotton fields of Georgia, or take service with the armies in lands beyond the sea, the mule assumes his burdens and performs his daily duty. If his master be appreciative he may have pleasant days, but mule history is written mostly in sorrow.

If there be a call from the land of the Slav the Missouri mule will go into new and strange lands. His is ever the duty of bearing burdens for man. In war or peace that duty remains his portion.

One singular glimpse of what such a war
(Continued on page 280)

After the Auto Ride



The fine run remains in your memory—the dirt and dust in your hair and skin.

Let the cleaning-up process include a restful shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap.



After Golf and Tennis

Don't forget that your scalp needs exercise, too. Systematic shampooing with Packer's Tar Soap gives your scalp the proper exercise necessary to the continued health of the hair.



For Prickly Heat and Sunburn

and irritations of scalp and skin; soothe by using Packer's Tar Soap.

This mild soap brings speedy relief to itching, chafing and irritations so uncomfortably common in Summer time.

And now the Shampoo



A cooling and refreshing shampoo is particularly grateful in warm weather. After salt water bathing, authorities agree you should shampoo with Packer's Tar Soap.

Three generations of users have found rest and refreshment in

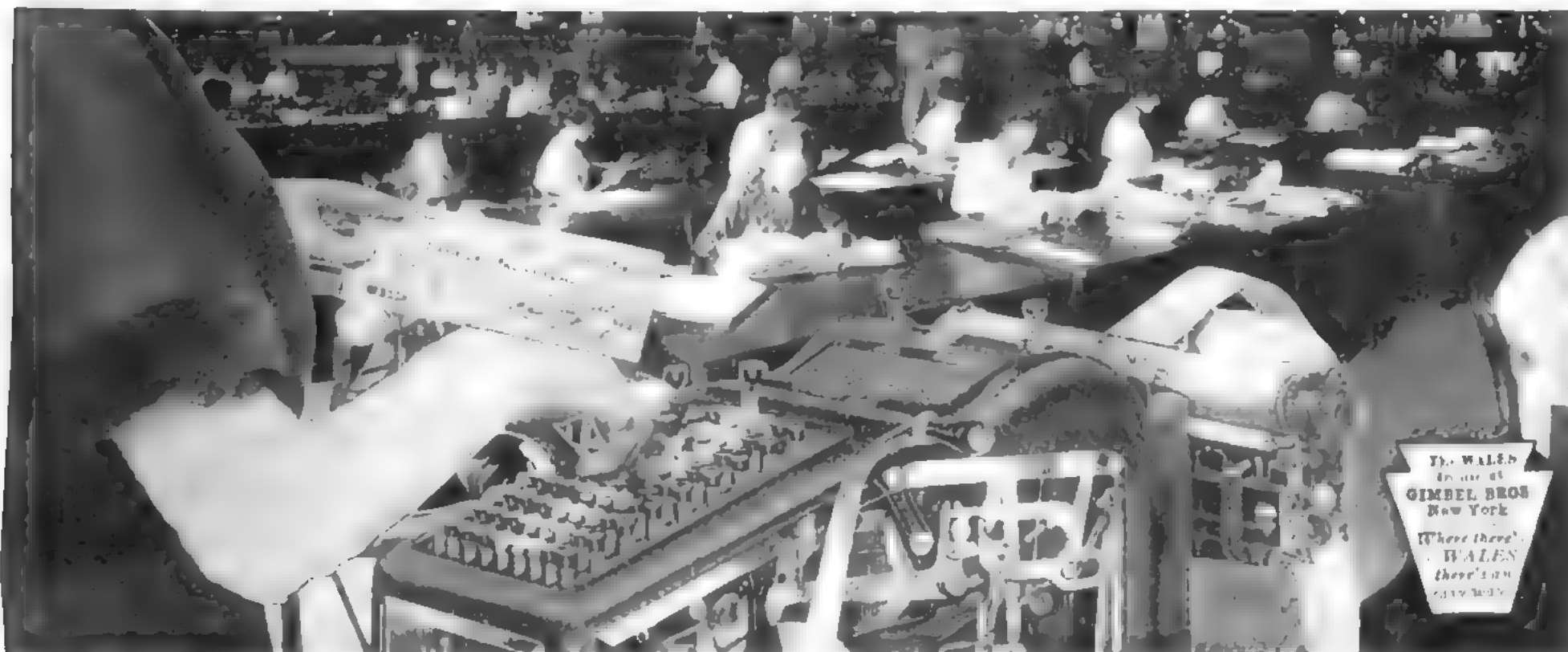
Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

Its use in the bath is attended by healthful cleanliness and followed by sensations of vigor and physical comfort.

Send 10c for sample half-cake, or send 10c for sample bottle of Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, delicately perfumed.

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Let this machine be your partner!

It asks no share in your profits, but—

It will lighten your work—eliminate worry—and increase your personal efficiency.

It will save you money—prevent mistakes—and banish drudgery for your bookkeepers—by providing endless economies and safeguards in every branch of your bookkeeping work.

It will help you plan more wisely—execute your plans more surely—by making it easy to analyze, classify and

properly interpret the mass and maze of detail that confront the manager of every business.

It will cut the cost of doing business—give you better control of your business—and help you make the most of the billion bushel wheat crop and the prosperity our farmer friends are passing on to us.

It will help you do a bigger fall business!

How the WALES cuts bookkeeping costs

The Wales provides a simpler, easier way to extend and check invoices received and rendered, —a surer, shorter method of auditing, recapping and summarizing sales tickets and daily sales—a safer, quicker and more satisfactory method of handling pay-rolls and time-records, customers' statements, deposit slips, general recaps and summaries, trial balances, inventories, fiscal statements and, in fact, every conceivable bookkeeping and accounting process.

It is versatile—adaptable—convenient—easy to operate—sure.

It lists, tabulates, adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides, cross foots, performs every commercial computation.

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and any other branch of accounting of special interest to you. Use coupon below for convenience.

The WALES Visible

Adding & Listing Machine

How it lightens the manager's burden

The Wales makes it possible to get an accurate, boiled-down summary of today's business—and to map out tomorrow's plans for buying and selling—in time to go home and play with the babies!

It makes it *easy* for a merchant to know what lines are moving, what departments are most active and what each clerk is selling—not

approximately or by estimate—but accurately and absolutely.

It makes it easy for both merchant and manufacturer to know what each detail of business is costing,—to detect losses before they grow large and menacing—to save and economize wisely.

It makes it easy for a manager to get his vital facts *daily*—and to classify, tabulate and arrange these facts for more and more scientific buying, selling and cost cutting in the future.

By bringing the myriad details of your business into order and proper perspective with little effort on your part—it leaves you mentally free to deal with the larger and more profitable aspects of your business.

It places your business more securely in your grasp.

SPECIAL OFFER TO MERCHANTS:

Our Wales Way Bureau has recently been investigating the time and labor saving methods employed by representative concerns in purchasing and handling stocks of goods, handling and reorganizing sales forces and other preparations for fall and winter selling. The improved facilities for checking invoices of purchases and shipments and for analyzing current and past sales records, made possible by the Wales, was the object of the inquiry, but the information secured is of the utmost practical value to any merchant whether the Wales is used or not.

This timely data will be sent free to any responsible business executive—in the form of booklet, bulletin or special report—who will attach one of the coupons below to his letterhead.

Special data for

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- Dry Goods Stores
- Grocery Stores
- Clothing Stores
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has recently been collected by the WALES WAY BUREAU, showing the uses and advantages of the adding machine and will be sent on request—see coupons below.

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This coupon brings free literature:

Check which () Wales Way Bulletin of interest to you to send you here () Booklets describing the Wales Visible

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Then cut off coupon, pencil with your name or initials, attach to your letterhead and mail to—INQUIRY DIVISION, The Adder Machine Co., 233 Hoyt Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

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Barrett Specification Roofs

Owner, National Biscuit Company, New York City
 Architect, A. G. Zimmerman, 11 East 24th Street, New York City
 General Contractor, Cauldwell-Wingate Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City
 Roofing Contractor, Tuttle Roofing Company, 322 E. 20th St., New York City
 Waterproofing Contractor, Germania Roofing Company, 26 Sullivan Street, New York City



Photo copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

A Barrett Specification Roof was put on this building because—

The architect knew all about the different types of roofing and further knew that the National Biscuit Company were mighty particular people.

They had a big plant and they wanted it covered with a roofing that would give long service at a low cost.

Under such conditions the architect knew there was only one choice, namely: a Barrett Specification Roof, because it gives longer service at a lower unit cost (the cost per square foot per year of service) than any other roofing he could specify. This building is now covered with a Barrett Specification Roof and it will probably last

twenty years or more with no maintenance cost. Many such roofs have lasted thirty years.

Every permanent building, whether large or small, should carry a Barrett Specification Roof because that means the most economical roof, and one that will be free from leaks and maintenance.

Ask any first-class architect regarding this proposition and he will verify all of the foregoing statements.

Copy of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagram mailed free on request.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

ROOFING: Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

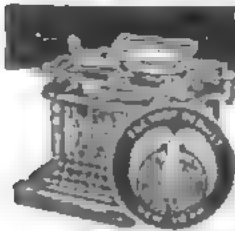
BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needful Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." RANDOLPH & CO., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.



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Our entire stock is offered at below cost prices for the summer only. Attention! Machines and guaranteed for one year. Buy while stock lasts as much as 50% off.

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Write for booklet "How Dollars are Winked"

American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.

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Memorial Tablets

Are being cast of bronze recovered from

Wreck of U. S. S. Maine

By Joe. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry, 538 West 27th St., New York
 Send for illustrated book on tablets. Free.

FORD OWNERS Send for this free book

Write for a free copy of our Booklet B, describing Ford magneto and ignition troubles and remedies. It shows the importance of knowing the strength of the magneto, as indicated by

The Hoyt Magnetometer

If your battery is not as lively and responsive as it was when new, the reason is probably poor combustion caused by weak magnetos. The magnetometer pays for itself through increased efficiency and gasoline saved. It costs only \$1.00 at centers or hardware stores.

HOYT ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT WORKS
 PENACOOK, N. H.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 278)

as this can mean in Europe, where the nations have stood shoulder to shoulder for so long, is given by a New York American Paris dispatch. In Paris were many thousands of Germans, engaged in industry and commerce, for the most part long resident, and on terms of intimacy and friendship with the French people. All their interests lay in France, yet at the call of the Kaiser they must return to Germany. In becoming Parisians they had not changed the Teutonic blood in their veins, and for this reason they must go:

They lined up several thousand strong in a double file, and at the Northern Railway station to-day wealthy men who yesterday headed big banks and controlled hundreds of employees, stood shoulder to shoulder with laborers or hotel servants. Bravely they were held together in a common bond of birth, not with any hatred of France, but bitter in their resentment at the Kaiser, who, they believe, provoked this gigantic *débacle*. For one and all it means complete ruin.

Some had lived here twenty years, but had not become naturalized Frenchmen; therefore they shared the common lot of Germans who arrived only a week ago. That they love the fair land of France, now about to be drenched with blood, was shown by the fact that when a procession of Frenchmen passed the station, waving flags and singing patriotic songs, they all doffed their hats respectfully.

Before the nations were yet embroiled in the war one severe blow was struck at the cause of peace, in the killing in Paris, on the night of July 31, of Jean Léon Jaurès, leader of the "United Socialists" and a strong opponent of international war. He was one of the most brilliant men in France. The New York Times describes the scenes of his assassination:

M. Jaurès was seated at a dinner-table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist Deputies and the editors of *L'Humanité*. As tho by prearrangement, the curtain covering the window was lightly brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through.

Before M. Jaurès could make a move he received two bullets in the back of the head. Without uttering even an exclamation he fell forward and expired with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots startled the diners and passers-by, and the assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd, who shouted "Assassin! Death to the assassin!"

The body of the noted Deputy was placed in a city conveyance, which, surrounded by weeping comrades and friends, proceeded through the streets to his home, followed by a detachment of Republican Guards.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
 50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

THE ROMANCE OF WIRELESS

AT the tip end of Manhattan Island, near enough to the South Ferry entrance of the Subway so that copy-boys can in ten minutes reach the city editor's desk up-town, stands the little wireless station of the New York Herald. When first erected it seemed little more than an editorial caprice, but in these days there is Romance there, and the operator, picking up through the night the gossip of battle-ships and liners for miles around, is one of the most valuable reporters in the city. Out there beyond, great ships may be deploying in the dark, and, with spurt and flash of wireless, striving to signal friends and mislead foes. Down on the end of Manhattan the operator hears it all and, giving his imagination rein, spells out the drama of the night. *The Herald* prints his report on a night early in August, when the great liners, their sailings just countermanded, lay in port, waiting for a chance to reach the open ocean safely:

From the time it grew dark last night some of the crew of the *Vaterland*, which lies almost directly opposite the *Lusitania* at her pier in Hoboken, used a powerful search-light to sweep the river. Its rays have searched out the identity of every craft that has passed the pier, and at intervals the spot of light would dwell covetously on the trim stern of the *Lusitania*.

The Germans were watching for the loosening of the first line that held the English ship. That they intended to flash the report of her start to the station of the Telefunken Company, at Sayville, L. I., was evident from the actions of the operators there.

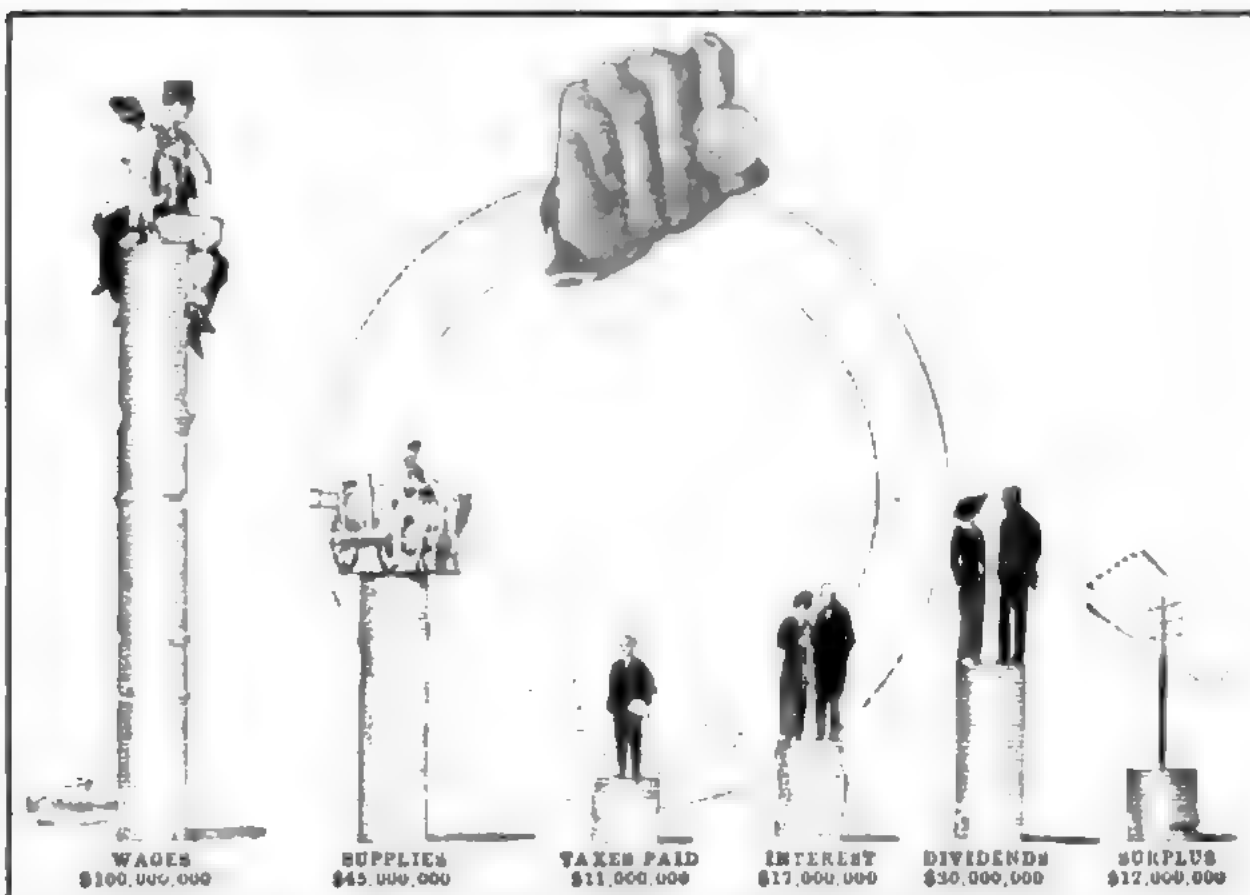
Ever since dark, the Sayville station, which is owned and controlled by a German company, in which the German Government holds a majority of the stock, has been sending code messages to the two cruisers and to the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

Some of them have been from Berlin, others from New York, and one came from Havana. The sluggish spark of the German station pounded and pounded during the evening hours, but toward midnight there were intervals of quiet, as if the operators there were listening—perhaps for a signal from the *Vaterland* that would be relayed instantly to the *Dresden* or the *Karlsruhe*.

Once in a while one or the other of the cruisers would interrupt the steady flow of German code, and when they did their sparks showed them to be within ten miles of the Sea Gate station of the Marconi Company. The signals from them came in fresh and clear, and, as the night was not particularly adaptable for the transmission of wireless because of the natural atmospheric interference, the war-vessels could not have been farther away.

England, too, has her cruisers drawing in close to New York, and the *Essex* and the *Launceston* were to be heard last night, but their distance from this port is greater. It was approximately seventy-five miles at nine o'clock and it was for their closer approach that the *Lusitania* was waiting.

When their radio signals were heard a



How the Bell System Spends its Money

Every subscriber's telephone represents an actual investment averaging \$153, and the gross average revenue is \$41.75. The total revenue is distributed as follows:

Employees—\$100,000,000

Nearly half the total—\$100,000,000—paid in wages to more than one hundred thousand employees engaged in giving to the public the best and the cheapest telephone service in the world.

For Supplies—\$45,000,000

Paid to merchants, supply dealers and others for materials and apparatus, and for rent, light, heat, traveling, etc.

Tax Collector—\$11,000,000

Taxes of more than \$11,000,000 are paid to the Federal, state and local authorities. The people derive the benefit in better highways, schools and the like.

Bondholders—\$17,000,000

Paid in interest to thousands of men and women, savings banks, insurance companies and other institutions owning bonds and notes.

Stockholders—\$30,000,000

70,000 stockholders, about half of whom are women, receive \$30,000,000.

(These payments to stockholders and bondholders who have put their savings into the telephone business represent 6.05% on the investment.

Surplus—\$12,000,000

This is invested in telephone plant and equipment, to furnish and keep telephone service always up to the Bell standard.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

Lumber Prices Will Never Be Lower

This year's lumber prices will never again be equalled. This is Your Home Building Opportunity. Don't delay—don't let it pass.

Build Your Home Before Thanksgiving

Eat Thanksgiving Dinner in Your New Aladdin

Aladdin quick shipments and quick erection will enable you to eat your 1914 Thanksgiving dinner in your own home. You would like that, wouldn't you? Decide to build now.

ALADDIN
Ready-Cut
Houses \$138 to \$5,000

The ALADDIN line is broad enough exactly to meet your ideas and your pocketbook. The catalog tells the story.

Everything Included for Price
ALADDIN prices include all lumber cut to fit, millwork, hardware, plaster, etc., a complete house.

NORTH AMERICAN CONSTRUCTION CO.
36 Aladdin Ave.,
Bay City, Mich.

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NABISCO

Sugar Wafers

THESE incomparable sweets are the most universally popular of all dessert confections. Whether served at dinner, afternoon tea or any social gathering, Nabisco Sugar Wafers are equally delightful and appropriate. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ADORA

Another dessert delight. Wafers of pleasing size and form with a bountiful confectionery filling. Another help to the hostess. In ten-cent tins.



NATIONAL

BISCUIT

COMPANY

little more distinctly, indicating that they had elipt some fifteen or twenty miles off their distance, preparations for the steaming of the *Lusitania* were made, and she left her pier at twenty minutes after one o'clock this morning with only her sailing lights showing. Twenty minutes later she slipped silently past the Battery, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that she could be seen.

Some other means than her own wireless will be used to apprise the French and English cruisers of the *Lusitania's* going. Her set will not make a sound, because the wireless spark has as much individuality as the human voice, and the *Lusitania's* is too well known along the steamship tracks.

WOMEN OF HUNGARY

IN war-time the agitation for woman suffrage goes into a natural state of coma. Then the women are apt to assume an equal position without argument, and the question of their place in the state needs no discussion. But in no country, apparently, is woman in a better position to share equally with man the home and state rights than in Hungary. Madame Hons Timko, a Hungarian in this country, who, in connection with the Y. W. C. A., has done much for Hungarian immigrant girls, when interviewed by a representative of the *New York Evening Post*, paid the following tribute to her countrywomen and to the men who are not too jealous to give them the respect and admiration that they earn:

From the highest class to the poorest peasant, the position held by the Hungarian woman is one of respect and equality. She is the head of the household, and all the money which the man earns is turned over to his wife, who has full financial control. It isn't at all strange in a Hungarian peasant family to hear the husband ask the wife for a few cents with which to buy tobacco.

The women are consulted on all subjects. In the upper classes no man makes a business move or a political move without discussing the matter with his wife. Her judgment is important to him. And the women themselves are bright, clever, and keen, interested in all that concerns their family and their country. If the woman is brighter than her husband, he acknowledges it, and lets her go ahead and manage things.

The women of my country are brave and fearless. They will fight again just as they did in the revolution of 1840, when they went as officers and common soldiers and stood shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and husbands.

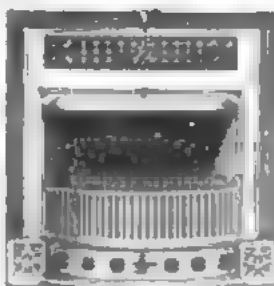
One of the favorite stories which Hungarian women tell again and again to their children is the one of the capture of Fort Egri (*Egri vár beretele*) and how Dobo Katka, the wife of the chief whose territory was being besieged by the Turks, led the women against the invaders. She rode out into the center of the town and called the women together, asking them in the name of their country to arm themselves and follow her. They disappeared, and she was afraid for a while that they were

A 6th Typewriter

The CORONA

—is a standard machine in every respect. It will do for you what any \$100 machine will do, yet it is so light (6 lbs.) you can take it with you anywhere! Send for booklet No. 66 for a genuine surprise in Typewriter construction—new! Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., Union, N. Y.

The Fireplace that HEATS the HOUSE as well as the HEARTH



Requires less than half the fuel and gives 85% of the heat uniformly into the room instead of 15% given by all other grates.

Burns any kind of fuel. Keeps fire over night. Requires no special chimney construction. Made for old homes as well as new.

Will heat upper or adjoining rooms in addition to the room in which it is installed. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. 60,000 now in use.

RATHBONE FIREPLACE MFG. CO.
5603 Clyde Park Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Herbert Tareyton

London Smoking Mixture

1/4 pound 50¢

There's something about it you'll like

Sample on request
Herbert Tareyton, 56 W. 45th St. New York

Send for the **ALDINE BLUE BOOK** and see how the ALDINE FIRE PLACE will heat your house.

not brave or patriotic enough to fight; but soon they returned, armed with pitchforks and stones, and followed her to where the Turks were climbing up a rope ladder to the fort, which stood on a cliff.

They heated tar in earthen pitchers and as the Turks climbed up, poured the boiling stuff down on them, and when the leader of the enemy advanced up the ladder, Dobo Katika herself climbed down to meet him and took the red flag from his hand.

"No wonder God is with the Hungarians when their men and women fight together for their country," said the vanquished Turk as he turned his forces and fled.

"THE WAR IN THE AIR"

WITH the earliest distant rumblings of war came a dispatch purporting to recount the first battle in the air. Whether this report, now that the world's news-service is being more and more crippled and mangled, will ever be confirmed, is more than doubtful; yet there are many giant *Zeppelins*, and the undaunted courage of the aviators of France's hundreds of aeroplanes can not be doubted; hence it can be safely asserted that, if this account is not the truthful history of an actual battle, it may well be, at least, a fairly accurate prophecy of a conflict inevitable at one time or another. Airships have been used before in warfare, in the Balkans, in Mexico, and elsewhere, but never until now against each other, establishing a new kind of warfare. In the *New York Sun* we read:

Who the Frenchman was who sacrificed his life and machine to destroy the German dirigible could not be learned to-day. It was reported at first that he was Roland Garros, a well-known Paris aviator. Later dispatches from Paris stated that Garros was safe there.

The first battle of the air occurred at Cirey-les-Forges, on the French border. The French aviator deliberately sacrificed himself. The big *Zeppelin* was seen first at Cirey-les-Forges late in the afternoon. It had been reconnoitering the frontier for some time when a whir of an aeroplane engine was heard and the French machine was seen rising.

The aviator went up until he was close to the big gas-bag of the *Zeppelin*. Then he pointed his machine straight at the German air-ship. The powerful engine drove the aeroplane into the bag. There was an explosion and the two machines crumpled up. The force with which the aeroplane had struck the air-ship carried it clear through the gas-bag, but as it came out on the other side it was seen that it, as well as the air-ship, was mortally hurt.

The *Zeppelin* crumpled up, staggered for a moment, and then dashed straight to the earth. Almost every one of the twenty-five men of the crew were thrown out at the first shock and dashed to death far below.

The French aeroplane, shattered from her encounter, went crashing to earth, too, taking along the body of France's first hero of the war.



A Cool Kitchen Means Better Food

It's hardly fair to blame the cook for a poorly prepared dinner if your kitchen is hot, close and smelly.

But how often in summer the heat from the range combines with the steam and odors from cooking food to make the kitchen almost unbearable. The

Sturtevant

Ready-to-Run Ventilating Set Keeps Your Kitchen Cool and Odorless

It draws the steam, odors and hot air from the range through the hood and discharges them out of doors. It keeps the kitchen very nearly as cool as the surrounding atmosphere and prevents the fumes and hot air from escaping to the other parts of the house. Equally useful too when the windows are closed in winter.

Very easy and inexpensive to install and costs about the same to operate as an ordinary electric light.

Write for full information, asking for catalogue 927.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY

Hyde Park, Boston, Massachusetts

And all Principal Cities of the World

Belle Didn't Worry:—

"Might have been anxious before we got a Basline Autowline—but now, a breakdown is just a matter of letting some nice young man tow us home; that's all!"

Basline Autowline

"The Little Steel Rope With The Big Pull"

gives the motorist a feeling of real security. He knows that ordinary road troubles won't leave him crippled miles from repairs. He can receive help—or give it—and is satisfied.

Basline Autowline is made of Yellow Strand Powersteel—the sturdy steel wire rope that is used for constructing and engineering purposes the world over. About 25 feet long, 1/4-inch diameter, 6 1/2 pounds weight. Sold by all supply dealers. Price east of Rocky Mountains, \$1.50. Also made in larger and heavier size for commercial trucks. FREE—Illustrated circular giving all Autowline information.

BRODERICK & BACON ROPE CO.

222 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo. New York Office, 109 Warren St. Mfrs. of Famous Yellow Strand Powersteel Wire Rope.



A New Way to Break in a Pipe

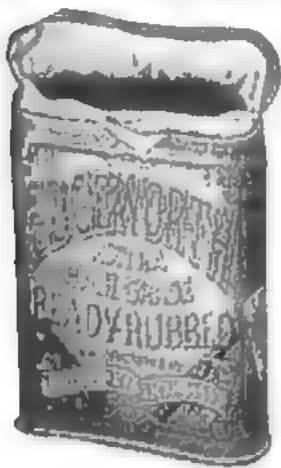
A man had just bought a pipe and had made a remark about "breaking it in."

The dealer took out of his mouth the pipe he was smoking and said, "That pipe never was new."

"How's that?" asked the customer. It's a question anybody would ask.

Then the dealer gave out this original suggestion.

"When I first took this pipe out of the case, for my own smoking, I opened up a package of Edgeworth Plug Slice, took out one of the flat, oblong slices, and right there a Great Idea hit me as suddenly as a slap on the back.



"I took out another slice and simply lined the bowl of my pipe with slices of Edgeworth tobacco, cutting it off even with the top. Then I took some of the Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed from a tin and filled up the bowl and struck a match.

"The first puff told me that my idea was a winner. It had the mild,

cool, smooth taste that comes from a properly educated pipe."

We pass this man's experience along to you. If we know pipe smokers, and we think we do, this little trick will be worked around the world.

Just to help out, we'll go farther and send you, free, a sample package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed, and you can find out in a few minutes how good Edgeworth is. It is the finest Burley tobacco that grows on the ground, is Edgeworth, and it comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply. A sample of Ready-Rubbed is free if you mention your dealer's name. If you love good pipe tobacco, you will really favor us by asking for this sample.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

MOVING THE WHEAT CROP—ARE THERE CARS ENOUGH?

RESERVOIRS of the West are pouring out their contents and threaten to swamp the railroads and water routes," declares a writer in the *New York Times* *Analyst* in commenting on the movement, that set in early in July, of wheat from Western fields to Eastern markets. In the Southwest, while the movement had not so early got under way, yet in July it "attained such volume that the railroads stand in danger of being completely swamped," and the elevator facilities at terminal points were "proving inadequate." From many points came reports in which the same figure of speech was used, that of a reservoir with its floodgates suddenly opened and the contents pouring forth in a stream that engulfs the surrounding territory. At Chicago, on Wednesday, July 14, all records for a single day's receipts were broken; nearly 1,200 cars were that day brought into Chicago. In consequence, the railroads "had all they could do to handle the grain." Officials had begun fully to realize how great was the problem confronting them for the next few weeks in furnishing transportation for 650,000,000 bushels of wheat, to say nothing of other grains that have been harvested this year in abundance, notably oats. The same paper has more to say on this interesting subject of the year's grain crop:

"There has been an unusually heavy engagement of ocean tonnage for the shipment of wheat to Europe within the next few weeks. The movement has developed so rapidly and has reached such large volume that grain men are finding it difficult to estimate the amount of wheat that has actually been engaged for export so far. Chicago has been credited with selling a million bushels a day. At Kansas City, where Gulf engagements are usually arranged, the trade has been particularly active, and St. Louis has also sold a large amount of both wheat and flour to go out by way of the Gulf.

"Most of the available tonnage on the Great Lakes for this month and next is said to have been engaged, and an extraordinary amount of chartering has been done at Montreal, to which port the greater portion of the early grain moves for export because of the lower water rate. But as nearly everything in the way of vessel room has been engaged that runs regularly to Montreal, the movement is being forced to the North Atlantic ports, where large commitments are beginning to show, especially at New York.

"Supplies of old wheat in Europe—in England and France particularly—are reduced almost to the point of exhaustion, and crop prospects in the leading countries outside of Russia are none too flattering. On the other hand, the United States is blest with the largest wheat crop on record, and, because of the lower prices which have resulted from the bumper harvest in the Southwest, this country is at the present time the cheapest market in the world from which Europe may replenish its bins. Prices of cash wheat at Chicago last week averaged about 10 to 12 cents a bushel lower than quotations of a year ago.

"The surplus of wheat in the United

States this season, it is figured, will be about 250,000,000 bushels, providing no serious damage overtakes the spring wheat crop, and it is estimated by reliable authorities that Europe will take all of that amount, if it is available."

The ability of the railroads to haul 'his crop is discussed in the same paper. More than 700,000 cars will be needed:

"The opinion prevails in some quarters that any shortage this year will be due more to lack of motive power and terminal facilities than to a lack of cars. The indications are that shippers and carriers are cooperating more closely this year than ever before in their efforts to avoid a car shortage on the present crop movement. The belief that there will be a shortage is most prevalent in Kansas. This is quite natural in view of the tremendous crop that has been raised in that State this season. Expressions from terminal elevator points indicate that there will be a shortage in all States.

"The railroads, through local and traveling agents and through various agencies of publicity, endeavor to keep growers and elevator men advised in regard to the available supply of cars. Besides the purchases of new cars, assurance is given this season that all available cars are being overhauled and put in condition to carry shipments of bulk grain.

"In some instances large numbers of stock cars are being temporarily fitted up for handling grain. As far as possible, foreign empties have been held by the grain-carrying roads, and the first rush of the wheat movement found the country sidings well filled with empty cars.

"The average car-load of wheat contains 1,250 bushels. On this basis it would require 524,000 cars to move the estimated crop of winter wheat for the entire country the present year, and 308,000 cars to the seven States mentioned heretofore. But as only a little more than half of the wheat is shipped out of the country where it is grown, it is estimated that it would require to move the entire wheat crop of the United States—winter and spring combined—432,000 cars. Fifteen of the large roads in the seven States covered by the investigations of the Agricultural Department reported that they had on July 30, 1913, 60,445 miles of road and 223,487 box cars. Their aggregate mileage increase for the two years from June 30, 1911, to June 30, 1913, was 3 per cent., the increase in the number of their box cars was 3 per cent., and the increase in box-car tonnage was 7½ per cent.

"The figures for individual roads vary from a decrease of 14 per cent. in the number of box cars to an increase of 32 per cent., and in tonnage capacity from a decrease of 5 per cent. to an increase of 50 per cent. These fifteen roads contain, approximately, 25 per cent. of the entire mileage of the United States, and own, approximately, 22 per cent. of all the box cars. The seven States in question produce, approximately 40 per cent. of all the wheat in the United States. What the percentage of increase is over the 1911 crop is hard to determine for the area served by these fifteen roads, but it is without doubt greater than the increase in car supply, inasmuch as the estimated yield of winter wheat for the entire United States for 1914 exceeds the 1911 crop by 52 per cent., and the increase in car supply during 1913-1914

6% FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

Amounts to suit your needs

Secured by rich agricultural land in the fertile Northwest worth three to five times amount of loan. 31 years' experience without the loss of a dollar.

"We're Right on the Ground" and know conditions thoroughly. Write for Booklet "A" and current list of offerings.

E. J. Lander & Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.

Est. 1891

Capital and Surplus \$400,000



6%



has been below normal throughout the country.

"These figures do not furnish an exact formula for estimating the car-supply, but indicate some of the factors to be taken into consideration. The terms used by different individuals in estimating car shortages are by no means uniform. The majority express it in terms of percentages, which is accurate enough if it is understood thereby that for a given period only a certain percentage of cars ordered are furnished. No statement of car shortage means anything unless the time limitation is known. In the long run every shipper gets all the cars ordered, and from that viewpoint there is no shortage."

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Unnoticed.—SHE—"Herbert, I can't find my bathing-dress anywhere!"

HE—"See if you've got it on."—Punch.

He Was Off.—On that Monday when France was first threatened with a German invasion, a New York Times correspondent met an imperturbable, monocled Englishman at the Gare de Lyon, in Paris. He was carrying a full equipment of luggage, canes, and rugs. Asked whither he was journeying, he replied: "It's the August bank holiday, you know. I am taking this train to Switzerland." He did it, too.—New York Times.

Advance Notice.—At the club the other night a member of the Seventh Regiment found himself the center of a group who were discussing the likelihood of an invasion of Mexico by the National Guard. Cheerful remarks about the penetrative powers of Mauser bullets peppered about him. Everybody had kindly suggestions to make—such, for instance, as that a medal neatly adjusted over each bullet-hole would make him look as good as new. The victim took it very well.

"I'd like to contribute just one remark to this discussion," he said. "If I'm reported shot in the back, remember that I may have turned around to encourage my men."—New York Call.

Taking No Chances.—One of the shrewd lairds of Lanarkshire had evidently experienced the difficulties of collecting money lent to friends.

"Laird," a neighbor accosted him one morning, "I need twenty pounds. If ye'll be guid enough to tak ma note, ye'll hae yere money back agin in three months frae the day."

"Nae, Donald," replied the laird, "I canna do it."

"But, laird, ye hae often done the like for yere friends."

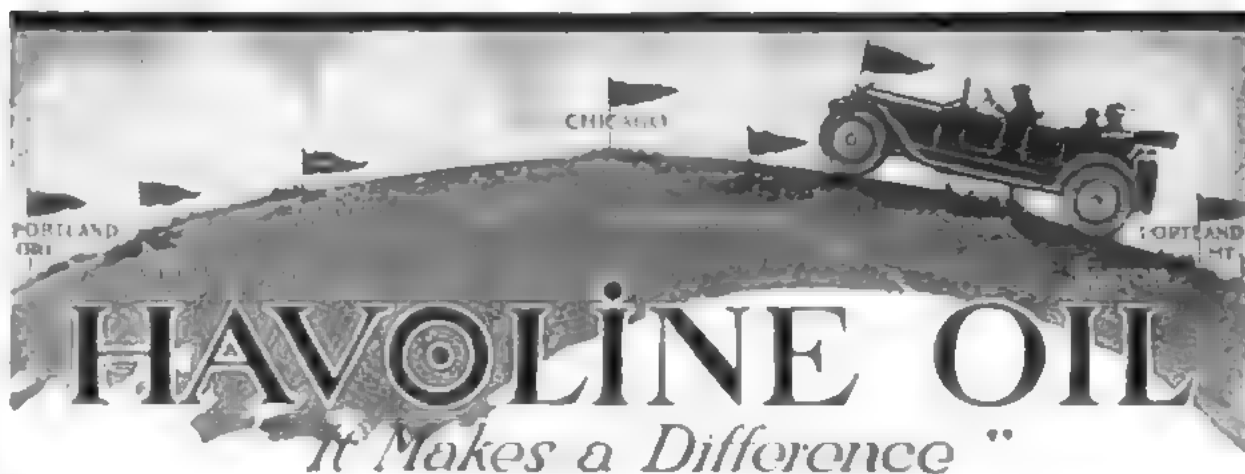
"Nae, mon, I canna obleeze ye."

"But, laird—"

"Will ye listen to me, Donald? As soon as I took yere note ye'd draw the twenty pounds, would ye no?"

Donald could not deny that he would.

"I ken ye weel, Donald," the laird continued, "and I ken that in three months ye'd nae be ready to pay me ma money. Then, ye ken, we'd quarrel. But if we're to quarrel, Donald, I'd rather do it noo, when I hae ma twenty pounds in ma pocket."—Tit-Bits.



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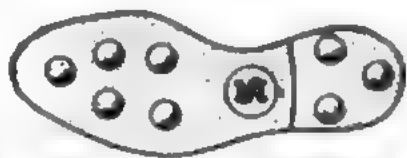
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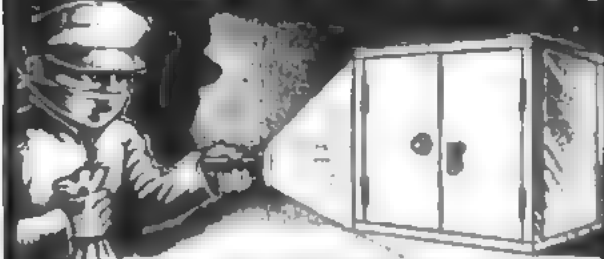
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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

July 30.—Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twenty-four hours, else Germany will mobilize.

July 31.—Negotiations by telegraph are carried on between the Czar, the Kaiser, and King George, seeking a peaceful solution of the impending quarrel.

Germany, with the exception of the Kingdom of Bavaria, declares martial law.

Jean Léon Jaurès, French Socialist leader, is assassinated in a Paris café.

August 1.—Germany declares war upon Russia, withdrawing her Ambassador from St. Petersburg, and commencing mobilization.

King George makes a final effort to avert war. France begins to mobilize her army.

August 2.—There are reports of Russian invasion into the northeastern border districts of Germany.

Germany violates the neutrality of the Principality of Luxembourg by invasion and occupation, and menaces Belgium.

August 3.—The German Fleet in the Baltic Sea is reported to have met and dispersed a fleet of Russian battleships.

Germany sends ultimatums to Sweden and Holland, requiring avowals of neutrality.

England attempts to avoid the necessity of declaring war, but announces that she will protect the French seaports from attack.

August 4.—Urged by Germany's declaration of war upon Belgium, England declares war against the Teutonic alliance and definitely binds herself to the support of France and Belgium.

August 5.—It is reported that a German ultimatum has been sent to Italy, demanding her support, since Germany "is attacked by France and England."

Reported engagements include repulse and heavy loss of Germans by Belgians at Liège, Belgium; the capture of two fast German cruisers by French and English fleets in the Mediterranean; Russian raids upon German mercantile ships in the North Sea; the repulse of Austrians at the Save River, with a Serbian incursion into Austria.

Lord Kitchener goes into the British Cabinet as Secretary of State for War.

General Foreign

July 30.—Premier Asquith postpones indefinitely further action on the Home Rule Bill. Three London suffragists attempting to invade Buckingham Palace are put under arrest.

July 31.—An indecisive battle at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, results in fifty casualties.

The Russian Cabinet forms a bill for universal education, to be put before the Duma.

August 1.—Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the German Emperor, marries the Countess Ina Bassowitz, daughter of Count Basewitz Lawetzow.

August 3.—Bank holiday, occurring in England to-day, is declared extended until the 7th, to enable the banks to recuperate from heavy runs.

August 4.—Provisional President Carbajal and his cabinet receive the demands of General Carranza for the surrender of Mexico City, now surrounded by Constitutionalist troops.

The Russian Government's ice-breaking steamer *Taimyr* sails from Nome, Alaska, to rescue the crew of the *Karluk*, stranded on Wrangell Island.

Domestic WASHINGTON

July 30.—Washington officials attempt to influence Carranza to declare an immediate armistice in Mexico, but without success.

July 31.—The President receives word from Federal Reserve Board nominee Paul M. Warburg that he will submit, as a result of the President's earnest solicitation, to inquiry by the Senate Committee.

August 3.—Congress places \$250,000 at the disposal of the President for the relief, protection, and transportation of the 100,000 to 150,000 Americans in Europe.

August 4.—Frederick A. Delano, of Chicago, is nominated for membership on the Federal Reserve Board.

President Wilson proclaims to the nations of Europe the neutrality of the United States.

August 5.—President Wilson, as head of the greatest neutral state signatory to The Hague Convention, tenders his good offices for peace to any and all of the conflicting nations of Europe.

The President issues an order censoring all

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wireless dispatches sent from this country and forbidding any wireless station on United States soil to give particular aid to any of the European nations at war.

GENERAL

August 1.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announces a rate decision granting an increase to railroads west of Buffalo and Pittsburg to the Mississippi River.

Fifteen hundred emigrants are held in New York City, owing to canceled sailings of Atlantic liners.

August 3.—The North German Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, carrying \$10,000,000 in gold from New York to Europe, and advised by wireless to flee the danger of capture, puts in at Bar Harbor, Maine, seeking refuge.

August 5.—Four army officers on the staff of the United States Military Academy leave West Point to go to Europe as military observers.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. R. B." Moscow, Idaho.—Kindly explain the relation of the words *laughed* and *scorn* in the following sentence: "They laughed him to scorn."

A verb in the infinitive is governed by another verb, a noun, or an adjective; as "he delights to please you." Here "to please" is in the infinitive, and is governed by the verb "delights."

In the sentence submitted, "to scorn" is in the infinitive, and is governed by the verb "laughed."

"P. R. R." Seabreeze, Fla.—"Kindly inform me whether the expression 'she looks good,' meaning 'makes a good appearance,' is correct, and also 'she looked well,' with the same meaning?"

"She looks good" means that the person referred to does not look wicked. "She looks well" means that she looks in a perfect state of health. "She looks good" does not mean "makes a good appearance," and, altho the expression has some vogue among careless speakers, it is not correct.

"J. H." Edgewater, N. J.—"A claims that the Siamese twins were born in North Carolina, and declares that their mother lived in that State; B denies this and maintains that they were born in Siam. Who is right? Will you please furnish a brief sketch about them?"

The Siamese twins, Chang and Eng, were born in Bangassau, Siam, April 15, 1811, and died near Mount Airy, N. C., January 17, 1874. Their father was Chinese, their mother Chino-Siamese. Bought from their mother at Meklong, a town forty miles southwest of Bangkok, Siam, they were brought to America by a Mr. Robert Hunter in 1829, exhibited there and then were taken to England by Captain Coffin and exhibited there and in Europe for several years. They returned to America with about \$80,000 and established themselves on a farm in the South, marrying two sisters. Chang had six children and Eng five, of whom eight with the two widows survived them. Two of the children were deaf and dumb, the rest had no malformation or infirmity. They lost some of their property, which consisted in part of slaves, owing to the Civil War, and in 1865, in declining health and impaired fortunes, they were in North Carolina. Their losses embittered them against the Government, and they resorted to further public exhibitions which met with ill success. This determined them upon making another tour of Europe, and they exhibited themselves in London, February 8, 1869. In 1870 Chang had a paralytic stroke and was subsequently weak and ill, while Eng's health greatly improved. Chang died first, in America, January 15, 1874, and within two hours (January 17), Eng's death followed.

"G. G. W." Cleveland, Ohio.—"What is meant by the 'personal equation'?"

The *personal equation* is any error common to all the observations made by some one person; commonly, in astronomy, the constant error made in estimating the moment of a transit of a star across a thread in a telescope.

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in paint makes paint complete. It is the ingredient that should be added to all paint to make the other ingredients more effective.

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During the past year the sales of Franklin cars have increased sixty-one per cent.

Today, that a car in its thirteenth year should show such a growth can mean but one thing. A few years ago it would not have been extraordinary. But conditions in the automobile industry have changed. Competition is keen. The demand no longer exceeds the supply. There are many good cars. The customer no longer has to wait indefinitely for deliveries. He has a wide choice and has learned to exercise it.

An increase of 61%, therefore, particularly in a car of a distinctive type of construction, can mean only the deliberate preference of buyers, expressed after comparing many cars and studying efficiency, comfort and economy.

A Tendency—Not Chance

A few purchasers might for slight reasons happen to select the Franklin rather than some other car. But 61% increase represents not mere chance, but a tendency.

This tendency toward the Franklin we ascribe to these facts:

We have been manufacturing on the same basic idea for thirteen years.

In all essentials we have been producing the same model continuously for the past four years.

As fast as improvements are developed they are added to the working model and incorporated in all subsequent production, without waiting for the expiration of some arbitrary period. The refining process goes on continuously.

Scientific Light Weight

At the beginning we adopted as the fundamental of Franklin construction *light weight, scientifically obtained*. Toward that end we have directed the experience of thirteen years. During that time came the vogue of big, heavy cars. We continued striving more and more for light weight. Today light weight has finally become the chief demand of discriminating automobile buyers. They have, therefore, been turning to the Franklin as the dominant light car—the car which as the result of the uninterrupted production of light cars for thirteen years is scientifically light—which means greater comfort, less depreciation, greater endurance and greater mileage from gasoline, lubricating oils and tires.

The other influential features of Franklin construction include flexibility, direct cooling, large tires.

Flexibility

Flexibility is obtained by constructing the frame of laminated, shock-absorbing wood instead of rigid steel, by four full elliptical springs and by the absence of strut rods or torque bars. It results not only in increased comfort and reduced strain on the driver, but also in greater durability of the car.

Direct Cooling

Franklin direct cooling has proved a success because it is the simple method. The Franklin can be driven on low gear all day

without trouble. Its service on mountains is phenomenal. There is no freezing and no overheating under the most extreme conditions of weather or driving.

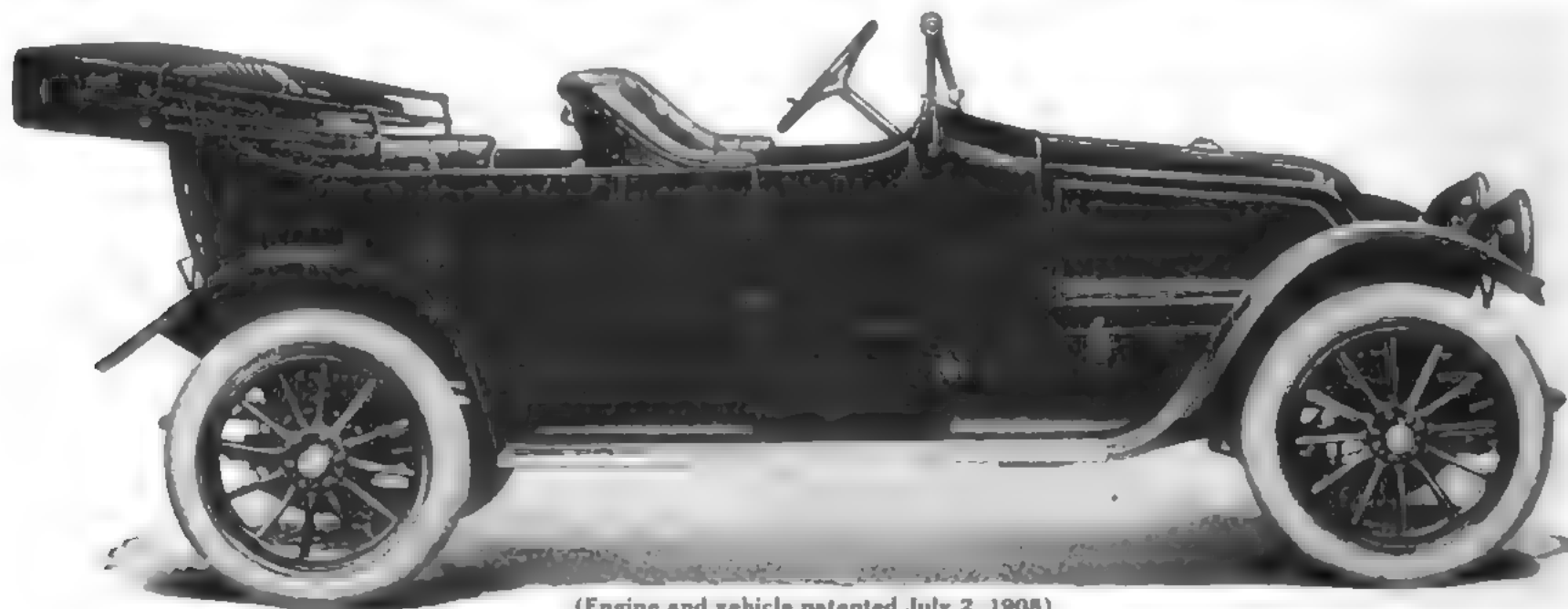
Large Tires

Tire size, in proportion to the weight of the car, is given as much thought in Franklin design as the axle, transmission or any other part. The Franklin car is not only light but it has for many years been equipped with large tires, which has had much to do with the exceptional service obtained from tires by Franklin owners.

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We are now beginning to sell the "Series Six" Franklin. This series will demonstrate once more the refining influence of continuous production of the same model. Among the numerous improvements, it contains none that is radical. No startling departures such as were necessarily made when we brought out the first four-cylinder in the days of one and two cylinders, or when we brought out the first six-cylinder. Consistent, however, with the Franklin policy of constantly increasing efficiency, we have made one important advance in the matter of tires. The Franklin is now regularly equipped with Goodrich Silvertown Cord tires or Goodyear Power Saver tires. As is well known, these tires are higher priced and increase the efficiency of the car itself about 25%. Your dealer will point out a number of other refinements, all making for increased style, convenience or efficiency.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XLIX., No. 8

NEW YORK, AUGUST 22, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 1270

TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE WAR IN BELGIUM

IT IS IN PERFECT keeping with the nature of the amazing war in Europe, observes the *New York Times*, that the first serious fighting should have been done "upon the soil of a

neutral State between the forces of one of the belligerents and the troops of that State." And our writers confess to a thrill at the sight of the spirited resistance made by the Belgians against the powerful invader, and at thought of allied France, England, and Belgium fighting Germany on Europe's old battle-ground—the battle-ground, as the *Brooklyn Citizen* recalls, "of the armies of Louis XIV. and Marlborough, of the famous army of the Meuse and Sambre, of the Revolution, and, finally, of Napoleon's last stand against the might of Europe." Belgian resistance, in particular the defense of Liège, where the German armies are reported to have lost heavily before taking that strongly fortified "strategic" city, is interpreted by the newspaper experts as a serious check to the German advance toward Paris, and a serious disarrangement of German plans. Germany's Belgian campaign, asserts the *New York World*, "has been the most disastrous set-back that German arms have received since the time of Napoleon." Here *The World* speaks for a great number of its contemporaries. Yet the

few censored dispatches from Berlin which have been allowed to cross the Atlantic admit a check at Liège, but deny French and Belgian stories of large German losses, and assert that these losses were anticipated, and that "the German forward move-

ment continues along the very lines selected by the General Staff." And some of our editors are inclined to believe that the campaign in Belgium is but a "screen," to hide a serious

forward movement elsewhere, either through Luxemburg, along the Franco-German frontier, or even in Eastern Germany, against Russia. While it agrees with other American dailies that the troops of King Albert have done France a mighty service in delaying the advance of the foe, the *Charleston News and Courier* concludes that the check is but temporary: "Unless the vaunted German Army is very far from being the formidable fighting machine which the world believes it to be, the Belgian defenses will be broken down and the Teutonic tide will pour through into the territory of France and roll mightily on toward Paris."

The complete absence of news from German headquarters, and the establishment of a censorship in London, Paris, Brussels, and in the field, prevent our editors from giving their readers any comprehensive review of what has happened in Belgium, or from forming any authoritative basis for conjectures as to plans of campaign. Along the French border south of Belgium numerous cavalry and infantry skirmishes are reported. One

French force penetrated Alsace as far as Mühlhausen. But its operations, says the *New York Times*, "were achievements in the nature of exploration rather than of invasion." No one in this country knows the size of the armies now facing each other from



THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Albert I., whose armies have shown remarkable efficiency and courage in checking the advance of Germany's invading host.

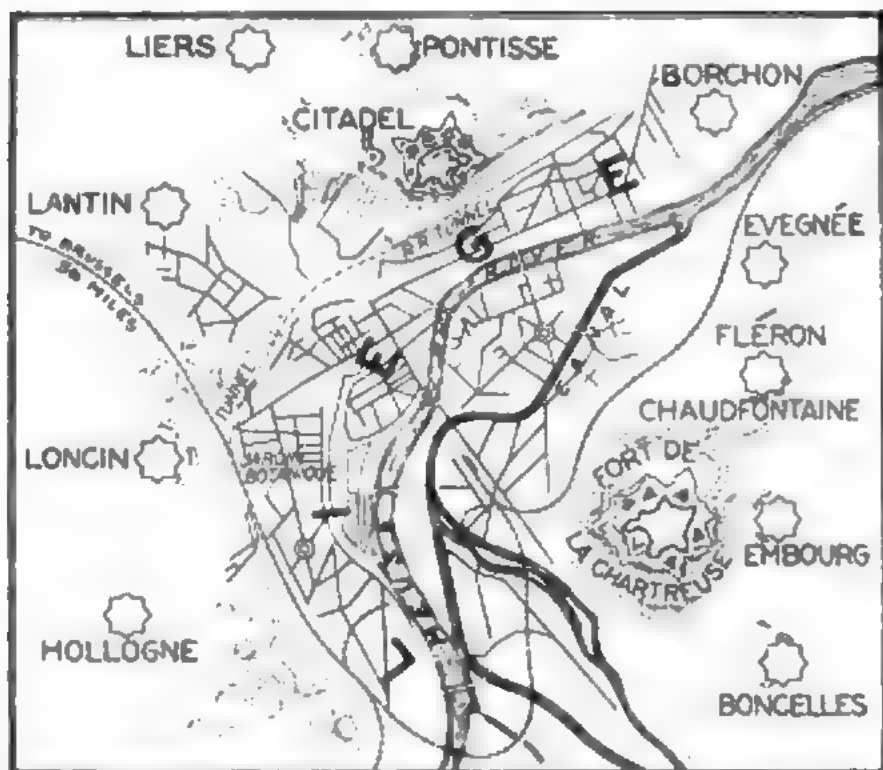
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Louvain to Basel. The New York *Evening Sun*, which has been studying closely the strategy of the campaign so far as it is disclosed, thinks that besides 200,000 men watching the Russian frontier, Germany has some 800,000 men facing an approximately equal French defending force. Geographical conditions, it adds, "seem to compel the division of the German forces advancing into France, with three armies: the Army of the Meuse, which has already stepped over into Belgium and attacked Liège; the Army of the Rhine, which in some measure at least has been con-



From the New York "Herald"

LIÈGE AND HER FORTS

Liège is a valuable prize of war, because of its strategic location, because it is Belgium's chief center for the manufacture of railroad equipment, and because of its great arsenal. Twenty thousand people are employed in its manufactories of firearms, making every kind of modern weapon, from the smallest to the largest. It lies in an area rich in iron ore and coal and, according to report, possesses a military strength that had been underestimated by strategists.

cerned in the Alsatian campaign; there remains the Army of the Moselle, whose advance guard invaded Luxemburg."

In Belgium, where the opposing forces have come into contact, at Liège and at points north, south, and west, *The Evening Sun* estimates the allied force at not less than 350,000 men; about 250,000 French, 80,000 Belgian, and 20,000 British.

It is the prevailing press opinion in this country that Germany first showed her hand in Belgium in the hope of stealing a march on the French by getting across Belgian territory and moving into France either along the Meuse and the Sambre or across the plains to the west. Thus the German Army would avoid the line of French fortresses from Verdun south to Belfort, and crush the French Army and threaten Paris before the slow-moving Russian forces menaced Prussia. The New York *Evening Sun* reviews the actual operations in Belgium as follows:

"To begin with the Liège operations, the most considerable so far. On Monday, August 3, German soldiers, evidently an expeditionary corps, kept ready for a sudden, swift invasion of Belgium, crossed their own frontier near Aix-la-Chapelle and moved on Liège. They were in front of Liège on Tuesday. The obvious purpose of this invasion, as the German official statement has explained, was to seize the town by a *coup de main*.

"The attempt failed, and German official reports do not claim that German troops entered the city until Friday night. Confused stories of bloody battles and terrific losses have come from Brussels, but should be accepted under great reserve. What is vital is the comment of the German War Office that there was a delay due to the resistance of Liège."

According to the best information available, the battle was prolonged by some of the forts, at least, after the capture of the city. This review of the now historic "resistance of Liège" concludes:

"To sum briefly, then: the German offensive by the Meuse

seems to have been seriously delayed and then deflected, giving the French time to seize the Meuse barrier and the English to land troops on the Continent. Instead of being in France now with their army ready for a decisive struggle, the Germans are still in Belgium and around Liège. . . .

"All this is wholly explicable as the consequence of the unexpected resistance of the Belgians. They and they alone seem to have brought the huge German machine to a halt, to have at the very least delayed it for five precious days, whose real value may prove incalculable. But so far the Franco-German operations have been trivial and the main German advance is yet to be reckoned with, either between the Meuse and the Moselle or west of the Meuse in the Belgian plain where, perhaps, the fate of Europe will again be decided."

Belgian dispatches telling of German soldiers suffering from lack of food at Liège are taken by the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Record* as showing that the German Army expected to march through Belgium without serious resistance, getting its supplies as it went along, hence the reported failure of the commissariat. The New York *Evening Post* wonders if it is not a sign of weakness in the German military machine, "just as the reports of charges in solid masses on heavily armed forts indicate a failure to bring the German battle tactics up to date." The chief authority for the use of such tactics by the Germans is a correspondent of the London *Standard*, to whom a fugitive from the German Army related how "we advanced always in close formation . . . while the rifle-fire of the Belgians mowed down our men in dozens, scores, hundreds."

At any rate, thinks the Minneapolis *Journal*, "Liège proves to the hilt what already had been demonstrated by the war in South Africa and the war in Manchuria, that with modern arms of precision, the long-range rifle, the machine gun, and scientifically sighted artillery, the offense is inferior to the defense." And the New York *World* remarks: "Perhaps it will not be an ill turn for mankind if the final lesson of Liège is the great advantage of defensive positions to the discouragement of wars of aggression."

WAR AND OUR MERCHANT MARINE

A CONFLICT ALL OUR OWN over the revived issue of the merchant marine is precipitated by the war in Europe. One week of war, as *The Wall Street Journal* notes, ties up shipping in our ports to the value of \$700,000,000, while the New York *World* (Dem.) reckons that 80 per cent. of the foreign carrying capacity of our ocean commerce is "out of service," which prompts it to say of the Administration's emergency shipping bill that "no measure could be better timed to the moment and the need." The bill, as Washington dispatches report, chiefly provides for the admission "to registry in the United States foreign-built ships when owned by citizens of the United States or any State." The Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), among many others, believes that "now is the time to put the American flag back on the seas. . . . Not by the faulty method of subsidy," but by making it "possible for American money to take over foreign-built ships and make them American ships." Europe's need of our products is "our great opportunity," *The Tribune* points out, and as the Civil War destroyed our shipping, it ventures to hope that "what we lost in war we may gain in war." Opposition papers, even when they are willing to try the experiment of the bill censure the Democrats of the South and West for having in the past fought against ship-subsidy proposals, and the Democrats in reply blame the Republicans for restrictive laws that prevented the admission of foreign-built ships to our merchant navy. Severest adverse criticism of the present bill is heard from New England. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) says that "Boston does not approve the form or method of the bill in Congress for the emergency 'whitewashing' of foreign vessels, most of them now under belligerent flags," and

So, too, thinks the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), which tells us to "beware of 'whitewashed' ships," and points out that:

"International law and practise absolutely forbid the evasive transfer of foreign merchant ships to another national flag after the actual outbreak of hostilities. The American delegates advocated and accepted such an agreement in the London conference of 1909. A law has been upon the nation's statute-books for nearly two years allowing American registry for the overseas trade to all efficient, sea-worthy foreign-built ships less than five years old owned and controlled by American citizens. Not one ship of any kind has hoisted the American flag under the terms of this free-ship policy, which, under normal trade conditions, has been proved to be wholly ineffective. If any foreign vessels are now admitted to American registry under such a plan as the President proposes, the very act will of itself be an acknowledgment that the motive of the transfer is a desire to escape capture, and a ship thus 'whitewashed' will be held an outlaw all over the world. It will be particularly liable to attack and confiscation, and if our Government endeavors to defend it in defiance of the soundest principles of international law and morality, we shall find the whole world arrayed against us."

Considering the prospect of building up our merchant marine simply from an economic standpoint, the *Chicago News* (Ind.) questions whether "merely opening the way for foreign vessels to register under our law" will be sufficient, "especially if the registry is to be but temporary, the ships seeking another flag to sail under as soon as the present war is over," and we read in the *Norfolk Virginian Pilot* (Dem.) that:

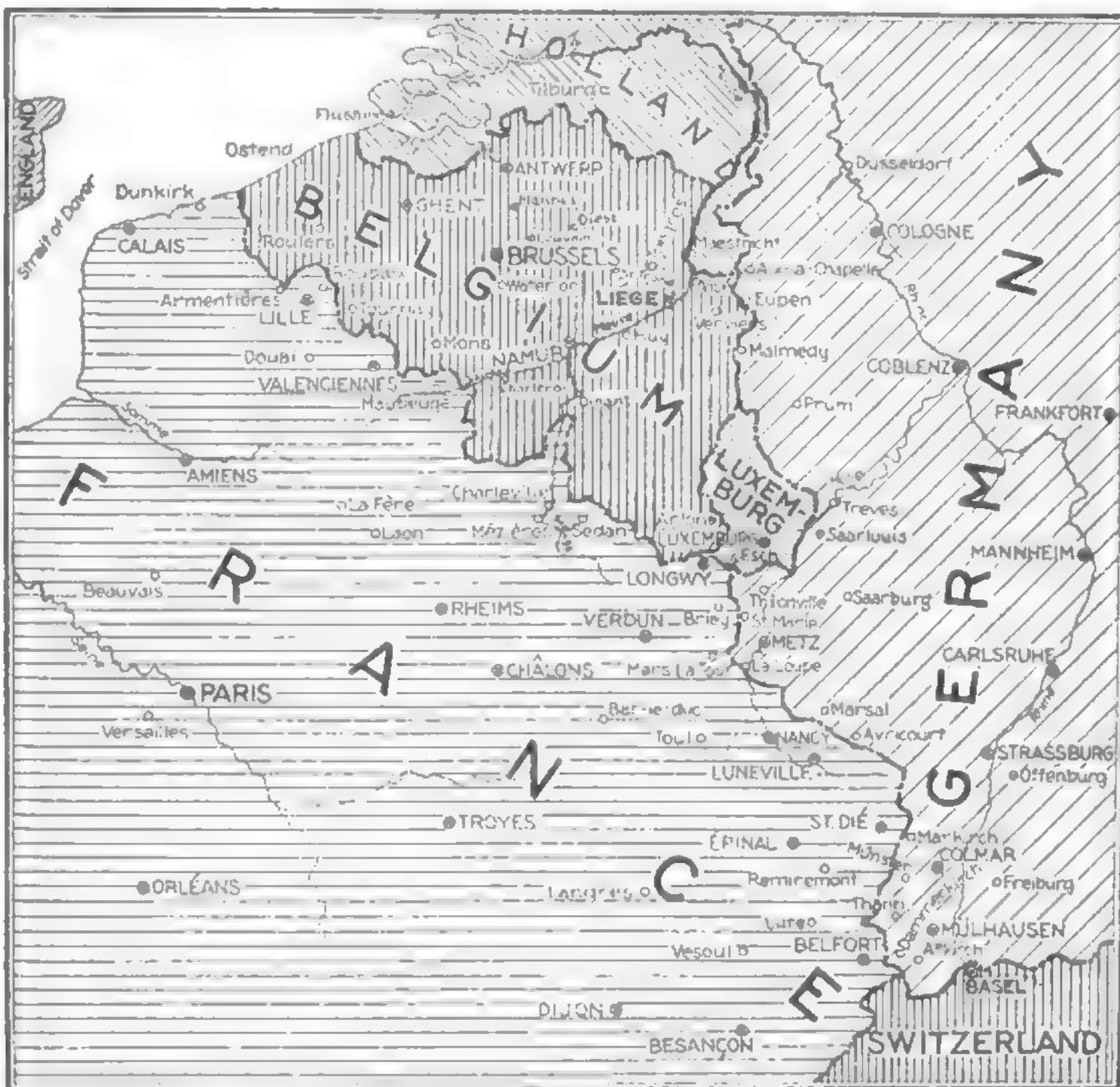
"The additions to our merchant tonnage which would follow upon the letting down of the bars against foreign-built and foreign-owned bottoms would naturally be more or less temporary. Upon the restoration of peace in Europe, or shortly thereafter at best, the vessels which had come under the American flag as a matter of emergency, would return to the respective registries under which they originally operated—and this for the same reasons which now induce American-owned bottoms engaged in the foreign trade to sail under foreign flags, chief of which is the notoriously cheaper cost of operation under such flags."

So also the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog.) says that "we do not want a merchant marine stamped 'good during war-times only';" but the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), which is one of the journals that believes we should take due advantage of our present opportunity, disposes of this argument, and the many like it, as follows:

"Criticism is made by those who have sought in earlier years to develop our marine through obnoxious subsidies that when the war is over our newly registered ships will return to other flags. That is assuming much and overlooking more. It will

not do to forget the burden of taxes which the war will leave in its train. There lies before us an article written just a year ago in the *Berliner Tageblatt* by a German captain, who pointed out that the burden of European taxes was making it possible for the United States to build ships more cheaply than her rivals. When the war is done Europe's burden will be heavier still and economic conditions will be changed in many ways."

Nor does *The Republican* share the fear that the transfer of foreign vessels to American registry may involve the United



TWO HUNDRED MILES OF BATTLE-LINE.

From Altkirch and Belfort at the south to Louvain and Diest at the north, German and Austrian troops are facing Belgian, British, and French soldiers, and along this line the first battles of Europe's great war are taking place.

States in serious international complications. We may be sure, it thinks, that government officials will "exercise the most scrupulous care in admitting to registry only such vessels as now belong to, or may formally be purchased by, American citizens or American corporations duly chartered," and it goes on to explain that:

"No one, we take it, would be so absurd as to doubt the validity of the transfer to our flag of vessels belonging to such companies as the United Fruit and the United States Steel Corporation, which, altho built, owned, and operated by American capital, have sailed under other flags because of the burdens of our registry laws. . . . The suspension or annulment by order of the President of the requirement that ships of American registry must be officered by Americans would make it possible for these ships to continue to operate with their present personnel, for it would be obviously impossible to find at a moment's notice American officers sufficient in number and adequate in training for the command of a large number of vessels.

"The case of foreign ships which have been neither owned nor operated by American citizens and corporations, but which may be taken over by them, may be less clear than that of the numerous vessels of the Steel Corporation and the United Fruit Company. But it seems doubtful that any complication can arise over a bona-fide sale, and, aside from the interests of the United



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A GERMAN FIELD BATTERY ON THE MARCH.

States, it will be well for the peace and commerce of the world to have this principle well established by a conspicuous instance."

As for molestation on the high seas, *The Republican* considers that "none of the warring Powers, burdened as they are; will seek difficulties with the United States." *The New York Commercial* (Fin.), mincing no words on the subject, asserts that "if countries now at war dispute this right" to buy foreign ships and give them registry, "we will have to go to war with them just as we did in 1812, and the surest thing in all this welter of confusion and blood is that no Power in Europe will seek war or even a rupture of diplomatic relations with us." *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.), among many other journals of like conviction, says that "this is no time for mollycoddles, and least of all a period when Americanism should hesitate to vindicate its rights and place in the world," and it continues:

"We must not shilly-shally. . . . We sell to all nations; we shall buy from all nations. We have no desire to save belligerents' ships from the consequences of war. We have no plan to sail them under false colors. We merely mean to buy what is on the market, no matter what the nationality of the seller, for no other reason than that we need the carriers. Our first obligation is to ourselves. We have no chip on our shoulder, and the world knows we have not."

NEUTRALITY AND CONTRABAND

THE RISK WE RUN of being dragged into Europe's war is no "idle dream," in the judgment of some editors, and the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* issues the warning that "it would be unwise to delude ourselves with the notion that a mere declaration of neutrality issued in a spirit of equal friendliness for all combatants can wholly safeguard us against the possibility of evils which may touch us, nearly or remotely, as the result of continuing hostilities." If the war is prolonged, thinks this journal, "the desperation of the combatants reaching to seizures on land and sea, either for points of tactical advantage or for any of the many commodities now listed as contraband, might easily lead us into complications with one or more of the warring powers." Such a possibility is remote, we read further, so long as we remain absolutely impartial in our neutralities, which is "what the public opinion of this country will demand." Complications of some sort are bound to ensue, the *Baltimore News* believes, "for our relations with each country, if advantageous to her, are as distasteful to her enemies," and it tells us in advance that "we must expect attempts at abuse of our neutrality, and we must fight as desperately to guard it against the slightest infraction, intentional or otherwise, while still offering to each of the warring Powers the hospitable consideration of a friendly nation." In explaining "what American neutrality means," the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* points out that

the President's proclamation "makes it clear that no expeditionary force against any of the European belligerents may be organized within the territory of the United States," and it adds:

"War-ships may not be fitted out, and the equipment of privateers is forbidden, as well as the use of American waters for spying on war-ships, privateers, or merchant vessels of the belligerents. Such spying will be regarded as an unfriendly act by the United States, and an offensive violation of neutrality. But under the law of nations, privateers and war-ships may sail the high seas in our waters, that is, may hover along our coasts so long as they remain three miles from land. That limit, according to the American contention, is measured from headland to headland and not along the indentations of the coast.

"Belligerent war-ships may use our harbors, however, without violation of neutrality so long as they remain only 24 hours, unless they are forced to remain longer by stress of weather or by taking on supplies. They may take on only such supplies as will sustain the crew and the ship to the nearest home port. Munitions of war may be manufactured and sold here, but if an attempt is made to deliver them to a belligerent outside of American jurisdiction, he who makes the attempt does so at his own peril and forfeits the right to claim protection by this Government."

A later proclamation of the President establishes a precedent, according to the *New York Times*, "which will presumably govern the use of wireless in future wars." It followed upon the report that German-owned wireless telegraph stations in the United States have been sending information and orders to German ships at sea, and states that "all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States of America are hereby prohibited from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unneutral nature, and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service during the continuance of hostilities."

"Overzealous efforts to avoid breaches of neutrality," says the *Boston Herald*, may lead the Government into "unneutral conduct," an observation suggested by the report that officials at Washington are said to be considering the prohibition of the exportation of wheat which Great Britain classes as conditional contraband, and it calls attention to the fact that "if Great Britain won a great sea victory, so that trade routes to her ports were open, it would be a gratuitous aid to the other side to cut off the grain trade with England." The whole subject of contraband, *The Wall Street Journal* remarks, "is not free from difficulty." It recalls that in 1909 ten leading maritime Powers entered into an agreement defining articles of contraband:

"They made three classifications—absolute and conditional contraband, and a free list not liable to seizure. . . . Absolute contraband means all goods designed solely for military use, like arms and ammunition, if destined for a place within the jurisdiction of a belligerent. . . . Conditional contraband means articles which can be used both in peace and in war but whose ordinary use is innocent."



A DIVISION OF FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY.

BLAMING GERMANY FOR THE WAR

BITTER PROTESTS are coming from German newspapers, German societies, and many German Americans of high standing among us against what they declare to be unfair treatment by the newspapers of this country. They complain of anti-German editorials, of "abysmal ignorance concerning German conditions," and of suppression or obscure display of news favorable to Germany. Our editors find no difficulty in acquitting themselves of blame for unfairness in handling the news, replying that practically no military information is allowed to leak through the German frontiers, and that practically all our press reports undergo a censorship in Brussels, Paris, or London before reaching us. But when blamed for anti-German sentiments, many editorial writers hasten to make a distinction between the German people, whom they highly honor, and the German Government, which they hold primarily responsible for a general European war. And this position is one which weeklies like *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, and *Harper's Weekly* hold, tho they are careful to present the German viewpoint. Most spokesmen for Germany, however, reject such efforts to distinguish between the rulers and the nation, and reiterate, in a series of letters and statements to the press, their view of the war as one forced on Germany or as a necessary conflict between Slav and Teuton, the latter, of course, standing for civilization. They agree with the Kaiser that the war is "the result of ill will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German Empire." Who are the real aggressors? asks Professor Kuno Francke. Can William II., who has devoted his whole life to bringing Germany to the front in all the arts of peace, all the higher domains of civilization, "reasonably be supposed to have been carried away by the suicidal mania of destroying everything that his life has stood for?" Can Germany be reasonably thought to have wilfully brought on a conflict which, even if she wins, "can add nothing to her present greatness, and which may wreck her whole national existence?" Finally:

"Is there any reasonable doubt that Germany's three chief competitors, Russia, France, and England, have each her own incentive for an aggressive policy against Germany? England, the incentive of crippling German commerce; France, the incentive of reconquering Alsace-Lorraine; Russia, the incentive of undermining German commercial influence in the Near East and of supplanting Austria in the Balkans."

Similar statements are made by Professor Hugo Münsterberg in a widely quoted letter to the *Boston Herald*. The Kaiser, he points out, has often averted war. But—

"This time every effort was in vain, and all good will for peace was doomed because the issue between the onrushing

Slavic world and the German world had grown to an overpowering force. The struggle between the two civilizations was imminent, and where such a historic world-conflict arises, the will of individuals is crushed until they serve the will of the nations. The Slavs of the Southeast, the Servians, had defeated their oppressors, the Turks. It was inevitable that their new strength should push them to ambitious plans. It was necessary that they should aim toward a new great Slavic empire which would border the sea and embrace Austria's Slavic possessions. That had to mean the end of Austria, the crumbling of its historic power. Such an inner, passionate conflict, such an issue of existence, must lead to explosions. Servians kill the Archduke. That was Austria's opportunity for an effort to crush the power which aimed toward its downfall. But it was no less historically necessary that the largest Slavic nation, the Russians, should feel that Serbia's cause was their own. Russia knew well that while it had recovered from the wounds of the Japanese War, the Slavic strength was still unequal to that of the German nations, but it knew also that it could rely on France's latent longing to revenge itself for Alsace, and on England's grumbling jealousy of the great German rival in the world's markets. At last the chances seemed splendid to strike the long-delayed blow of the Slavic world against the German. The Czar was unable to resist the gigantic pressure of the hour; his Government mobilized against both Austria and Germany."

In this situation, Professor Münsterberg goes on, "neither Russia nor Germany could really act otherwise." But in the conflict between Slavic and Germanic culture, he protests, American sympathies ought not to be so "wilfully misled" and "whipt into the camp of the Cossacks." "Since the days of Napoleon," it is asserted, "Germany has never gone into a war which was more justified by the conscience of history." The writer points to the joining of the allies against Germany as proof that Germany has had to keep armed, for she "would have trampled on her own sacred rights if she had laid the armor away and had relied on the judgment of the other nations. . . . Unless the Cossacks with their pogroms were to crush the culture of Germany, she had simply no resort left but to trust in her sword and in her prayer."

Another German, in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*, describes the situation of his country by saying that "here were three cowardly assassins entering into a combination to attack and destroy a nation which neither of them had the courage to attack single-handed."

The repeated statement in the American press that the Kaiser and a Prussian military autocracy forced a war which the German people do not want is ridiculed by many Germans here. Take, for instance, these paragraphs from the *New York Staats-Zeitung*, perhaps the leading German-American daily:

"It is frequently stated here that the attitude of the American people is directed not against the German people, but against the Kaiser. He is the one to be 'defeated.' The intention is to 'free' the German people from the Kaiser and his régime. What

groundless folly! The Kaiser is good enough for the German people. Even the Socialists have shouldered their guns.

"You can not separate the German Kaiser from the German people. It will be in the interests of both countries to avoid any permanent disarrangement of the friendly feeling between the German and American people."

Professor Ernst Richard, of Columbia University, President of the German-American Peace Society, heads a German-American committee of protest against the attitude of the American press. He argues that Germany is not an autocracy, that her army is "a citizens' army" for national defense, and says of the Kaiser: "I have been often assured by German working men that the people, by a free vote, would vote for the Kaiser and against having a republic." And he plainly informs our editors that "it will take a long time and strong proof of good will before Germany and Austria will forget for which side the American public stood in this, their fight for the defense of the Western world against Muscovitism and all that it implies."

These protests from our German fellow citizens are quite justified, in the opinion of the *Milwaukee Free Press*, which has "gone through our exchanges since the beginning of this war in an endeavor to find a just and reasonably correct representation of Germany's position," and has "not found one." The *Chicago News*, *Boston Traveler*, and *Hartford Times* fear that we are making up our minds hastily and without sufficient knowledge about Germany's position, and that public opinion here may be unwarrantably inflamed against the Kaiser. A Socialist daily, the *New York Call*, finds one cause of this "undeniable disposition to unload the responsibility for the war upon the Kaiser" in the feeling among business men that the German Fleet must be annihilated before the seas will again be open for commerce.

Turning now to the other side, we find Mr. Horace White writing to the *Boston Herald* that there is no prejudice or political feeling against Germany in this country, "but much that is favorable, and justly so." If, he says, "our opinions have undergone a change within a few days, it is due to the belief that if the German Emperor had simply sat still and done nothing, the present European war would not have taken place." With this statement, and the statement of the *Paris Temps* that the war is "a war of piracy," thrust upon the allies by Germany, many of our newspaper editors agree. And strong editorials expressing that viewpoint appear in papers like the *Lowell Courier-Citizen*, *Brooklyn Citizen*, and *Philadelphia North American*. The obsession that precipitated and supports the war is not confined to Germany's rulers, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, but "has evidently extended to the mass of the subjects of the Empire and filled them with enthusiastic loyalty."

"It is the policy of blood and iron, of the mailed fist, of preparation for war as a means of preserving peace and dictating its

terms, the militarism that has begotten a swollen pride and a brutal cast of loyal patriotism under a dominating power, which has bred this obsession that all the world is in arms against Germany, and that she must fight and conquer or die as a great Power of the earth."

Nevertheless a distinction is insisted upon by those who, like the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, see American sympathy generally felt "against the German Emperor—not against the German people," and they include, among newspapers, names like the *Worcester Gazette*, *Rochester Herald*, *Springfield Republican*, *New York Globe*, *World*, *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, *St. Louis Republic*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Baltimore News*, and *Salt Lake Herald-Republican*. The *New York Times* endeavors at some length to prove that there is no newspaper prejudice against Germany. Our papers, indeed, have put upon the Emperor a

large part of the responsibility for the war—

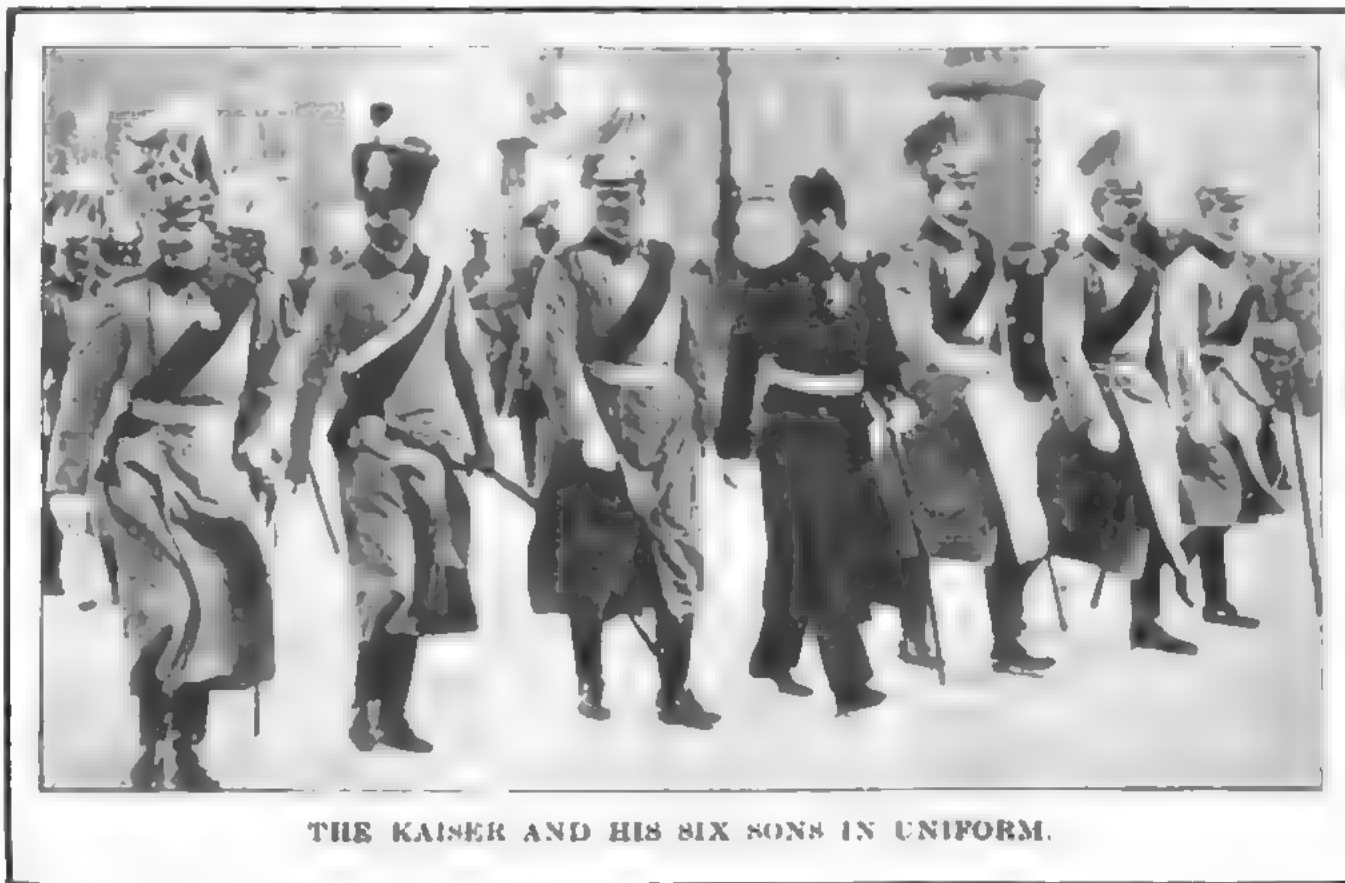
"They have remarked upon his remonstrances against Russian and French mobilization when, according to reports from many sources, reports confirmed by the direct statement of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, mobilization within the Empire was moving swiftly forward. These things, after all, are only details, and possibly the American press is mistaken, tho its error ap-

pears to be shared by pretty much all the world not directly involved in the strife. What the American newspapers have more directly and emphatically condemned is the military system of Germany, the imperial system based upon immense military power, the autocratic form of government, the persistence in Germany, as in Russia and Austria, of the ancient doctrine of the divine right of kings, a monstrous absurdity in these modern times, a source of woes unnumbered to peoples who might be continuously happy, peaceful, and prosperous were the affairs of their governments in their own hands.

"Why should Germans who have sought homes in this Republic resent American criticism of European militarism and European absolutism?"

A similar argument appears in the *New York Evening Post*, which attempts to make a distinction between "the Germany of the mailed fist" and "the Germany of high aspirations and noble ideals, the Germany of intellectual freedom" and "spiritual leadership." This Germany is being plunged into war by "a Kaiser who vows that he rules by divine right." Now—

"The mighty commercial edifice erected by German enterprise and toil is already crashing to the ground. Ruin already claims tens of thousands. Germany's merchant fleet is being swept off the ocean. Her internal development is at an end; her schools and universities are idle; the whole nation is being brutalized and, through the hot haste of the Kaiser, Russia and France and Belgium as well. From now on its whole thought must be to shoot and kill people with whom ten days ago the country was at complete peace. It is to be for years to come the most hated nation in Europe. . . . Out of the ashes must come a new Germany, in which pure democracy shall rule, in which no one man and no group of professional man-killers shall have the power to plunge the whole world into mourning. If this be treason to Germany, our readers must make the most



THE KAISER AND HIS SIX SONS IN UNIFORM.



W. F. O. HARDING.

WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Member ex-officio.CHARLES K. HAMLIN,
Governor.JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Member ex-officio.

PAUL M. WARBURG.

of it. To our minds, it is of profound significance that so many Americans are saying to-day: 'We wish that the Kaiser might be beaten and the German people win.'"

"Not since the rise of the first Napoleon," says the *Colorado Springs Gazette*, "has there been an instance of a ruler so obsessed by the craze for military glory and imperial aggrandizement." And the *New York World* declares that "wantonly and deliberately the Kaiser has plunged his sword into the heart of civilization," and there can be only one answer to his challenge—

"German autocracy has made itself the enemy of mankind. Its destruction will be the emancipation of the German people themselves as well as the salvation of European republicanism."



ADOLPH C. MILLER.



FREDERICK A. DELANO.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

"The importance of the Federal Reserve Board is not yet fully realized, I think, by the people of this country. It is our duty to make it understood and our business to thoroughly organize these banks and get them into effective operation at the earliest moment. I feel that by cooperative effort we are going to be able to make this system, in a short time, a bulwark against financial disaster, the basis for commercial development at home and for the expansion of our commerce abroad. The present crisis which has been precipitated by the European difficulties is already well in hand.

"Fortunately, this system having already been authorized by legislation, was a reassuring factor in the situation, and the fact that the Board was able to be

confirmed and about to actually take the oath of office, and that these banks have been organized to a point where they can be put quickly into operation, has had a reassuring effect also."

And President Wilson, addressing the Board on the same occasion, thanked the members for the personal sacrifice involved in their service, and went on to say in part:

"Recently in the extraordinary circumstances now existing in the world at large, we have been obliged to resort to legislation intended for unusual circumstances, a resort which would not have been necessary if we had had the organization which you are now about to consummate and put into operation. I think it is very fortunate, therefore, that just at this time the country should feel that it has the instrument by which to do everything that it is necessary to do for itself in the way of the activity of the banking community without resorting further to extraordinary measures of any kind.

"I look forward with the greatest confidence to the result, because I believe we have devised a system which, tho novel in some particulars, is clearly adjusted to the circumstances of American industrial and commercial life; that has an element of local self-government in it which is quite consistent with the analogies of our political life and the habits of our regional life—for we have developed by regions, and there is reason why we should function by regions if the regions are drawn together in a common organization and with a common spirit and guidance. Therefore, to have just at this time of expanding life, and of critical life, an entirely suitable instrument will in itself be a reassurance; and not only a reassurance, but a distinct and consciously felt benefit to the country."

While the prevailing tone of editorial comment is one of

THE RESERVE BOARD AT WORK

THE FINANCIAL MOBILIZATION of the United States to resist the strain imposed by the European war, remarks the *Boston Transcript*, will be greatly expedited now that the membership of the Federal Reserve Board is at last complete. For while the immediate financial strain has been met by the authorization of a billion dollars of emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland Law, it is generally conceded by the press that the country will breathe more freely when such emergency issues are made unnecessary by the actual inauguration of the new banking and currency system provided for in the Currency Act of last December. Under the shadow of the war, Senatorial opposition to certain of the President's appointees largely subsided, and the confirmation of Paul M. Warburg and Frederick A. Delano finally cleared the way for the actual organization of the Board, which, it has been predicted, will be the most influential financial body in the world. The swearing-in of the members last week marked almost the last step in our transition to the new system. The organization of the reserve banks under the direction of the Reserve Board, according to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, can now be completed by October 1. Addressing the members of the Board immediately after they had taken the oath of office, Mr. McAdoo said:

satisfaction that the Board is at last completed, we hear an occasional voice raised in warning against too hasty a transition from the old system to the new. It is inadvisable to change financial horses, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, while the whole world is struggling to keep its feet in the rapids. And in the *New York Journal of Commerce* we read that many prominent bankers, while welcoming the organization of the Reserve Board, "are strongly opposed to the immediate establishment of the reserve banks." For—

"Financial conditions, they say, are so unsettled—the security and commodity exchanges closed, the clearing-houses resorting to the old relief measure of issuing loan certificates, the Treasury Department generously permitting the taking out of large volumes of emergency currency and the foreign exchange market in an unprecedented condition of demoralization—that the introduction of a new banking system would manifestly add to the confusion already prevalent and cause more trouble for everybody concerned."

Many papers, on the other hand, are impatient for the speedy inauguration of the new system—a system which, as the *Atlanta*

Journal sees it, "will stand as a mighty bulwark to American interests in the present crisis." "There will be universal rejoicing that the personnel of the Board is complete and that the organization of the new system can proceed apace," remarks the *Washington Times*, which goes on to say:

"It is just now of world-wide importance that the full power of American wealth, resources, and good fortune in a condition of peace shall be summoned to cushion the terrific shock that has come upon the world of business.

"The new system is not ideal, and it unfortunately must be given its first trial in a time of vast difficulty. But it is yet immeasurably better than what we have had before. If it shall work half as well as its sponsors have expected, it will make this country a safety-valve instead of a defective tube in the boiler that must carry the pressure of an unprecedented economic strain.

"Gold will be freer and easier to get in every corner of the world because of this new system of handling our huge stock of it. Specie payments will be the more easily maintained at Buenos Aires and at Tokyo, as well as in Europe. Our immense crops to feed the nations will represent no larger help to a stricken world than this measure of relief."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE Turk wonders who is unspeakable now.—*Washington Herald*.

IN case of invasion, a few long ladders are all Switzerland needs.—*Columbia State*.

SOME of these potentates signing "Rex" may yet change it to "wrecks."—*Washington Post*.

MOST of the leading Christian nations seem to have mistaid the other cheek.—*Washington Post*.

FROM all appearances, Austria-Hungary bitterly repents having thrown that stone.—*New York World*.

THE custom of kissing when they meet has been suspended among most European monarchs.—*Washington Star*.

THE most important question in orthography to-day is the spelling Elsass or Alsace.—*Springfield Republican*.

"THE worst has befallen," says the *Boston Transcript*, in this cruel war. The price of beans has risen.—*Springfield Republican*.

IF there are any naturalized Belgians in the country, this ought to be a good year for them to run for political office.—*Springfield Republican*.

AMONG other people who will be inconvenienced by the war, just think of the job Baedeker will have getting up to date again.—*New York Evening Sun*.

LIÈGE is a fortified position of far greater strength than is generally appreciated.—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th edition. A "scoop" for the old reliable encyclopedia.—*Springfield Republican*.

AMERICANS abroad are strong for dollar diplomacy.—*Columbia State*.

IN Europe there is no such thing as the innocent bystander.—*Nashville Banner*.

THE French and German waiters returning as reservists should charge well.—*Columbia State*.

WE are inclined to believe that this will be the last great war until the next one.—*Boston Transcript*.

THIS European war suggests that maybe the white man's burden is the white man himself.—*Buffalo Courier*.

THE idea is that the Kaiser should have sat down amiably and let the allies gobble him up.—*Indianapolis Star*.

BRITAIN'S list of contraband of war seems to include almost anything it sees and is likely to want.—*Indianapolis Star*.

VACATION note: Mlle. Alsace Lorraine is preparing to return to her home in France after a long stay in Germany.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE Monte Carlo Casino succeeded in running several days longer than the London and New York Stock Exchanges.—*New York World*.

THE military aviator can go into action with that serene confidence that comes from the reflection that his profession is no more dangerous in war than it is in peace.—*Boston Transcript*.

BRUSSELS, August 8, 57 B.C. (Delayed in transmission) . . . Horum omnium fortissimè sunt Brigue . . . proximique sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibus cum continenter bellum gerunt.—C. J. CÆSAR.—*New York Evening Sun*.



WON'T THEY BE EDIFIED!

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



BRITISH PRESS ON THE WAR

PARTY LINES VANISH when war appears, and we find the press of the British possession to the north of us united in a blaze of patriotism. Only a few days ago they were fighting about free trade, reciprocity, naval expenditure, and a preferential tariff, behind their own bulwarks, the flag of Borden waving on one side, that of Laurier on the other. It would appear, however, that on the question of the present European war, its expediency or necessity, party conflict is generally hushed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canadians are at once united, and Ottawa votes \$50,000,000 for the subvention of the British war-chest. The French Canadians are the

with which our readers are already acquainted, remarks emphatically, "Britain had no alternative." "The Emperor of Germany," declares the *Toronto Morning Star*, "is placing himself in the same position as Napoleon" once took as "the enemy of civilization," - whose end was St. Helena. Great Britain is "sick and tired of the European insanity and plunges into war in the hope of putting the madmen in the madhouse." Equally condemnatory is the verdict of the *Halifax (N. S.) Herald*. Germany is declared accountable for a war which the Kaiser entered upon under false pretenses, and we read:

"In view of such facts, it is surely not possible to consider that



THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ.



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GENERAL HORATIO HERBERT KITCHENER.

WAR MINISTERS OF FRANCE, GERMANY, AND ENGLAND.

most enthusiastic in joining the shout of the *Patrie* (Montreal): "When England is engaged in war, Canada is engaged in war." But the declaration of a Liberal organ that "Canada's place is by the side of the motherland" gives the Conservative *Herald* (Calgary) an opportunity for twitting the Liberal party with side-tracking Premier Borden's measure for adding Canada's quota to the British Navy. Thus runs the *Herald's* comment:

"Talk about nerve!

"What cant and hypocrisy!

"It is right, but, unfortunately, impossible for Canada to take her place beside the motherland on this occasion, and the reason it is impossible is because this same Liberal paper and its party prevented."

The *Morning Chronicle* (Halifax) speaks the mind of loyal Nova Scotia in the ringing words, "Canada will take her proper part in upholding the prestige and strengthening the hands of the mother country." "It is now or never with German militarist despotism," cries Laurier's most important organ, the *Toronto Globe*. This paper then proceeds to inveigh against such "appeals to party passion" as inflaming them against the Liberals, who checked Borden's naval policy. "If ships are purchased at all," says *The Globe*, they should be "fast armored cruisers," not added to the British Fleet, but used for "the protection of Canadian trade routes on this side." Of England's declaration of war this writer, after relating the preliminaries

Germany has gone to war merely because she is the ally of Austria.

"It is also surely plain enough that her reason for going to war as she has done was her determination to try military conclusions with France and naval conclusions with Britain.

"These were the things which Germany clearly sought, and now, as Sir Edward Grey is reported to have said, she should get what she sought to the full measure."

"The world's menace," is the uncompromising description which the *Toronto Daily News* gives of the Kaiser's designs, and concludes:

"If Germany were to dominate, the feet of progress would be turned backward toward autocracy and oppression. She has kept mankind in anxiety long enough, and the world will breathe easier if the Kaiser's Navy can be sent to the bottom of the sea."

The same newspaper, which proclaims in another article, "we fight for the world," expresses a hope that the issue may result in the liberation of the German people as well as the victory of the allies:

"While anything but the ultimate defeat of Germany is unthinkable, there is one enormous gain which the German people ought to achieve from this war. It ought to mean for them the absolute overthrow of autocratic government. This is not a war originating with the masses of the German people. This is not a war waged by a people in the vanguard of civilization. It is a war waged by an autocrat, by a man who, clinging in mad

desperation to the obsolete belief in the 'divine right' of kings, has held back the progress of his nation toward freedom, and kept it in a state of almost feudal servitude. Freedom and liberty, such as we know them in the British Empire, have never existed in Germany."

The bold and defiant spirit which animates the English people at home may perhaps be judged from the determined tone of the London press. In the judicious and unexcitable *Times* (London) we read: "'Now let everything go in' must be our motto, as it was the motto of our kinsmen across the Atlantic when all they held worth life was at stake. We must suffer much, but we shall suffer more for the great name of England and for all her high ideals as our fathers before us." "We mean to be worthy of our partnership with France," explains *The*



BETWEEN ALLIES.

"Come to my heart, my Italy!"

"To judge from the looks of your heart, I think I had better put on a special costume first."
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

Telegraph, "where all men have assumed with undaunted spirit a burden heavier than our own." With trumpet voice *The Standard* reechoes: "War! They have chosen war with all stern confidence. Britain accepts the ordeal of battle. Never have we drawn sword with more reluctance; never with more resolute determination will we wield it with energy and effect." And *The Daily Mail* answers: "It is a great, splendid force which stands waiting the moment to engage in battle. With no haughty pride, but solemn resolve to be faithful to Nelson's last and noblest signal, it will face the shock of battle if the German Fleet forces the attack." *The Express* summarizes the matter in these terms: "Fighting must now go on until either Germany's power to intimidate Europe has been taken from her forever or until Britain has been beaten to the knees and can fight no more. We are fighting for our own existence as a great world Power."

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, considered to be one of the most representative organs of the section of our people who remember and resent the admitted injustice and rapacity which characterized England's rule in Ireland, warmly approves John Redmond's declaration in Parliament that "every British soldier in Ireland might be withdrawn to-morrow and her coast would be defended by her own armed sons—the Catholics of the South and the Protestants of the North." This advocate of Home Rule comments as follows:

"This is a patriotic utterance."

"Ireland wants no 'change of masters.' As she objects to British rule, so would she to German or Russian or Austrian rule, or to any rule but Irish. Ireland for the Irish from the center to the sea, undivided and indivisible—that is the national motto and the national purpose, admitting of no alteration or compromise."

"And now that national object being all but an accomplished fact, Irish national self-government being practically on the statute-book, Ireland is ready to take charge of her own affairs, including national defense against any enemy outside or from within—guaranteed by 300,000 National Volunteers from South and North and East and West, and as many more as may be necessary."

"And under the direction and counsel of John Redmond and his colleagues of the Irish party, the elected and trusted representatives of the people, Ireland's 'war policy' may be confidently relied on as the best and wisest for Ireland."

ITALY EXPLAINS HER NEUTRALITY

AS A MEMBER of the Triple Alliance, which included Germany and Austria, the Government of Victor Emmanuel was naturally expected to join the forces of the allies and fight against France, England, and Russia. A sensation was caused when Italy proclaimed her neutrality and declined to mobilize. Even on this side of the water there were heard murmurs of disapprobation. This was the "unkindest cut of all," and we find in the last issue of the *Giornale dell'Italia* (New York) a very spirited article in which Italy's position is vindicated. Italy, we are told, had full right to remain neutral. She did so at a sacrifice and declined the bribe of Germany. To summarize this article:

"Italy has to-day refused the offers of territory made her by Germany on condition that she would take the field against France and England, just as in 1870 she refused the much more tempting offers made to her to induce her to join arms with Germany against the French. Italy has never gained any advantage from the Triple Alliance, and the conquest of Libya was accomplished in spite of the ill-concealed hostility of Austria and Germany."

Italy has many complaints to make against those who now desire her cooperation. To quote further:

"Many may be aware or have forgotten that while Italy was in the war with Turkey and England on one part and France on the other side, she was subjected to many impositions. Austria assumed an attitude of hostility in order to prevent Italy from striking a blow, as she was justified in doing, at her enemy in the latter's European possessions, a course of action which prolonged the war to our serious inconvenience and loss. Whoever may forget these circumstances, we never shall."

Nor is there anything tricky or crooked in Italy's neutrality. The Italians are no pupils of Bismarck, we are told:

"In spite of the circumstances referred to, Italian neutrality is not based on Machiavellian casuistry nor upon the cynical political philosophy of the 'Iron Chancellor,' nor upon the insincere reflection that the treaty was renewed somewhat prematurely and hurriedly in 1912, and is still binding. Italy is still observing its provisions when she refuses to participate in a war of aggression not contemplated in an agreement which is simply a defensive alliance. The malevolent have little consideration for us, but the friends of Italy should do us the favor of refraining from questioning the motives of the Italian neutrality."

The question of Italian neutrality is treated with the full knowledge of an experienced Italian statesman by Mr. Leonida Bissolati, of Milan, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. He writes in the *Progresso Italo-Americano* (New York), and supports the policy of King Victor Emmanuel, who has recently caused to be printed and put in circulation the text of the Triple Alliance Treaty which vindicates Italy's contention that it does not bind the parties concerned to any support of a war of aggression, but is merely a defensive alliance. Deputy Bissolati, in 1909, declared in the Assembly:

"What can the Powers of central Europe really demand of Italy? What, in fact, do they now ask? They can only ask what Italy is able to give, because they know it would be useless for our Government to make compacts which the Italian people would refuse to support. Italy is not able to give her promise of active participation in an Anglo-Germanic conflict in the sense of taking



STAIRWAY LEADING TO THE CITADEL.



PLACE DU THÉÂTRE, THE CENTRAL SQUARE.

SCENES IN LIÈGE, THE BELGIAN CITY WHICH FIRST BORE THE BRUNT OF THE GERMAN ATTACK.

up arms against France or England. The Powers of central Europe have no authority for asking such a thing. Italy in turn is able to give a promise of not attacking them when war bursts out."

Mr. Bissolati thus states the proletariat view of Italy's treaty obligations:

"Italy is merely saving herself from being submerged by greater nations. But, it will be asked, is not Italy bound by the Triple Alliance? When Russia and France descended into the field of war did not the conditions in sight come under the provisions of the Alliance referred to? We are not going to discuss the question whether the Italian people are disposed or indisposed to keep compacts of which they have learned nothing. One thing is certain, the people of Italy govern themselves by nothing else but the consideration of their own interests and of their own predilections in acting either in conformity with or in opposition to the compacts signed by the Government."

The writer emphasizes particularly the position which the Socialists have taken toward war in general, and especially toward any alliance which binds them to take arms under the leader of another country who is bent on a war of aggression. The Socialists are patriotic, or profess to be, and the only war in which they will take part is a war in defense of their own country and of their salvation as a unit among European people. To quote his words:

"The Socialists are unwilling to take up arms against an ally. The Socialists, moreover, have declared their sympathy with the Servian people, now threatened by Austria, but they do not be-

lieve that even the Servians should ask Italy for succor by taking action in arms against Austria-Hungary. The Socialists, like all popular parties, recognize the fact that the line for Italy to follow is that of neutrality toward those who neighbor on both the eastern and western frontiers of the land. They will not entertain the thought of mobilizing against Austria in favor of Servia, much less mobilizing against France in favor of Austria and Germany. In this way Italy discharges, as far as possible, the duties imposed upon her by the treaties, while she escapes being immersed in this vast conflict. . . . Italy can not but be in-

terested in the struggle now going on, altho fortunate circumstances permit her at this time to maintain her neutrality. The neutrality of to-day may serve to give her opportunity to conserve her strength unimpaired in order that she may take her part to-morrow in insuring the rise of a better era for the people in Europe."

The *Secolo* (Milan) approves the decision of the Italian Government to keep hands off in the world-war of Europe, and condemns what it styles "Austria's usual system of perfidy and outrage." The dual monarchy, we are told, can not openly make war upon

Italy under present circumstances, but revenges itself for the neutrality of King Victor Emmanuel by treacherously bombarding Antivari and Dulcigno. Italy is therefore advised to employ all its strength in protecting the coasts of the Adriatic, for the safety of which so many Italians settled there are deeply concerned. The article adds that the only motive for taking arms which would influence the people of the Peninsula would be a hope of recovering the former Italian provinces which Austria still holds.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



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BEFORE A BELGIAN RECRUITING-OFFICE.

Such crowds as this one, outside the recruiting-office in the Belgian town of Roux, give an idea of the determination and heroism of the victims of invasion, of whom over 40,000 are reported to have volunteered since war with Germany was declared.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR

IN THE ABSENCE of newspapers from Germany, we are fortunate in finding German opinion ably and abundantly represented by the German-American press. The criticism of their homeland as the aggressor in the great European conflict they hotly resent, and expect to see it answered by a German triumph. They quote with approbation the saying of Bismarck: "Our God will not permit the most obscure German to be conquered, much less a great country like Germany." Paris is spoken of as the goal which lies before the German Army after the capture of Liège. The difficulties attending that capture, we are told, were foreseen, and the *New York Staats-Zeitung* remarks:

"No one was so foolish as to suppose that the German troops would capture the Belgian stronghold of Liège at the first assault. This stronghold has lately been essentially strengthened and the several forts are constructed in the modern style. It was certain that the capture of this strong position was only possible at a heavy cost in bloodshed. But this sacrifice brought the first great German success of the war."

"It also proved to be the first blow dealt by Germany against France, opening the free march by the north into the land of the enemy. From Liège begins the first march to Paris."

This same paper resents the somewhat severe criticism which has been dealt out by the press here and in London against the so-called German aggression. Germany has always acted with pacific generosity toward England, we are told. To quote further:

"While Germany has declared the war, she is not the aggressor. Germany has been the defendant ever since she claimed her place among the nations. Germany's revilers and evil-wishers have made life miserable for her for decades by calumnies and malicious public utterances against her."

"More than once Germany was tempted to take advantage of some other country, but she always resisted the temptation. When England was engaged in the Boer War Germany refused to take advantage of England's weakened condition. When England drove Russia into the Japanese War and brought an end of Russian aspirations, the loyalty of Germany for Russia, in return for her indirect assistance in 1870, went so far that Russia was able to withdraw her best soldiers from her western boundary."

"The Gordian knot has been cut and Emperor William has requested the people to pray that victory may come to the German arms. With the German battalions marches the good German conscience which has been mobilized with the troops."

The war policy of Germany is thus outlined by the *Chicagoer Volkszeitung*:

"We are well aware that England has strained every effort to obtrude itself into this quarrel. It is true that in England, as well as in Germany, there is a war camarilla which for years has been stirring up mutual bellicose hatred."

"They say: 'Germany is not so powerful on the sea as we are, we can destroy her fleet, we can seize her colonies. Let us not wait until it is too late.' English people are above all a calculating folk. They know what a war even under the most favorable circumstances must prove to be. It is true that for every single German war-ship two English ships are built. They

are able to do this; they have the wherewithal and do not need a powerful standing army on shore."

A striking article in the evening edition of the paper cited above represents Germany as "fighting against the world." Germany will fight with "the back to the wall, like Frederick the Great." Then follows the enthusiastic outburst:

"Against the world! Counting upon its right to take the first place in the sunshine, a united Germany marches forth without fear of Tories or Socialists against the world's enemy. This is a titanic undertaking. Without any outcry it presses on to the fray. Silent, eager, with its mind made up, this Germany marches to the world-war which has been long expected and has been unavoidable, but which England undoubtedly as a war-proclaiming enemy has all along counted upon."

An outline of Germany's plan for the carrying on of the war is very plainly set forth by the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis). To quote from the editorial of this paper in speaking of Germany's present situation:

"Hemmed in between two hostile Powers, it must be Germany's first work as quickly as possible to subdue France, the weaker of these two enemies, and then to attack the other adversary. In such a situation as involves the very existence of the country many a treaty will be broken. The weak must naturally pay the price, even at the sacrifice of ethical consideration. An example has been set by the recent history of the United States in which reasons of state have overruled ethical considerations."

It is well worth noticing that the press of Austria-Hungary

seemed as unconscious of the approaching cataclysm as the rest of us. Just on the eve of the war the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) remarked in a tone of protest:

"A great world-war would be such an absurdity, such a monstrous outcome from relatively trivial causes and such an exaction on peoples who, knowing nothing of Serbia, would be asked to shed their blood for that unknown land, that any reasonable calculation of probabilities would yield only a slight percentage in favor of such an eventuality."

This paper subsequently lays all the blame for the war upon the Czar's reckless support of Serbia, and we read:

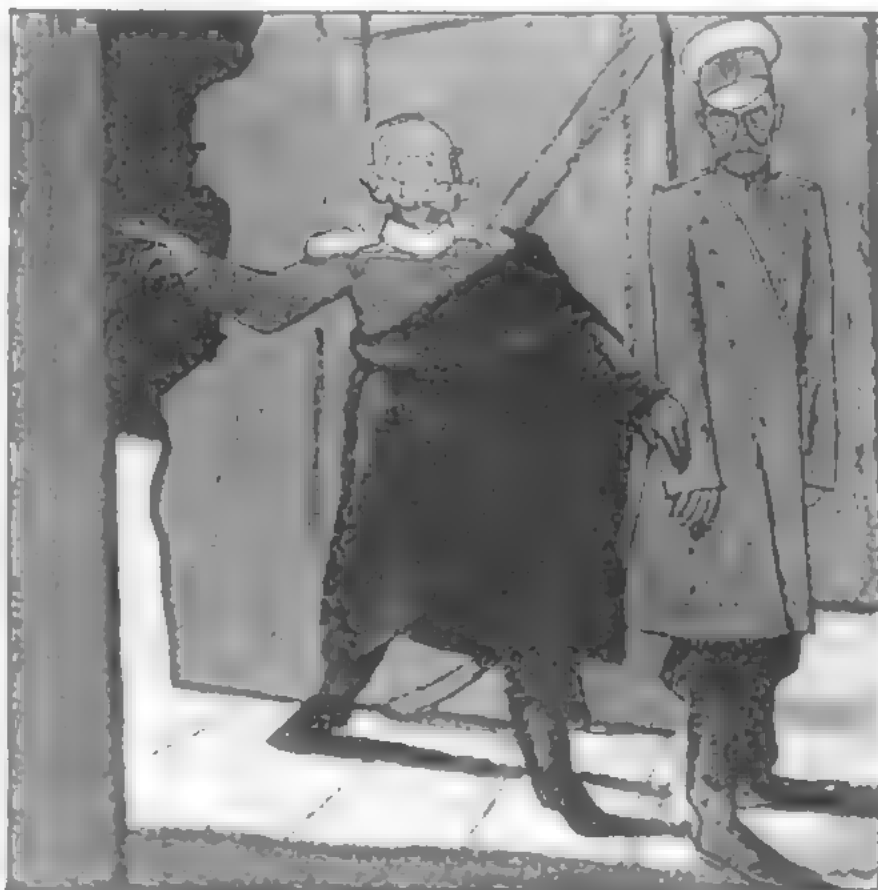
"The older Nicholas, who made the Holy Alliance with Austria and Prussia, would never have engaged in such a war in support of Serbia. A Czar who would let his army march to Serbia's aid would not be a conservative. . . . A conservative ruler will not entertain such thoughts. He can not undertake a campaign for Serbia the occasion for which was furnished by a crime."

Germany, on the other hand, lays the whole blame on Austria, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

"The German Government announces that it neither caused nor influenced the Austrian ultimatum and, indeed, only became familiar at the very last moment with the contents of the Austrian note."

The Socialistic *Wahrheit* (New York) speculates thus:

"William's defeat would mean the downfall, not of Germany, but of German militarism. A German triumph would signify the end of Pan Slavism, but if Nicholas conquers it will be a misfortune for Russia and for the whole world. A Russian triumph would signify utter defeat in future for the Russian people."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE WAR DRAMA

PETER (behind the scenes)—"Shall we not acknowledge our authorship to the public?"

NICHOLAS—"No. Our little drama must appear anonymously."
—Simplicissimus (Munich).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



SOLAR-POWER PLANTS

THE EFFORT to get power from the sun's heat is almost as old as the search for a flying-machine. These efforts are both succeeding in the present generation. The flier is a little ahead and is certainly more spectacular; but the solar-power plant is not far behind in time and promises

to be far in advance in utility. Frank Shuman, in a paper read before the Manchester Association of Engineers, and abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York), says that scientists have known for a century that practically unlimited power comes to us with the sun's rays, and that every one who will give the matter a thought must know this instinctively. But the practical engineer generally thinks that this power is so diffuse that it can not be profitably utilized. There have been

many intermittent efforts to utilize sun-power in the past, but generally by isolated inventors who have never been able to go far enough to accomplish results from which industrial data could be gathered. Says Mr. Shuman:

"Unless sun-power can be utilized profitably, there is of course no incentive to spend work and money upon it. It is a question altogether of the cost of the construction, upkeep, and labor. If a sun-power plant cannot be so constructed that an ordinary engineer can run it, and that its wear and tear will be reasonable, and, further, that excessive labor will not be required to handle it, then there is also nothing in it. These are the important factors to consider, and therefore it is necessary to give definitely the cost of the construction, maintenance, and labor, and to show definitely that sun-power can be profitably produced throughout the vast areas in the tropics, where coal is an expensive item of consideration.

"For the next twenty years or so, we will all of us have plenty of room for our sun-power plants reasonably near the equator. I am told that all of the coal mined and oil produced throughout the entire world during the year 1909 would be represented by 270 million horse-power operating for twenty-four hours per day throughout the year. Assuming that sun-power shall produce an equivalent amount, and basing our figures on the actual results already obtained by the plant at

Cairo, then it will be only necessary for us to plant a square of 143 miles, or 20,449 square miles of surface, near the equator with sun-heat absorbers, spaced as wide apart as they are in the Cairo plant.

"We started into the work of utilizing sun-power about seven years ago, and have had the assistance of half-a-dozen good en-

gineers and scientists, and large sums of money have been put at our disposal. Our work was first devoted to the determination of the amounts of heat obtainable from the sun which could be practically utilized. The first apparatus for determining this was a little 'hot-box' containing ether in which the number of heat-units which could be caught on a given surface were determined. The next was a small apparatus of about $\frac{1}{8}$ horse-power, also running with ether. Then a considerably larger one of $3\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power. The reason that ether was used in all these preliminary experiments was that high pressure could be

produced at fairly low temperatures. We knew, however, that ether as a means of converting heat into power was an inefficient fluid, and impracticable on a large scale, and therefore soon dropped it. We then constructed a whole series of various heat absorbers for generating low-pressure steam from water. These experimental absorbers finally resulted in the construction of a fair-sized sun-power plant at Philadelphia, which generated a maximum of 32 horse-power at midday, with an average of

about 14 horse-power throughout eight hours of the day. From the experience gained in running this plant for one season, we constructed the sun-power plant now in operation at Meadi, a suburb of Cairo, Egypt. Very careful tests of this plant were made.

"Steam can be generated from the sun's rays from water in a flat vessel painted a dull black, covered with two panes of ordinary window-glass with an air space between, and protected against loss of heat by conduction and convection on the bottom, sides, and ends, leaving only the glass top fully exposed to the

sunlight. We made many determinations of the amount of steam which could be produced in this manner, but found that in order to intercept a given area of sunlight in this way would cost considerably more than if we intercepted the sunlight by properly placed mirrors and we concentrated several square feet of sunlight on one square foot of boiler. Therefore our present plant at Cairo has five concentration-



A HEAT ABSORBER OF THE CAIRO SUN-POWER PLANT

Five of these absorbers, focusing the sun's heat upon a central boiler, produce an average of 1,100 pounds per hour of 15-pound steam for a 10-hour day.



ENGINE OF THE CAIRO SUN-POWER PLANT.

of sunshine by means of mirrors upon a centrally located boiler.

"No matter what kind of heat absorber was used, it must be turned to face the sun at all times throughout the day. To find a method of doing this in a simple and practicable way took much time and thought.

"This plant was erected at Cairo because it was the nearest place to the tropics easily accessible, tho Cairo is by no means yet the ideal position for a sun-power plant, as it is 30 degrees north, and therefore the sun hits at a lower angle than it would farther south. The equator, of course, would be the ideal position for sun-power plants, but up to 20 degrees north and 20 degrees south sun-power is quite satisfactory.

"Experience has shown us that low-pressure steam used at atmospheric pressure (14.7 pounds absolute) gives the greatest return in power per pound sterling invested. If we attempted to generate high-pressure steam we could easily do this by means of the sun's rays, even up to 500 pounds to the square inch. This, of course, would give us very high engine efficiencies, but, on the other hand, we would lose much more than we gain because, on account of the higher temperatures of the boilers, the losses by conduction and convection into the atmosphere would greatly increase. Also the cost of constructing the boilers, owing to the strength of metal required, would greatly increase, and, as stated before, the cost per foot-pound of energy produced is the deciding factor.

"The engine is a special low-pressure engine designed to utilize low-pressure steam to the highest advantage, and this engine will give a British horse-power with 22 pounds of atmospheric steam. The pump in the case of the plant mentioned is a reciprocating pump, but, of course, any sort of pump could have been used.

"The steam is generated in the sun-heat absorbers, five in number, which are each 13 feet 4 inches wide at the top, and 204 feet long approximate parabolic troughs for catching the sun's rays, and concentrating them upon the boiler swung at the focal point.

"The heat absorbers are placed about 25 feet apart in the clear, so that they will not shade each other when the sun is low in the morning and late afternoon. Their axes point north and south as does that of the earth, and they turn from east to west on their axes to face the sun.

"The mirrors are set in a light steel framework, each one at the proper angle to throw the light upon the boiler, and consist of ordinary sheets of third quality window-glass about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, silvered on one side, and the silvering protected in the proper manner from the atmosphere. At the focal point of all of the light rays there hangs in the present plant a cast-iron boiler which is tubular at the top and flat at the bottom where the water space is. This boiler is 15 inches high, and is hung on light rods in such a manner that the expansion and contraction will not interfere with it. These heat absorbers are set on crescents, which roll in a system of small rollers. Racks and pinions are provided for turning the sun-heat absorbers from a low eastern aspect in the morning to a low western aspect in the evening. The heat absorbers are turned by the engine by the ordinary shaft-drive and friction-clutch. An adaptation of the thermostat throws this friction-clutch in and out. The thermostat is located right under the boiler. As long as the thermostat is in the shade, this means that the heater is pointing correctly at the sun. When the sun moves ahead a little, and the edge of the sunlight strikes the thermostat, it immediately throws the small friction-clutch in, and then the heat absorber turns westward a fraction of an inch or so. As soon as the thermostat is again in the shade the clutch is released, and the sun-heat absorbers stand still. In this way by short intermitences the heat absorbers are always kept facing the sun throughout its course during the entire day.

"In the morning—according to the degree of latitude—the heater will start to make steam. At Cairo it would start to make steam in midsummer about 7.30 o'clock, and will make steam in quickly increasing quantities until the maximum would be arrived at, between 10 and 2 o'clock. Then the amount would gradually decrease until 5.30 in the evening. Tests of the steam-producing capacity of this heater show that the average production would be 1,100 pounds per hour of 15-pound (absolute pressure) steam for a ten-hour day.

"In other words, the plant at Cairo is capable of giving on an average 50 brake horse-power. This same plant, located 1,000 miles or so further south, should give about 65 brake horse-power. The steam in the boiler is produced at practically atmosphere, altho the engine will do good work when the steam is at considerably lower pressure."

When the sun is put out of commission by night or by intervening clouds, stored heat is used, by keeping, in large tanks properly insulated from the atmosphere, the necessary quantity of water at the boiling-point. From this water is drawn, during the night or during a rainy day, low-pressure steam to run the engine, which is constructed so as to run economically down to four pounds absolute pressure. To quote further:

"As the cost of upkeep is an important factor, the heat absorbers are constructed entirely of reenforced concrete for the foundations, steel for the frame, cast-iron for the boilers, and glass for the mirrors and boiler covering—all of which materials are practically indestructible in the tropics, barring accidents. If the steel framework is painted about every eight years or so, it will last for centuries. . . .

"The heat absorbers of the Philadelphia (1911) plant had an efficiency of 43 per cent. The Cairo plant has a thermal efficiency of 57 per cent."

MUST OUR CITIES GO?

NOT so very long ago we were lamenting the trend of population and industry toward the great centers, and looking forward to the time when our people should be gathered chiefly in huge towns. Now, according to George H. Cushing, who writes in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, August) on "The Last of the Cities," this tendency has been reversed by a movement born of the desire for efficient industrial operation that has revolutionized so many of our methods and views. It is possible, Mr. Cushing thinks, that the United States has built its last big city, and that our present great centers have already reached their zenith. The impulse for efficiency, he tells us, was born in the small towns. To save themselves, they had to speed up. And they learned to get speed with a purpose—one thing the cities still lack, as a rule. As examples, he gives us the following:

"Within the year, I visited Spartanburg, South Carolina. The place is so small that when you leave the public square you are in the country. One might expect it to be so slow that its movement would not be perceptible. However, I spent two days with one business man who but recently had spent \$2,500 to hire an efficiency expert to teach his workmen how to get real speed. They are, to-day, the fastest men in their line in the country. In the cotton-mills, I found everything keyed to an appreciation of the value of time. Everywhere it is the same. Last week, I heard a carpenter from a hamlet in Michigan criticizing a Chicago carpenter because he was slow. Only last night, a farmer from Iowa said, as we sat together on the car:

"Chicago men let too many things distract them. They work too hard for the results they get. Come out to my farm and I'll show you real speed—eight hours a day devoted to a purpose—to getting things done without delay."

"This other thing is true: The small-town workman is healthier and stronger than the city workman. His living conditions are better; his food is purer. He can go, when trained, faster and further than the city man for those reasons.

"The small-town manufacturer, because of his better workmen, the lower cost of the real estate upon which his buildings stand, and his less congested railroad yards, can produce faster, and hence undersell the city manufacturer. That is why so many manufacturing companies are outside the big cities. A few big examples tell the story. The Steel Corporation did not select Chicago as the site for its new mills; it built a town at Gary, Indiana, instead. The National Tube Company did not build at Cleveland, but chose Lorain, Ohio. The Western Electric Company did not locate its new factories in Chicago; it built at Hawthorne, Illinois. The great General Electric Company did not go to New York, but to Schenectady. The tendency is general. The movement is away from the cities.

"With even so little evidence, it is easy to predict the death of the big cities. Great congested centers are doomed, if for no other reason than that they are no longer economical. The one thing that is doing more than any other influence to bring this about is the appreciation by nearly every small city in the land that 'time is money.'"

We have decided, says Mr. Cushing, that the railroads must

treat all patrons alike. They do so, apparently; for city and country merchant alike gets his switching facilities free. Yet this means that the city man receives something of immense cost and value, while the country man's service is cheap to the roads. Mr. Cushing explains:

"The ordinary bustling, jostling, and busy railway makes a bee-line through small towns. It only throws off a few switches here and there to grab up the traffic which such places produce. This is a cheap way of getting the small towns' traffic on and off the company rails.

"The same railroad does not really enter, but stops at the edge, of a big city. There it is broken up into nothing but a labyrinth of switches. It resembles nothing so much as a rope frayed first into its strands and then into threads. All semblance to a 'through' line is lost. It has lost all apparent order and direction and has become nothing but a tangled network of tracks. Every track is a switch to somewhere. Every switch goes off after business. This is complex and intricate. The service is costly. The real estate is expensive. It is far from a simple or easy way of getting traffic upon the carrier's rails.

"In a small town, few railroad switches are longer than a thousand feet. The Chicago switching district, for one example, is more than thirty miles long and more than fifteen miles wide. It is filled with tracks, cross-overs, and storage yards.

"Although the railroad as well as the merchant must, to-day, call for and deliver the freight it is paid for carrying, the switching charges in both the village and the great city are the same—that is, the service is free. At least, no direct charge is made for it. The railroad may not send out a bill for this service, but that does not say it costs nothing. On the contrary, this switching service costs tremendously. Since it costs money and since that money is paid by the carriers, they must get it in some other way. And they do. They 'lump' the cost of switching and charge it into 'general expense.' Then they adjust their rates generally to cover adequately and fully that expense. Seattle, for example, pays its portion of the expense of maintaining Chicago's big passenger station. Paducah, Kentucky, pays its portion of the expense of maintaining the New York terminal station. All the little towns pay their portion of the expense of maintaining the costly real estate, the myriad of tracks, and the countless switching engines in the freight-yards of the big cities. At least, that has been the system up to now. It is the proposed change from this system which threatens the big cities."

Again, says Mr. Cushing, in our present system the country produces the wealth and the city absorbs it. The rural districts are coming to realize this and to resent it. The uprising against the middleman system is, even when standing alone, an influence sufficiently potent to begin the disintegration of the cities. The impending change, foreshadowed by a recent proposal made by Louis D. Brandeis before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is practically, as Mr. Cushing sees it, that in future there shall be two rates—one for the cross-country haul, paid by all alike; the other a switching or terminal rate, proportional to the extent and complexity of the service. Says the writer:

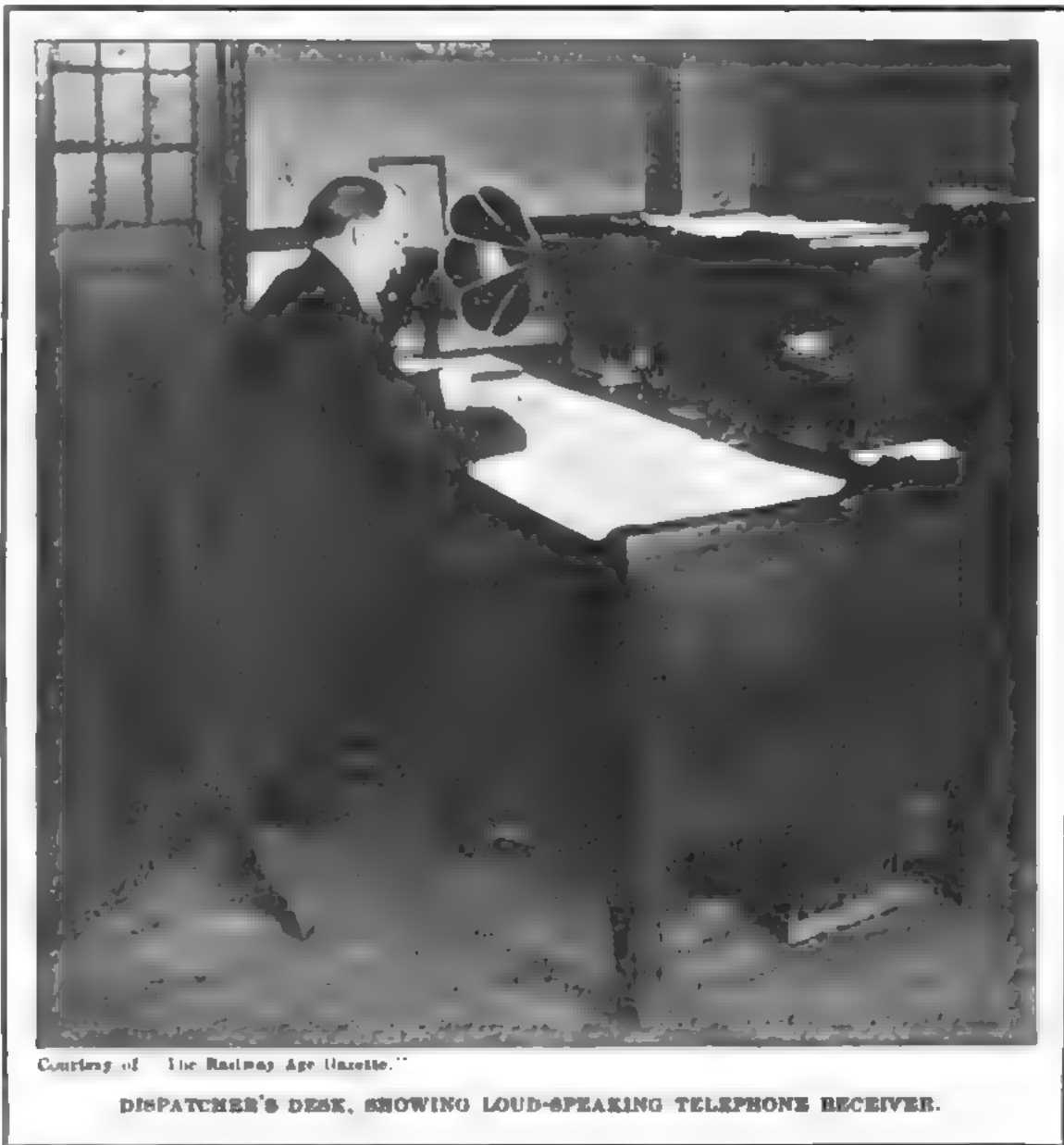
"Under such a system, the small-town man would have practically only the cross-country rate to pay. To the city man, the cross-country rate would be insignificant; the city rate covering the cost of city real estate would be too high to be paid by any one. His higher cost of transportation alone would rob him of anything but the business in the one city where he did business.

"The thing has become an issue. The country is discriminated against in favor of the city, and knows it. That is plain. The country is vastly in the majority. The majority rules—in the end. The Commission may 'stall,' but that does not dispose of the issue. When the majority rules in this matter, the discrimination will end. That will mean that the city's pre-eminence will be gone. As matters now stand, abundant and

cheap transportation alone gives the city any edge on the country in the fight for the nation's business. To take away that transportation advantage causes the city to fall. It causes the city to lose the chief thing which holds it together—business advantage."

TELEPHONES THAT TALK OUT LOUD

THE ordinary telephones whisper, or at least talk in an undertone; but that a telephone may be loud of speech, or even shout, upon occasion, is a familiar fact to those who have heard trains called by this means in some of our large railway stations. For usual domestic service, a whispering telephone is more intimate and less disturbing, but it may well be that in the near future every instrument may have its loud-



Courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette."

DISPATCHER'S DESK, SHOWING LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE RECEIVER.

speaking attachment for use whenever the speaker desires to raise his voice. An instrument through which one might say in stentorian tones, "Henry! It is time to get up!" might, for instance, be very useful in the morning. The latest industrial use of the loud-speaker is on the Lackawanna Railroad, which has attracted attention in the past few months because of its successful experiments with the wireless telegraph for communicating with moving trains. Loud-speaking telephones are now used on this line for train-dispatching, says *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, July 31):

"No one disputes that the telephone is far superior to the telegraph for transmitting and repeating train orders; but the telephone has its disadvantages. Wearing a telephone constantly on the head is not the pleasantest thing in the world, especially when there is an electrical storm at some point on the line. . . . Loud-speaking instruments have been installed on two train-dispatchers' lines, including all the Lackawanna lines in New Jersey. The two dispatchers are stationed at Hoboken.

"The device is quite simple. The transmitter is much like the ordinary transmitter, but is much more efficient. The receiver in like manner is very sensitive, and, in addition, is furnished with a horn similar to that used on a phonograph. It is placed on the dispatcher's desk in the position shown in the illustration, or maybe on the wall. . . . The telephones are simply intended to

reproduce at the receiving end the normal conversational tone of voice at the same volume used by the speaker at the transmitting end. . . . It is necessary that the loud-speaking transmitters be used in all stations on the circuit on which a loud-speaking receiver is installed, but no other change in the standard equipment is necessary. The cost of the instruments is small, there being no amplifying devices. . . .

"With complete installations at all stations a circuit can be worked without the use of selectors for calling. Without the calling-bell, the dispatcher, to call a station, merely speaks the station's name into his transmitter in an ordinary tone of voice. The name is heard in all the loud-speaking receivers on the line and for a distance of at least 15 feet from any one of them. The operator who is called can respond at once. An operator can call the dispatcher in like manner.

"The operator at a station equipped with the loud receiver can keep track of all that is going on, the same as with the Morse telegraph. As is well known, one of the chief objections to the use of telephones on the train wire has been the isolation of each office from all others except when the operator could take time to put the receiver to his ear. . . . The added opportunity for supervision on the part of the dispatcher himself is also worth mentioning. The Lackawanna dispatchers are glad to get rid of the head-telephones. Disturbances on the line sometimes cause a continual buzzing which is most annoying to the person using the head-receiver. In regions where electric storms are common there is the additional chance of receiving violent sounds in the receiver, and the shock sometimes is dangerous as well as inconvenient."

A STUDY OF MUSICAL SENSATION

DOES the musical critic actually hear the faults that he blames and the virtues he praises in opera and concert, or do his training, sound-habits, nervous system, and so on, betray his ear? An interesting study of the effect of musical sounds upon persons of various degrees of training and temperament has been made by a French physicist, Professor Marage, whose experiments in acoustics have made his name familiar to all students of the subject. His object, we are told by *The Chemical News*, as abstracted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, July 25), was to ascertain the impressions experienced by an audience of musicians, savants, literary men, and society people while listening to the same pieces of music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, performed successively on the piano and on instruments of the period: clavecin, clavichord, lute, and viol. Says the paper named above:

"To realize this experiment, the three hundred pupils at the Sorbonne who follow the classes of the physiology of speech and singing have been divided into two series. The pupils were to note their physiological and musical impressions. Out of an audience of 300, only 142 copies were given in; that is to say, that over 50 per cent. of the pupils had no impressions or did not wish to write them down. And yet the copies were anonymous. The other half, however, on the contrary, experienced very diverse sensations. The pupils who gave in their copies were divided into 51 professional musicians or singers; 25 cultivated persons—that is to say, with a good knowledge of music and studying it from a taste for the same; 34 with no musical knowledge; 13 scientific persons, professors, pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Central School of Civil Engineers, or of the Sorbonne; and 19 literary professors or pupils. The copies, judged from the point of view of the analysis of the sensations, have given the following results: The cultivated come out at the top of the list with 77 per cent. of good copies; professors of singing and music come next with 62 per cent. The scientific pupils are greatly superior to the literary; 47 per cent. of the first against 35 per cent. of the second gave in excellent copies. The literary people make long descriptions, interesting and agreeable to read, but it is often difficult to discover what are the sensations they experience. The scientific, on the contrary, have clear ideas expressed in a few lines. Concerning the physiological impressions, it is to be remarked that almost all the audience is at first disagreeably impressed by the thin and metallic sounds of the clavecin, then the ear gradually gets used to these chords, new to it, and then it finds in them certain qualities. The grave sounds of the viols are immediately agreeable to the audience. A curious phenomenon of suggestion

has also been observed by M. Marage. After a first performance, it was decided to change the piano. The instrument was new, and it had been thought that the sounds it gave forth were not very harmonious. Twenty musicians had expressed the desire to be present at the second series, at which the same program was to be performed. They all noted down that the new piano was very superior to the first one. Now, for some reason unknown to M. Marage, the instrument had not been changed, and was the same at both series. To sum up, Dr. Marage wonders if musical critics are not often influenced by the special dispositions of their auditive nerves. The particular action of vibrations on each nervous system, the habit of hearing certain sounds, and, lastly, the previous education, must deprive the artistic criticism of the value possessed by the scientific criticism."

ANABIOSIS—LIFE IN DEATH

THAT AN ANIMAL may be revived even when it is apparently dead, and when no tests known to science will show that life is still in it, has long been known. The possibility of assuming this condition, where life exists only as a possibility of revival, and which is now known to scientists as "anabiosis," is limited to the lower orders of the animal kingdom and to such of the higher as are known to "hibernate." Anabiosis, in many cases, may indeed be described as a sort of artificial hibernation. It is not only interesting but important for us to know the exact conditions under which this state may be assumed. The present state of knowledge on the subject is summed up in *La Nature* (Paris, June 27), by Emile Gouault, in an article parts of which we proceed to quote. He says:

"Microbes are paralyzed by cold, and the destructive action that they exert on organic matter then ceases. All the cold storage of perishable goods that has for forty years been modifying so strangely the economic conditions of the globe is based on the rational utilization of this phenomenon, made possible by invention of artificial refrigeration. But nature realizes this phenomenon also in more complex animals. . . . Numerous insects, fish, and certain mammals are plunged into a state of anabiosis during the cold of winter, and during some years past numerous investigations have been undertaken in different countries to reproduce anabiosis artificially. Thus, at the French Refrigeration Congress, held at Toulouse in 1912, Messrs. Mir and Audigé described experiments made on trout frozen slowly in a block of ice, kept thus imprisoned for several hours, and then brought back to life by slow melting. Professor Bachmetieff successfully repeated these experiments in 1913, and some of the discoveries made in the course of his work would seem likely to hasten the day when the utilization of the anabiosis of living creatures, in general, will offer humanity many wonders and new benefits.

"The experiments of Professor Bachmetieff were made first on butterflies. The insect was placed in a vessel surrounded by a cold envelop, and its interior temperature was measured to a precision of about one Fahrenheit degree by a thermoelectric device whose two electrodes were buried in the insect's body. . . .

"From the first, Bachmetieff noted that the interior temperature of a butterfly depends much on its state of repose or agitation. An immovable butterfly has a temperature equal to that of the surrounding air; a butterfly that is fluttering its wings has a temperature that may exceed that of the air by 15 or 20 degrees.

"Thrusting a butterfly at the normal temperature into a vessel kept at -20°C ., Bachmetieff found that the temperature of the insect dropt slowly to -9.3° , then suddenly rose to -1.7° , and finally fell again slowly to -20° . He attributed the sudden rise to a phenomenon of superfusion made possible by the capillarity of the vessels that contain the liquids of the insect. The sudden increase of temperature would be the result of the almost instantaneous freezing of all the liquids of the organism. . . . Bachmetieff found that when a butterfly was removed from cold storage before this rise of temperature it rapidly revived . . .; when it had undergone the rise and was taken out immediately afterward, it would remain in the state of anabiosis several minutes before reviving. When the insect had undergone the rise of temperature and then had been cooled to -8° or -9° , it remained much longer in the anabiotic state.

and finally when the second cooling reached -10° , the insect died."

Did the insect freeze to death? Apparently not, for it could be revived after a long period of congelation, provided only the temperature had not reached the lower limits below which life ceased. The insect thus lived in a state where no vital activity was possible, as we have usually understood it. What condition is "life" of this sort? Bachmetieff compares it to that of a watch whose balance-wheel is obstructed in some way. Remove the obstruction, and the watch starts off again. These experiments succeeded with various sorts of insects, reptiles, and fish, but it was not until 1913 that he extended them to warm-blooded creatures, choosing a hibernating species as most likely to suit his purposes. These experiments seem to prove that hibernating animals, marmots, etc., may be thrown artificially into anabiosis by chilling them.

Such investigations, the writer reminds us, are not useless, but enable us to comprehend better the mechanism and causes of death, and they have their practical uses as well. For instance, the anabiosis of microbes is important in food-preservation. The enemies of insect pests are now often handled and placed where they are needed, when in a state of hibernation; artificial hibernation would evidently add to their usefulness. It has also been proposed to keep bees in a state of anabiosis in winter, thus saving the honey that they would otherwise consume.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

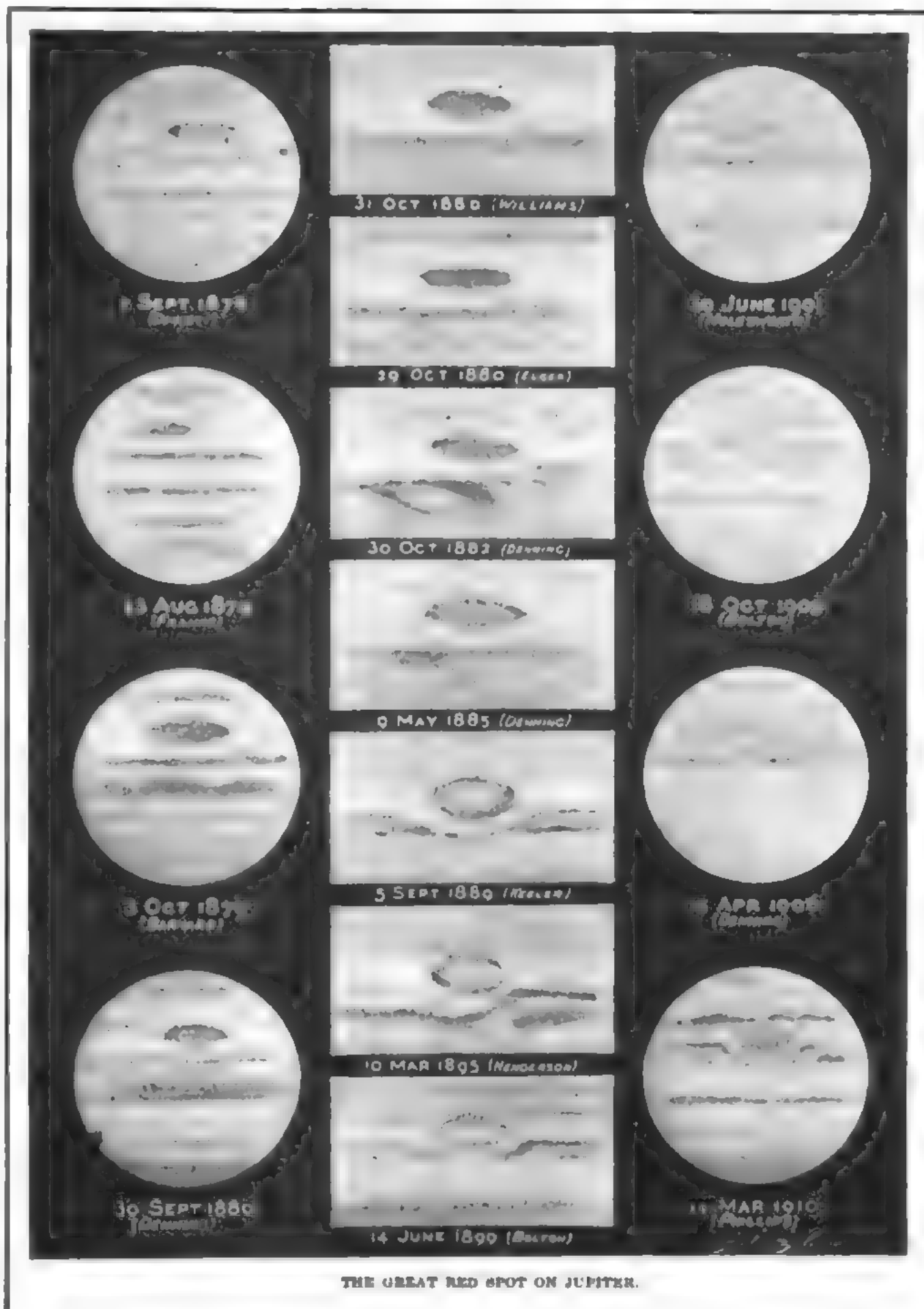
ARE NAVAL SALUTES EFFICIENT?—While we are considering the question of efficiency in government service, we might as well turn our attention to some matters of form that serve no useful purpose, suggests an editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, July 30). For instance, there is the case of the naval salute. He says:

"Just suppose that every time the president of the Great American Wrench Trust visited one of their shops a man was detailed to throw 21 monkey-wrenches into a well provided for that purpose; 19 for the vice-president; 15 for the general manager; 13 for a director, and when one works manager visits another, 8 perfectly good monkey-wrenches were thrown into the scrap-well.

Every stockholder would be up in arms at the useless waste, and the price of monkey-wrenches would be correspondingly higher in consequence. Could any officer proposing such a course escape the lunatic asylum? And yet this isn't a cent on a dollar to the cost of the senseless firing of salutes when an officer visits a vessel of the navy. Nor is it only the cost of the salutes, but the waste of the time of the officers. A 'time study' of the time wasted in conforming with the 152 articles of the regulations devoted to 'Honors and Distinctions' would be even more illuminating than a similar study in the machine-shop."

IS JUPITER LAUNCHING A MOON?

UNDER this heading, *The Illustrated London News* (July 4) prints a series of drawings of the planet Jupiter by Siriven Bolton, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, with the following explanation by the author, who accepts the theory that moons are thrown off by centri-



fugal force from their parent planets, when partially liquid:

"It is propounded that our earth, when once in a plastic condition, rotated on its axis so swiftly that the matter at the equator could not adhere together, and a breach caused a portion to be fractured, which portion gradually separated from the parent planet. So, apparently, in the case of our cousin-planet, Jupiter, whose rotational velocity at its surface is as great as ours used to be, there is at present a phenomenon which suggests an epoch in the evolution of moon-making. That puzzling object on its surface, known as the Great Red Spot, is not a fixture of the surface. It possesses an extremely oblate spherical outline, and its major axis measures over 20,000 miles. Its slow, irregular drift on the planet shows that while it is detached from the main globe, it moves round with the planet's axial rotation. The inference denotes a Jovian moon in embryo."

LETTERS AND ART



TOLSTOY'S PREVISION

THE EUROPEAN DÉBÂCLE was foreseen by Count Tolstoy as far back as 1910, tho the details of his vision vary somewhat from the drama now being enacted. This vision, which was communicated to the American press last year by the Countess Nastasia Tolstoy, a grandniece of the novelist, is said to have struck the German Kaiser as "one of the most impressive literary prophecies of this age." The original copy



THE REQUIEM OF THE GUNS.

—Carter in the New York Sun.

was presented to the Czar of Russia and by him was communicated to Emperor William and Edward VII. The Countess Tolstoy gives as her reason for making it public at the time she did the knowledge that "one of the royal principals is going to include the secret message in his private memoirs." The words as they issued from the aged Tolstoy were taken down by the Countess—so the account runs in the *New York Sun*—while he "leaned back in his chair, covered his eyes with his hands, and relapsed into an apparently comatose condition." In speaking, his voice had a low and hollow tone:

"This is a revelation of events of a universal character which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her poise, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus.

Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract

her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her hair-ornaments of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name, 'Commercialism.' As alluring and bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follow in her wake. Her breath, reeking of sordid transactions, her voice of metallic character like gold, and her look of greed are so much poison to the nations who fall victims to her charms.

"And, behold, she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of war, that the beautiful courtesan carried from city to city and country to country. Patriotism answers with flashes of honest flame, but the end is the roar of guns and musketry.

"The second torch bears the flame of bigotry and hypocrisy. It carries the lamps only in temples and on the altars of sacred institutions. It carries the seed of falsity and fanaticism. It kindles the minds that are still in cradles and follows them to their graves.

"The third torch is that of the law, that dangerous foundation of all unauthentic traditions, which first does its fatal work in the family, then sweeps through the larger worlds of literature, art, and statesmanship.

"The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of southeastern Europe. It will result in a destructive calamity in 1913.

"In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battle-fields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama.

"He is a man of little militaristic training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain till 1925. The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the Old World.

"There will be left no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants,—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs, and the Mongolians."

This was the answer Tolstoy gave to a request from the German Kaiser and the King of England for a "direct message." The stipulation was that it should "be something that he has not published before and that he will never publish himself." The preliminary conversation leading up to the delivery of the vision of the aged seer is thus reported:

"Very strange," said Tolstoy. "I would be glad to send a message to royalty, but the trouble with me is that I have written all my life messages for the mob. I am not accustomed to the conventions of court diction. However, I will think the matter over."

"Leo Nicolaievich, don't you have any visions of a political nature, or any prophecies on a large international scale?" I asked.

"A good idea!" he exclaimed. "I have had some really strange experiences which I could not publish as fiction. There is something that has haunted me for the past two years. I don't know how to explain the nature of it to you.

"I can not call it a dream, because I have seen it often while I have been sitting at my writing-table. On other occasions it has appeared to me at twilight, before my dinner-hour. I am not a believer in ghosts, nor in the spiritualistic explanations of phenomena; but I admit that I can not account for this mysterious affair."

"Is it a vision?" I interrupted.

"Something of that order, but very clear. So clear that I could draw a distinct picture of all that transpires. Furthermore, I can call up the vision at will. I am almost sure I could do it while you are here. The only difficulty is that I am not able to write anything during the time of the manifestation. My hands are absolutely paralyzed."

"I shall be happy to write down what you dictate," I urged.

"Very good! That settles the matter," he replied. "I shall

try for something immediately. Here on the table are paper and pencil. Or use a pen—whatever you want."

When the trance-like state had passed, the author-reformer opened his eyes and looked slightly confused:

"'Had I gone to sleep?' he asked me. 'I beg your pardon.'"

"When I read this vision-talk to him he listened gravely and nodded, saying that it was correct. Upon my request he signed the document and handed it to me with a blessing. I left him the same day, and immediately upon my arrival informed the Czar of my readiness to see him.

"I was received at the court in an informal way, and led into the Czar's private study. I handed him the paper. He opened it nervously and read with pronounced agitation.

"'Well, it's very interesting. I will make a copy for myself and then forward other copies with a translation to the Kaiser of Germany, and through him to the King of England. The original shall be kept in my private archives. I shall ask the Kaiser and the King not to make any comments on the matter, as I do not like to figure as an intermediary between them and the old man whose seditious writings I do not like, generally.'"

THE MAGIC CHANGE OF PARIS

THE DISCUSSION OF LITERATURE has subsided under the influence of stirring life; whatever comes from the pen of even the humblest reporter partakes of the qualities of literature now. So the picture of Paris on the eve of the conflict—July 30—given in the *London Daily Mail*, justifies its entrance into these columns. It is "a changed Paris, quieter, more sober, more subdued," says Mr. George Ward Price, "for the people who go about her streets, tho they do the same things and do them in the same way as last week, are filled with very different thoughts." Reading on:

"In each mind there is a grim background to every other thought. It is the prospect of the wounds and the death, the ruin and the suffering, of war to be endured, perhaps, in a fortnight's time on that eastern frontier to which Frenchmen have looked so anxiously for forty-four years.

"There is just one subject of conversation. Already it would be monotonous if it had not the grim interest of a matter of life and death. 'It is for when, the mobilization?' The words are said not boastfully, not sadly, nor yet gaily—just calmly. It seems strange that the French, so ready for noisy demonstration on subjects of less import, should find themselves nearer to the day of reckoning with their old enemies than they have been since they last fought them a generation and a half ago, and yet remain tranquil, unexcited, no more than deeply interested, and clearly resigned, if the worst is indeed to come, to meet it firmly.

"Throughout Paris, and indeed, all over France, people are engaged in effecting a sort of discount of the ordeal that seems to be drawing on so fast. They are trying to foresee, to prepare for eventualities, to harden themselves to the trial by reflecting well upon it in cold blood.

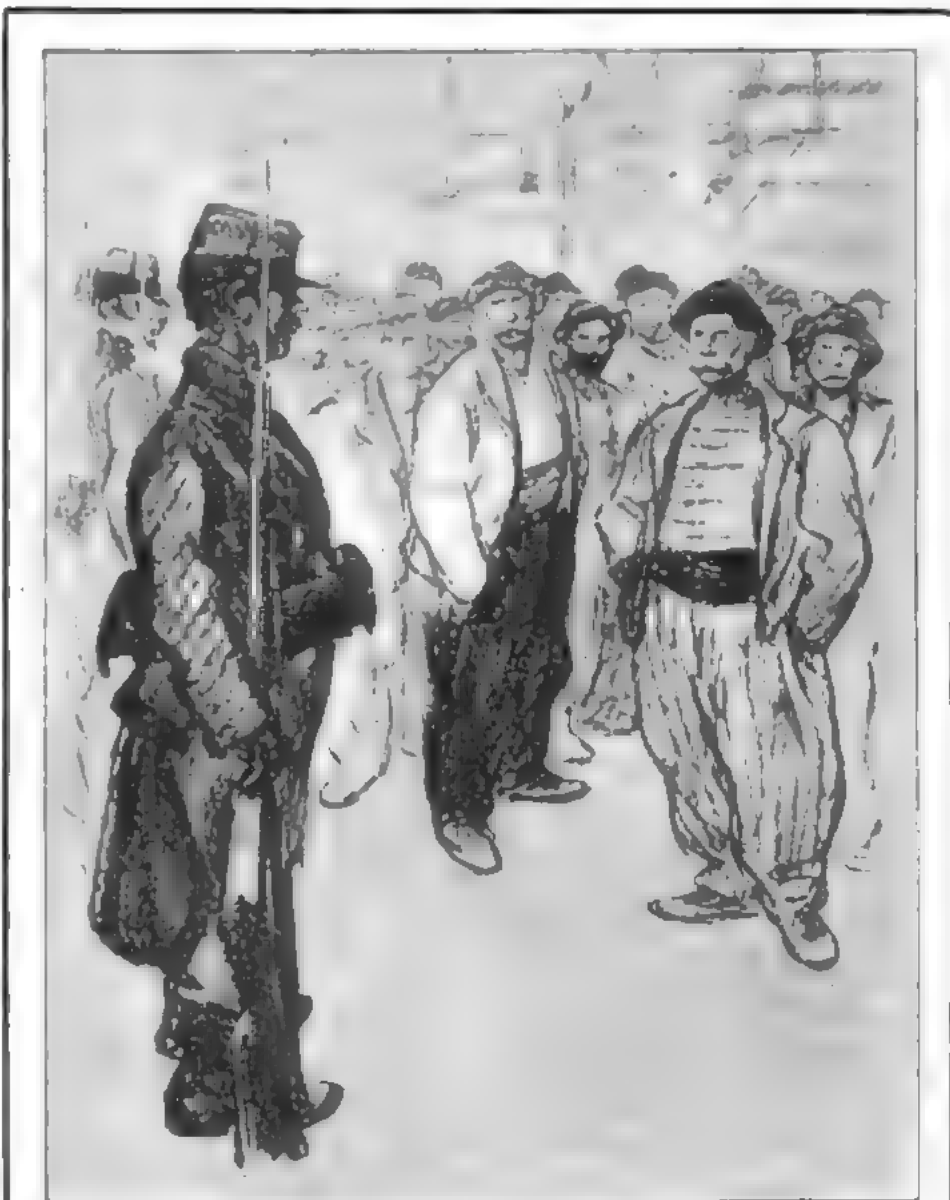
"'I shall be left with four children on my hands,' said a woman in the omnibus this morning. 'What will become of us? God knows'—and yet the tone was not one of bitterness. 'The Government will look after us,' answered another. 'You will see. There will be distributions of bread. It will not again be like the last time. Ah, no.'

"'What day do you go?' It is the question you will hear wherever men in the prime of life are gathered together. For on each reservist's military papers it is indicated how soon after the date of the order of mobilization he must rejoin his regiment. Some must start at once. 'I rejoin at Toul the first day,' said the telephonist down-stairs with a smile. Toul—right on the German frontier. Life has abrupt changes for men of a continental nation; to be working a private telephone exchange one day, and hardly more than a few hours later, perhaps, to be right in the thick of the most desperate battle of nations since the beginning of the world.

"I was in a Ministry to-day—the most comfortable of all the French Ministries, I think, with soft carpets and tapestries and marble and paneling. The attaché to whom I was talking is a big man, but one who evidently takes care to dine well. He is always beautifully dressed, and his patent-leather boots, with their white cloth tops, have to be carried to and from the Ministry every day in a neat little car. He was leaning back in a gilt, red silk Louis XVI. chair. 'Next week,' he said, suddenly, with a

short laugh, 'I dare say I shall be much less comfortable—a rifle on my shoulder and a pack on my back, eh?—and sleeping under a hedge in the rain. I join the second day.'

"One's acquaintances begin to take on a romantic interest, of which they would have seemed hardly capable a week ago. Duclos, whom I see in the editorial offices of a newspaper in the small hours of every morning, smoking countless Maryland cigarettes, is, it seems, an artilleryman, and has a medal for being the best gunlayer in his battery. The *concierge* is a dragoon. The waiter, who has grown to tolerate my habit of taking cream with coffee after dinner, will be a 'sous-off,' giving orders instead of taking them. One has a sudden consciousness of inefficiency among all these people who are so ready to take their places as parts of the fighting machine, coupled with a vague feeling of resentment that all this time they



RECONCILED.

This drawing by the famous artist Steinlen, who lives in Paris, shows the hatred of the French working man for the military. They are at one now fighting in a common cause.

have been living double lives. Who would have dreamed, for instance, that that tall young man who cuts one's hair so satisfactorily twice a month is really a cuirassier, and will very likely be charging about in a gleaming breastplate this time next month, flourishing a heavy sabre to cut off heads, instead of trimming them."

In a Paris dispatch to the *New York Evening Post* we read:

"The *crêpe* festoons which for forty years have hung from the monument of the city of Strassburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine, which stands in the Place de la Concorde, were torn down to-day and replaced with flowers and palm-branches, while a tricolored sash was draped about the figure. The ceremony was conducted by 2,000 members of the Federation of Alsatian Societies in Paris. Joseph Sanabœuf, Mayor of the Eighth Arrondissement, embraced the statue, and then, addressing the gathering, said:

"'The hour of revenge for which we have prayed unceasingly for forty-four years has at last struck. The French Army is in Alsace. The red trousers are again seen on our plains and mountains. The gay bugles of France sounded the charge at Altkirch and Mülhausen.'

"There were few who were not in tears as the speaker concluded. The singing of the 'Marseillaise,' followed by cheers for Belgium, Russia, and England, ended the ceremony."

HARDSHIPS IMPOSED BY THE CENSOR

ENGLAND AND AMERICA both are suffering through the recklessness of a yellow press and the strict censorship of real war news. We have been treated to accounts of North Sea battles, of sinking ships as well as of victorious fleets that are contradicted within the same day. Besides the publication of news that is no news, the German element of our population complain bitterly in letters to the press of the coloring of news in a way unfavorable to the Fatherland. The *New York Tribune* speaks for itself and other American papers in declaring its purpose to give authentic news on the progress of the war. News from the continent can not be guaranteed, however, "when all normal means of communication are in the hands of the military authorities and a strict censorship is maintained." Readers are asked to bear in mind that "under such conditions a newspaper can not verify the accuracy of all the reports reaching it, and yet must print them for what they are worth." The *New York Times* goes more into detail in explaining the vicissitudes of our war news in its passage through many hands before reaching us:

"A peculiarity of the war news, as it comes to the American papers, is that practically all of it, except that relating to England, has to pass two military censorships, and in the case of the news from Germany or Austria each censor has objects in view that are different from, as well as antagonistic to, those of the other.

"The correspondent in London is the nearest to free, tho even his liberty is much restricted. He can send to us any news he can get from any source, providing it receives official approval as making no untimely revelation concerning the British forces and intentions and as not injurious to British allies. The gatherer of the information in France has to submit his 'copy' to a like, but probably more rigid, scrutiny before what is left of it is sent on to London, whence alone it can come to America.

"But it is the man in Berlin who, for the present, at least, has the hardest time, for there the idea of a censorship takes the form of a determination to suppress not only all news harmful to German interests, but also all that is not, in the opinion of the authorities, in one way or another distinctly helpful to those interests. That, of course, makes the Berlin dispatches few in number, but in addition it makes more than probable that when they reach the hands of the British censor, he will decide that their publication would be undesirable. In other words, he is apt to object to them for the very reason that made them pleasing to the German censor.

"These are the facts that account for what a few of our readers mistakenly call the 'coloring' by us of our war news. 'Coloring' is not the right word for what happens, since nowhere is there compulsion on our correspondents to send untrue or distorted news, and they are thoroughly well aware that such news is not wanted from them, even when the alternative, as it is just now in Berlin, may be next to no news at all. The right word is 'selection,' and, unfortunately, the selecting in time of war is done with military, not journalistic, ends in view.

"Still, what the censors accomplish is not the suppression of the news, but the delaying of it. Sooner or later the truth all gets out."

The newspapers themselves have a ground of complaint in common with their readers. The *New York World*, in one editorial, reviews the same difficulties mentioned above and points out the astonishing thing that, "in spite of the almost insurmountable obstacles that belligerent governments have placed in the way of the press, the American newspapers have been able to do so well," yet in another place exclaims:

"The brutality with which European officialism has undertaken to suppress public and private information should be noted by the people of every nation. What is called censorship has been wanton destruction. The result has been hardship, suffering, and falsehood, with probably few advantages to anybody.

"In England measures have been taken to introduce common sense into the system, and in this country restrictions upon the use of the wireless which put it out of service in some cases have been modified. Perhaps in the course of time, public opinion

in all lands will compel governments to exercise intelligent discrimination in such matters.

"Whenever political or military power assumes to say what people shall read, how they shall think, and what conclusions they shall reach, it usually goes about the business clumsily, and thus defeats its own objects. True censorship, even in war, demands knowledge and wit. In this instance it has depended chiefly upon muscle."

THE "GREATEST ACTOR OF OUR TIME"

WHAT OF THOSE wonderful Russians who a few years ago came out of a mysterious East and charmed all Europe and America with the dance? Will they be forced back into the shadows whence they came by the numbing results of inexorable war? Next season was to bring back to us the incomparable Pavlova and possibly the great ballet organization that hitherto has been thought too costly to bring overseas. Moreover, it has been said that we should have another visit from the singing actor, Chaliapin. He was, indeed, with us a few years ago, but somehow found small favor with the critics. Whether they were wrong or he has matured and grown in the meantime is a question raised by the fact that in England, at least, he is hailed as the "greatest actor of our time." So high upon a pinnacle does "An Englishman" of *The Daily Mail* (London) place him that we must travel back in theatrical history as far as Edmund Kean to find his equal. "He is no mere artist of the opera," declares this writer, known behind his pen-name as Charles Whibley. "He is an actor who happens to sing." His chief virtue consists in not separating "the art of his voice from the art of personation, as is the habit of his Italian rivals." His being the greatest actor of our time, this writer thinks, "would be evident, even if he had not told us that his chief interest is in the exhibition of character." We read:

"He differs from the most of his English colleagues in insisting that the actor's first duty is personation. He is not content to show himself in the lime-light in easy contempt of the part which he pretends to be playing. He knows that the material of an actor's art is himself, his voice, and his gesture, and he handles this material with a courage and variety which place him high above his fellows. For them it is enough to make a display of their own features and their own 'temperament.' They walk upon the stage, boast their admirers, as into a drawing-room. You may recognize them securely, whatever coat they wear upon their backs. Every step, every movement of M. Chaliapin belong not to himself but to the man whom for the moment he represents.

"The distinction seems elementary, but in London, at any rate, it must be made. So long have we been accustomed to the player whose conduct is the same in all conditions, whose 'genius' shines through the thickest disguise, that we welcome with enthusiasm the actor who knows that his first and last duty is to act, to interpret the mind and soul not of himself but of another. And M. Chaliapin not only evades the mere suspicion of egoism when he comes upon the stage, he knows no single vice of the popular actor. He never rants, he is incapable of rhetoric. He does not mar his representation by false emphasis or elaborate gesture. His tones and movements are alike harmonious. He does not destroy at his first entrance upon the stage the possibility of subsequent emotion. He has a reserve of force, upon which he does not call in vain. He expresses what he has to say with unerring hand and voice. His art, like that of the writer or painter, is an art of expressing something outside himself. He does not show us Chaliapin with weary iteration. He shows us *Ivan* or *Boris* or *Don Quixote*, interpreting for us as he goes the meaning and idiosyncrasy of each. Whatever be his part, he plays it with a dignity of restraint, a sense of character, an elimination of self, which have not been seen in any actor of our time."

In his personation of *Ivan the Terrible*, we are told, there is nothing of Chaliapin:

"The ruthless Emperor is represented as the Oriental that he was. He appears before us old and awkward and suspicious.

His thin, parted beard, his hooked nose, his Mongolian lips are a sure index of his character. There is a studied clumsiness in his movements, which you are sure belonged to the man himself. When he drinks you can hear his teeth rattle on the wine-cup. His fingers dissect with a savage curiosity the food set before him. He comes before us in such a guise that nothing he says or does can surprise us. The differences of his wayward nature are subtly harmonized. His cruelty and his tenderness are alike made credible. His heavy-lidded eyes deliver, before his tongue, the message of his elemental passion. And in spite of diversities the Emperor's dignity is constant and unchanging. His first entrance upon the stage—it is in the second act—is a very miracle of pompous tranquillity. You are prepared by the crowd for a terrible apparition, and *Ivan* appears upon his white horse, Eastern and sardonic, a monument of disquieting quietude.

"Thus with shifting emotions his dignity remains immutable. When he finds a daughter he is still a despot. He pardons the city, bidding cease the massacre, with the sudden graciousness of a tyrant. Even his grief at his daughter's death is the more bitter because it is the grief of a monarch still unapproachable. Here, at any rate, is a consistent portrait, consistently drawn by a master's hand, a portrait which, for those who have seen it, will survive ineffaceably with memory itself."

His equal upon our modern stage would be manifestly impossible to find, and we have no touchstone by which he may be tried:

"If we would match him we must go back in our theatrical annals as far as Edmund Kean. At all hazards these two actors have arrived at the same goal: the object of Kean was, the object of M. Chaliapin is, to suppress self, to represent something which lies beyond the complacency of egoism. Kean, as we know, got his effects from the street or the prize-ring. He interpreted the heroes of Shakespeare in the terms of a vivid experience. What Hazlitt says of him would fit M. Chaliapin like a glove: 'He exhibited'—in 'Richard III.'—'all that energy and discrimination, that faculty of identifying himself with the character he represents, which are to be ranked among the greatest efforts of human talents.' And again: 'The actor's eye (if truly inspired) comprehends more than is set down for him, starts at hidden fancies that only pale passion sees, and his voice is a trembling echo and the broken instrument of thoughts and of an agony that lie too deep for mere words to express.' Thus Hazlitt of Kean, and there is no word of it which may not be truthfully applied to M. Chaliapin, the Edmund Kean of our day.

"It is a difficult enterprise to compare the living with the dead, but especially when it is a transient art which they practise. Yet if M. Chaliapin's method differs not from Kean's, the ambition of the two men appears to be the same. Kean was happiest when he was asked to represent the characters of Shakespeare. There he found the proper fuel for the fire of his passion. And assuredly M. Chaliapin was born into this world to play his part in the tragedies of our English poet. It matters not whether the lines be sung or said. M. Chaliapin would prove their inspired interpreter. His own desire is to act *Macbeth*, and admirably would he show us *Macbeth's* vacillating spirit. But rather than as *Macbeth* or as *Othello* I would see him as *Lear* with *Mad Tom* defying the storm upon the blasted heath."



GORKI AND CHALIAPIN.

The upper of the two figures is the singing-actor hailed by the English as the greatest actor since Edmund Kean.

THE CALL TO THE POETS

ENGLAND'S POETS are rushing into verse, but our papers, that are better placed to preserve some calmness of judgment, find the outpourings sadly lacking. "There is a good deal of fuss and fury," observes the *Boston Transcript*, "the sort of careless roughness that comes from hurry to get to press rather than from rugged vehemence." Calling the roll of the principals, this paper notes Robert Bridges as sounding the "call to the colors" and "William Watson, ready for any fracas, Stephen Phillips hoping daily to 'come back'; Alfred Noyes substituting cudgel for

olive-branch in the propaganda of Peace." On the other hand, it notes that Kipling is strangely silent, while Massfield, the man who might give England's dreadnoughts some sort of virile battle-hymn, is meditating." Our department of "Current Poetry" will sift the war verse here and abroad in future issues; meantime we echo the disappointment over the present output, for, as *The Transcript* avers, "it is a sorry pity that when, if ever, a nation's singers should rise to inspiration, England turns out, for the most part, journeymen's work." Giving specimens:

"Robert Bridges's poem lacks power and size, for the very obvious reasons that he has not the fire to drive his short lines to anything better than

Thou careless, awake!
Thou peacemaker, fight!
Stand England for honor
And God guard the right.

"Stephen Phillips varies the monotony of such atrocious lines as

Him whom God destroys He mad-
dens first,
Then thy destruction make thy
madman's thirst.

with the excellent, tho perhaps obvious, recollection that it was on 'the haunted ground' of Belgium that

There bowed a mightier war lord to his fall.

"William Watson, also, 'has it in' for the German Emperor, and says so frankly and well:

At last we know you, War Lord. You that flung
The gauntlet down, fling down the mask you wore.
Publish your heart and let your pent hate pour—
You that had God forever on your tongue.

"Whatever the truth of the matter, the poets are all very bitter over what Alfred Noyes calls 'the felon hands' of Germany. But they are not able to see in 'that trampling, drilling foolery in the heart of Europe,' which H. G. Wells has so much more brilliantly and bitterly described, one side, and one side only, of the German race. They have not struck that high note of the novelist when he asked that in the hour of victory England should remember to save a noble race from vindictive revenge.

"Alfred Noyes, in the best poem of the lot, stands squarely to the guns of what has been his antiwar campaign:

Thus only should it have come, if come it must,
Not with a riot of flags or a mob-born cry.

"But how petty even his versifying compared to what was presumably its inspiration."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



MILITARISM ANALYZED

A PICTURE for which we shall have to wait for history to furnish the key is drawn by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, dealing with the spectacle of this century's militaristic display. "Delusion," he calls it, for the article was written before the war-clouds rose above the Servian horizon. Now the significance of everything is changed, but the details that go to make up the picture still have their salience. He notes, in the rôle of the historian of the future, the preparations made for war ever since the century began, especially among the



THE THINKER.

Who watches the struggling armies reaching for temporal power.

—Williams in the Boston Traveler.

nations which confess allegiance to the Prince of Peace. He sees that these "preparations were carried forward with tremendous energy and enthusiasm, and that the air was filled with prophetic voices picturing national calamities and predicting bloody and world-embracing conflicts." Alongside this fact the historian of the future will find another fact no less conspicuous and universal, that everybody of importance in the early years of the twentieth century was an ardent champion of peace. In *The Christian Century* (Chicago), Dr. Jefferson continues:

"He will find incontestable evidence that the King of England was one of the truest friends of peace who ever sat on the English throne, that the German Emperor proclaimed repeatedly that the cause of peace was ever dear to his heart, that the President of the United States was so effective as a peacemaker that he won a prize for ending a mighty war, that the Czar of Russia was so zealous in his devotion to peace that he called the nations to meet in solemn council to consider measures for ushering in an era of universal amity and good will, and that the President of France, the King of Italy, and the Mikado of Japan were not a whit behind their royal brethren in offering sacrifices on the altar of the Goddess of Peace. A crowd of royal peacemakers in a world surcharged with thoughts and threats of war, a band of lovers strolling down an avenue which they themselves had lined with lyddite shells and twelve-inch guns, this will cause our historian to rub his eyes.

"His bewilderment, however, will reach its climax when he discovers that it was after the establishment of an international court that all the nations voted to increase their armaments. Everybody conceded that it was better to settle international disputes by reason rather than by force, but as soon as the legal machinery was created by means of which the swords could be

dispensed with, there was a fresh fury to perfect at once all the instruments of destruction. After each new peace conference there was a fresh cry for more guns. Our historian will read with gladness the records of the Hague Conference, and of the laying of the foundation of a periodic Congress of Nations, and of a permanent High Court. He will note the neutralization of Switzerland, Belgium, and Norway; the compact entered into by the countries bordering on the North Sea, to respect one another's territorial rights forever; the agreement of the same sort solemnly ratified by all the countries bordering on the Baltic; the signing of more than sixty arbitration treaties, twelve of these by the Senate of the United States; the creation of an International Bureau of American Republics, embracing twenty-one nations; the establishment of a Central American High Court; the elaboration and perfection of legal instruments looking toward the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

"He will also note that while these splendid achievements of the peace spirit were finding a habitation and a name, the nations were thrilled as never before by dismal forebodings and the world was darkened by whispers of death and destruction. While the Palace of Peace at The Hague was being built, nations hailed the advent of the air-ship as a glorious invention, because of the service it could render to the cause of war. This unprecedented growth of peace sentiment, accompanied by a constant increase of jealousy and suspicion, of fear and panic, among the nations of the earth, will set our historian to work to ascertain the meaning of this strange phenomenon, the most singular perhaps to be met with in the entire history of the world."

It will not take him long to discover, points out the writer, that the fountains from which there flowed these dark and swollen streams of war rumor were all located within the military and naval encampments.

"It was the experts of the army and navy who were always shivering at some new peril, and painting somber pictures of what would happen in case new regiments were not added to the army and additional battle-ships were not voted for the fleet. It was Lord Roberts, for instance, who discovered how easily England could be overrun by a German army; and it was General Kuropatkin who had discernment to see that the Russo-Japanese war was certain to break out again. The historian will note that the magazine essays on 'Perils' were written for the most part by military experts, and that the newspaper scare-articles were the productions of young men who believed what the military experts had told them. Many naval officers, active and retired, could not make an after-dinner speech without casting over their hearers the shadow of some impending conflict.

"It was in this way that legislative bodies came to think that possibly the country was really in danger; and looking round for a ground on which to justify new expenditures for war material, they seized upon an ancient pagan maxim—furnished by the military experts—'If you wish peace, prepare for war.' The old adage, once enthroned, worked with the energy of a god. The love of war had largely passed away. The illusion which for ages it had created in the minds of millions had lost its spell. Men had come to see that war is butchery, savagery, murder, hell. They believed in reason. Peace was seen to be the one supreme blessing for the world, but to preserve the peace it was necessary to prepare for war. This lay at the center of the policy of the twentieth century. No guns were asked for to kill men with—guns were mounted as safeguards of the peace. No battle-ships were launched to fight with—they were preservers of the peace. Colossal armies and gigantic navies were exhibited as a nation's ornaments—beautiful tokens of its love of peace. And following thus the Angel of Peace, the nations increased their armaments until they spent upon them over two billions of dollars every year, and had amassed national debts aggregating thirty-five billions. The expenditure crushed the poorest of the nations and crippled the richest of them, but the burden was gladly borne because it was a sacrifice for the cause of peace. It was a pathetic and thrilling testimony of the human heart's hatred of war and longing for

peace, when the nations became willing to bankrupt themselves in the effort to keep from fighting."

The historian of the future will not see things in the same light as we do. He "will begin to ask whether there might have been any relation between the multiplication of the instruments of slaughter and the constant rise of the tide of war talk and war feeling":

"He will probably suspect that the mere presence of the shining apparatus of death may have kindled in men's hearts feelings of jealousy and distrust, and created panics which even Hague conferences and peaceful-minded rulers and counselors could not possibly allay. When he finds that it was only men who lived all their lives with guns who were haunted by horrible visions and kept dreaming hideous dreams, and that the larger the armament the more was a nation harassed by fears of invasion and possible annihilation, he will propound to himself these questions: Was it all a delusion, the notion that vast military and naval establishments are a safeguard of the peace? Was it a form of national lunacy, this frenzied outpouring of national treasure for the engines of destruction? Was it a hallucination, this feverish conviction that only by guns can a nation's dignity be symbolized, and her place in the world's life and action be honorably maintained?"

At this point Dr. Jefferson's article diverts to the discussion of a desirable change in the world's attitude toward militarism. But events have rendered naught his exhortations. He has some words upon the psychology of the militarist, however, that may help students in understanding events as they are unrolling before his eyes to-day:

"The militarist of our day betrays certain symptoms with which the student of pathology is not altogether unfamiliar. There are obsessions which obtain so firm a grip upon the mind that it is difficult to banish them. For example, a man who has the impression that he is being tracked by a vindictive and relentless foe is not going to sit down and quietly listen to an argument the aim of which is to prove that no such enemy exists, and that the sounds which have caused the panic are the footfalls of an approaching friend. The militarist will listen to no man who attempts to prove that his 'perils' are creations of the brain. Indeed, he is exceedingly impatient under contradiction; and, here again, he is like all victims of hallucinations. To deny his assumptions or to question his conclusions, is to him both blasphemy and treason, a sort of profanity and imbecility worthy of contempt and scorn. He alone stands on foundations which can not be shaken, and other men who do not possess his inside information, or technical training for dealing with such questions, are living in a fools' paradise. The ferocity with which he attacks all who dare oppose him is the fury of a man whose brain is abnormally excited.

"Like many another fever, militarism grows by what it feeds on, and unless checked by heroic measures is certain to burn the patient up. Men in a delirium seldom have a sense of humor. The world is fearfully grim to them, and life a solemn and tragic thing. They express absurdities with a sober face, and make ridiculous assertions without a smile. It may be that the militarists are in a sort of delirium. At any rate, they publish articles entitled, 'Armies the Real Promoters of Peace,' without laughing aloud at the grotesqueness of what they are doing.

"The militarist is comic in his seriousness. He says that if you want to keep the peace you must prepare for war, and yet he knows that where men prepare for war by carrying bowie-knives, peace is a thing unheard of, and that where every man is armed with a revolver the list of homicides is longest. He declares his belief in kindly feelings and gentle manners, and proceeds at once to prove that a nation ought to make itself look as ferocious as possible. In order to induce nations to be gentlemen, he would have them all imitate the habits of rowdies. To many persons this seems ludicrous, to a militarist it is no joke. He is a champion of peace, but he wants to carry a gun. The man who paces up and down my front pavement with a gun on his shoulder may have peaceful sentiments, but he does not infuse peace into me. It does not help matters for him to shout out every few minutes, 'I will not hurt you if you behave yourself,' for I do not know his standard of good behavior, and the very sight of the gun keeps me in a state of chronic alarm. But the militarist says that, for promoting harmonious sentiments and peaceful emotions, there is nothing equal to an abundance of well-constructed guns.

"A droll man, indeed, is the militarist. What matters it what honeyed words the King of England and the German Kaiser interchange so long as each nation hears constantly the launching by the other of a larger battle-ship? And even the Prince Bülow may say to Mr. Asquith a hundred times a week, 'We mean no harm,' and Mr. Asquith may shout back, 'We are your friends,' so long as London and Berlin are never beyond ear-shot of soldiers who are practising how to shoot to kill, just so long will England and Germany be flooded with the gossip of hatred, and thrown into hysteria by rumors of invasion and carnage."

THE APPEAL OF THE WOMEN

THE HAND OF THE WOMAN is raised against the warring nations, and the following appeal, signed by Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Desha Breckinridge, and Caroline Ruutz-Ross, is sent to the organized suffragists of



NINETEEN CENTURIES AFTER CHRIST.

—Nelson Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

twenty-six countries in the name of the National American Woman Suffrage Association:

"The cloud of a great international war darkens all Europe and the shadow of the conflict hangs over all the nations of the world, insuring disaster to all people and the turning back of civilization for a century to come.

"During the past hundred years women have given their toil not only to motherhood and the cares of family life, but also to the building up of the great industries of every country. They have devoted thought and energy and have made great sacrifices to develop education and establish reforms for the betterment of humanity. Hundreds of thousands have sacrificed their lives to the life-giving vocation of motherhood. Yet without one thought of the sufferings and sacrifices of mothers who have reared sons, or of the tremendous industrial burdens that war will impose upon women, who will have to do their own work and the work of the men called to the field of battle; without consideration of the little children who will have to be taken from school or from play for industrial toil thus wantonly imposed upon them by the Government whose duty it is to protect and shield them; this curse of a medieval war is thrust upon those whose will and wish have not been consulted.

"Is it that hundreds of thousands of their sons may go down to death before the terrible machinery of modern war that the

nations call upon women to give their youth, their years of toil, and their labor for a higher civilization? Have they reared sons only to become prey to the ambition of kings and exploiters? Shall the strongest and noblest of the races of men be sacrificed and only the weak and maimed left to perpetuate mankind?

"The suffragists of the United States call upon the women of the world to arise in protest against this unspeakable wrong and to show war-crazed men that between the contending armies there stand thousands of women and children who are the innocent victims of men's unbridled ambitions; that under the heels of each advancing army are crushed the lives, the hopes, the happiness of countless women whose rights have been ignored, whose homes have been blighted, and whose honor will be sacrificed if this unholy war does not cease and reason and justice take the place of hate, revenge, and greed. This is not a national issue; it involves all humanity."

LORD MORLEY'S SPIRITUAL SIDE

THE "honorable and lifelong protest against the wickedness and insanity of war," with which a writer in *The London Quarterly* accredits Lord Morley in an article written before the outbreak of the European conflict, became an actuality of moment with his resignation from the British cabinet when war was declared between England and Germany. It is "the depth and tenderness of his social sympathies," we are told, that "give edge and passion" to Lord Morley's antipathy to war, for through all his long life he has never forgotten, to use the statesman's own words, "the masses of men, those who dwell in dens and whose lives are bitter." And again we hear him say: "I count that day basely spent in which no thought is given to the life of the garret and the hovel." It is this sense of the brotherhood of man, the *Quarterly* writer tells us, that drew Morley so strongly to Voltaire, and not the great Frenchman's "reckless speculative intelligence," just as it is the lack of it that led Morley "to rebuke even his great master, Edmund Burke." Morley is at a loss to understand, we read, why Burke could not see that "that for which men cried in the days of the French Revolution was no idle abstraction, no metaphysical right of man, 'but only the practical right of being permitted by their own toil to save themselves and the little ones about their knees from hunger and cruel death.'" Yet it is perhaps in his insistence on "the supremacy of the ethical and spiritual," says the writer, that we see most clearly "the commanding influence of Morley's Christian environment," and he adds:

"One or two of his recorded judgments will best illustrate what is meant. Thus he makes it a ground of complaint against Emerson that he has so little to say of 'that horrid burden and impediment on the soul which the Churches call sin, and which, by whatever name we call it is a very real catastrophe in the moral nature of man.'"

"When Dr. Draper lays it down as a fundamental axiom of history that human progress depends upon increase of our knowledge of the conditions of material phenomena, this is Morley's comment: 'As if moral advance, the progressive elevation of types of character and ethical ideals, were not at least an equally important cause of improvement in civilization. The type of Saint Vincent de Paul is plainly as indispensable to progress as the type of Newton.'"

In his choice of spiritual masters, the writer points out Morley shows "the same bent of soul," altho "ignorant and prejudiced people speak sometimes as if his thinking had been fashioned solely on French models of a type peculiarly distasteful to English minds," and we are informed that—

"A mere glance at his collected works should be sufficient to dispel this delusion, even if we had not his own distinct and emphatic disclaimer. 'Men,' he says, 'who sympathize with him (Voltaire) in his aims, and even for their sake forgive him his method, who have long ago struck the tents under which they once found shelter in the lands of belief, to whom Catholicism has become as extinct a thing as Mohammedanism, even they will turn with better chance of edification to the great masters and teachers of the old faith than to the fiery precursor of the new.'"

"Every one knows his profound admiration for the writings of John Henry Newman and Dean Church. It may be of interest, too, to mention that during one of Gladstone's political campaigns in Midlothian he told his host one morning at breakfast that he had just received from John Morley a little volume sent to him because of the delight and profit it had yielded to Morley himself. It was John Woolman's *Journal*. Those who have turned over the quiet pages of the pious Quaker will not need to be told that one who could find strength and refreshment there has little in common with the hardy blasphemer whom, twenty-five years ago, men thought they saw in the biographer of Voltaire, Diderot, and Rousseau."

In passing, the writer recalls that at one time in his Oxford days Morley was "intending to take orders in the Anglican Church," and he goes on to say that:

"We are always conscious in Morley's references to religion of his sense of the seriousness and magnitude of the issues at stake. He is no light-minded trifler, 'sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.' There is a certain high seriousness, a certain somber nobleness, even in his denials. The elegant dabbler in infidelity, for whom the great controversy is not a grim battle but only a glittering tournament; the agnostic who has 'his day with the fine ladies like the black footboy of other times or the spirit-rapper and table-turner of our own'—all this moves him to a wholesome scorn."

"Moreover, Morley never allows himself, like Voltaire, to be blinded to the historical greatness of the Christian faith, and the part which it has played in human affairs."

"The two things best worth attending to in history," the writer quotes Morley as saying, "are not party intrigues nor battles nor dynastic affairs, nor even many acts of Parliament, but the great movement of the economic forces of a society on the one hand and on the other the forms of religious opinion and ecclesiastical organization." The writer adds:

"And so he can recognize the worth of things as far apart as the monotheism of the Old Testament and the evangelicalism of John Wesley. In the one he sees 'the germ of much that is purest and loftiest and most inspiring among the ideals of western civilization'; in the other he recognizes the base of many of the powerful characters of the nineteenth century, from John Henry Newman downward."

"He admits, too, that Christianity was the only force by which the regeneration of Europe could have been effected after the decline of the Roman civilization. More than once he stands forward as the champion of the Church of the Middle Ages, against which so much ignorant abuse has been directed. 'Amid many imperfections and some crimes,' he declares, 'it did a work that no glory of physical science can equal, and no instrument of physical science can compass, in purifying men's appetites, in setting discipline and direction on their lives, and in offering to humanity new types of moral obligation and fairer ideals of saintly perfection, whose light still shines like a star to guide our own poor voyages.'"

A PRAYER FOR THOSE AT WAR—The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, Dr. David H. Greer, has published the following prayer for use in the churches of his diocese during the war:

"O God, Who hast made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth, and Who in Thy Holy Word hast taught us that One is Our Father, even God, and that all we are brethren: We pray Thee in this dark hour of international strife that Thou wilt open the eyes of the people, and those who in Thy Name are entrusted with the authority of governance, to see and understand their right and true relation to Thee, and through Thee to one another. Teach them by Thy Spirit that hatred and violence are not strength, but weakness; that the true safeguarding of a nation is not to be found in weapons of war, but in those eternal principles which make for righteousness and truth and brotherhood and peace. Give to those who shall suffer in the war which is raging now the consolations of Thy grace. Heal the sick; comfort the wounded; minister to the dying, and bind up the broken heart. Bring, we pray Thee, to a speedy end this international strife; and hasten the time when peace shall flourish out of the earth, and all shall dwell together in unity and love, and war shall be no more. We ask it in the Name of Our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

CURRENT POETRY



ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE is a poet whose name is popularly associated with modernity. Yet to *The Forum* he contributes a sequence of Shakespearian sonnets.

Furthermore, he demonstrates his mastery of that beautiful old form. "Sonnets of a Portrait Painter" are true reflections of a lover's varying moods. Some of them are exquisite works of art; all of them are skilfully wrought. The two which we quote are chosen chiefly because they most readily endure separation from the context.

Two Sonnets

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE

There Are Strange Shadows

There are strange shadows fostered of the moon,
More numerous than the clear-cut shade of day. . . .

Go forth, when all the leaves whisper of June,
Into the dusk of swooping bats at play,—
Or go into that late November dusk
When hills take on the noble lines of death,
And on the air the faint astringent musk
Of rotting leaves pours vaguely troubling
breath.—

Then shall you see shadows whereof the sun
Knows nothing, ay, a thousand shadows there
Shall leap and flicker and stir and stay and run,
Like petals of the changing foul or fair,—
Like ghosts of twilight, of the moon, of him
Whose homeland lies past each horizon's rim. . . .

I Have Seen Beauties

I have seen beauties where light stabs the hills
Gold-shafted through a cloud of rosy stain.
I have known splendor where the summer spills
Its tropic wildness of torrential rain.
I have felt all the free young dominance
Of winds that walk the mountains in delight
To tear the tree-trunks from their rooted stance
And make the gorges thunderous of their might.
The light, the torrents, and the winds, in you
I thought I had perceived to kinship grown.
It was a dream. Until this hour, I knew
Nothing—nay, nothing all my days have known
Where beauty, splendor, freedom, held such part
As when you came—and swept me to your heart.

The publication of a poem by Alice Meynell is an important event in the world of letters. The *London Athenæum* recently had the honor to print these lovely lines. "The Thrush Before Dawn" is the greatest poem inspired by a bird since Shelley's "Skylark." Its beauty is flawless and the transcendent splendor of the last stanza, so great and yet so simply expressed, shows unmistakably its author's genius.

The Thrush Before Dawn

BY ALICE MEYNELL

A voice peals in this end of night
A phrase of notes resembling stars,
Single and spiritual notes of light.
What call they at my window-bars?
The South, the past, the day to be,
An ancient infelicity.

Darkling, deliberate, what sings
This wonderful one, alone, at peace?
What wilder things than song, what things
Sweeter than youth, clearer than Greece,
Dearer than Italy, untold
Delight, and freshness centuries old?

And first first-loves, a multitude,
The exaltation of their pain;
Ancestral childhood long renewed;
And midnights of invisible rain;
And gardens, gardens, night and day,
Gardens and childhood all the way.

What Middle Ages passionate,
O passionless voice! What distant bells
Lodged in the hills, what palace state
Illyrian! For it speaks, it tells,
Without desire, without dismay,
Some morrow and some yesterday.

All—natural things! But more—whence came
This yet remoter mystery?
How do these starry notes proclaim
A graver still divinity?
This hope, this sanctity of fear?
O innocent throat! O human ear!

There are readers whom the deliberate introduction of the mystical number seven, which was done to death by the poets of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, will annoy. But the maker of this charming Celtic picture (from *The Irish Review*) uses the number as naturally, it may be supposed, as Mr. Yeats used "nine" in his best poem—"The Lake Isle of Innisfree."

June

BY GERALDINE PLUNKETT

I fill my heart with store of memories
Lost I should ever leave those loved shores,
Of lime-trees humming with slow drone of bees,
Of honey dripping sweet from sycamores,

Of how a fir-tree set upon a hill
Lifts up its seven branches to the stars,
Of the gray summer heats when all is still
And even grasshoppers cease their little wars,

Of how a chestnut droops its great green sleeve
Down to the grass that nestles in the sod,
Of how a blackbird in a bush at eve
Sings to me suddenly the praise of God.

Punch has always been famous for its light verse. A recent issue contained this whimsical song, full of the very spirit of summer.

The Sweet o' the Year

Get your summer smocks on, ye little elves and
fairies!
Put your winter ones away in burrows under-
ground—
Thick leaves and thistledown,
Rabbit's- and misel-down,
Woven in your magic way which no one ever varies,
Worn in earthy hidey-holes till spring comes
round!

Get your summer smocks on! Be clad no more in
russet!
All the flow'rs are fashion-plates and fabrics for
your wear—
Gold and silver gossamer,
Webs from every blossomer,
Fragrant and so delicate (with neither seam nor
gumet).
Firmly you spin them, but they will not tear!

Get your summer smocks on, for all the woodland's
waking.
All the glades with green and glow salute you
with a shout.
All the earth is chorusing
(Hear the Lady Flora sing!—

Her that strews the hyacinths and sets you merry-
making),
Oak and ash do call you and the blackthorn's
out!

Get your summer smocks on, for soon's the time
of dances
Soon's the time of junketings and revelers'
delights—
Dances in your pleasures
Where your dainty presence is
Dangerous to mortals mid the moonlight that
entrances,
Dazzling to a mortal eye on hot June nights!

Here is a poem that has little passion to recommend it; it is rather an elaborate exercise than an inevitable utterance. But it is a lovely piece of verbal embroidery, full of light and color. The second and third stanza are especially rich in decoration. We take it from the *London Nation*.

Dream-Journeys

BY R. GORELL BARNES

If on a sudden you and I had wings,
If Time and Space came round us like a mist
So we were set a-journeying where we list
To follow all the breeze' wanderings,
Still and together, motionless in change;
Or if some genie, horn from out the air,
On magic tapestry us twain should bear,
What haunts beloved, what climes most longed for
would we range?

Would we away and idly hover down
Where new, like ivy, sets itself on old
To see the blossoms, billowy fold on fold,
Below the ward of Fugl's snowy crown;
Or with the lion watch shy Kenia peared
Beneath the dawn's caress; or tread the land
Where the hoar temples creep into the sand
And the Mueddin rises through an orange-colored
world?

Would we see realms of Akbar, and be found
By the gemmed palace of the chosen queen?
Would saffron-scented Jhelum flow unseen,
And hid be high Potala and "God's ground"?
Ever the old? Would we not seek the new,
Search out the spreading granaries of earth,
The teeming vastness and great cities' birth,
Where lately roamed at large the moose and
caribou?

Would we be gone so far, and never take
The Rhône for comrade to the terraced vines,
Nor, journeying upward through the rugged
pines,
Come to the snows from which its waters break?
Would we explore the dark-lived steeps of
Spain,
And would the wonder of our eyes be given
To gray-green olive-slopes, pure blue of heaven,
And mighty, broken shell of Pentelican fane?

And Italy? Would we not silent glide
To still lagoon by hushed, cool ocean-streets;
Stand where the gleaming Applan ribbon meets
The azure sky; and in Val d'Arno bide—
Ah, stay for ever, and, when summer fell,
Bargain for wealth of melons, figs, and flowers,
Make lazy dream of all the golden hours,
Attuned to languorous note of distant convent-
bell?

Maybe, to all of these; and each in turn
Would yield us of its grandeur, charm, or ease;
But still we should not know the depths of peace,
Our spirits still unsatisfied would yearn
For some soft vale where thrush and blackbird
sing,
For frail, unfolding beechen canopy,
A zephyr faint with primrose ecstasy,
And all the thrilling lilt of English wood in spring.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ANECDOTES OF THE WAR-MAKERS

WILLIAM the Sudden, now more than ever living up to his sobriquet, has always been careful to impress upon the Germans his ideal of a perfect physique. It is not generally known that the Kaiser is himself partially a cripple. Since birth his left arm has been practically useless, but so cleverly does he hide this that it takes a keen observer to detect his deficiency. One of the Kaiser's favorite habits is rapid and nervous gesticulation of the right hand and arm, in a manner almost Gallic. In this way has he learned to distract attention from the other arm, that in its shortened sleeve hangs limply at his side. The *New York Evening Sun* remarks upon the courageous way in which, as a boy, he learned to overcome his handicap, and tells the story of his early career:

The way in which he overcame this physical disability, which might have caused a different sort of man to think his whole life ruined or embittered, showed in him the grit of a brave youth. He trained his right arm to do the work of two. He gradually taught himself—at how much pains none but himself will ever know—to row, to swim, to fence, to shoot, to handle the reins and the tiller, and to play the piano. He does all of those things to-day—and does them all uncommonly well.

For schooling, the young prince went to Cassel and to Bonn. He was a boy among boys; he threw himself impetuously into the life of his fraternity, attending its jolly symposia of beer, tobacco, song, and dueling. It is interesting to remember this, now that he has been prohibiting the student duels and quarreling so sternly with the beer tipplers.

He has always been a man of energy. Trite, but true, he is much akin to our own Titan of Oyster Bay. For some years after his accession, laughter, amazement, and a half-scandalized applause followed the Kaiser wherever he went and in all things he did and said. He was the *enfant terrible* among the royalty of Europe. He was always startling the world by some new freakish impulse, some grotesque oration, some new display of quaint versatility. William flashed around Europe with unbridled pomp and yards of tinsel. William mounted the pulpit. William flung the doctrine of divine right in the very face of triumphant democracy. William scolded his nobles; proclaimed his mastery of the aims and spirit of the twentieth century; threatened to "dash in pieces all who opposed him"; settled a great strike as a father settles a nursery dispute; devised new uniforms and court dresses, new dances and pageants; saved society with an international labor conference; painted pictures, composed verses; dismissed Bismarck, and became, in truth, William the Second to None. In each guise he intrigued, mystified, shocked, or disturbed a wondering world.

Sir John Jellicoe, he of the comic-opera name who leads England's Home Fleet and is responsible to his Sovereign for the safety

of the coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland, is one of the most insignificant men in stature in the British Navy. Yet his intrepidity is as great as his inches are few. In his younger days he was a famous boxer, footballer, and all-around athlete. Since then his adventures, says the *New York Evening Sun*, have been many:

He has seen plenty of fighting. As a sub-lieutenant he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterward took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir as an officer of the Naval Brigade.

Jellicoe was ill, suffering from Malta fever, on board the *Victoria* when it was rammed by the *Camperdown* and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean off the coast of Syria, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tryon and more than 600 officers and men. Jellicoe miraculously escaped. Indeed, having entered the water when his temperature was over 103, he was fished out at the normal, 98, cured of his illness; so that it was irreverently said that he was born to be hanged.

He was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Peking fourteen years ago, while serving on the staff of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour; he received a Boxer bullet through his lungs, but managed to recover. He is regarded in the English and foreign navies as more responsible than any other officer for the marvelous progress in naval gunnery in the British Fleet.

It will be recalled that the French Premier who recently gave out France's answer to the German ultimatum, and who is to be her guiding-hand during the coming campaign, is a new appointee. After much difficulty in the choice of a Premier, M. Viviani's selection was met with much popular approbation. In *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for June 27, of this year, appeared a brief sketch of his career. The *Salt Lake Tribune* mentions some of the extraordinary qualities of M. Viviani, which, in this country, might almost be deemed disqualifications for a political office:

Viviani is essentially an artist. He knows the line and the works of every living French painter of prominence. It is said that no poet has gained renown in France in the last generation without a gracious word from him, uttered at a time when the poet was still striving for recognition. The Premier is essentially a man of taste, a discerning critic, and a magician in the use of words. His judgment of a picture is accepted without quibble, and the writer who receives his praise immediately attains fame.

Lately he has attracted, perhaps, more attention than any statesman in France, because of his rich mental gifts and the extraordinary progress which he has made in recent years as an orator. The unfriendly *Paris Gaulois* declares that somehow his genius as an orator shone with unwonted brilliance all at once when he had turned forty-five. Although a man of note in public life for many years, his powers were scattered and wasted until, a few years ago, he obtained a control over them which permitted him to coordinate them in a sort of



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masterly concord. His is the genius that arrives late. He is of fine presence, with flashing eyes and a voice which has been described as a kaleidoscope of sound, changing its effects in every new combination, a voice that at one moment is soft with pathos, at another moment poetic and musical, and often ringing with martial energy and appeal.

Why has the Czar of Russia listened to the Muscovite priest, Gregory Rasputin, and what is the influence which he seems able to exert upon the Czar? In discussing this question, the *New York Evening Sun* quotes Count Sergius Witte, former Premier of Russia and its favorite diplomat in the Western world, as scouting the idea that his influence has been due to any hypnotic power or baleful mysticism. To Witte's mind the matter explains itself quite simply:

If Rasputin has any weight with Emperor Nicholas, it is because the latter regards him as better qualified than any one else to communicate to him the real sentiments and views of that peasantry which embraces 90 per cent. of the population of the Empire and constitutes the backbone and principal force of the vast nation subject to his sway.

Full of the muzhik devotion to the Imperial house and of belief in the Czar himself, as the Little Father of his subjects, Rasputin approves and encourages his Sovereign in all those reforms which are destined for the welfare of the peasant and for his relief from the oppression of the bureaucracy and of the great landowners.

If Rasputin, who emerged from the trials with wholly clean skirts, so successfully urged Emperor Nicholas to refrain from committing his people to war a couple of years or so ago, it was because he was able to convince his Sovereign of the fact that the peasantry which he represented would be averse to it, and would also be the principal sufferers thereby. That they will, according to a French expression, "pay for the broken pots" of the present war, and that it will weigh most heavily upon them, can not be denied; and if Rasputin had been on hand at St. Petersburg, instead of at Irkutsk, in Siberia, recovering from his wounds, he would in all probability have again invoked the Czar and Czarina, in the name of the peasantry of Russia, for the sake of peace. In that event the war might have been localized and restricted to Austria's invasion of Serbia. His influence would assuredly have been exercised in behalf of peace.

Had there been no other, more formal declaration of war between France and Germany, the appointment by Premier Viviani of Théophile Delcassé as Minister of War would have been sufficient. This cold and stolid Frenchman is like a flare of scarlet to the Teutonic bull. As recently as January, 1913, Germany ordered the dismissal of Delcassé from the Cabinet. His subsequent appointment as Ambassador to Russia was regarded almost as a direct affront in Berlin, besides being known to be a move full of danger for Germany. Delcassé's favorite occupation



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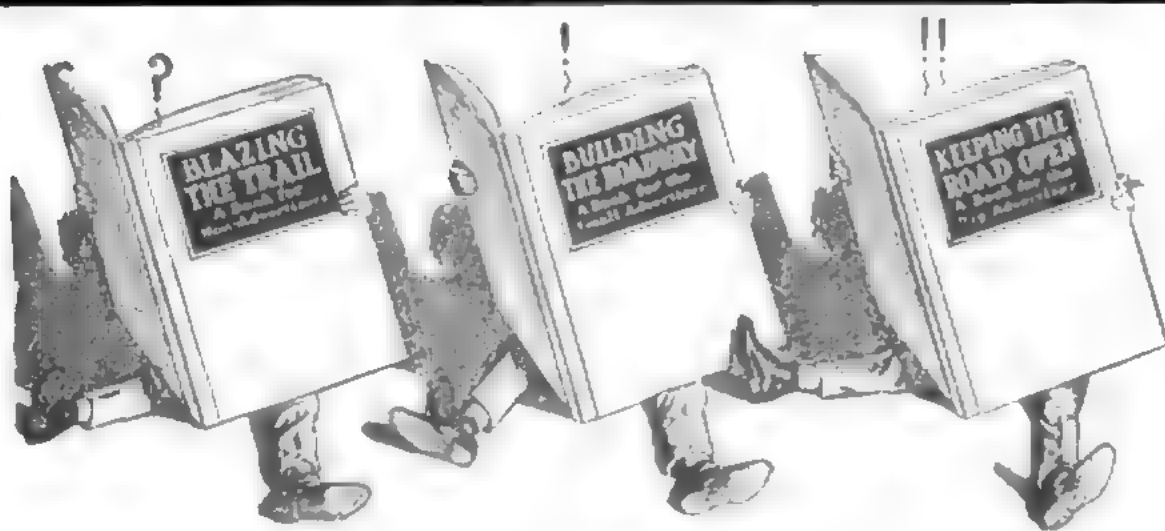
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is making friends with royalty, in which he is said to resemble Lord Beaconsfield. The *entente cordiale* between England and France was built up, if we are to believe the *New York World*, through private informal conferences between Edward VII. and Deleassé, while the French Ambassador and Sir Edward Grey found themselves more than helpless. Deleassé is now the warm personal friend of the Czar as well. A brief description of him follows:

A little man, of stocky, peasant build, whose hair seems always to be in disarray, whose brilliant neckties serve but to emphasize his muddy complexion, and whose ill-fitting clothes look as if they might have been bought at the Shop of Three Balls, he has a face as hard and as strong as marble. Pity, compassion, even the emotion of hatred, seem to it unknown. He is a Frenchman who has nothing of the Frenchman's volubility. And he is a peasant who has the exquisite manners of a prince—when he wants to use them. Standing beside his wife to receive any one distinguished enough to be allowed to take up his time, he is overshadowed by a tall lady of ample proportions, splendidly gowned as befitting the widow in the first instance of a millionaire, who looks downward upon her second spouse with devotion and pride, effacing herself mentally before him so completely that the little man seems to stand there alone and to fill the room with the bigness of his intellectual strength.

Nevertheless, when French officers went to plant the French flag on the Upper Nile and England's objections brought about the "Fashoda incident" and probable war with England in 1898, and Germany stood with open arms, ready to make friends with France, Deleassé refused, and humiliated himself before Great Britain. The English Ambassador in France called to present an ultimatum. He fumbled at his frock-coat button to get the paper from his pocket. War or peace hung on that button—reconciliation with Germany hung on it, too.

"Do not undo that button," said Deleassé. "I must not see that paper. It is a threat, and if I see it France must fight. Matters will arrange themselves."

This was the first seed sown for the *entente cordiale* and the first seed, also, for the present war.

Of Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gladstone once said: "I never knew in any man such aptitude for political life with so little inclination toward it." But the events of to-day seem to show that Mr. Gladstone, while right in his fundamental estimate of the English statesman, was much deceived concerning Sir Edward's own attitude in the matter. One writer in *The World* gives an explanation of the misjudgment:

This was on account of Sir Edward's apparent absorption in his favorite sport of dry fly-fishing, of which he is still both in theory and practise the greatest expert. Indeed, the only book that he has ever written was his book on fly-fishing in that famous encyclopedic series on sports, the

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Badminton books—apparently little related to the graver interests of a statesman.

And yet . . . the man who knows just the particular shade of dry-fly necessary to cause the shy trout to risk its all has just the equipment required to angle in the still waters of diplomacy which run so deep.

He has from the beginning disbelieved a notion very common in European chancelleries that lying is a necessary gift for a diplomatist. He could no more lie in public affairs than in private. When he does not want to speak, no amount of House of Commons questioning or pressure could make him, and when he does speak he will speak the truth and nothing but the truth, tho perhaps not the whole truth. I have again and again heard Sir Edward Grey speak in the House of Commons. In his coldness and reserve, in the low and restrained tone of speech, he is a very typical Englishman, a pure Anglo-Saxon. When it fell to his lot to announce war to the House of Commons, he did it in the same even tones he would employ in opening a bazaar. There was no passion in his voice, no declamatory gestures, no attempt to play for a theatrical climax. He was simply doing that which belongs necessarily to his duties, and, however extraordinary, he remained as ordinary as if it were part of the routine of his office.

GERMAN TACTICS AT THE RIVER MEUSE

WHILE the war correspondents in Europe are finding their place in the international conflict, and are bringing their heavy artillery to bear upon the American newspaper, there have been several slight skirmishes in the way of war reporting performed by amateurs who, in the performance, have deserved great credit for their picturesqueness of description and fulness of detail. One of the best of these was the Belgian business man, Benjamin Hallet, who brought to London an account of the storming of Liège and the crossing of the Meuse. As soon as the Germans arrived within sight of Liège, their General von Emmich advanced under a truce flag to demand that no resistance be made by Belgium in the contemplated invasion. The parley proving unsuccessful, the General returned. Says M. Hallet, quoted by the *New York Tribune*:

General von Emmich had barely ridden back across the bridge over the River Meuse, and was still in sight, cantering across the beautiful valley, when there was a long roar, a cracking crash and splash. The bridge had been blown up. General von Emmich was seen to turn on his horse and watch the cloud of dust which went up into the air far above the cloud of smoke from the explosives.

The next hour was, I think, the busiest I have ever seen. Women and children, weeping, were hurried away in every possible kind of vehicle and many on foot, staggering along, trying to run and hardly able to walk because they were carrying so many things. The men, and many women too, were taking up positions to which they were

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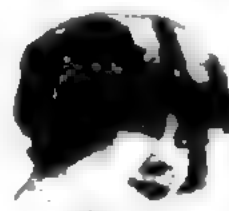
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sent by those who were in charge. The soldiers were hurrying at the double to their positions. Then came an astonishing silence. The Germans were coming.

From the tops of the old disused fortresses, from almost anywhere in the city, in fact, because Liège is on a hill, the German troops could be seen approaching. Just as the first line came into view, the guns of the German artillery, posted somewhere far behind them, started booming. The shells could be heard coming as they hummed through the air. They were not aimed at the city, but at the forts which lie in a crooked line quite some distance out. Some of the shells went wide, buried in the earth, and then kicked up a vicious, spiteful kick. Some hit the forts, but buried themselves in the sand outworks and sputtered out. The forts did not reply.

Ahead of the German column galloped some wagons. They pulled up alongside the river, near the wreckage of the blown-up bridge. The soldiers, looking in the distance like busy ants at work, seemed to be tearing their wagons to pieces and throwing the bits into the river. Other men picked up the bits, and in what seemed an amazingly little while a pontoon bridge began growing in jerks across the river.

The Liège forts all this time seemed dead. I believe the Germans had come to the conclusion they were to be allowed over and into the city without opposition. The Liège gunners were waiting, and all the time they were waiting, they were getting the line on that pontoon bridge.

The first rank of the German soldiers, crossing the bridge, were about twenty feet from the Belgian side, swinging with the bridge, and had just broken from a quaint, slow, waddling march into a run, when the Liège guns let go. When the frightful roar stopped, the only part of the pontoon bridge left was about fifty feet of it on the side where the Germans were, and the surface of the river was wiggling with German soldiers, struggling horribly to free themselves from the dead and the shattered and swim to the side.

At the same time, Liège sharpshooters picked off, one by one, about a dozen German sappers who had stayed on the Belgian side after finishing the bridge and had lain down under the bank. Some of them ran to try to find shelter under the ruins of the old stone bridge, but they were shot down as they ran.

The other German soldiers appeared to take no more notice of what had happened than if it had been part of the arranged program. Another set of wagons galloped up and another pontoon bridge was thrown across the Meuse. Before it was completed at least a hundred of the men building it were shot. As they fell into the river others took their places and went on building the bridge. The German guns about this time did not give so loud a report when firing. I was told that that was because they had been moved closer to the city.

Then the battle began. The Liègeois did not fire much at the artillery, which could not be seen. They waited for the troops. The slaughter was terrible. Every time the advancing line jumped up to run a few yards nearer to us we could see men fall, dead or wounded. I doubt if I could have watched it much longer, even if I could have stayed. And yet it was absolutely fascinating.



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I was told that it had been discovered there were no fewer than 80,000 Germans marching on the city. There were only 40,000 trained soldiers in Liège. How they have held out, I can't understand. No more war for me. No, sir, never.

HE BIDS ROYALTY LOOK PLEASANT

TO rise in a brief fifteen years from owning a little photograph gallery at a summer resort on the North Sea, to the post of Court Photographer to the Royal Family of Bavaria, to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, to the King and Queen of Spain, the King and Queen of Italy, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and about a score of ducal courts, is success of a splendor rarely to be equaled. Yet the hero of this fairy tale of fact, Herr Adolf Baumann, discusses his good fortune with admirable modesty. In *The National Sunday Magazine* he tells the story of his career, but quietly and without any attempt at self-glorification. One learns that opportunity came literally knocking at his door, unsought; but the reader must himself infer what Herr Baumann does not even suggest—that opportunity found him ready to welcome her and to profit enormously but deservedly from her visitation. There follows the story of that first appointment:

I shall never forget the emotions I felt when royalty came to me, an humble and obscure photographer, to have sittings. I had begun photography as a small boy and had worked in studios in most of the big cities of Europe. In 1883, at the age of twenty-four, I opened a small studio at Norderney, a summer resort on the North Sea. One day in July, I was summoned to the Hotel Victoria to see Count Mirbach, ceremonial master for the Princess Wilhelm, now the Kaiserin of Germany. He told me the Princess desired a photograph taken and wished an appointment at my studio.

Marveling at the good fortune that so unexpectedly befell me, I waited for royalty at the time appointed. I wore, as customary, full dress, with white gloves. Finally a carriage, driven by a single horse, drew up before the studio. I went forward as the door opened and a lady and child, accompanied by a nurse and court dame, entered. This, then, was the Princess—the future empress of the Fatherland. I saw a woman of delicate features, medium in height, with blond hair and dark-blue eyes. She had on a light dress, of very simple pattern, covered with white lace. I saw she wore but one bracelet. She most graciously addressed me. Her voice was gentle and very soft.

"Herr Baumann, I have brought with me my oldest son." She smiled at the little fellow, in charge of the nurse—the present Crown Prince. "We want our photographs taken, and I so hope they will be good—you see I wish to surprise my husband."

She didn't seem at all like a princess—she was so unassuming and simple. My assistant made the preliminary prepara-



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tions, and the sittings began. We first took a number of the future Crown Prince. A lively little fellow, he jumped about in the chair, shouted, and seemed to have no end of fun. I snap my fingers, told him to look for the bird to fly from the camera. Finally the Princess, taking a rattle, stood beside me and shook it while I made the exposures. When the Princess sat down, her lady-in-waiting primped her hair and smoothed out the folds in her dress. To be royal is not to be unfeminine.

"Is my face pleasant enough?" she asked. And again, "You see I must not smile too much!"

From these sittings a satisfactorily generous choice was made, smiling portraits for the Princess's immediate family, serious and dignified poses for public presentation. This was the first great step for the young photographer. He removed to Berlin, where his good fortune was confirmed by a second series of sittings from the Princess. The celebrated Prof. Franz von Lenbach, then a favorite painter for royalty, approved so highly of the young man's work that he suggested a semi-partnership. Herr Baumann to take views of his royal patrons in order to give the painter better acquaintance with his subjects and so obviate the tedium of extra sittings. He accompanied Lenbach to Rome when the celebrated picture of the Pope, now in the Munich Museum, was painted, that was afterward refused by the Pope because of Lenbach's sympathy with Bismarck. It was during these sittings that the Pope made the remark, anent the mad King Ludwig II. of Bavaria: "I am sorry that his mind is affected. I believe his interest in this music of Wagner has affected his mind and driven him insane." In those days Wagneritis was unknown as the violent but harmless affliction with which we are nowadays acquainted. Wagner was cordially hated among Herr Baumann's patrons, Carmen Sylva of Roumania being the only exception. Of all the women of royalty whom he has photographed, he declares the Infanta Eulalia of Spain to have been the most beautiful. She and her sister, the Infanta Isabella, were almost alone in maintaining at all times the reserve and hauteur of their high station. "As a rule," he says, "I found the kings and queens and princesses unassuming and simple in manner—just like every-day folk," and "I found early in my experience that any sort of exaggerated respect or subserviency is disliked. Royal-ties generally like to be treated in a pleasant, friendly way. In fact . . . I think they found that having their pictures taken gave them an opportunity to be democratic." Queen Helena of Italy was always frank in her desire that the most should be made of her charms. Princess Gisella, daughter of Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, was also very particular about



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The Literary Digest

her poses; she is described as being always superlatively well gowned and as possessing the smallest waist within the photographer's observation. Princess Theresa of Bavaria recounted often to Herr Baumann her great admiration for America and its people and their free and democratic ways of life. The writer's most enthusiastic reminiscences, naturally enough, concern the sittings given by Emperor William. The Kaiser takes his appointments with deep seriousness, his mind always on the effect he wishes to make in the eyes of his adoring subjects. Herr Baumann describes the latest of these occasions:

I was peremptorily summoned to Berlin and informed that the Kaiser desired a number of sittings. At that time the Kaiser was sitting to two painters, one Fleishman, the other an artist whose name I do not remember. With three assistants, whom I got so as to work quickly, I went to the palace one morning. We waited for five minutes in one of the anterooms. The two artists sat before their easels. Finally the door opened. The Kaiser, in the uniform of Hungarian Hussars, entered.

"Good morning, gentlemen," he said. His voice was resonant, commanding. In every gesture he showed the perfection of military affectation.

His gaze devoured us. When the Kaiser speaks he looks directly and deeply into your eyes. You feel he reads your mind.

"Where is the Court Photographer?" he said. I came forward.

"Where shall I stand—where is the light best?" he asked. It was as if he were giving a military order.

The Kaiser took his place. When he is photographed he voluntarily assumes the poses desired; he alters his expression as he wills; then he commands. He refuses to be photographed sitting—this position, in his opinion, lacking dignity. He likes photographs which reveal him with a tense commanding expression. Before the camera, from what I have observed, his main thought is of the effect his picture shall have, first, upon the Army, and then upon the people. Because of the two artists, who had begun work at their easels, I had difficulty in properly placing and focusing my camera. The Kaiser at once saw this.

"Baumann is nervous," said he. And addressing the artists, he commanded, "Gentlemen, please make place for the Court Photographer."

They retired. I moved the camera to various positions, working as quickly as possible, the three assistants handing me plates.

The Kaiser assumed one position after another, turning this way and that. He had already thought out the poses he desired; knew exactly what he wanted. Master of the situation, even before the camera, he changed his posture and expression with the art of a consummate actor. He was very particular about the curl of his mustache, often, between exposures, giving the ends a stiff upward twirl with his fingers.

"All right: go ahead, Baumann." It



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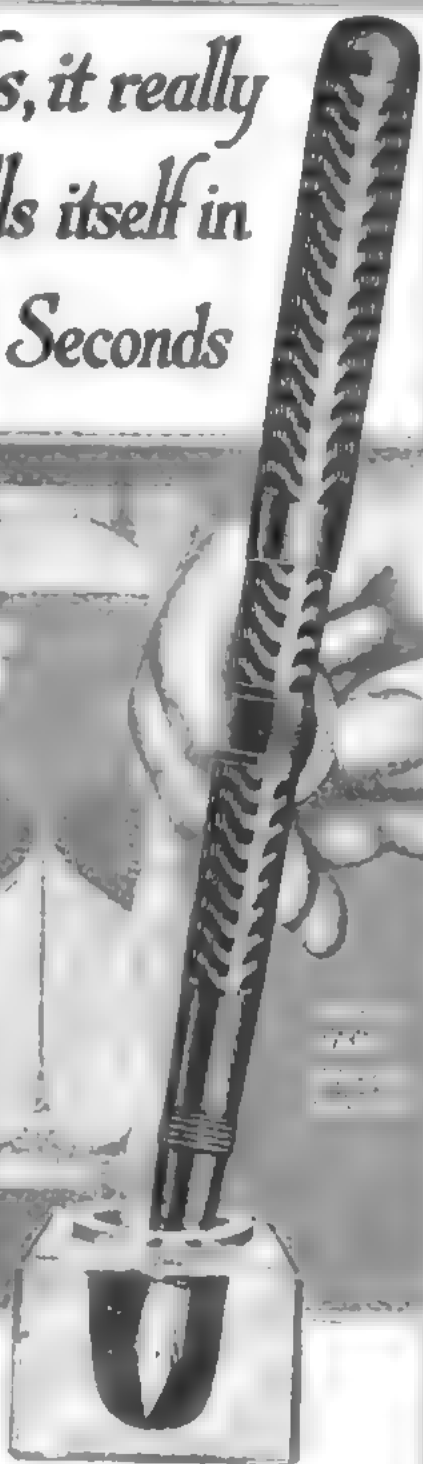
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was like taking a moving picture. Plates changed between me and my assistants with sleight-of-hand agility.

"Enough!" finally declared the Kaiser. In forty minutes I had taken thirty-five different photographs, all in different positions.

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When I received the proofs back I found he had personally made the most painstaking directions for retouching. He was particularly fastidious that every vestige of creases be touched out from his clothes, especially the sleeves. Most of the photographs showed him serious and grim of visage. Evidently he was pleased. His order that time amounted to \$1,500. A number of enlargements were ordered for his regiments. Of all the photographs taken, those selected for this purpose represented him as being most rigidly commanding and formidably severe. Without question the Kaiser is a profound psychologist.

WAIFS OF WARFARE

THE Sargossa Sea, so long the pleasing haunt of the more fantastic of best-seller novelists, has loosed its moorings, drifted away from the fateful slow whirlpool of the Indian Ocean, and cast anchor in New York harbor. Here at least is a curious collection of shipping, caught in this back-water of international war, which might conceivably pass itself off as being nearly related to the mythical argosies of the Sea of Dead Ships. The New York Press explains:

From Ellis Island to Tottenville, in the Upper Bay, there is to be seen to-day a sight not equaled anywhere in the world. In this greatest port of this greatest neutral Nation lie strings of ships flying the flags of all the countries now grappling to the death in Europe. They are so close together that the proverbial biscuit could be tossed almost from one to the other, so close that scowls and hard words are communicated easily enough by the crews. Yet they lie in amity; the mantle of this Nation covers all alike.

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Here are British tramps and German liners, Russian emigrant ships and French freighters, Austrian hookers and many others, their ensigns all fluttering. Some may grow weary of inaction, perhaps, and slip out past Sandy Hook, to brave the dangers of destruction or capture. How many will be afloat a year from now?

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"No! I lost."—*London Mail.*

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Hurled Back.—The withdrawal of an advanced outpost.

Thousands of Prisoners.—Three German farmers arrested.

Deadly Air Battle.—French aeroplane seen in the distance.

Gigantic Army of Invasion.—Two troops of cavalry on a reconnaissance.

Overwhelming Force.—A sergeant and a detail of twelve men.

Fierce Naval Battle.—Mysterious sounds heard at sea.

Americans Outrageously Maltreated.—One American asked to explain why his trunk contained maps of German roads.

Bottled Up.—A fleet at anchor.

Trapped.—An army in camp.

Rout.—An orderly retreat.

Heroism.—A failure of soldiers to run away in the face of danger.

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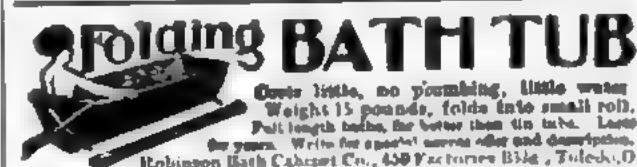


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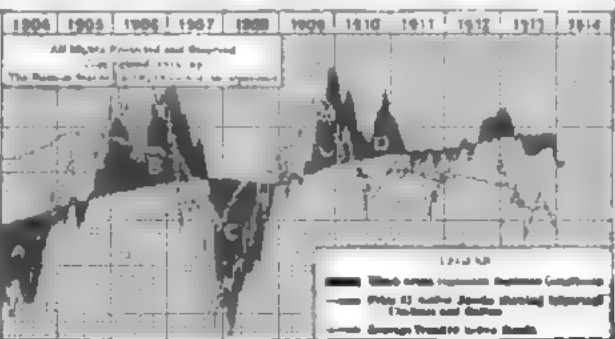
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON OUR FOREIGN TRADE

WHILE the interruption of transatlantic traffic for the moment paralyzes this country's export trade by cutting us off from our best foreign customers, we are reminded by the *New York Financier* that this paralysis will be only temporary, and that ultimately our position in international commerce and finance will be greatly improved by Europe's disastrous war. Imports, it is pointed out, will be affected more than exports. *The Financier* makes the following analysis of the situation:

"The total of our import and export trade for the year ending June 30 last was 4,258 millions of dollars. This was almost equally divided as between exports and imports, the balance of trade in favor of the United States standing at 470½ millions.

"The origin and the distribution of this volume of business is general—that is, it covers a territory larger than that now affected by war, altho it must be said that the nations now engaged in conflict are by far our best customers, and we in turn buy the greater part of our imports from them. Taking the year 1913 as an illustration, the exports from the United States to Europe were valued at 1,479 million dollars. This is about 60 per cent. of our total export trade. To classify it would require too much space, but it may be pointed out that raw cotton alone made up more than one-third of the total exports to Europe. Of the balance of our export trade, North America—Canada mostly—took 25 per cent. of our exports, South America 6 per cent., and Asia less than 5 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that about 40 per cent. of our export trade lies outside the affected war area. It is incredible to think that because war exists in Europe, our export trade to Europe will be more than partially stopped. Europe needs our trade now more than ever; the matter of cotton supplies is vital, and in every department of commerce the pressure to obtain quantities of manufactures the production of which is interfered with by the withdrawal of men for war purposes will be increased rather than diminished. The question of successful or continued shipment of these commodities depends largely on the ability of the nations affected to keep the ocean lines of travel free.

So far as imports are concerned, the United States draws a little less than half of its needs from Europe. About 20 per cent. come from Canada and from North American territory, 12 per cent. from South America, and between 15 and 16 per cent. from Asia. The problem underlying the question of shipment of exports applies also to imports into this country. It is almost a certainty, however, that imports will be affected more than exports; first, because the rise in prices abroad will have a tendency to cut down the total, and secondly, because the manufacture or production of goods abroad will be temporarily, but seriously, interfered with, by reason of the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from their usual occupations. The imports into the United States from Europe, for the most part, are of a classification described as manufactured, or semimanufactured, while our imports from other countries are in the nature of food products or materials of a primary character.

So far as the general situation is concerned, this country will feel first the effect of interruption of food exports and of such commodities as cotton, mineral oils, etc., but as already stated, it is not to be expected that even with Europe at war such exports will be stopped altogether. As a matter of fact, the result probably will be a volume of exports almost as large as in normal seasons, and at enhanced prices. If this is true, and if, as is almost certain to occur, imports from Europe are to be lessened, then the final result must be the accumulation of a trade balance abroad greater than has been the case for the past year, and a corresponding enhancement of the wealth of this country, rather than its shrinkage. The whole problem rests largely on the ability of the United States or of other nations in keeping open and providing fully for transportation facilities.

"Important as our export and import trade are, the country does not depend altogether on it. The total production of the United States in any given twelvemonth is probably twenty times the amount of goods sold abroad. The amount sent overseas determines and regulates prices to an appreciable extent, but the United States is such a well-balanced nation that it is its own largest customer and its export trade, huge as the totals may seem when viewed singly, is in the nature of a drop in the bucket compared with the goods the people of this country exchange as between themselves. If this small portion of interrupted commerce gives us concern, think of what Europe has to face in the paralysis of trade, not only domestic, but foreign as well, and the terrific drain of capital occasioned by war.

"Even should the United States lose every dollar of export business within the next year, which it is utterly preposterous to assume, it would still be in a position so infinitely superior to the nations of Europe as to forbid all comparison. As pointed out in these columns before, Europe may be engaged in a struggle to change geographical boundaries, but when the map is completed, it will be found that the boundary defining the commercial and financial center of the world will have been transferred to the western hemisphere."

THE COST OF WAR

The present European war, according to estimates quoted in *The Financial World* (New York), is costing the nations involved a total of \$25,000,000 a day—and these estimates take no account of the cost in human lives. In the same publication we find the following table, showing the cost of nine earlier wars in dollars and in lives:

Wars	Duration in days	Loss of life	Cost in money
England-France (1793-1815)...	8,168	1,900,000	\$6,250,000,000
Crimson War (1854-1856)...	734	485,000	1,525,000,000
U. S. Civil War (1861-1865)...	2,436	650,000	3,700,000,000
France-German (1870-1871)...	405	290,000	1,590,000,000
Russo-Turkish (1877-1878)...	334	180,000	950,000,000
U. S. Spanish War (1898)...	101	2,910	\$165,000,000
Boer War (1899-1902)...	963	90,000	1,000,000,000
Russo-Japanese (1904-1905)...	576	555,000	2,250,000,000
Balkan Wars	302	145,500	200,000,000

* United States only.

Another estimate, published in the *New York Herald*, places the daily cost to the nations now at war in Europe at \$50,000,000 a day. *The Herald* writer goes on to say:

"The loss of untold thousands of lives of young men who are needed in the fields

and workshops of Germany, France, Austria, Russia, and Great Britain, the nations engaged in the greatest war in history, will be equivalent, experts say, to the loss of billions of money in the crippling of industries all over Europe. The destruction of property of all kinds located in the pathway of the contending armies, not to speak of the destruction of costly warships, will foot up high in the billions, but how high even the most imaginative expert refuses to venture an opinion.

"When it is considered that in thirteen years the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded \$20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as arose in Europe last week. The cost of the Panama Canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately \$370,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly sixty to one.

"The wealth of the five nations at war is estimated at \$270,000,000,000, and in thirteen years the cost of maintenance of armies and navies, naval construction and the like exceeded \$20,000,000,000, or about 13 per cent. of the total wealth of the countries involved. The same money, if spent in the construction of railroads and extension of a merchant marine would have made all of these nations commercially the most powerful in the world.

"This enormous expense which was incurred in preparation for war will now be rapidly increased to meet the expenses of actual warfare. The British House of Commons authorized war credits amounting to \$1,025,000,000, while the German Reichstag voted \$1,250,000,000. Austria and France have set aside vast sums for their respective war chests.

"In anticipation of trouble last year, Germany voted \$250,000,000 for extraordinary war expenses and about \$100,000,000 was spent on an aerial fleet. France has thus far spent \$60,000,000 for the same purpose and American experts are now watching developments to ascertain if the money was judiciously spent.

"It is expected that the taxes to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war will be quadrupled in Germany and France within the next six weeks. As business is at a standstill throughout Europe and every port of entry blocked, experts are wondering where the money is to come from. All agree that, when peace is declared and the figures are all in, the result financially will be staggering and that the heaviest burden it has ever borne will rest upon Europe for fifty years to come."

Illuminating, also, is a glance at the national debts of the countries involved—debts which, as the Milwaukee Wisconsin says, represent the unpaid balances of the cost of former wars and emergency loans for the purpose of increasing armaments:

	National debt	Interest
Austria-Hungary.....	\$3,612,389,000	\$144,496,000
France.....	6,266,435,000	192,762,000
Germany.....	1,224,158,000	41,981,000
Russia.....	4,507,071,000	180,283,000
Serbia.....	135,886,221	6,115,000
England.....	3,369,577,000	101,040,000

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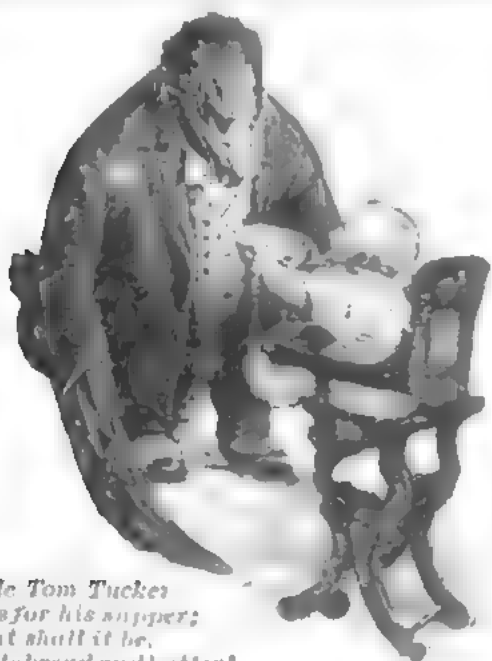


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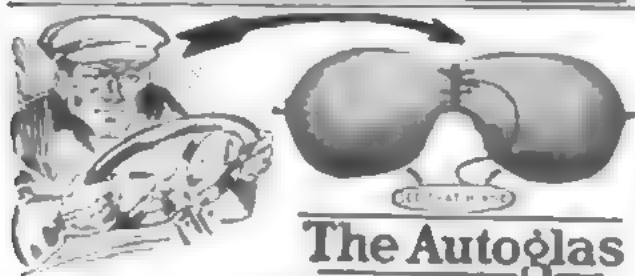
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June 30, 1914, their losses were estimated to have been over \$3,000,000. It was contended by the companies, when the proposed reduction was under consideration, that the reduction of 16 per cent. in their rates, combined with the parcel post, would be most disastrous. They were unanimous in making vigorous protests. So strong was their feeling that at one time they were seriously considering a resort to the courts for an injunction on the ground that the lower rates would be confiscatory. The Interstate Commerce Commission then contended that losses in revenue would be overcome by an increase in business due to cheaper rates.

At last the companies consented to make a test of the new rates, as a sort of experiment, but in the hope that a demonstration of their losses would ultimately secure a return to better rates. *The Journal of Commerce* recently made inquiries as to the latest results of operations under the reduced rates and found that the predicted increase of business had "absolutely failed to materialize." Following are some of the facts drawn from its inquiry:

"As a matter of fact, figures as to the outbound business done in and around the metropolitan district of New York show that the ratio of increase in gross business to the decrease in revenues stands at about 8 to 13, in computing the respective percentages.

"During the nine-month period ending June 30, the operating income of the American Express Company fell from \$689,568 to a deficit of \$607,898. During the single month of March, 1914, the first after the effectiveness of the lower rates, the revenues of the American suffered a loss of \$128,486, according to the latest returns received from Washington.

"The statistics also show that the Adams Express Company, during the first nine months of the fiscal year, ran down its operating income from \$172,296 to a deficit of \$567,765, of which \$116,329 was incurred during the month of March. The Great Northern, owned and operated by the Great Northern Railroad as a part of its transportation system, suffered a reduction in operating income from \$194,678 to \$144,270 and represents one of the best examples of the companies operating at a profit many long-haul routes.

"The Southern Express Company, which also operates many profitable long-haul routes, was affected by the lower rates and parcel-post competition to the extent of realizing a decline in operating income from \$192,717 to \$640,404. The Wells Fargo Express Company, which, together with the other large companies, recently took over some of the mileage formerly operated by the now defunct United States Express Company, lost about \$515,000 in operating income, the figures for the nine-month period of the last fiscal year being \$814,622, as against an operating income of \$1,301,088 for the corresponding nine-month period of the preceding fiscal year.

"To put the situation of the express companies for the first nine months of the fiscal year in a brief way, it may be said that the companies operating in the South and the West have suffered heavy losses of revenue, but still remain out of the deficit column, while the larger companies operating in the East are finding themselves sinking deeper and deeper into the deficit column. As has been said, the salvation of the Western and Southern companies is mainly due to their possession and operation of profitable long-haul routes."



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**NORTH GERMAN
LLOYD**

CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 6.—Italy notifies Great Britain that she will remain neutral, despite Austria's claims.

The German attack on Liège, Belgium, continues, with heavy German losses.

The British cruiser *Amphion* is reported sunk off the coast of Holland, as a result of striking a floating mine; 130 men are lost.

A German squadron is reported as bombarding Helsingfors, Finland.

The Cunarder *Mauretania*, fleeing from capture, puts in at Halifax, accompanied by the White Star liner *Cedric*.

The Secretaries of the State, Navy, War, and Treasury Departments are appointed by President Wilson as a board in charge of the relief measures for American tourists.

August 7.—The English Ambassador leaves Berlin. Violent anti-English demonstrations are reported there.

The Germans before Liège request a twenty-four hour armistice, to allow the dead and wounded to be cared for, but it is not granted.

August 8.—A French detachment invades Alsace, skirmishing with German forces in the neighborhood of Altkirch and Mülhausen.

August 9.—The city of Liège is entered by the German forces. The attack on the forts of Liège is suspended, pending the arrival of German siege guns.

August 10.—As the result of the approach of an Austrian army through southern Germany, France declares a state of war to exist between Austria and France.

The British Admiralty informs the Mayor of Birmingham that the new cruiser *Birmingham* has sunk *U-15*, the first German submarine to meet disaster.

The Canadian Government at Ottawa receives orders for the immediate transportation of 10,000 volunteers to England.

The French deploy Turkish native troops from Algeria, in the Abatian invasion.

August 11.—European war reports give the situation in various localities as follows: the German army of the Moselle facing the French near Longwy; Germans in possession of Landen, a railroad point ten miles from Louvain, the headquarters of the Belgian army; French and English forces supposed to be at Namur; the French invasion of Alsace checked beyond Mülhausen, with a French loss of ground; the Russian forces occupying small border towns in East Galicia and invading Transylvania in Austria; Austrian troops advancing upon Warsaw, in Russian Poland; the Austrians being driven completely out of Serbian territory, and Serbians occupying the Bosnian town of Sarajevo.

August 12.—England declares a state of war to exist between that country and Austria.

The concentration of German troops along the Netherlands frontier causes much disturbance in Holland and causes Belgium to ask Holland's intentions in the event of violated neutrality.

A new Austrian ambassador, Baron Karl von Marcho, has been appointed to Rome.

Mexico

August 7.—Provisional President Carbajal issues a statement opposing General Carranza's demand for an unconditional surrender of Mexico City. He receives word from Secretary of State Bryan commending his course of action and assuring him of the moral support of the United States.

August 9.—Representatives of Brazil, Guatemala, Great Britain, and France, together with Governor Iturbide and a Carranza envoy, meet in Mexico City to consider means to hasten a satisfactory surrender of the city to the Constitutionalist forces.

August 12.—General Carranza orders to be held at Tampico a large consignment of ammunition consigned to General Villa.

Washington

August 6.—The death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson occurs at the White House.

August 7.—The Senate confirms the appointment of Messrs. Warburg and Delano, completing the total Federal Reserve Board membership.

August 8.—The President selects C. S. Hamlin as governor and F. A. Delano as vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

August 10.—Brief and simple funeral services are held for Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the East Room of the White House.

President Wilson formally transmits to the Senate the Nicaraguan treaty for canal rights.

August 11.—The Senate passes the emergency ship bill, admitting foreign-built ships to American registry.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. H.," New York.—"What, if any, is the distinction between 'at last' and 'at length'? Please differentiate or explain the point."

You will find these prepositional phrases defined in place in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY under *last* (p. 1392, col. 3). The phrase, *at last*, is defined as meaning "in the end; finally"; and also, "at the end of life." Under *length* (p. 1416, col. 1), the phrase, *at length*, is defined as meaning "after a great while; finally; at last"; and also, "at full length; without omission or contraction." From the foregoing it may be deduced that *at last* emphasizes finality, whereas *at length* emphasizes not only a period of waiting but the attainment of the end of that period.

Dr. James C. Fernald, in his "Connectives of English Speech," says (page 56): "*At last*—*at length*: These two prepositional phrases are quite distinct in meaning and are not, in strict usage, interchangeable. The assumption that *at length* means the same as *at last*, and is therefore superfluous, is an error. Both *at length* and *at last* presuppose long waiting; but *at last* views what comes after the waiting as a finality; *at length* views it as intermediate with reference to action or state that continues, or to results that are yet to follow; as, 'I have invited him often, and *at length* he is coming'; 'I have invited him often, and *at last* he has come'; 'At length he began to recover'; 'At last he died.' 'At last he concluded' is correct, but 'At last he began' would seem somewhat grotesque. 'Scarcely thus *at length* failed speech recovered sad.'—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk. iv, l.

357. 'O, then, at last relent.'—Milton, *Paradise Lost*, bk. iv, l. 79. 'At length the freshening western blast. Aside the shroud of battle cast.'—Scott, *Marmion*, can. 6, st. 26. 'There at last it lay, the bourn of my long and weary pilgrimage.'—R. F. Burton, *El Medinah*, ch. 25, p. 389. 'All work must be done at last, not in a disorderly, scrambling, doggish way, but in an ordered, soldierly, human way.'—Ruskin, *Crown of Wild Olive*, let. i, p. 26. 'Every hero becomes a bore at last.'—Emerson, *Representative Men, Uses of Great Men*, p. 26. 'At last as marble rock he standeth still.'—Tasso, *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, tr. by Fairfax, bk. vi, st. 27.

"W. L. B.," New York.—The birth of such a man as Verdi was not a great event in history, for he was the son of an innkeeper and tobacco-nist. But the death of Verdi was an important event in history because at that time he had become one of the world's greatest men.

"I. S. R.," New Orleans, La.—To forfeit is, in general, to lose title to or possession of through failure to fulfil some obligation or condition. To confiscate is to appropriate (private property) as forfeited to the public use or treasury, especially because of the wrong-doing of the owner. The sense of forfeit meaning "to cause one to suffer forfeiture" is obsolete except in history.

"H. C. L.," Eastbranch, N. Y.—The *dasheen* is a tuberous-rooted taro, usually of dwarf habit. The word is from the French West-Indian dialect *da Chine*, meaning "from China."

"H. W. L.," Hanover, N. H.—The word *sibling* has been out of use since 1425. It is an obsolete term the equivalent of which to-day is *kin* or *relative*. Any modern use of *sibling* is an attempt to revivify a word long since dead.

"C. S.," Philadelphia.—A waterfall is not merely a body of water falling through the air; it is, in addition, a scarf or necktie with long drooping ends, or a chignon with pendent curls.

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POPE PIUS X. IN THE GARDENS OF THE VATICAN.

In the eightieth year of his age and the eleventh of his pontificate, the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church died on August 19, his end hastened and his last hours darkened by grief over the terrible war involving most of Europe. His last official proclamation was a call to all Catholics to pray that a merciful God might "speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace." He said once on his sick-bed: "In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent." As man, priest, and Pope, Giuseppe Sarto, later Pius X., was loved and revered for the simplicity, benevolence, and saintliness of his life.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



AMERICA'S LOSS AND GAIN IN EUROPE'S WAR

THAT THE EUROPEAN conflict "may mark the beginning of a new commercial and industrial era in the United States," says an authority in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, is "not at all unlikely," and the question whether we are to reap lasting economic benefit from the conditions thrust upon us, or profit only temporarily to suffer later crises of reaction, depends upon "the alacrity with which the American business man will seize the opportunity, and upon the wisdom with which the American legislator will face the situation." In this connection we find much expert and editorial testimony to the fact that "vaster, more intricate, and more rapid readjustments of industry are now called for than at any previous period in modern history." As to what we, in this country, are to gain and what we are to lose, the *New York Evening Post* cites as an authority Joseph French Johnson, Dean of New York University School of Commerce, and says of him that he is "optimistic as to the effect of the war on American agriculture and the industries which cater largely to agricultural interests," yet believes that "many industries will suffer severely." *The Post* then quotes "a summarized statement of the chief items of profit and loss to the American people" which appears in Dean Johnson's article on "War and American Business," written for the Alexander Hamilton Institute, and, according to *The Post*, based on an investigation conducted by the research department of the Institute. The summary follows:

LOSS

(1) The tendency to drain gold from this country, which must be offset by accumulating reserves, restricting credits, and avoiding inflation of currency.

(2) Closure of European market to American securities and sale at low prices in this country, resulting in checking all permanent financing and stopping new projects and construction that have not been financed; probable permanent diversion from the United States and Canada of large amounts of European capital which would otherwise have come to us.

(3) Cutting off certain raw materials (chiefly chemicals) which are essential in some lines of manufacture; great reduction in European demand for raw materials, partly manufactured, and manufactured goods, resulting in partial readjustments and in losses.

(4) Increase in the cost of living.

While admitting the opportunities of the United States to build up its export trade, Dean Johnson points out the difficulties of breaking into new markets, even when they are temporarily left open; and as for extending its financial influence, he says:

"It is likely that the bankers of South America and the Orient will increase their deposits in New York—the only safe haven for the moment—and the New York bill of exchange will temporarily take the place of the London bill. . . .

PROFIT

(1) Opportunity to increase the prestige and banking connections of America in international financing.

(2) Opportunity to enter South American and Oriental markets and secure a larger share of this trade.

(3) Sale of foodstuffs and military supplies at high prices in European markets, resulting in prosperity for producers of these goods and for industries which cater to these producers.

"For the present, however, we are confronted by a closed market for securities with no definite prospect of its being reopened. Broadly speaking, only hand-to-mouth financing is possible."

A striking feature of the situation, in Dean Johnson's opinion, "is the uneven influence of the war on American industries"—

"We shall probably see, if the situation continues, certain industries and commercial organizations working at top speed and making enormous profits, while beside them will be the empty offices and deserted factories of other industries."

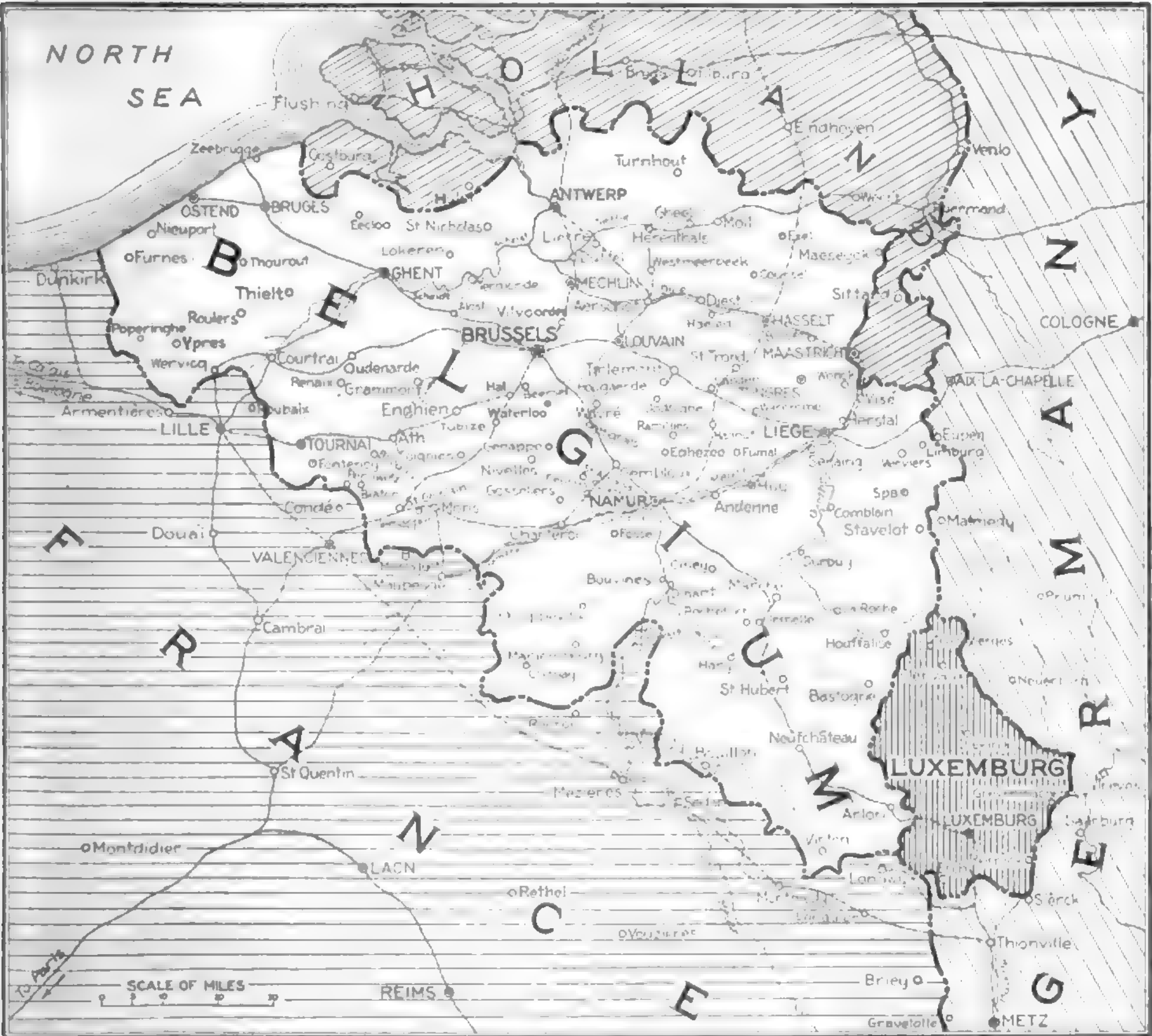
"There is scarcely a business in the country that does not need immediate readjustment. It may not be radical in most cases, but it will be enough in thousands of instances to make the difference between profit and loss, between success and failure. The readjustment may consist simply in revising orders for stock and raw materials; it may consist in reducing or extending sales and office expenses; it may consist in securing additional capital for some big, timely expansion. Every business needs, more than ever, hawk-eyed watching and quick decision."

The Journal of Commerce presents another authority in an article by Edwin R. A. Seligman, McVickar Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University, who tells us that "so far as the immediate effects of the war upon our chief raw materials are concerned, the prospects are not very favorable to cotton, and perhaps a little less unfavorable as to wheat and other food products." This is our share, he explains, of "the inevitable loss which is consequent upon so huge a war," and he adds:

"In industry, however, the situation promises to be different. Here the opportunities for, and the prospects of, progress are exceedingly bright. To the extent that the belligerents will lose their export trade to South America, Asia, and Africa, owing to the general disruption of industry, we shall have a chance to supply the deficiency, and this deficiency is bound to be enormous. Even if England and France are able soon to keep the water lanes open, their energies will be so much occupied by the war as to cause a great falling off in their exports. So far as Germany is concerned, probably this all but complete cessation of commerce will afford us an unheard-of opportunity in South America and Asia. There is every reason to believe that under favorable conditions an immense impetus will be given, more particularly to the textile and the metal industries, the influence of which will considerably overbalance any possible loss from a fall in the price of our raw materials."

The "favorable conditions" mentioned by Professor Seligman, refer to "the possibility of securing the bottoms in which to transport this vastly increased output of industry," and he says that what is "really the crux of the problem" is "our ability to establish a merchant marine." Having pointed out various ways in which this might be done, Professor Seligman assumes that "in one way or another" our carrying trade will increase equally with the growth of our manufacturing industry, and "the combined result will undoubtedly be temporary prosperity." So much for the "immediate effects" of Europe's war on our business affairs, but when we come to examine "ulterior results," we meet "a more complicated situation," says the writer, because:

"In the first place, the prodigious destruction of capital which is to be expected the world over will also affect the situation here. As the European countries would need much of their future surplus to repair the ravages of the war, there would be so much the less to invest in the United States. Our tempo of progress will therefore become slower. The relative decrease in the amount of available capital will mean a higher rate of interest. Specifically, also, this will mean a further fall in the price of securities and especially of bonds—government as well as railway and industrial. The tendency of wages, also, throughout the world will be downward because dearer capital means less efficient



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BELGIUM--THE FIRST BATTLE-FIELD OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The full effect of the first two weeks of the Belgian campaign—from the German entrance into Belgium on August 3 to the German occupancy of Brussels on August 20—is yet to be shown, while the rigid war censorship keeps us in ignorance of the moves on the military chess-board. Judging from meager and discrepant press reports, Liège was attacked on the 4th, but its forts offered so spirited a resistance as to delay its capture for about a week. The German forces then spread out and pushed westward, with their cavalry overrunning most of central Belgium. A battle seems to have been fought near Diest, and there was fighting along a line from Louvain and Wavre on the Dyle to Gembloux and a point on the Meuse. The capture of the Belgian capital seemed to indicate that the Germans were still unbeaten and in control of two-thirds of Belgium. Yet English and French official statements insist that the Belgian resistance delayed the Germans sufficiently to give the allies a decided strategic advantage, and that the Belgian Army is safe behind the impregnable fortifications of Antwerp and in a position to harass the German flank. Readers will note the more important railroad lines connecting the cities of Brussels and northern France. Paris is 200 miles by rail from Brussels and 190 from Namur.

production, and less efficient production tends to a lowering of wages."

Again, the very prosperity that may attend the war, we are warned, involves "the grave danger of a reaction" when it is over, and we are told that "unless the American consumer of the next few years is prepared to make some sacrifices by his willingness to suffer high prices, we shall be in great danger of experiencing an industrial and commercial crisis of first magnitude." To avoid such a calamity "in whole or in part" we must "retain the control of the neutral foreign markets" that we now expect to secure, says Professor Seligman, and do so by use of the following means:

"In the first place, our banking facilities must be internationalized so that we shall no longer be dependent upon London as we now are. Fortunately, the new Federal Reserve Act will render this at all events possible; the efforts that are even

now being made by some of our leading banking institutions promise well for the future.

"In the second place, far more attention must be paid than is the case at present to the needs of the foreign market. Our consular service, which is now only partly out of politics, should be at once definitely and completely removed therefrom. Our diplomatic service, which is at present so demoralized and which is of far more importance to commerce than is often imagined, should be put on a similar permanent basis. The system of commercial attachés and experts, both at home and abroad, should be greatly developed. . . .

"In the third place, a much more systematic movement must be initiated to teach our manufacturers how to conform to the habits and the prejudices of the foreign market, in methods of packing, in conditions of output and in details of payment. . . .

"Fourthly, no wholly successful export business on a large scale can be maintained without favorable transportation rates, both inland and overseas. It should be one of the first duties of our Interstate Commerce Commission to study this problem and

to interpret the law so liberally as to permit our common carriers to make those modifications in rates that may be rendered necessary, but which are now, through a strict interpretation, held to be illegal."

"More liberal legislation" is asked also by Professor Seligman in order that we may retain "a goodly share at least of the world's



THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

—Robinson in the New York Tribune.

carrying trade, which we are in a fair way of securing in the immediate future," and he argues that "the country will have to be prepared to make temporary sacrifices and perhaps to suffer, in the shape of subsidies, temporary infractions of a normally sound practise, in order to achieve the greater good," and he concludes:

"The seeds of the great industrial prosperity of the United States were planted a century ago during the war with England. The British command of the world market dates from the Napoleonic wars. The German onset into industry and commerce was the result of the war of 1870. It is not at all unlikely that the present European conflict may mark the beginning of a new commercial and industrial era in the United States."

THE FOOD-PRICE "WAR"

THE MENACE of a people at peace starving in a land of plenty, and in a year of "bumper crops," because of "speculation" in foodstuffs, based on Europe's need, is responsible for "a nation-wide fight" against extortion. This "war upon war prices" is led by President Wilson, who says in a letter to the Attorney-General that "the rapid and unwarranted increase in the prices of foodstuffs in this country upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe is so serious and vital a matter that I take the liberty of calling your attention to it." Resolutions of inquiry on the subject, Washington dispatches say, are piling up in both Houses of Congress, and we read also that from coast to coast "legal forces of the Government, assisted by State and municipal authorities," are conducting investigations. In some districts, according to the press, prices have decreased slightly as a result of the Government's action, while elsewhere we read that prices are going still higher. The general tone of editorial criticism is pronouncedly bitter, as, for instance, when the Philadelphia *North American* says that "those who are gambling upon the necessities of human beings are waging war against the American people." On the other hand, business interests do not lack defenders, who argue that the increase in food is due to a natural economic law and not to "any con-

spiracy or 'unlawful combination.'" Thus the *New York Journal of Commerce* tells us that:

"It is natural to suppose that the demand for certain supplies on account of the war in Europe and the closing of important markets will cause an advance in prices, and it is equally natural to discount the results by holding back these supplies until advantage can be taken of it. This will of itself tend to increase the domestic prices. No doubt the farmers and cattle-men of the West are doing their part in this, and the packers and grain dealers are not above the desire of profiting by conditions that give promise of gain. Wholesale traders are as a rule in competition with each other in disposing of what they control, and are not likely to increase their profit to any extent, while actual combination is hardly practicable among retailers. It is the general spirit of speculation and watching for the main chance that accounts for the situation, in all probability.

"It is selfish, no doubt, and it may not be highly moral or patriotic, but motives cannot be controlled by law and mere lack of moral scruple and patriotic self-denial cannot be punished by legal process. Those guilty of these sinful purposes may be exposed, and if the facts show that they deserve it they may be condemned and made to feel that their reputation in the community is damaged. Public opinion may exert a restraining influence over their behavior. Business is usually conducted in accordance with some prevailing standard, and that depends upon the general sentiment of the community, which can make itself felt if it tries."

The *Chicago Herald* discountenances the assumption that "every rise in food prices" is due to "unlawful combination," and points out that "whatever the various investigations establish as a matter of fact, and however efficiently the legal machinery is set to work to punish and prevent unwarranted increases, we might as well face the fact that we are confronted if not by a present at least by a prospective increase of food prices due to the European war." In the view of the *Washington Times* also, "it is quite inevitable that prices must go up when the world confronts to-day's conditions," and it informs us that this "is one of the penalties the world must pay for the privilege of having a war every now and then."

In sharp disagreement, however, with the theory that the war must perforce add to the cost of living is the statement of



HIDING BEHIND IT.

—Kirby in the New York World.

Roger W. Babson, an acknowledged authority on economic and financial statistics. The *New York World* quotes him as saying:

"There is absolutely nothing to warrant the recent increase in the cost of flour. We have the biggest wheat crop in the history of the country. We don't import that commodity. There

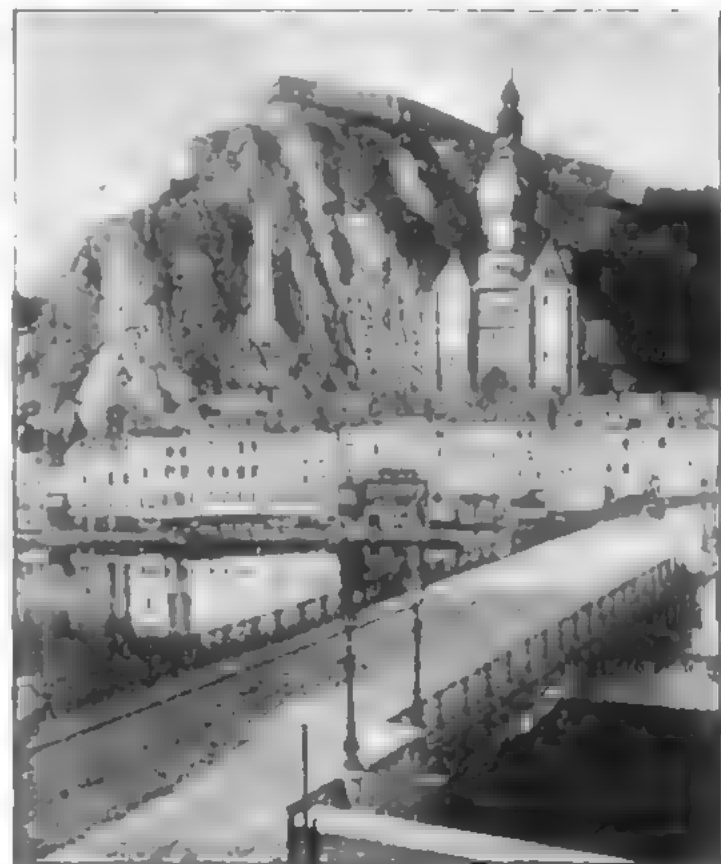


A GENERAL VIEW OF LIÈGE, SHOWING THE FORTIFIED HILLS SURROUNDING THE CITY.



NAMUR.

The strongly fortified town at the junction of the Meuse and the Sambre.



DINANT.

(On the Meuse, only ten miles from the French border.)

BELGIAN TOWNS WHOSE FORTRESSES DELAYED THE GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

are no ships to export it. By every law of supply and demand the prices should go down.

"Neither is there any reason for an increase in the price of beef or in the by-products of cattle. The prices of these should be lower, if anything. And after peace is declared in Europe and ships are available to transport beef across, there is no reason to anticipate a sudden demand for beef that will send the price up again. On the contrary, beef shipments should be below normal, for there is bound to be a prolonged era of economy among the nations engaged in war."

Speaking editorially, *The World* says that "if necessary to promote the welfare of our people, we may and should forbid the exports upon the promise of which the impending robbery is based." Among other journals that call a halt on speculation in foodstuffs are the *New York American*, *Evening Journal*, *Globe*, *Evening Mail*, *Morning Telegraph*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, and *Evening Mail*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *Inquirer*, and *Evening Telegraph*, the *Newark (N. J.) News and Star*, the *Baltimore*

American, *Washington Star*, *Boston Transcript*, *Traveler*, and *Christian Science Monitor*, *Albany Journal* and *Knickerbocker Press*, *Springfield Republican*, *Buffalo Express*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Columbus Dispatch*, *Nashville Tennessean*, *Chicago Post*, *Indianapolis News*, *Grand Rapids Press*, *New Orleans States*, and *Spokane Spokesman-Review*. The emphatic protests of all these observers are summed up in the calm and reasoned statement of *The Financial World* (New York and Chicago), that there is "no excuse for war prices," because —

"We have an enormous exportable surplus of flour, and could meet all of the big demands of England and France, even if they were able to take it freely, and have enough and to spare for our own people; the sugar crop in Cuba is said to be the greatest on record, and yet sugar is up 50 per cent., to 8 cents per pound; there is an actual shortage of meat, but it is not such as to justify the big advances . . . and there isn't the slightest basis for the claims

that all canned goods and many other foodstuffs have gone up because of the increased foreign demand.

"The dislocation of industry will be quite severe on our people at the start of this war, and until they fully adjust themselves to the new and altered situation, they will be in no mood to submit meekly to food extortioners. If no other means are found to curb them, they will institute such economies, as indeed many of them have already done, as will leave many of the speculators with unsold goods on their hands. We think this aspect of the situation will be quickly realized by the speculators. Therefore we do not anticipate more than a brief era of high prices."

THE HARVESTER TRUST'S "GUILT"

THAT a trust may be good but illegal is the most striking point, as some editors see it, brought out by the long-awaited decision of the United States Circuit Court at St. Paul ordering the dissolution of the International Harvester Company. Altho the decision declares this company a combination in restraint of trade and a monopoly within the meaning



TAKING MORE THAN HIS SHARE.

—Bee in the Baltimore Evening Sun.

of the Sherman Law, it adds: "It is but just, tho, to make it plain that in the main the business conduct of the company toward its competitors has been honorable, clean, and fair." "Probably no stranger decision, at least in a big case, has ever been handed down," remarks the *Toledo Blade*; and the *Chicago Evening Post* characterizes it as "the most remarkable decision rendered in the course of all the absurd 'trust-busting' campaign." "In many ways," notes the *Chicago Economist*, "the decision of the court, while apparently unfavorable to the company, is a practical vindication." And Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the convicted company, reminds us that the decision is by a divided court, and declares that "the case will not be ended until the Supreme Court has said the last word." The *Kansas City Journal* and the *Colorado Springs Gazette* express gratification that the present decision is not final, and see a fair probability of reversal. In reviewing this case, remarks the *Newark Star*, the Supreme Court will be confronted for the first time with the following paramount issue:

"Shall a combination protected by the expiry of the statute of limitations be construed as a continuing offense against the Sherman Law when the facts subsequent to the act of combination fail to reveal undue or unreasonable restraint of trade or the abuse of monopoly power? It is one of the most interesting and vital points ever presented to the court under the antitrust statute."

Other papers, however, such as the *Milwaukee Journal*, the *Springfield Republican*, and the *St. Louis Republic*, see no absurdity in the idea of a "good but illegal" trust. "Good trusts may become bad trusts by the simple process of transfer of the controlling interest," remarks *The Republic*, which goes on to say:

"There are some kinds of power that have no right to exist under democratic forms of government. The question of their use is secondary. The power to restrain trade through monopoly and combination is dangerous wherever it exists, for there is no form of moral insurance that will guarantee society against the peril of the falling of the machinery into unscrupulous hands. The American people have pronounced against the trust species without regard to the history of the individual."

Similarly in *The Republican* we read:

"The policies of managements may change. A bad management may succeed a good management. The same trust may be a stern upholder of all the Sunday-school virtues in one period and a ravaging colossus of trade war in another period. The law, consequently, as interpreted by the courts, condemns a combination for what it is as well as for what it does. If a combination has the power to monopolize or to restrain trade, it comes under the ban whether or not it actually does monopolize or restrain trade. The Harvester combination of five companies, controlling 80 to 85 per cent. of the trade, did eliminate competition among them, and thus the combination acquired monopolistic power.

"One is reminded of benevolent despotism by this case. The argument for the benevolent despot is that he uses his absolute power for the good of the people. But no self-governing people, in view of the world's experience, will tolerate that kind of a ruler. The Sherman Act is based on the theory that benevolent monopolies in industry are likewise unworthy of public confidence. So the law prohibits them good or bad, and the courts are making an end of them.

"The present law may be too drastic. A good trust, so called, may be capable of achievements, particularly in the foreign trade, that small companies can not match. The Germans have long thought and acted on that idea, in developing their foreign commerce. But if experience finally demonstrates that these advantages can be secured in no other way than through great combinations, strict government regulation will be the inevitable accompaniment of a change in the law whereby greater freedom in combination could be lawfully enjoyed."

The dissolution decision was handed down by Judge Smith, of Iowa, and Judge Hook, of Kansas, while the third member of the court, Judge Sanborn, of Minnesota, registered his dissent in a minority opinion, in which he took the ground that when the suit was brought, and for at least seven years before, the company had not been a combination in restraint of trade, or a monopoly. He argued that it was not overcapitalized, that it had not since its first organization destroyed competition, and that it had at no time oppressed remaining competitors, its main purpose being to develop foreign trade.

Turning to the majority decision, we find the court saying:

"The International by suppressing all competition among the five original companies was in restraint of trade as prohibited in the first section of the Sherman Law, and it tended to monopolize within the meaning of the second section of the same law, and this restraint and this monopoly were the direct and immediate effect of the consolidation, and were not incidental and uncertain in their effect. . . .

"It will, therefore, be ordered that the entire combination and monopoly be dissolved, that the defendants have ninety days in which to report to the court a plan for the dissolution of the entire unlawful business into at least three substantially equal, separate, distinct, and independent corporations with wholly separate owner and stockholders; or in the event this case is appealed and this decree superseded, then within ninety days from the filing of the precedendo or mandate from the Supreme Court the defendants shall file such plan, and in case the defendants fail to file such plan within the time limit, the court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporate defendants, and jurisdiction is retained to make such additional decrees as may become necessary to secure the final winding up and dissolution of the combination and monopoly complained of and as to costs."



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THE WORLD'S NEW WATERWAY.

Tho there is still work to be done, and tho the formal "opening day" is months distant, the Panama Canal is now ready for the world's interoceanic trade. The *Ancon* made the first regular trip with a complete cargo on August 18, with Colonel Goethals on the bridge. This picture shows the steamer *Cristobal* on a successful experimental journey made several days previously.

THE PANAMA CANAL OPEN

THERE is a "sad irony," it is remarked, "in opening the Panama Canal to the world's trade at a moment when there is no trade to go through it." The purpose of the canal is to strengthen the bonds of peaceful commerce, but to-day commerce stands paralyzed and peace has flown. Many editors comment regretfully upon the fact that the practical completion of this great achievement wins so little attention from a world intent upon the war news from Belgium and Alsace. The *Philadelphia Record*, however, making a virtue of the inevitable, stoutly maintains that "this unostentatious dedicatory act may be considered a more appropriate celebration of a triumph of the arts of peace than if it had been associated with martial pomp and an array of commerce-destroyers and battle-ships." "It was a thoroughly businesslike proceeding," the *New York World* concurs, "in keeping with the way the great interoceanic waterway has been pushed to completion," and it remarks:

"On schedule time the steamship *Ancon* left Colon, passed through the locks, and within ten hours entered the waters of the Pacific at Panama. Within twenty-four hours a small fleet of ships of commerce had made the passage. For the formal celebration we shall wait until next spring."

"To-day the canal lies open to all the nations of the world upon equal terms. The United States has acted with entire good faith, and in the observance of its treaties discriminated against none and reserved no exclusive rights to itself. Beyond the collection of tolls, which are uniform to ships of all flags, it has assumed none of the privileges of national ownership at the expense of friends and rivals in trade. It has achieved a moral triumph no less impressive than the material victory won by its engineers over nature in the piercing of the Isthmus."

In all editorial comment much stress is laid upon the altruism that the United States has shown in putting through this great project for the benefit of all mankind. "There is not," avers the *Baltimore American*, "a more useful work of human agency upon the face of the globe," and the *Chicago Herald* adds:

"The people of all nations will feel, directly or indirectly, the beneficial result. Americans should find a solemn pride in the thought that they have added so much to a world from which other nations are taking so much away."

It is universally maintained that the canal must remain neutral, in the present dangerous state of affairs, and yet, the *Baltimore American* reminds us, "the United States stands committed to its defense in order to preserve it as a world avenue and to secure for itself the naval advantages that it would contribute in case of military necessity." The regulations that

have been made with the view of preserving neutrality are summarized thus:

"The war-ships of any of the nations now at war may use the canal under certain conditions, although they are forbidden to blockade it or to exercise within it any right of war or commit within it any act of hostility. Vessels of war of belligerents, by the terms of the treaty, shall not revictual nor take any stores in the canal except so far as may be strictly necessary; and the transit of such vessels shall be effected with the least possible delay and with only such intermission as may result from the necessities of the service. Nor shall any belligerent embark or disembark troops, munitions of war or warlike materials in the canal except in the case of accidental hindrance of the transit."

"It is also provided, that vessels of war of a belligerent shall not remain in the adjacent waters of the canal longer than twenty-four hours at any one time, except in case of distress; while a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours from the departure of a vessel of war of another belligerent."

CONSTITUTIONALIST RULE IN MEXICO

A LITTLE MORE THAN three years after Francisco Madero was installed in power in Mexico, and about a year and a half after the killing of Madero and the establishment of the Huerta dictatorship, "a Government pledged to carry out the political and social reforms embodied in the Madero program" is once more, as the *New York Evening Post* notes, "functioning in the capital." The brief dispatches telling of the last steps toward a peaceful settlement were almost lost in the mass of rumors from European battle-fields. But they were sufficient to inform the American public that Provisional President Carbajal resigned his office, and that representatives of those left in power signed an agreement naming Gen. Venustiano Carranza Provisional President, providing for the turning over of garrisoned places to the Constitutionalist troops and the disarmament of the Federal forces. Then, on August 15, a Constitutionalist army, under General Obregon, peacefully entered Mexico City, while all the population made holiday. Guaranties for the protection of life and property had been made which satisfied the requirements of the United States. General Obregon said of his triumphal entry into the capital at the head of 15,000 soldiers:

"It was a glorious home-coming. I think on all sides it was joyously realized that our entry signalized the return of constitutional law and order and sounded the knell of dictatorial usurpation of authority. To-night crowds are thronging the avenues, and there is much cheering and singing. 'Constitu-

nationalist' and 'Federal' are forgotten terms. Soldier and civilian mingle merely as brother Mexicans."

Up to this point, then, declares the *New York Commercial*, the "watchful waiting" policy of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan has been a "shining success." As for international newspaper talk of jibes from European diplomats—

"Europe had a somewhat similar precedent in the Balkans, which simmered and finally boiled over in a general war that has shaken the world. We would have had a savage war with Mexico that would have strained our relations with all other Latin-American Republics if the Federal Administration had handled the affair no better than the Great Powers of Europe dealt with the Balkan affair. It is worth noting that the United States Senate is breaking all previous records for speed in dealing with our foreign relations by validating the treaties which Secretary of State Bryan has negotiated with other nations."

Carranza's triumph is now complete, declares the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), tho he has still to show his strength against possible rebels, "for Mexico is not yet rid of reactionary tendencies and explosive forces." The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* (Rep.), *New York Times* (Ind.), *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.), and *New Haven Journal-Courier* (Rep.) are fearful of Villa's jealousy and ambitions. And Mr. Charles M. Pepper, coming from Washington, reminds *Boston Herald* (Ind.) Secretary that—

"Villa to-day is in full control of the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila. He is in possession of the main communication lines, and administers all the sources of revenue. He is also carrying out, in good faith, the radical land reform which he committed himself. He is giving his followers a good deal of money in the matter of perquisites from expropriated and the official plunder, considered entirely legitimate from a Mexican point of view. Foreign enterprises in northern Mexico are looking to him instead of Carranza for protection, and are getting it."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE censor's pen is mightier than the sword.—*New York Evening Sun*.

It looks more and more as if the war were going to be pulled off in executive session.—*Indianapolis News*.

ADD "horrors of war": The possibility of German winning the electoral leadership from Paris.—*Boston Herald*.

THE race-horses Mr. Wilson gave to the poor of Paris are entered for the Chantilly steeple.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE European method of attracting American tourists is to create some more battle-fields for them to visit.—*St. Louis Mirror*.

IS the American war correspondents who have rushed to Europe wish to keep right up with the news they should have their home papers sent to them regularly.—*Boston Herald*.

A MORATORIUM we take it means that a country needs a little rest. It settles down.—*Chicago State*.

MANY Europeans who resented Wilson's handling of the Mexican problem are beginning to see they lived in Mexico.—*Kansas Times-Dispatch*.

LOTS of New Yorkers will never get over their amazement at the country's moving along so nicely with the *Stark Exchange* closed.—*Rockford (Ill.) Republic*.

IT will take centuries to recover from this blow to civilization, but doubtless our prominent optimists are reflecting in their cheery way that there will be plenty of centuries.—*Ohio State Journal*.

HOW implicitly Belgium trusted that guaranty of neutrality is shown by the fact that she always maintained a supply of impregnable fortresses on her frontiers.—*New York American*.

"BELGIUM'S Queen Visits Wounded!" "Grand Duke's Marble Palace in St. Petersburg to Become Hospital!" "But, oh, it's 'Mr. Atkins' when the band begins to play."—*New York World*.

Yet Mr. Pepper does not expect to see civil war break out in Mexico, thinking it "the more likely that Villa's military strength will compel Carranza to make concessions, and that for a time the civil war will be averted, and possibly even that the factions will work harmoniously." The *Buffalo News* (Rep.), perhaps mindful of the fact that General Funston's brigade is to remain in "watchful waiting" at Vera Cruz, is confident that our Government can avert any trouble by simply warning Villa "that the United States recognizes the other man and that it will not stand any misconduct on his part."

So the *New York Evening Post* deems it no "unmitigated optimism" to believe that a new epoch has begun for the troubled Republic:

"It is true that the habit of revolution may persist, and that unclouded peace is still for the future. But, after all, even in Mexico a revolution, to attain formidable dimensions, must have a cause behind it. Madero stood for one set of principles, and the reaction under Felix Diaz and Huerta stood for another set of principles. That the reaction had spent its force for a long time to come, if not for ever, may be safely assumed. Mexico can not go back to the state policies and economic policies of Porfirio Diaz. Such dangers, therefore, as are anticipated will arise from the personal jealousies and aspirations of those who have carried the revolution to success. But here also we have grounds for believing that the dissensions between Carranza and Villa have been magnified by their opponents. Or, if strife should break out, there is still the all-important fact that, whereas formerly Mexico's internal troubles were fed in part from across the Rio Grande or regarded with contemptuous indifference there, the elements now in control in Mexico City have behind them the express friendship of the United States. Carranza has with him the good wishes of the American people and the Administration in Washington, a factor almost of primary importance in guaranteeing the permanence of the new régime."

AND so now it is the War Cost of Living.—*New York Evening Sun*.

IF no news is good news the European press censors are certainly apostles of optimism.—*New York American*.

PROBABLY by this time the "movie" actors are fighting European battles in New Jersey.—*Waterbury Sentinel*.

ANTHONY: America is protected for the time being from the pauper-made goods of Europe.—*Philadelphia North American*.

AMERICAN tourists who went to Europe to look at historic ruins now have a splendid opportunity to see how they were made.—*New York Evening Sun*.

ABOUT all that Europe can be expected to do for the San Francisco exposition next year is to send over a display of survivors.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

THE war has not availed to stop our export trade in international athletic trophies. The polo cup having previously gone back to England, the tennis cup goes to Australia.—*Springfield Republican*.

FOREIGN reservists in this country have not yet seen fit to take the advice of *The Daily News* and "pair," so we suggest that a reservist be exchanged for each American refugee until the latter are all back home.—*Chicago News*.

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," says the old adage; but judging from the many conflicting reports coming from the warring monarchs, it appears that they lie rather easily.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

"God of our fatherland"—Nicholas. "God of our dear fatherland"—Wilhelm. "God of all French"—Poincaré. "God our defense and bulwark"—Franz Josef. "God of our race"—George. "God our right arm"—Albert. And from the cockpit of Europe comes the fighting slogan of Serbia, "We can take care of ourselves." Serbia at least is not blasphemous.—*Philadelphia North American*.



"BEAT IT!"

—Bowers in the *Newark Evening Star*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPAN AS ENGLAND'S HOPE IN THE PACIFIC

JAPAN, as we learn from the dispatches, has virtually joined in the war against Germany by demanding the restoration of the Chinese territory of Kiaochow annexed by the Kaiser. A demand has also been made by Tokyo that "Germany withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters all German war-ships." The Japanese Government have sent to Berlin an ultimatum, in which Germany's Pacific possessions are threatened with attack unless these demands be acceded to.

Germany's Pacific Ocean possessions have an area of 96,000 square miles, with a white population of 1,984 and 634,000 natives. Most important is Kiaochow, the surrender of which Japan has demanded. This is a district of two hundred square miles on the east coast of the province of Shantung, China. Its population is 170,000. The principal port is Tsing-Tau, which the Germans have strongly fortified and provided with a garrison of 3,125, composed of German marines and Chinese soldiers. Second in importance, from a military standpoint, are the islands of Savaii and Upolu, of the Samoan group. Possession of these islands would give Japan a most important naval base. Other German colonies in the Pacific are the Caroline group, the Pelew, the Marianne, the Solomon, and the Marshall islands. All of these are of commercial value and would be rich prizes in the hands of Japan, which seeks outlet for her surplus population. German Togoland, on the west coast of Africa, of an area of 33,700 square miles, has already been seized by the British. Japan has long desired to live in touch with the Western nations and has now given proof of her willingness to share their burdens. The Japanese press repeat over and over again their belief that England and her colonies and possessions in the Pacific need the help of Japan. Can not the Japanese assimilate with, as well as give practical assistance to, the Western peoples? A writer in the *Koris Tokyo Sekai* speaks with great wisdom and moderation on this subject, and this utterance is most important, considering the non-assimilative sentiment of some of our contemporaries. We translate this Oriental's article as follows:

"We hear of assimilative people, that is to say, those who have the talent or the faculty of appreciating or affiliating themselves with the work of other peoples. Can the Japanese do this? While they have the reputation, the question is, Do they live up to it? Of course, this reputation springs up from the facility with which our country may adopt other civilizations and adopt the notions of foreign countries. They have, of course, shown in the matter of Korea and China, and while the Japanese have customs and character it would be absurd to say that they have not borrowed a great deal from other races with whom they have come in contact. No one will dispute the fact that since their war with Russia, the Japanese have fashioned their life very largely on an occidental pattern. They have

been somewhat vain of this new departure, but it would be absurd to say that they have thus established a perfect assimilation with the Russians or other Europeans, of which they so constantly boast."

This very acute oriental journalist concludes by observing that pride of this sort should not blind his countrymen to the fact that they are still dependent on foreign loans, and should not indulge in "narrow chauvinism." "While nations are interested in interchanging what is really and peculiarly their own, they should never forget the debt they owe to those nations who have, as it were, lent to them the gifts of their national character."

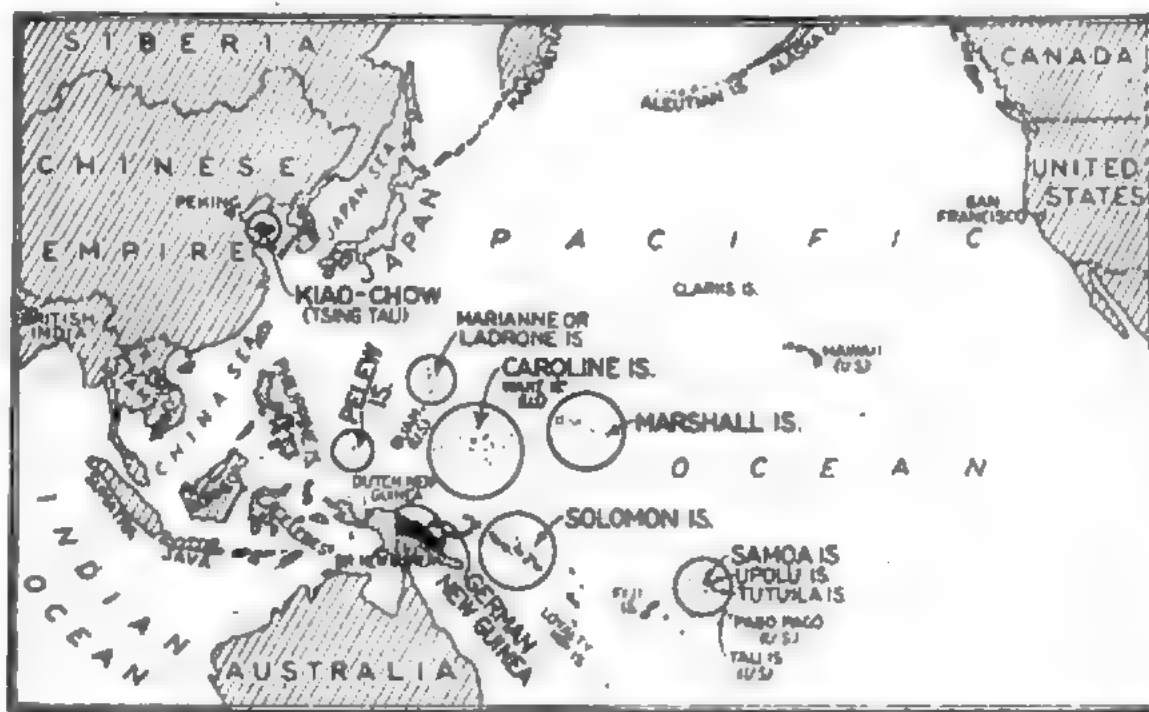
As the United States, at least in California, has turned a cold shoulder to Nippon, all eyes are turned toward England's Pacific colonies, which in the present war Japan has already shown a willingness to protect, and in the *Mainichi Deupo* (Tokyo) we read:

"We are convinced that it is a matter of the utmost importance that Britons beyond the seas should make a better attempt at fraternizing with Japan, as better relations between the English-speaking races and Japan will have a vital bearing on the destiny of the Empire. There

is no reason why the British colonies fronting on the Pacific should not actively participate in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Britain needs population for her surplus land and Japan needs land for her surplus population. This fact alone should draw the two races closer together. Moreover, the British people have ample capital but deficiency of labor, while it is the reverse with Japan. Great Britain already has close relations with the races of Asia, and as Japan is among the foremost of those races, Britain's surest way of peaceful advance would be by the aid of Japan. It is to Japan that the West must look for a complete harmonization of oriental and occidental ideals. Britain's world-wide territory requires a world-wide police, which is impossible for Britain without the aid and sympathy of Japan. In case of a rebellion in India or South Africa, Great Britain would be greatly handicapped should a second enemy descend through Persia, unless Japan were on hand to check such ambition. The harmonious cooperation of Britain and her colonies with Japan insures safety to British and Japanese interests alike. Without such cooperation, Japan and Great Britain are both unsafe."

A writer in *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo) thinks that Japanese and Australians are quite capable of arriving at some understanding that will give the British colonists in Japan equal privileges with Japanese in the English colonies. Thus we read:

"There is nothing that would do so much to bind East and West firmly together as the opening of the British colonies to Japanese immigration. Then, indeed, Britain would be a lion endowed with wings. Large numbers of Japanese in the British colonies would mean that Britain would have the assistance of Japan in the protection of her colonies. But if an anti-Japanese agitation is permitted, both countries will be making the worst instead of the best of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."



WHERE JAPAN ENTERS THE WAR GAME.

The circles on this map surround Germany's Pacific possessions.

Thus it would be allowed to make Japan an enemy instead of a friend. The policy suggested would also tend to make the colonies permanent parts of the British Empire, whereas now they may some time be tempted to independence. If such a situation can arise in a small place like Ulster, it is just as likely to arise in any of Britain's outlying possessions. It seems to the *Mainichi* that the British people both at home and in the colonies are not yet alive to the importance of the policy suggested, and it is, therefore, pointed out and emphasized before it is too late."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY ENGLAND GOES TO WAR

THE REMARK made by little Wilhelmine to her grandfather, Caspar, while contemplating the skull picked up on the field of Blenheim,

"Now tell us all about the war,
And what they killed each other for."

is still being repeated. In view of the terrible struggle now going on in Belgium, close to the battle-field of Waterloo, people are asking each other what it all means and why England should start from her island home to add to the European conflagration?

A writer in the *London Times* has given us several reasons why England was forced into the struggle. England has been in danger for a long time from her isolation, and it is only when she has strengthened herself by the union with France and Japan that she has had the opportunity of vindicating her place as a Great Power among the countries of Europe. The *London Times* states the condition of things as follows:

"The first principle of all British foreign policy is recognition of the fact that England, tho an island, forms part of Europe. Forgetfulness of this simple fact has in the past had disastrous consequences. Without reverting to the war of 1870, when England, by abandoning France to her fate, allowed her to be

which was Japan. To quote further from the article which we have cited:

"The first step in this policy had little reference to Europe. It consisted in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902. But it was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that led directly to the Anglo-French Entente of 1904. During 1903, England strove, as she is striving now, to prevent war, by urging Russia to come to terms with Japan. France also sought to restrain her ally, lest entanglement in the Far East should render Russia incapable of supporting France in Europe. Russian support was indispensable to France, who had constantly been exposed to diplomatic and military pressure by Germany, and had, in 1875, only been saved from German attack through the intervention of the

dismembered, and has ever since paid the cost in the growing burden of international armaments, it is necessary only to remember the position held by Great Britain at the end of the South African War. The policy of the late Lord Salisbury had been one of 'splendid isolation.' When disaster overtook us in South Africa we were without a friend on the Continent, and were only saved from attack by a European coalition because the Emperor of Russia declined to sanction such a policy, and because the question of Alsace-Lorraine formed an insuperable obstacle to military and naval cooperation against us by Germany and France.

"The policy of 'splendid isolation' became a military and political impossibility, unless we were prepared so to strengthen our Army and our Navy as to be able to defy any attack or combination of attacks by land and sea. King Edward recognized this fact, and with the advice of his Ministers sought to diminish the number of our potential enemies on the Continent. Contrary to many interested or mistaken assertions, neither he nor Lord Lansdowne ever conceived the policy of making friends in Europe as a policy of aggression."

It seems that the isolated condition of England was considered by English statesmen as exposing her to the danger of being molested. England, therefore, instituted the Anglo-French Entente after forming an alliance with the most important Asiatic Power,

To quote further from the article which we



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COMMANDING THE BRITISH ARMS IN BELGIUM.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, Inspector-General of the British Forces.



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SEEKING HER FATHER OFF FOR THE FRONT.



CROWDS AT THE WAR OFFICE CHEERING LORD ROBERTS AND HIS DAUGHTER.

WAR-TIME GLIMPSES IN LONDON.

Emperor of Russia, and especially of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria then saw that the undisputed predominance of Germany in Europe, and the permanent disablement of France, would create for England a situation as dangerous as that which grew up when Napoleon established his supremacy on the Continent."

To prevent a new Germanic Napoleonism rising up in Berlin, Russia and France were forced into a defensive coalition. The English and French Ministers failed to prevent the war between Russia and Japan, and this result placed France and England in a dilemma. As *The Times* remarks:

"Anglo-French efforts failed to prevent the Russo-Japanese War in 1904. Germany, who was anxious to remove the pressure of the Russian Army from her eastern frontier, counteracted them. When the war broke out, France and England were obliged quickly to decide whether they would join in the war and fight each other, or would agree to remain neutral and to counter-balance German supremacy. They chose the latter course in February, 1904. A few weeks later the agreement with France, known as the Entente Cordiale, turned this negative agreement into a positive pact.

"Russia is now defending a vital interest. France, who is bound to Russia by alliance, and still more by the necessities of her European situation and political independence, is compelled to support Russia. England is bound by moral obligations to side with France and Russia, lest the balance of forces on the Continent be upset to her disadvantage and she be left alone to face a predominant Germany."

Belgium is one of the most important points in Europe. It lies in the very vital spot of the European Empires. If Belgium is conceded to Germany or to France, the equilibrium of the European Powers is immediately destroyed. As we read:

"A vital British interest is therefore at stake. This interest takes two forms—the general interest of European equilibrium, which has been explained, and the more direct interest of preserving the independence of Holland, and particularly Belgium. The Franco-German frontier along the Vosges has been so



Photograph by Russell.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe,
Who is in supreme command of the
British Home Fleet.

formidably fortified on both sides that a German or a French advance across it seems improbable. The point of contact between the German and French armies would naturally lie in or near Belgium. But a German advance through Belgium into the north of France might enable Germany to acquire possession of Antwerp, Flushing, and even of Dunkirk and Calais, which might then become German naval bases against England. This is a contingency which no Englishman can look upon with indifference."

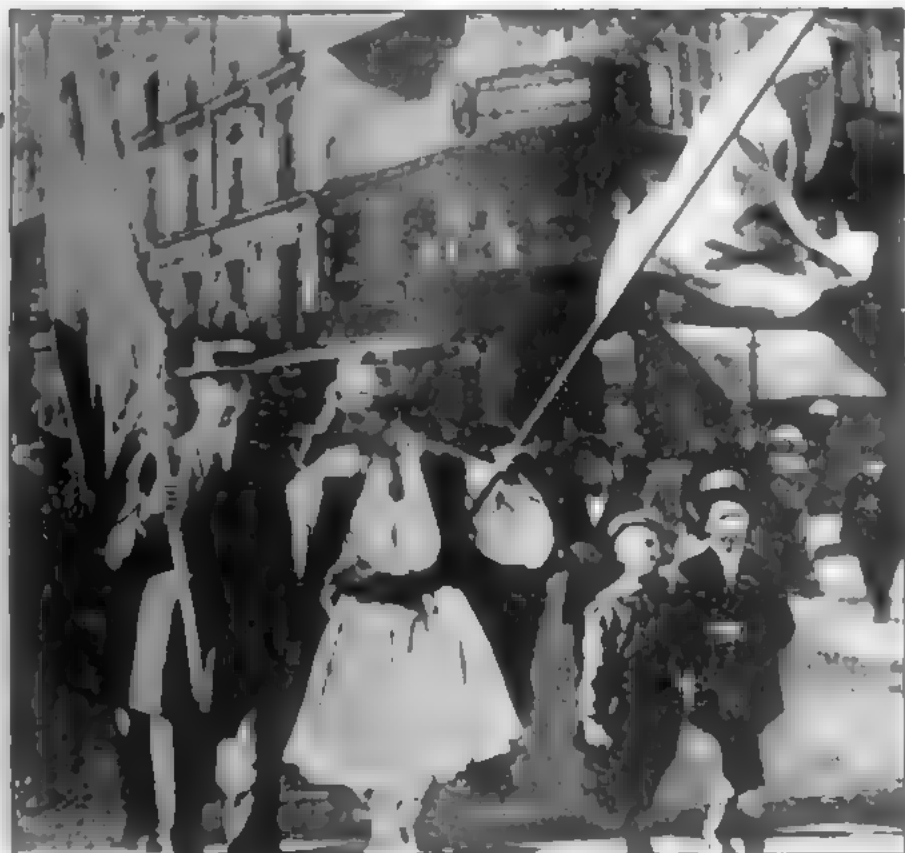
English statesmanship seems so far to have been recognizing that contingency, and it will be asked why the British Government did not wait until a direct attack was made either upon the ships or shores of her Empire? Our writer answers as follows:

"Because in these days of swift decisions and swifter action, it would be too late for England to act with any chance of success after France had been defeated in the North. This is why the shots fired by the Austro-Hungarian guns at Belgrade reverberate across the English Channel. The safety of the narrow seas is a vital, the most vital, British national and Imperial interest. It is an axiom of British self-preservation. France does not threaten our security. A German victory over France would threaten it immediately. Even should the German Navy remain inactive, the occupation of

Belgium and northern France by German troops would strike a crushing blow at British security. We should then be obliged, alone and without allies, to bear the burden of keeping up a fleet superior to that of Germany and of an army proportionately strong. This burden would be ruinous.

Great Britain does not keep up a powerful fleet and a capable standing army merely for the sake of following mere tradition. Sheer necessity has compelled the maintenance of armed men to meet just such an emergency as now presents itself. Thus:

"The instinct of self-preservation, which is the strongest factor in national life, therefore compels us—if the efforts of our Government to keep the peace should fail—to be ready to strike with all our force for our own safety and for that of our friends."



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PARADING THE FRENCH AND SERBIAN FLAGS.



SOLDIERS BIVOUACKED IN THE STREETS.

WAR SCENES IN PARIS.

AMERICAN IDEALS TO TRIUMPH THROUGH THE WAR

THE BLOODSHED of the present war is to have one result, says George Shubel, who claims to represent a phase of German-American opinion, in his contribution to *The Ridgewood Times* (Brooklyn). It will prove the absurdity of autocracies and military dynasties, while it establishes before the world the sublime superiority of American ideals. It was only recently that so brilliant and experienced a public man as Chauncey M. Depew remarked of the present conflict: "This war will mean the greatest impulse for Socialism that history records. It will mean an end of all kings with real powers and an end to all bullying bureaucracies."

It is not to be supposed that the speaker intended to advocate or predict the domination of such theories as Behel and Marx advocated. He simply meant that government in Germany



NAPOLEON'S DOUBT.

"The world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open."
—*Vorwärts* (New York).

would necessarily become of the people, for the people, and by the people. Germany is to obtain this heritage, says Mr. Shubel, through a baptism of blood. To quote his words:

"The best thinking Germans here in America deplore this war. The best thinking Americans of German extraction, imbued with American ideals, think it is a crime!

"We, here in America, are able to reflect upon the immediate and remote losses to the great German people as a whole; losses irremediable, that can never be compensated for, even in case of victory and aggrandizement of territory, for Teuton heart-blood is flowing, and that is more precious, more valuable to the civilization of the world than all the moneys and territory and spoils of war that can possibly be gained as the result of bloodshed!

"Sir Roger Casement, ex-member of the British Diplomatic Service, has said: 'To me the German people stand for the efficiency, the culture, and the manhood of the white race of continental Europe.'

"The world acknowledges what Sir Roger admits. The splendid qualities of our race, its alert energy, its indomitable industry, its capacity for concentration, its patience and determination in study and preparation, above all, its admirable and unequalled mental and moral discipline, have evoked the admiration of the entire world, and, transplanted on soil here more friendly toward self-expression, what wonderful fruits in way of personal prosperity and happiness has it not yielded?

"We say now that the heart-blood that produces this is flowing! Five million lives, among them the flower of the race, are now pushed forward for what purpose? Lives will be wiped out, each containing a thinking human brain, so valuable to the creative and productive progress of the nation and the world, and there is suddenly caused a halt upon the advance of what is admitted to be a vigorous, intelligent, rich, and varied phase of civilization—all to what purpose?"

"Our sympathies are with the great common mass of people

across the sea of whose blood we are. Our sympathies are with the great common people of all races and all the world. It is they who must fight these wars; it is they who must bear its bitter burdens; and for whom?

"All during the time that this terrible war will be in progress, destroying so much that German life has stood for, we, here in America, in most sober-minded and rational manner, will be able to reflect upon these two questions: To what purpose is this war, and for whom is it being fought?

"Never mind as to who the real aggressors have been in this war. We will not debate that question with you. We will not debate it with ourselves. But just let us reflect continuously upon the two questions: To what purpose is this war, and for whom is it being fought?

"But this one thing we can hopefully prophesy as a result of the war. We prophesy it because, tho German blood is in our veins, we, here in America, believe in the final world-triumph of American ideals and institutions. We say that when those of our loving kind and blood across the sea come to that hour when they will have time to reflect, as we already do now; when the war is ended, when the various governmental systems through whom this bloody conflict has been precipitated, will meet to divide the spoils and settle their accounts, some wonderful changes in government may come about, and the end of dynasties, of the Romanoffs, the Hapsburgs, and the Hohenzollerns may come to an end.

"Let us hope that our German race, which is as intelligent as any in the world, and which knows what liberty is, despite the fact of a governmental system exerted in the direction of repression and vested authority, will be the first to move in the direction of taking the business of governing themselves into their own hands instead of blindly following 'palace policies.'

"Then, and with such changes in government only, can the permanent peace of Europe be secured, and the great common people of the world be freed from the burdens of wars that are not and have never been of their own making."

EUROPE'S MUCH-CONQUERED EMPIRE—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was born on August 18, 1830, and the *Tribuna* (Rome) celebrates this anniversary by recapitulating the perpetual defeats which Austrian armies have suffered in war. This record is looked upon by such papers as the *Tribuna* as rather an ill omen for Kaiser Wilhelm and his forces. The following is given by Italy's government organ as a list of the unfortunate battles in which the flag of Austria went down:

1618-1648 (The Thirty Years' War).—Austria was defeated by Gustavus Adolphus at Leipzig in 1631; at Lützen in 1632. Pomerania was occupied by the enemy and the Austrians finally beaten by the French and forced to sue for peace.

1683.—In this year the Austrians were defeated by the Turks, and the Emperor Leopold fled from Vienna and sought the assistance of John Sobieski of Poland, and the allies then put to flight the Turks who had gathered round the walls of Vienna.

1707-1710.—This was the war of the Spanish succession. Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the French in Italy; and joining his forces with those of Marlborough, he routed the French at Oudenare in 1708, and at Malplaquet in 1709.

1717.—Prince Eugene beat the Turkish subjects of Austria for a second time at Belgrade.

1714.—Frederick the Great dispossessed Austria of Silesia, and after a severe engagement at Mollwitz, put the Austrian Army to flight.

1755.—In the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great discomfited the Austrians at the battle of Prague.

1757.—The Austrians endured a terrible defeat at Lützen.

1760.—At Torgau and at Liequitz, the Austrians suffered a terrible defeat, as they did in 1762 at Freiburg. Napoleon, in this latter end of the eighteenth century, appeared upon the scene and drove the Austrians from Italy, after his triumphant victories at Lodi, Arcole, and Rivoli, and four years later defeated the Austrian forces at Marengo and Montebello. Napoleon's triumph over the Austrians reached its summit at Austerlitz, when Vienna fell before his advancing forces, and was occupied by the French. For a second time Vienna was captured, in 1809, after the Austrians had been conquered at Eckmühl, Asperin, and Essling. Fifty years afterward came the battles of Magenta and Solferino, which drove the Austrians from Italy. Finally the Seven Weeks' War, in which the Austrians were cut to pieces by the Prussians commanded by Moltke and Prince Frederick, at Sadowa.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



AERIAL ARTILLERY

WITH the apparently successful elimination of the war correspondent in the present European contest, it is not likely that we shall be able to read a personal account of a real bomb-dropping trip by an aerial passenger. This being the case, great interest attaches to the following account by Jacques Mortane, of a trip with Lieutenant Varcin, of the French Army, in a demonstration of bomb-throwing from an aeroplane, just before the outbreak of the war. This comes as near to reality as anything we are likely to meet with. Mr. Mortane, who is a contributing editor of *Flying*, prints his account in that journal (New York, August). He says:

"We left with three bombs on the biplane *Maurice Farman*, used in the Michelin bomb-dropping contest. The hood was of canvas, open in front in a way to enable the aviator to see in front of him; another opening under his feet made it possible to see below—both openings together giving full view of the field. The shells were placed one by one in a holder situated at the right of the pilot, made of steel, opening by a contrivance operated by a string attached to the right of the aviator. When the aviator moves his leg and pulls the string, the thing opens, the shell falls, the two parts close again automatically, and another shell replaces the first one.

"The aiming is done through a very simple ingenious device. Across the opening at the aviator's feet, parallel with the ground, and in the direction of the course of the aeroplane, there is a string divided into several equal parts by means of small leads of different colors, to facilitate distinguishing them. Stretched out behind the aviator and tied to the sides of the fuselage is a string which the aviator pulls before him, to rest his forehead against, to prevent the vibrations of the machine from shaking his head. Lieutenant Varcin, thus equipped, aims, aims again, and jerks the string with his leg—and succeeds! His system, easy as play, exact as the deadliest weapon, is fixt in a few minutes, and at the maximum cost of two to three cents. Does not this description make some of my readers believe that I am joking? Nevertheless, nothing is more exact, nothing is less exaggerated. This is the way Lieutenant Varcin won the Michelin prize—and dropt three bombs during our flight, as I shall relate.

"As darkness was approaching and the circle of the target was no longer very visible, Lieutenant Varcin said he would drop the bombs in the pond known as 'Trou Sale,' using a tiny island about one meter wide as target.

"'I will hit it out the third shot,' he said.

"We started out, ascending in wide circles. In passing above the Fort of Satory, Lieutenant Varcin pointed to the exposed fortification and remarked how easy it would be to destroy this fortified place in case of war by dropping a few large bombs. Knowing that all fortifications are thus exposed, that no way has yet been found to defend a place against aircraft, except with aircraft, there passed through my mind visions of bloody devastation due to aircraft, and while shuddering at the horror, I had a feeling of deep admiration and wonder, as I had never had before, for the little craft which was carrying us. All heads of armies and the authorities to whom is entrusted the maintenance of the prestige and honor of the country should take just such a trip as I took; they should look down upon the massive, expensive fortifications, all exposed and vulnerable, all defenseless.

"At 750 feet we turned to get above our watery target. 'Look!' cried Lieutenant Varcin to me. This precaution was unnecessary, as I did not miss one move of my skilled conductor. He had performed greater feats than that. Bang! Off went the shell, sinking into the water, not a meter from the green strip, and that was the worst of the series. We reascended to 1,350 feet; then fired again. This projectile made a greater splash in the water, and almost touched the strip of grass. Again we ascended, this time passing 1,650 feet. Evening was with us and we saw with difficulty, but enough to permit Lieutenant Varcin to place, with admirable precision, his third shell, in the middle of the green strip.

"The experiment was over, and Lieutenant Varcin turned

toward the aerodrome. As we flew along in the dusk I thought of the experience and was convinced that I had witnessed the beginning of still another revolution in military art to be worked by the potential aeroplane; and I venture to say that aerial artillery in the next war will be more exact, more far-reaching, and more efficient than regular artillery."

Some say that in a fighting aeroplane there should be at least two aviators in order to obtain precision. The pilot can not act also as artillerist, they say. A convincing reply to the contrary is given in the experience of Lieutenant Varcin, according to Mr. Mortane. He also believes that accuracy of aim is favored by height, contrary to many authorities. We read:

"We can establish as a theorem that, within a certain height, the higher the aeroplane is the less the projectile's course is affected by the atmosphere. The ground, the woods, the trees, and streams of water, create eddies and atmospherical conditions which change incessantly. . . . Shooting from 750 feet may, therefore, seem easier for aiming, but whereas the artillerist is not sure of the deviation, he can not count on his shell, and his skill can not make up for the atmospheric variations with which he would be unable to contend, even if he foresaw them. Shooting at 3,000 feet is easier, surer, and comes nearer the height which prudence would dictate to the aviator in war-time."

THE USELESSNESS OF OPENING WINDOWS

THE SIMPLEST and most effective way to ventilate a room, in the opinion of most of us, is to open windows. But now comes Dr. James Frederick Rogers, of New Haven, Connecticut, and tells us calmly that open windows do not ventilate. A stream of fresh air, to be sure, may flow in through such an aperture, but it mixes little with the stale air of the room, and may flow out again almost as pure as when it entered, leaving most of the cubic contents of the room in as bad a condition as before. This is so true that one may breathe bad air even out of doors, provided he is in a somewhat sheltered position. The products of respiration remain in his vicinity unless removed by a breeze. Apparently, one must live in a wind if he wants his air perfectly pure. Writes Dr. Rogers in *The Medical Times* (New York, August):

"Our ancestors of a century ago were little troubled by the nightmare of fresh air. They closed their windows, drew the curtains of their couches closely, and dropt off to sleep, untroubled by dreams of being smothered by carbon dioxide, or of waking up dead from the effect of poisonous organic matters in the breath, from superheating, or from overhumidity. If these happy beings were wrong in their ideas, it must be said that they were at least consistent in their conduct. They practised as they preached.

"On the contrary, we of this very scientific generation are forever talking ventilation, tho we do not usually ventilate. We are spending mints of money in trying to discover the cause of the ill effects of bad air, and we worry over these problems in rooms where the standard for pure air, as set down by those in conference, is utterly disregarded. We have even, of late, become so disheartened over the problem that we have attempted to abandon the matter altogether by taking the sides or windows out of our rooms, leaving them open to the winds of heaven. In doing so, the problem seems to disappear, for ventilation apparently pertains altogether to life within four walls.

"The fact that, altho it seems to do away with ventilation, we do not all take the walls out of our houses or carry on our daily work in the open air, speaks for our inherent good sense that it is better to make the most of impure air than to waste our energies in fighting cold and running the risk of the many infections to which cold renders us liable. Tho bad ventilation is often due to false economy, yet we instinctively recognize

that it is more economical to sit in warm, if ill-ventilated, rooms than in those thrown open to the blasts of winter.

"Open-air schools are undoubtedly a good thing for certain classes of children, but we have not as yet, so far as the writer knows, had any comparison with the effects upon children of a well-ventilated school-room conducted in the same way. The name 'open-air school' is misleading, for the difference between this and an ordinary school is not by any means simply one of the character of the air; the giving of extra meals, the periods of rest and sleep, the superior opportunity for bodily exercise, the abundance of light, are not found in the ordinary school, and have as much, if not more, effect than the purity and temperature of the air; last, but not least, there is a different psychical atmosphere produced by the new and novel surroundings, by teachers chosen for the purpose, each striving enthusiastically to make the most of the new arrangement; finally, the pupils are of a class not likely to badger the teacher, and so bring about reflexly a general lowering of the mental atmosphere of the school. Under such conditions both physical and mental progress ought to be accelerated."

The curious fact, which Dr. Rogers names "the inadequacy of open doors or open windows in changing the air of a room," was discovered by him in the course of recent tests of air in public buildings, described in the course of the present paper. He found the air "usually bad, and often very bad." In one school-room, where the subject of ventilation was being discussed and the pupils were taught that the limit for carbon dioxide was seven parts per ten thousand, Dr. Rogers's tests actually found twelve parts. Opening windows improved matters little, except directly in the path of the draft. The content of dioxide might be as low as seven in the breeze, while at one side it kept steadily at twelve to fourteen. Here is an instance:

"In a room at 3:45 three large windows were raised the full height of the sash; there was a strong breeze blowing toward that side of the building, and it swept through the room so as to be felt distinctly in the hall, and with a force sufficient to carry some small papers from the teacher's desk. The windows were closed after a ten-minute gymnastic lesson, and at this time a test taken in a corner, out of the line of draft, showed the air in that vicinity still contained at least nine parts of carbon dioxide. I do not know what it contained previous to this open-window period, but the principal told me that this teacher was always in poor health and kept the room closed. The striking thing about this instance is the lack of real ventilation produced in ten minutes by wide-open windows and a strong breeze."

"The St. John's River, Florida, is dark in color, but the Blue River empties into it, and can easily be distinguished from the general stream for miles by its color. Gases act in much the same way, tho' of course they diffuse more rapidly, and the stream of pure air in this case flowed through the room without immediately affecting the surrounding stagnant air."

This is only one of many illustrations given by Dr. Rogers. To quote again:

"Without giving details of further tests, suffice it to say that the results were similar; and always there was found a lack of what is considered by all hygienists good ventilation, even tho' the conditions were such as we usually think quite sufficient to renew the air rapidly."

"The recently published experiments of Thomas Crowder are of interest in connection with these tests. He has shown that with good ventilation we rebreathe anywhere from 1 to 10 per cent. of the air we have just expired."

"In a bedroom of ordinary size, containing 1,200 cubic feet of pure air, the air rebreathed, no matter what the temperature, contained an average of 14 parts of carbon dioxide. With a person lying in bed with the side of the face resting on the pillow, the air taken in showed an average of 23 parts carbon dioxide, or 4 per cent. of the expired air. He attributes the increase in this position to the tendency of gases to cling to surfaces, a fact which helps to explain some of the findings in my own tests. The introduction of air into the room at the rate of 28,000 cubic feet per hour lowered the amount of carbon dioxide rebreathed comparatively little, and with quite a perceptible breeze from an electric fan blowing upon the head, there continued to be from 11 to 15 parts of carbon dioxide taken in, with the person in bed."

"In order to do away with rebreathing, the enormous amount of 300,000 cubic feet of air per hour had to be introduced, or

100 times as much as is sufficient to keep the air, in general, pure."

"Out of doors, when the person was at all sheltered, the proportion of expired air rebreathed was nearly as high as before. To quote Crowder's words: 'One does not necessarily breathe pure air because he is out of doors; he is not at all likely to do so under the ordinary conditions of sleeping-tents, tent-houses, or half-open porches, such as are used for therapeutic or hygienic purposes.'"

Dr. Rogers cites with approval the system employed in the Y. M. C. A. training-school at Springfield, Massachusetts, where recent tests seem to demonstrate the efficacy of using the same air over and over again, withdrawing it to be cleansed by washing. The effect of Dr. Rogers's paper is to confirm the doubts felt by most persons regarding our present knowledge of the real principles, aims, and results of what is usually called "ventilation."

EARLY OR LATE MARRIAGES?

THE QUESTION of whether it is better for the race that its members should marry early or late in life reduces itself chiefly, if we exclude morals, to a problem of quick or slow breeding. The later the average age of marriage, the fewer generations to the century, and the greater the injury—or benefit—to the race, according to the way one looks at it. Prof. Roswell H. Johnson has recently shown in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) that the tendency is for the more intellectual classes to marry later, and hence to multiply more slowly, than their so-called inferiors. He believes that this will result ultimately in the deterioration of the race. On the other hand, Caspar L. Redfield, of Chicago, is circulating a reprint of a recent article by him in the same journal, in which he asserts that slow breeding, while it may lessen the quantity of the product, improves its quality, and he offers a cash prize for evidence to the contrary. These opposing views are well summarized in an editorial in *The Oregonian* (Portland, Ore., July 24), as follows:

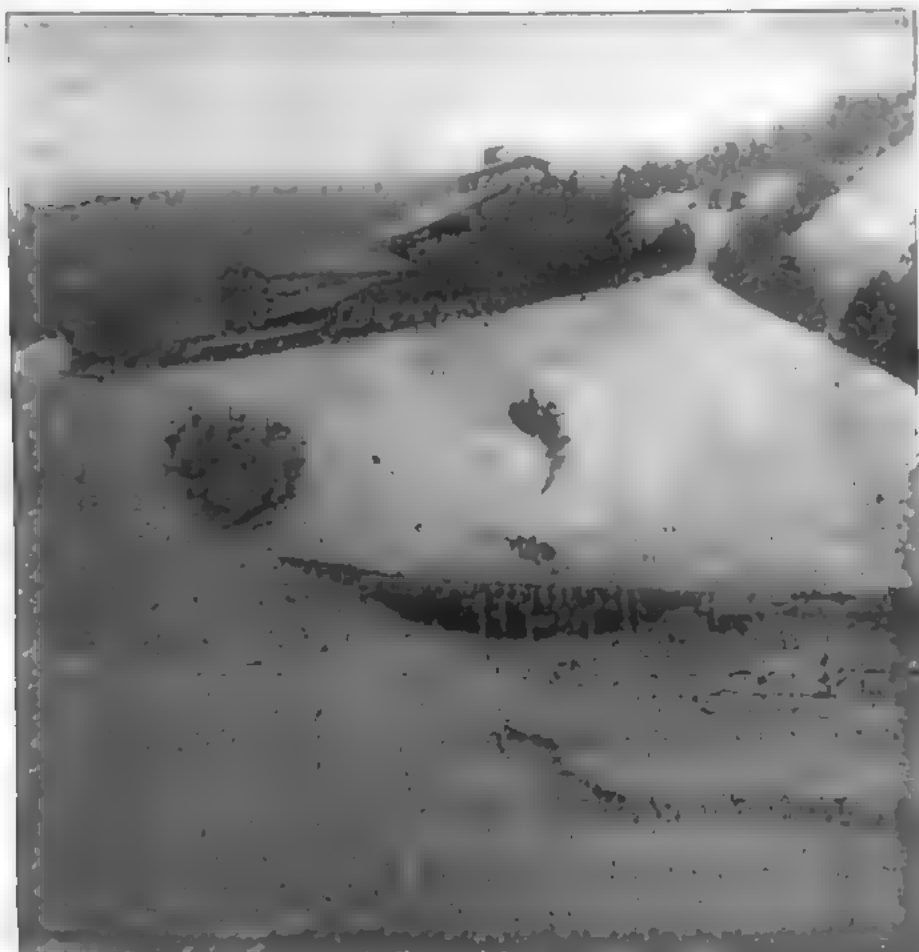
"Professor Johnson says that the inferior classes produce four generations to a century, while their betters produce but three. A little ciphering will prove to anybody that if the two grades of people begin a century with equal numbers, the inferior stock will compose two-thirds of the population at the end of the first century."

"This means that, under present conditions, the lowest grade of human beings is gradually, but effectually, taking possession of the world and crowding out their superiors. No intelligent person can gaze with equanimity on such a prospect. None of us really want the world to become the abode of blockheads and simian types exclusively. We all prefer to imagine the future supplied with at least as many wise men as we have now. A few more in proportion would do no harm."

"The obvious remedy for the uninviting aspect of our racial future is, as Professor Johnson believes, earlier marriages on the part of the better classes. Their children would thus become more numerous. He also assumes that they would be, upon the average, of a higher type than those of the poor and ignorant. It is just at this point that Professor Johnson, with all his weight of learning, slips up. At least C. L. Redfield, of Chicago, believes that he slips up. So confident is his belief that he is willing to back it with 200 good solid dollars. Mr. Redfield offers \$100 for the names of any three great men who have been brought into the world at the rate of four generations to the century. He inclines to think that men of high intellectual ability have been bred at the more moderate rate of three generations to the century, or even more slowly still."

"If this is so, then late marriages on the part of the more fortunate classes are not to be deplored. On the contrary, they should be encouraged, because they are a distinct advantage to the race. If Mr. Redfield is right in his views, earlier marriages on their part would not increase the relative number of desirable children. It would merely add to the roll of simpletons."

"To clinch the matter, Mr. Redfield offers another \$100 for a single instance of a man of the highest eminence who has been produced on the basis of three generations to a century. This



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DISAPPEARING MONUMENTS TO WASTE.

The disappearance of the great culm-heaps which have long been a feature of the landscape in the Pennsylvania anthracite region bears witness to the increased efficiency of modern mining. These huge accumulations of coal-dust, formerly regarded as waste, are now utilized. The picture on the reader's left shows a typical Pennsylvania coal-breaker under the old régime, surrounded by its hills of culm. On the right is a nearer view of a culm-heap at Throop, Pennsylvania, with a group of poor children picking over its surface for coal large enough to burn.

offer applies to men like Bacon and Darwin, who tower immensely above the average. Mr. Redfield rather suspects that men of that class have been bred at the rate of two generations to the century, and perhaps somewhat more slowly still. From some calculations of his it seems that grandsons are most numerous, upon the average, when their grandfathers are 64 years old. This would probably make their fathers most prolific at an average age of 30, but we must avoid the persistent blunder of making prolific births identical with desirable births.

"The age when a man is most likely to produce children need not be the age when his children are most likely to be of advantage to the race. If geniuses are commonly born of mature parents, then it follows pretty clearly that late marriages are preferable to early ones from that point of view. From other points of view, that of morals, for example, we might still prefer early marriages."

SHRINKING CULM-HILLS

THE MOUNTAINS of culm, or coal waste, which break the sky-line throughout the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and which were for many years considered a nuisance are now being made to serve a very useful purpose, says *The Press Bulletin* of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, July). This culm consists in the main of coal-dust so fine that it smothers a fire in an ordinary grate or furnace. To-day, however, it is being pressed into small bricks or even burned in its powdery form on special types of grates, in which combustion is often assisted by a forced draft. As a result of these changes the old culm-heaps are vanishing, and new ones are not being formed. We read further:

"There is at present a market for almost any grade of anthracite that will burn, and no more coal goes to the culm-bank except for temporary storage and subsequent recovery by washers. These ranges of artificial hills, unsightly monuments to former waste, are contributing their share to the total coal production and are rapidly disappearing. Even the waste from the culm-bank washers is being utilized, for it is flushed into the mines and partly fills old workings, where it cements together and furnishes support to the roof when the coal previously left for pillars is removed."

FINDING LEAKS IN WELLS BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

THERE are two kinds of leaks—one where an objectionable liquid leaks in, as water through a roof, and one where a useful liquid leaks out and escapes, as milk through a leaky pan. One might think that a "leaky" well would be an example of the latter class, but it is rather of the former type. There is little trouble about the good water staying in, but in wells where impure surface water is excluded by tight casing, a leak in the casing may cause trouble by admitting what is not wanted. This was recently the case in the wells that supply the city of Galva, Illinois, which are about 1,500 feet deep. How the leaks were located by using electric lights and a field-glass is told by Lloyd Z. Jones, the city engineer, in *The Municipal Journal* (New York, July 30). Says Mr. Jones:

"When the wells were first drilled, about 20 years ago, the water rose to within 150 feet of the surface, but for some time it has stood at 240-246 feet. The pump cylinders are 300 feet below the surface and are always covered with water. The well is cased for 110 feet with 12-inch tubing and below that level is cased with 9-inch tubing to the bottom. The joint between the casings is of lead.

"In 1906, the quality of water in the wells seemed to have changed, and it was thought that a leak had developed in the casing. The pump was taken out and a cluster of three electric-light bulbs was lowered into the well. The lamps were connected by a long wire to the lighting circuit, and were provided with a shade above. The lowering of this light into the well was followed by the aid of a field-glass. It was found that water was entering through a leak in the casing at the lead-packed reducing joint, 110 feet below the surface of the ground. This was repaired.

"There were indications of another leak in the casing in 1911, and the above process was repeated. It was found that a leak had developed again in the lead joint.

"The cause of failure in the casing at this point is probably explained by the continual vibration of the earth, which is brought about by the running of heavy trains on the main line of the railroad, only 100 feet away, and by the jar of the pumps. The upper strata are of soft, water-soaked material. The pump

and heavy masonry base are fastened to the top of the casing, and the result is a rather top-heavy structure. The vibrations tend to break the casing at the weakest point."

MUSIC IN WOOD

THE XYLOPHONE, the only musical instrument in which wood is the actual vibratory substance, has rarely been regarded seriously. A xylophone solo is always interesting, but one's attitude of mind toward it is apt to resemble somewhat that which one maintains, perforce, toward a steam-calliope. One recognizes the tune, but it assumes a more or less comic attitude. Wood, however, is by no means an unmusical material. Used to reenforce or modify tones, it serves to enrich and make more melodious the quality of many instruments. A contributor to *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, July 25) makes this clear. Wood, according to this writer, possesses certain properties which are absolutely essential in the production of some kinds of instruments. The vibration of a steel piano-wire, for instance, is satisfactory only when there is a proper sounding-board, to magnify, modify, or soften the tones. He goes on:

"The spruce sounding-boards for pianos are beyond the reach of competition from substitutes. The metal people know better than to push in there, and cement and fiber-board are out of the question. Since Mittelburger, the German musician, while sleeping under a roof of cedar shingles in Philadelphia, 160 years ago, was entranced with the resonance produced by rain-drops falling on the shingles, until the present time, wood has held an indisputable place in the manufacture of musical instruments. Mittelburger's first work under his theory that wood was more musical than metal was when he built a pipe-organ—the first in America—with the pipes of Southern white cedar, the same wood which had charmed his ear while he listened to the rain on the roof.

"The superlative quality of spruce as material for sounding-boards is due to the long, straight, regular fibers of which the wood is composed. The microscope reveals what the unaided eye can not see. The minute cells forming the wood are extremely long—fully one hundred times as long as their diameter measurement—and each cell or fiber is stretched like a taut string. Altho these cells, all lying lengthwise of the wood, are packed and stretched closely, side by side, there is room for vibration when they are struck. One fiber communicates its vibrations to another next to it, until the whole body of the board is set vibrating and giving back the sounds which are so rich, deep, and pleasing to the trained ear of the musician.

"All woods possess this quality or resonance, but in vastly different degrees. Some are dull and nearly dead, others emit tones quick and sharp, and still others give out sounds that continue a long time and gradually die away as if vanishing in the distance. Spruce is of the latter kind. The ear need not necessarily be trained to the technicalities of musical tones to discern the high qualities of spruce in the matter of giving back sounds. . . .

"Wood possesses resonance, metal has ring. That may not wholly conform to dictionary definitions, but it classifies the two materials pretty accurately. In certain instances, the ring of metal is beautiful. The chime of well-tuned bells needs no apology. In fact, it can be classed among the most perfect sounds. The singing of a tightly stretched telephone wire across an open field in the autumn wind is a most pleasing melody to one who has an ear for the delicacy of the simpler sounds. But how much softer and melodious that singing wire becomes if the ear is prest against the telephone-pole, so that the vibrations come through the wood to reach the ear, instead of directly from the wire. Every one of the billions of fibers that make up the telephone-pole seems to add something. The tones are segregated and multiplied until they range from the sound of a bee's wings to the bass notes of an eolian harp. It is the wood, simply the rough telephone-pole, that works the miracle.

"Some of the finest phonographs are equipped with wooden horns. This is done, it is explained, to get rid of the 'metallic ring.' The purpose is accomplished. Resonance is substituted for ring.

"Gottlieb Mittelburger, the organ-builder and musician who is mentioned above, announced what he considered a great

discovery when he said that the tones emitted from the cedar organ-pipes 'were finer than from metal.' Whether he was the discoverer or not, he announced a fact which has never since been disputed. The vibration—or the sound, if that name is preferred—does not originate in the wood or the metal of the organ-pipe, but in the air within. It is transmitted through the material of which the pipe is made, and is modified in its passage. The metal gives the 'ring,' the wood the 'resonance.'

"It is a fact that the supreme function of wood when employed in musical instruments, as sounding-boards in pianos, the top of the violin, the organ-pipe, or the phonograph-horn, is to modify and enrich the tones. It does not originate there usually. They originate elsewhere—in the piano, harp, or violin strings, the air column in the pipe, or the disk of the phonograph—but the wood picks them up, beautifies and enriches them in a wonderful and mysterious manner, and transmits them to the outer air, from which the hearer receives them.

"Therein lies the wood's superiority in the peculiar field, and there, apparently, it will remain until some inventor shall discover something to take its place. No such material has yet been discovered. In some directions substitutes are giving wood a hard run for its place, but not in the musical instrument industry, where doubtful innovations are not welcomed."

THE DANGERS OF GOLF

THO TO MANY it has seemed the most harmless of pastimes, it now appears, according to one writer, that various real dangers lurk in the game of golf. These may even prove fatal, we are told, if one is old enough. According to "The Annotator" in *American Medicine* (New York, July) it offers great temptation to overstrain, and the old should beware of it. We read:

"Deaths of old men on the golf links have been sufficiently frequent to warrant us in warning our patients not to abuse this best of out-of-door games for those past middle life. The last victim is a well-known artist who died from a ruptured aneurism.

"Most of the deaths seem to be due to a strain which throws the blood pressure temporarily above the strength of the vessel and either an artery bursts and the heart dilates or is unable to contract against the pressure. Few people realize what an effort they put forth in making a long drive. The exercise between strokes is ideal for a damaged heart and arteries, and that is the very reason it tempts us to overstrain for a few seconds. If the effort were more prolonged we would not attempt to compete with boys whose elastic arteries are built for just such intermittent pressures.

"Tho we retain our ability to put forth our full muscular power for a few seconds, no one over 40 or 45, perhaps no one over 35, should ever do it, and this is the temptation in golf. Men who can not resist had better give up the game if they are in a very serious condition, but a mere warning will be sufficient for the rest. We do not advise people to give up riding in street-cars because a few heart cases drop dead running for one. The wise take warning, and as years pass we note a less and less tendency of grown men to run for cars or run up stairs, but the fools are not all dead yet."

But there is another danger, and a more subtle one, indirectly connected with the game. It has already been noted in these pages that golf balls often contain a corrosive liquid which may spurt out and injure the curious investigator of their construction. *The Lancet* (London, July 18), in an article on this subject, notes that there may exist in a golf ball "all the potentialities of a bomb" if it is not carefully handled. It goes on:

"Some experiments which we have made with such a ball show that the pressure exists only so long as the liquid core is held tight in the grip of its tenacious rubber binding. At this stage if the liquid core is pricked by a sharp instrument, the contents are ejected with great force. If, however, the elastic binding is gradually released or unwound, the liquid core, we find, is disclosed at its full size, having had its pressure gradually relaxed, and the little bag of fluid is then practically incapable of discharging its contents. The bag of fluid, in our examination of balls of similar make to the one with which the accident occurred, consists of a little rubber bottle or flask containing a semifluid

mass of soft soap or potash soap. The rubber bottle is closed at its neck by means of tightly bound string. Leakage is possible at this point, so that the contents may be discharged without the intervention of a sharp instrument. The potash soap we examined was very strongly alkaline, and no doubt would act as a corrosive in much the same way as free caustic alkali. Most people are aware of the exquisite pain which even soap made for toilet purposes gives when inadvertently the lather gets into the eye. When this happens with a strong, coarse, alkaline potash soap used for common scouring purposes it may easily be imagined how intensified the action can be. But in the instance quoted the potash soap was also a projectile which came into contact with the sensitive tissue of the eye with great force. We think that makers of such balls should issue a caution in regard to the dangers of the liquid core existing under the great pressure of the tight rubber folds. For the sake of children who may get possession of old golf balls, we think that it should be widely known that to experiment with the structure of certain varieties is attended with grave risks."

WHAT SOUNDS CAN BE HEARD?

IT IS WELL KNOWN that not all vibratory disturbances in the air are audible. Whether those that can not be heard should be called "sounds" is perhaps debatable; but at any rate they differ from sounds in no respect except that they do not affect the ear. Recent experimenters find that both the number of vibrations and the duration of the sound influence its audibility—probably the latter more than the former. Apparently no ordinary sound can be heard unless it lasts longer than one-fortieth of a second, no matter how loud it may be, altho practise may enable the ear to catch one that is still shorter. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 9):

"Savart, in 1830, attempted to find out whether a very small number of successive vibrations, or even a single vibration, would be sufficient to produce a recognizable sound. Others after him took up the same question, but all do not agree. Some assert that a considerable number of vibrations is necessary, while others say that even a fraction of a period is sufficient. It is generally acknowledged, however, by those who have examined all the evidence that two complete vibrations suffice to identify a sound.

"Dr. Gianfranceschi, who has been investigating the graphic trace of the vowels, has taken up the problem, using the differential interrupter of Blaserna. This is a very simple apparatus—a cylinder, partly covered with a conducting layer on which rubs a contact. If the cylinder be made to rotate regularly and the contact be moved from left to right, the electric circuit will be closed for a shorter and shorter time. The sound is produced near a microphone situated near the interrupting cylinder. The operator who identifies the sound listens at a telephone in a distant room.

"The results of numerous experiments show . . . that the number of vibrations necessary to enable a sound to be heard is not constant; it varies from two to forty or more. What is constant is rather the duration of the sound, which must be at least one-fortieth of a second in order that the sound may be identified.

"This is apparently the smallest time required by the auditory organs to adapt themselves to a sound that strikes them. This period constitutes a sort of physiological constant.

"Mr. Gianfranceschi, however, was able to recognize certain sounds of much shorter duration—less than a hundredth of a second, but it should be said that these sounds were very familiar ones, such as the voice of a singer who had assisted him for several years in his studies of the vowel sounds. In this case, his ear had become habituated by practise to recognize a given sound more and more quickly. When sung by another voice, the same sounds required for identification a longer time, of the usual order of magnitude. It should also be said that the Blaserna interrupter, running at five to six revolutions per second, makes a noise at each revolution, and a repetition of this kind is naturally capable of facilitating greatly the identification of the note.

"When the vocal vibrations are registered by a graphic process, one complete period, according to Mr. Gianfranceschi, would be sufficient for the recognition of a definite vowel."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BIG PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES

EXPERIMENTS with an unusually large photographic lens, nearly a foot in diameter, made by the well-known optical house of Dallmeyer, show, according to a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 18), that large lenses possess the power of "seeing around corners" to a certain degree, thus justifying their use by photographers in taking portraits. The lens in question was constructed in an attempt to take photographs of natural size, without subsequent enlargement. The correspondent tells us that a week was occupied in calculating the exact form and arrangement of each of the lenses to be used in the camera, before any work of construction was done. We read:

"This preliminary study being finished, it was seen that the theoretical data could not be realized at once in practise. The lenses must be 11 inches in diameter, and the glass-makers had no blocks of this size in stock. It was necessary to wait six months for the raw material. Fortunately, the grinding and polishing of the four lenses were executed without accident, and the instrument was tested and pronounced excellent. . . .

"As the diameter of the lenses greatly exceeded the distance between a man's eyes, some singular results might be expected. A thin plate was photographed, painted on each side with alternate black and white stripes, so arranged that a black band on one side was opposite a white one on the other. This plate was placed 20 feet from the object-lens and photographed in four different ways, as follows:

- "1. With the object-lens covered, except for a little hole in the center;
- "2. With the object-lens covered, except for a little hole at the right;
- "3. With the object-lens covered, except for a little hole at the left;
- "4. With the object-lens completely uncovered.

"Test No. 1 gave a photograph like that which would have been obtained with an object-lens of the same focal length, strongly diaphragmed. Tests 2 and 3 gave photographs like those that would have been obtained by moving an object-lens of the same focal length five inches to right and left. Finally, Test No. 4 showed both sides of the plate at once. These photographs thus confirm what theory would cause us to expect: an object-lens of large dimensions has the curious property of seeing around corners. Portrait photographers have always maintained that large objectives give more roundness and modeling to the face than small lenses, and their preference for large apertures is justified, not only by the rapidity of exposure effected with these instruments, but also by the stereoscopic effect that they produce."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANIMALS THAT LIVE WITHOUT DRINKING—Dr. Blandford assures us, says *Cosmos* (Paris, July 9), that the antelopes that live in the sandy desert between Lake Chilka and the sea are unable to obtain water. If this assertion has not convinced all the physiologists, they should consider the evidence presented by another case reported by Dr. Drake-Brockman. Since 1910 a herd of gazelles have lived on the little island of Saad-ud-Din, on the coast of Somaliland, where there is no source of fresh water and where there is not more than three inches of rain annually. The gazelles, therefore, have no means of slaking their thirst except at very rare intervals, and as the vegetation is scarce, they have not even the opportunity, during the dry season, of supplying the lack of water by consuming bulbous plants rich in moisture.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Referring to the article on a keyboard for the violin, quoted in our issue for July 26, Dr. Benjamin Newhouse, of Washington, writes us as follows: "In 1899, fifteen years ago, a Mr. Frank T. Benjamin, of Hazzer's Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, used this identical paper guide, which was glued to the finger-board under the strings. I call your attention to this fact so that the credit for this may be placed to Yankee ingenuity. I was a scholar of Mr. Benjamin's and used this printed paper guide myself in 1892."

LETTERS AND ART



THE TO-MORROW OF EUROPE

MUCH GRAVITY was observed in the French capital at the moment war was declared; in London there was some jubilation. Not from the reflective ones, perhaps, but from the crowd that always flings up its hat. On August 5, a few hours after England had declared war, Mr. Harold Begbie wrote for the *London Chronicle* this reflection on the "To-morrow of Europe." In particular he exhorted the crowd in the street not to put on paper caps and "march through the streets waving penny flags, breathing beer and singing 'Britons never shall be slaves.'" "Let us not sing boastful songs!" he writes. "Honor may call us to fight, self-preservation may force us into the slaughter-house; but let us wear on our sleeves the crape of mourning for a civilization that had the promise of joy, and strike our enemy without a hiccup or a curse. Never shall we know again what is now perishing. And we shall want all our strength for To-morrow."

The inconvenience caused by the upset of our daily habits, particularly of those of the thousands of our American fellow citizens traveling abroad, is already acutely felt. How many have reflected on the change in the deeper streams of life that Mr. Begbie here calls attention to:

"This war means the sudden stopping of a clock by which we moderns have regulated not only our meals, not only our journeys, but the habits of our minds. The big stick of brutal force has been suddenly thrust into the exquisite and delicate mechanism of civilization. The wheels cease turning, the hands are arrested, and the peaceful, friendly, and most familiar tick-tack of our human existence dies into a silence not yet broken by the clangor of guns, the groans of the dying, and the noise of falling thrones. Already, now at this moment, civilization stops—stops dead. We in England, who have done nothing, and even now may do nothing in the war, are hurled suddenly back into barbarism. We arm; but it is against hunger. We mobilize; but it is against murder. Religion, philosophy, literature, painting, and, chief of all, perhaps, science with its torch at the head of our human hosts, are suddenly flung backward; they become of no moment. Who wants to know about immanence? Who cares to hear what Bergson and Eucken think? Who bothers about books and pictures? Who is ready to endow a laboratory or listen to the chemist and the biologist? We are back in the age of sticks and stones, but perishing science—'so the struck eagle. . . .—has armed us with other weapons; the slaughter will be more hideous, the ruin will be more calamitous, and for nobody will there be a crown of glory."

"All that has made this strange experience of conscious human life interesting, ennobling, and hopeful has rested upon commerce; and commerce has been what it has been because of two things, credit and good manners. Where is credit now? At banker in London, what British merchant, ever dreamed

a week ago to hear of such a thing as a moratorium? And where are good manners gone? Look for them in Asia, but not in Europe. At every Christian frontier you can pick up a broken treaty and a dishonored bond."

"Mr. Norman Angell told me this morning that out of this war—'everybody fighting and nobody wanting to fight'—two changes of transcendent importance will emerge. We shall have a Cossack Europe, and New York will henceforth be the center of credit. Russia must win. She calls a million sixteenth-century peasants from the fields and Germany mows them down. Another million take their place. Death again. Another million. And yet another million of these sixteenth-century peasants. And when it is all over, those who are left will go back to their fields."

"But Germany, France, England, particularly England and Germany, where will they turn when the million dead are shoveled under bloody soil? The bricks and mortar of industry may be still standing; but where will credit be found? And what will the millions of starving factory-hands be doing? How shall we get upon our feet? Where is the clockmaker who will mend the smashed wheels and set the pendulum swinging once again? Happy the Russian peasant who will go back to his sixteenth century and his field, telling the time by the sun's shadow. Industry in Europe, with other things of older date, will lie in ruins."

"In three months from now the democracies of Europe will be crying out for a return to normal conditions. The war fever will have spent itself. The war lords will be confronted by their outraged and maddened victims. What will they

answer? Men will want work, they will want wages, they will want food. Europe will ask for these things, and the war lords will be driven to answer. Which of them, with all his wisdom and strength, will be able to restore three centuries of human progress? Normal conditions! These normal conditions are the fruit of 300 years of evolution, 300 years of moral and intellectual evolution—a labor not of yesterday nor of pigmies. Destroy normal conditions and you destroy to-day, yesterday, and all the yesterdays of European civilization. Expect, then, a bewildering To-morrow."

"Armaments have broken the back of the laborer; and with the fall of the laborer all things fall, all things come to earth. Because of the war lords, and only because of the war lords, the man of science is paralyzed, and civilization stops. Humanity has been fooled. Too late it discovers it."

"Remember this, too. Among the young conscript soldiers of Europe who will die in thousands, and perhaps millions, are the very flower of civilization; we shall destroy brains which might have discovered for us in ten or twenty years easements for the worst of human pains and solutions for the worst of social dangers. We shall blot those souls out of our common existence. We shall destroy utterly those splendid burning spirits reaching out to enlighten our darkness. Our fathers destroyed those strange and valuable creatures whom they called 'witches.' We are destroying the brightest of our angels."



A SAFE DEPOSIT.

—Kessler in the *New York Evening Sun*

ANOTHER LITERARY MAN'S VIEW

VERY DIFFERENT from Mr. Harold Begbie's view is the view of Mr. Bernard Shaw. He is not troubled with visions of spiritual calamity. In a sense he puts on the paper cap, and while he kicks up his heels, he intends that the blow shall hurt England, too. To the *New York World* he seems "a jingo, a pacifist, an indifferent socialist, and the lover of a bloody fight when it suits his own notions." It further points out that "Mr. Shaw disapproves of British diplomacy no less than of German militarism. He sneers at the modern labor movement, whose politics is international, because it would have stayed England's hand and left militarism supreme at Berlin. He holds in contempt the "peace-retrenchment superstition," and regards Asquith and Grey as moral weaklings. He is strongly in favor of peace, but would have defied Germany to declare war by threatening her with violence." Mr. Shaw proves to *The World* that he has "an agile mind, an elastic philosophy, and an individual point of view." What he had to say was communicated to *The Daily News* (London). As the English papers are much delayed in reaching us, and come irregularly at that, we quote from a special cable dispatch to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"Now that we are at war, it is well that we should know what the war is about. To begin with, we were not at war because Germany made an infamous proposal that we should allow her to violate Belgian neutrality. If it had suited us to accept that proposal, we could have found plenty of reasons for accepting it; advocates of our own neutrality have found some of them already; no more infamous than the diplomatic reasons we have given in the past for courses which happened to be convenient to us. Let us, therefore, drop it.

"Our national trick of virtuous indignation is tiresome enough in peaceful party strife at home; in war it is ungallant and unpardonable. Let us take our pugnacity to the field and leave our hypocrisy and our bad blood at home; they weaken a heroic fighter and encourage only blackguards. This war is a balance-of-power war and nothing else, and the fact that we all have to face is that if our side is victorious the result will be an overbalance of power in favor of Russia, far more dangerous to all the other combatants than the one we are fighting to redress.

"Prussian militarism has bullied us for forty years, and months ago neither Germany nor France believed we would fight when we came to the point. That is why there was such a wild explosion of delighted surprise when the French Chamber learned that we were game. After all, that is why the Kaiser, the reckless of every other interest concerned, offered us the best excuse he could invent for our neutrality. But even we were only too ready to snatch at it, and that is also why we had to take off our coat and sail in. We had to show that when it comes to the balance of power we were no mere dummy weight in the scale.

"Our immediate business is, therefore, to fight as hard as we can, for our weight when the settlement comes will depend on the part we shall have played in the conflict.

"Meanwhile, political influences of organized labor at home must not be wasted in idle and exasperating platitudes about the wickedness of war and the extravagance of big armaments and the simplicity of non-intervention and all other special interest planks of the old peace retrenchment and reform platform.

"The difference between the foreign policy of the socialist and the foreign policy of capital is simply that capital sends the flag at the heels of commercial speculation for profit, and socialism would keep the flag at the head of civilization. Capital, which is badly wanted at home, is sent abroad after cheap labor. Financiers use control of the army and fleet, which they obtain through Parliament, solely to guard their unpatriotic investments. That is the root of the present mischief.

"France, instead of using her surplus income in abolishing French slums and building up French children into strong men and women, has lent it to Russia to strengthen the most tyrannical government in Europe. And to secure interest on her loan, she has entered into an unnatural alliance with Russia against her more civilized neighbors. We have no right to throw stones at France on this account, for we made an agreement with Russia of a still more sordidly commercial character for the exploitation of Persia with capital that should have fed our starving children.

"And now mark the consequences: Germany with hostile France on one side and hostile Russia on the other is in a position so dangerous that we here in our secure island can form no conception of its intolerable tension. By our blindness we have brought about the war. We have deliberately added to the strain by making a military and naval anti-German alliance with France, without at the same time balancing its effect by assuring Germany that if she kept peace with France we would not help Russia against her, nor in the last resource allow Russia to advance her frontier westward.

"Is it to be wondered that Germany, with a chronic pride in its militarism, raised to desperation by the menace of Russia, France, and England, made a wild attempt to cut its way out, after a despairing appeal to us to let it fight one to two instead of one to three?

"Let us be just to Germany. It may serve her right that she frightened us so much that we became incapable of realizing that our terror was nothing to hers, but if we had been true to civilization and kept our capital at home and our honor untarnished by squalid commercial adventures in the East, we should have controlled the situation and kept the European peace.

"History will not excuse us because after making the war inevitable, we run around at the last moment begging everybody not to make a disturbance."

AS A MEANS OF POPULAR EDUCATION

THE SALE OF MAPS has taken a great bound in the past weeks, and it is safe to say that they are assiduously studied. Nearly all the great New York newspapers have hung out maps of Europe, and the crowds that study them are almost as large as those reading the bulletins. "One of the sure results of the war will be the geographical education of the public" comments the *New York Evening Post*, with the prophecy of surprising happenings to the map:

"General conversation in the cars and on the street shows that the ideas of the average man are vague enough, once he goes beyond the elementary facts regarding the situation of Paris and Berlin and the location of Belgium somewhere north of France. Especially in the matter of distances is there a fine uncertainty, for which, however, there is a very legitimate excuse. On this point we are in the opposite position to the mythical Englishman who planned half-day excursions to Chicago and Omaha from the Waldorf-Astoria. With our own vast spaces in mind, we find it difficult to visualize the contracted scheme of European geography, to grasp the fact that Paris is about the same distance from the German frontier as Albany is from New York, or that the possible theater of war in Belgium is included within an area fifty miles by fifty. Within that space Belgian soil is thick-strewn with battle-fields running back through the Napoleonic wars and the campaigns of Marlborough and the generals of Louis XIV. to the beginnings of the fourteenth century and the wars of the Flemish burghers against the rising French monarchy.

"On the other hand, this very circumstance makes an intelligent study of the war possible to the newspaper reader who is willing to make use of existing maps. Outside of Europe, war is a maker of geography. It puts obscure places on the map in the sense that they are new to even the fairly well-trained geographer. In Manchuria, names like Kin-chow and Mo-tien-ling were beyond the expert. The Boer War brought geographic recognition to Spion Kop and Magersfontein; and only the most scholarly of map-makers up to two years ago took account of Lule Burgas and Tchataldja. It is different with the battleground of the present war. We do not know what village in Belgium, northern France, or Alsace-Lorraine may leap forward into permanent fame, but once the name is cabled over to these shores, it is safe to say that it can be found on most respectable maps."

An eager and determined searcher for a good effect of the war in Europe, chimes in the *New York Times*, might claim to have found it in the fact that innumerable people who hitherto have talked little except shop and gossip and sport are now devoting no small part of their time to the discussion of subjects that have at least the merits of being large.

"Of course, not all that one hears about the great conflict is

based on profound knowledge of history and international politics, but none of the excited debaters is without some information of the countries and interests involved, and frequently a 'man in the street' whose appearance is most unpromising shows a surprisingly clear comprehension of what is going on, and where, and expresses opinions that reveal intelligent thinking.

"The baseball scores displayed by the newspaper offices still have their faithful votaries, but they are neither as large nor as devoted as formerly, while the crowds in front of the war bulletins are enormous and permanent. No listener to what is said by the watchers there can have any doubt that the sentiment by far prevailing in this town is—well, for the 'entente' and against the 'alliance,' and it is a curious fact that no oftener before the bulletin-boards than everywhere else is responsibility for the war put on the nation that did the actual starting of it. Her act of ruthless aggression is passed over as characteristic and expected, while her ally and defender is treated, both by those who praise and those who blame, as the real originator of strife.

"And the New York's population has many representatives of all the countries at war, they get along well together, on the whole—marvelously well. Hot words are occasionally exchanged when prophecy has gone far, but resort to the argument of fists is rare and the bystanders usually interfere before much harm is done."

The *Times* also pictures the compensating phases of the lot of our suffering compatriots abroad:

"Theirs will be the Vergilian joys of remembering all these wild happenings, of rehearsing them endlessly to interested relatives and acquaintances at least decently resigned, and of being freed for the rest of their lives from the common necessity of filling in conversational gaps with talk about the weather. It is no small thing to have been even an involuntary part of historic events, and enviable indeed is he or she who can turn to a page in history and say, 'All this I saw and some of it I was.'"

DUSE'S GIFT TO HER SISTER ARTISTS

AT THE EVENING of her life, Eleanora Duse has turned the accumulations of a prosperous career over to the purpose of giving comfort and delight to her sister artists. She has established in Rome for the benefit of young actresses "*La Casa della Duse*"—the House of Duse. That, indeed, is the name by which the mansion located in one of the pleasant and accessible suburbs of Rome will be known, tho the modesty of the famous actress long led her to protest against the title. The nearest analogs to this institution are likely the Three Arts Club in London and the Gamut Club of New York. Here the women whose interests or occupations ally them with the arts of music, painting, and the drama find a center for discussion and recreation. In *La Lettura* (Rome) the new House of Duse is described, and the actress herself is quoted as protesting against the name,

"Because the material house, the walls, the roof, the doors, the windows, the furniture, the tangible things, have a secondary and negligible importance in this which is meant to be an asylum for the soul, a spiritual refuge which will offer peace to the heart, serenity to the mind, repose to the brain, intellectual well-being, pure and wholesome nourishment to the imagination, living water and whole bread to appease the insatiable hunger and inextinguishable thirst of the divine populace, always ill

nourished. For it is the material house, the house of bricks and stone and mortar, the house of goods and chattels, which I give; and all the rest, the life, the soul, everything else, must be given by them, the little actresses, by their presence, by their intelligent pleasure in these spiritual benefits; it is they who must create therein the multiplex and multiform soul, thrilling and trembling like an organ of a hundred pipes, vibrant and piercing as the fanfare of a hundred trumpets, fragrant and fresh as a nosegay of a thousand flowers. It is I who have dreamed and willed the advent of this multi-souled spiritual refuge, but it is to my little companions in art, my fresh, modest, unknown little sisters, that I have confided the realization of the dream."

The mansion is pleasantly situated at some distance from the city on the right-hand side of the Via Nomentana, descending toward the tomb of Saint Agnes. A number of tram-lines from the most various parts of Rome—from the Piazza Venezia, near the Teatro Nazionale; from the Pantheon, near the Teatro Valle; from the Cancelleria, near the Teatro Argentina; from the Esedra near the Teatro Costanzi—converge toward the most direct and important line which descends from the Porta Pia toward the Aniene valley along the magnificent Via Nomentana, one of the most beautiful and majestic roads to be seen in Italy. The writer continues:

"The Casa, then, is far away, remote, not exposed to the glance. This distance makes a pause and a transition. . . . This difficult access creates a state of soul. This little street buried in verdure and silence, these hundred steps which delay the desire for silence and

repose, are a preparation and an initiation. One does not enter here as into a café, bearing with one the echo of gossip, the bitterness of a calumnious reference, the irritation of a quarrel on the boards, the rancor caused by a harsh and unjust criticism. The Casa della Duse is far from all this, far enough . . . and to me this appears its sweetest charm. . . .

"The house was opened, after scarcely two months of preparation, with beautiful rooms well arranged for study, conversation, reading, writing, music, or to do nothing in. How delicious to do nothing, *far niente*, in such an atmosphere! There are small, bright bedrooms full of light and sunshine, very simply furnished, for a long sojourn or a brief *villeggiatura*, or a period of study and reflection. There are deep and ample easy chairs to lounge in for long hours, and small, light chairs to carry out under the trees; there are large and small writing-desks, an excellent piano, the shade of trees, and the perfume of flowers. . . .

"Thus is the Casa, and it was solemnly inaugurated with a most elegant tea-party, which reunited many illustrious personalities; many beautiful and elegant persons; many—too many!—princesses, marchionesses, countesses; many novelists, story-writers, gazetteers, dramatic critics, and authors, poets, author-esses, artists, feminists, and journalists; everybody representative of society and the arts, from the Principessa Teano, tormentingly beautiful, and the Contessa di San Martino, exquisite in her indefinable and ineffable elegance and seductiveness, to Grazia Deledda, in her serene elevation to the highest and purest literary glory, and Tina di Lorenzo, on her ideal throne of perfect and complete actress and lady. . . . And in this perilous encounter and shock of two aristocracies, that of birth and that of genius, the little white house among the verdure did not tremble on its base. It is solid, therefore, both as a building and as an institution."

Mottos are inscribed over the doors, in the English fashion, which prevails throughout the house, such as "One does not live by bread alone." etc.



ELEANORA DUSE.

Retired from the stage, she devotes her fortune to founding a club for her sister artists.

WAR AND THE BOOK TRADE

THE PRINCIPLE of the survival of the fittest seems likely to apply with considerable vigor to all the industries that minister to the people's reading. The small authors will be hard put to get their writings published, in England especially, and England has furnished a greater quantity of our reading-matter than is casually realized. Our own publishing trade is beginning to face results of the war's blockade on imports, as *The Publisher's Weekly* (August 15) points out:

"Shut off from the world's supply of tin, England, the price of that metal has gone up in the last ten days by leaps and bounds, which means that linotype, monotype, and allied alloys are going up in response.

The week has seen a 100 per cent. rise in tin in the New York market and a cent a pound rise in linotype metal. Which means that composing-rooms will husband their supplies and buy no more than they positively have to till his abnormally high price falls off.

"The paper outlook, since paper is not, like the type metals, capable of indefinite reuse, is more serious. . . . Normally, the United States is both an exporter and importer of paper, in about equal amounts, around one thousand tons a day. Unfortunately for the book trade, however, the imports largely represent book-papers. Besides this, we import largely the raw materials of our

letter grade papers in the forms of chemical wood-pulp from Germany and rags from all over Europe. A 5 per cent. rise in news-paper is already listed, and an equal or greater rise in all book-papers is immediately probable. The likelihood is that this country will be supplying most of the world's paper for some months to come, and that will mean prosperity for our paper-mills, and incidentally higher prices all long the line."

The *Chicago Evening Post* reviews the changes that are likely to befall our book import trade, and takes a glance at a further future:

"Not only are a majority of the large holiday books, with their tempting colored plates, printed in England, but practical treatises on every subject under the sun, numbers of scientific books and practically all of the philosophical books of first-rate importance are printed on the other side of the water.

"Then there is fiction, in which branch of literature even the most patriotic American would admit that England is largely head of us. The American reader will doubtless soon have opportunity to notice the difference in the booksellers' displays when we have to rely on native talent alone.

"And when the stream of importations is resumed, how different it will probably be in its aspects! The attention which the English are bestowing upon the war and the straitening of their means of subsistence will probably put a number of minor writers, and perhaps some few publishing houses, out of business entirely. The character of the novels and poems that do get themselves into print will be changed. The water will be very effectually squeezed out of all English literary stock.

"But, on the other hand, we can imagine that Thomas Hardy may, out of the vast drama that is now unfolding before that calm gaze which already in imagination has seen Napoleon weep Europe, write another poem comparable to 'The Dynasts.' Or, if that is too much to hope for, there are younger

men, men like Lascelles Abercrombie, from one of whom some not inadequate emotional interpretation of this vast tragedy may come."

Specialists, like dealers as well as collectors of rare books, will find a greater difference than any, since their activities move distinctly within the spheres that are counted as the luxuries. The *Boston Transcript* glances in this direction:

"Book collectors and dealers in old and rare books are alike viewing with apprehension the general European war, which bids fair to have a decidedly bearish effect upon the market for their wares. It is to be expected that foreign collectors will turn their attention to other matters than book-collecting for some time to come, and it is not unlikely that a vast amount of foreign material will come into the American market to be disposed of here for what it will bring, altho it is by no means an easy matter

to guarantee that consignments of foreign books to this country will not be regarded as prizes of war. In fact, the shipment of any very large number of valuable books to this country from Germany or England might be considered lawful prey for the enemy. Thus history would be repeating itself. The libraries of the Ptolemies were augmented by devices of war. When a vessel laden with books entered one of their harbors, the captain was forced to surrender them, but he was given copies in place of the originals—an 'amenity' which would hardly be followed in the present warfare.

"Within the last decade the United States has been a tremendous

importer of rare books, the accretions to this country's libraries, public and private, being estimated at a million dollars a year. While shipments from the United States can not naturally be regarded as contraband of war—in the sense that they are designed to give 'comfort to the enemy,' they may be such—the interchange of books between America and Europe will be appreciably curtailed for some time. Meanwhile, American collectors will be likely to restrict their buying, altho dealers will be in some cases forced to cut down their prices, and thus afford a rich opportunity to the collector here. Many American libraries, like the splendid one of Zelotes Hosmer, were sacrificed during the Civil War, and it is probable that a similar fate will come to some of the great foreign collections during the present war. A general restriction of activities is likely in the book-collecting world and the auction-room."

The *Springfield Republican* predicts the immediate changes in the character of our reading matter:

"A world event of such transcendent importance will not only create a demand for a special literature, if a literature devoted to so enormous a subject can be called special, but it is likely, also, to have a marked effect upon literary taste. Some subjects which have grown to immense dimensions in a time of prolonged peace will be obscured by the clash of arms. For example, the literature of feminism, too swollen and too widely theoretical to be entirely wholesome, is likely to have a check; woman's world in general will shrink temporarily while battles rage. There will be less attention for the exploitation of vice or the discussion of sex, or for most kinds of problem literature, and perhaps some surcease of miscellaneous agitation will do no harm. But writers who can tell a stupefied world what this fearful portent means, who can throw light on the great fundamental problems of the race, and give some hint as to its destiny, will have an attentive and even anxious hearing. War books, of course, will be in demand."



THE SPIRITUAL REFUGE.

Near Rome stands this gift of the Great Duse "to my little companions in art, my fresh, modest, unknown little sisters."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



HAS CHRISTIANITY BROKEN DOWN?

IF THE CHURCHES throughout the world possess the same candor as the stock exchanges they would do what the latter have done—close their doors. So writes the Rev. G. Monroe Royce, a Protestant Episcopal rector of New Windsor-on-Hudson. He puts the solution of the war question squarely up to the churches of Christendom, who preach the gospel of peace, and go forth to war almost to a nation, among those who are profest followers of Jesus. "What a spectacle we Christians are to the non-Christian world, whom we in our

of things, popes, patriarchs, bishops, and churches would hardly be needed.

"But one has a right to expect that, after nineteen hundred years of civilization calling itself Christian, the Church and her ministers should have influence enough, power—downright moral and spiritual power—enough to prevent the savage, the brute instincts of mankind dominating not only kings and other rulers but the whole body of people composing the nations of Europe. This much we have a right to insist upon, and if the combined influence of all organized Christianity can not bring about such a result, then it is, I think, perfectly fair to conclude that the Church machinery has broken down; that it does not do what it professes to do, and is not worthy the support it is receiving. Of course, I am acting upon the assumption that the people who support the Christian Church do so with the expectation that it will not only teach the principles of Christianity as beautiful sentiments, but will insist that at least the fundamental principles of Christianity must be regarded as controlling forces by organized society, such as states."

Something of the same challenge to Christianity is put by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, formerly of St. George's Church, New York. He addresses the same paper in these words:

"Can these men and nations, bent on wholesale murder, in any real sense be Christians at all? Is there any connection whatever between the teachings of Jesus and what they believe?"

"How can any man kneel to the God and Father of Jesus, and then rush forth to kill his fellow men?"

"And from such questions there must in the minds of many arise another—since, at least temporarily,

all the restraints of the Christian religion have been by millions cast aside. Are the commands of Jesus, the things he stood for and died for, are they practical? Can mankind in the gross ever be expected to live by them? Are they not as angels' food, too high and pure and holy for our actual grosser life?"

"Looking squarely at things as they are, can we believe that a spirit of obedience to the Lord of Peace and Good Will will some day 'cover the earth as the water covers the seas' and at last 'war cease in all the world'?"

"What answer can we make to such hard questions? Yet all men who think and feel must make some answer, are ever making answer now, must either admit that Christianity has proved a failure, that it can not restrain the beast in man, or that, in spite of this horrifying outburst of barbarism, a clearer, saner, more brotherly idea of life is slowly growing in the mind of man."

"Can any one who observes the course of things doubt that the spirit of brotherliness is growing?"

"Can any of us, looking on in stupefaction at this tragedy of the nations, yet doubt that for every such awful, if temporary, return to moral chaos, a mighty revulsion of the spirit must arise against war?"

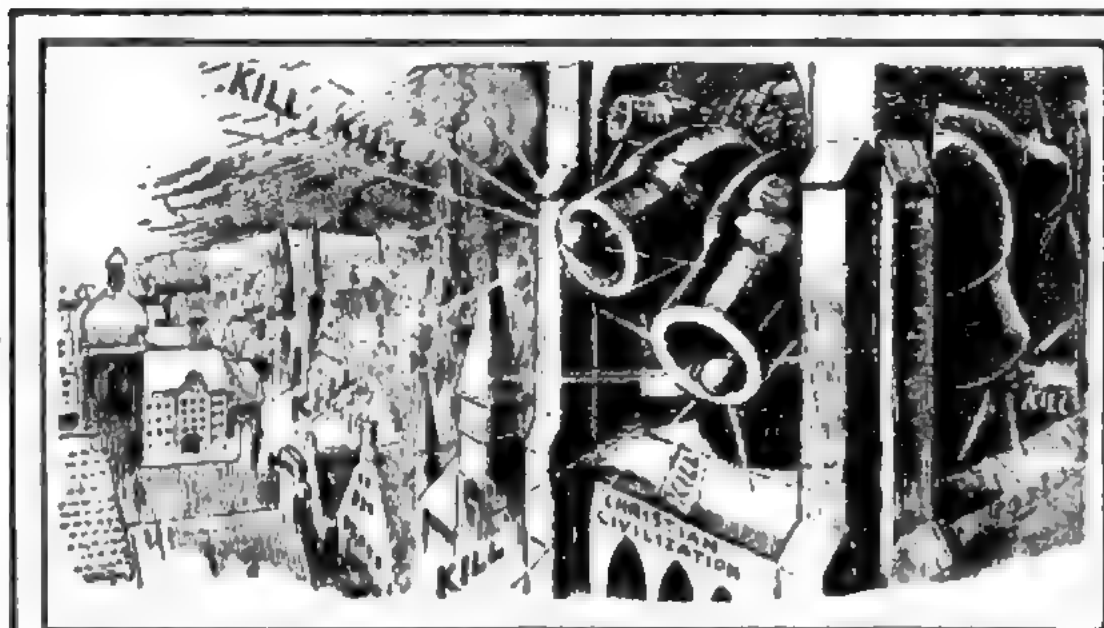
"Surely not in the minds of onlooking millions only—not even in the hearts of those other many millions torn by agony as they part with the men who make life to them worth the living—but also in the secret thoughts of those advancing hosts, innocent boys and men in life's prime, marching forth from homes they have builded and from women and children they have loved, marching at the bidding of they scarcely know what, into the valley of the shadow of death."

"Of what are they all, these embattled millions, thinking?"

"War brutalizes some men, but these are the few, the men in whom the beast is already predominant. It does not brutalize the good man, and those who know its dreadful reality are for it filled with loathing and hatred. So much we know."

"In spite, then, of this last failure of Christianity to influence the conduct of nations, certain things are sure, and to them let us hold fast."

"The spirit of Jesus has given to the modern world a new



THE CHIMES.

—Bradley in the Chicago Daily News.

self-glory call heathen!" he exclaims in the New York *Evening Post*. At the same time he points out the ironic fact that "we are spending millions of money in the vain effort to convert these heathen peoples to our way of religion. What a mockery! What a farce!" He would have us "tell these popes, patriarchs, bishops, churches, and missionary societies that if they can not prevent such direful carnage, such a universal outrage upon humanity, we refuse to contribute one penny to their support." We read further:

"That Christianity continues to exist in the outward seeming is most true. True, there are still popes, patriarchs, bishops, missionaries, and thousands of churches where the Bible is read and prayers are said the year round. But if these popes, patriarchs, bishops, ministers, and churches all combined can not enforce upon the nations of the Christian world the first principles of the religion they profess, then it is perfectly evident that Christianity has broken down—in practice, at least—and the question presents itself to practical minds, why this waste of men and money upon a mere theory of life that is not workable; upon a mere sentiment which has no practical value. The modern world boasts of its efficiency, of its practical, utilitarian ability, and yet it is spending millions upon millions in the support of Christian churches, Christian ministers, Christian missionaries, whose sole reason for existing is that they undertake to persuade men and nations to live in harmony with the essential principles of Christianity, which are love to God and man. But the actual conduct and character of the Christian nations of the world at this moment, as revealed by the state of things in Europe, strip the churches and their ministers of all spiritual significance. To put it in plain language, it seems that they are not doing what they profess to do, and what they are paid for doing, and hence there is a vast waste of money and energy."

"Of course one does not expect—outside of Utopia—a condition of things where all mankind will live according to the law of love; and moreover, did there actually exist such a state

sense of pity. It has given it a new sense of neighborliness; multitudes feel, as never before, they are their brother's keeper.

"It has limited the ordinary man's power as well as his wish to revenge his personal wrong. He has less recourse to bludgeon and sword, and more to arbitration.

"Here, then, are undoubted facts. In these directions the teachings of Jesus have profoundly influenced modern life. If national life and racial passion still resist Christian morals, is it not reasonable to suppose that it must leaven and purify even these as it has modified and softened man's contact with man?"

There is a cool irony in the lay preaching of Mr. Simeon Strunsky, who furnishes the department of "Post Impressions" in this paper. In the issue of August 15 he writes:

"I sometimes think that the disadvantages of believing in one single ruler of the universe must be painfully present to the war lords and the cabinet ministers and the bishops, archbishops, and patriarchs when they prepare to go to war. In Parliament and before their congregations they assert, of course, that Providence is on their side. But in their heart of hearts they must sometimes have their doubts whether the Power whom they claim as an ally may not turn out to be only a judge. For the purposes of war, paganism has an enormous advantage over monotheism. What a nation needs when it is preparing to kill more of its neighbors than its neighbors can kill of its own citizens is a tribal god upon whom it can count for undivided attention and sympathy. Berlin could then address its petitions to Moloch, Paris to Beelzebub, London to Dagon or Neptune, Rome to Ashtoreth, with utter confidence and with no danger of confusion.

"For obviously there must be confusion when many nations, professing the same creed, are compelled to use very much the same formulas of prayer, inserting only the respective name of the country and its ruler. A private tribal god, upon whose exclusive services the war leaders might count, a private book of prayer embodying the really important facts to be brought to the attention of the tribal god—that is the ideal to which the nations of Europe in arms ought to strive. . . .

"Or shall we say that Christianity is like the neutrality of Belgium, which is under the guaranty of all the nations and inviolate in times of peace, but which must not be allowed to stand in the way of the interests of a people on the road to great things? Here again, I am impelled to point out the advantages of paganism and the system of tribal gods. Take the most practical people of antiquity, the Romans, and see how admirably the system worked in their case. They had a tribal god whom they called Janus, and whenever the Romans were at war the doors of the temple of Janus stood open. In times of peace the doors were closed. A thoroughly unsentimental people, the Romans, when they needed the help of their tribal god, opened the doors and presumably address their invocations to him. When peace came and they felt that they could dispense with his protection, they closed the doors upon him and went about their business."

KILLING THE BOYS—The provisions of Mr. Begbie's article quoted in the department of Letters and Art are being fulfilled in reports from the war seat, and other papers besides the *New York Evening Post* comment on the youth of those among the slain. The matter is driven home here:

"The German, like the French, standing army is, of course, composed of boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four. Each year a third of the army goes back to civilian life and a new third is recruited. None of these are, of course, married; hence there are few widows being made by the German fighting around Liège, if this is any compensation for the loss of the flower of the country's youth. It is only when the French and German reservists join the first line that married and older men are in action. This is, by the way, quite unlike the record of our own volunteer regiments in which so many of the men were married. As for the French and German non-commissioned officers, they are, of course, in large part professional soldiers and family men, like their officers. But their soldiers are too often mere boys just out of school, without the faintest appreciation, perhaps, of what the war is all about. In a sense, these armies are democratic, because the sons of rich and poor alike serve; the educated for a year only, and perhaps in crack regiments; but there is no class in France or Germany that will not pay a terrible price in young men for the inhumanity that is going on to-day."

WHY CHILDREN LIE

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS put to death in every land and age because of the lying accusations of children is "impossible to estimate," says H. Addington Bruce, in the September number of *The Pictorial Review* (New York), and he notes as an instance that "in our own country the Salem



AS OTHERS SEE US.

—Tutthill in the St. Louis Star

witchcraft delusion, with its sad record of persecutions and executions, was distinctly a product of children's lies." While, of course, the writer is willing to admit that "usually . . . children's lies are comparatively harmless to all except themselves," still they often result in "disaster" to others, and he cites various recorded cases in proof of this statement. This propensity to deceit among the young, he informs us, is "a phenomenon that has only of recent years been studied with the care it deserves," and he adds that "if there is any one thing that modern scientific research into the working of the child's mind has demonstrated, it is the absolute falsity of the old-fashioned doctrine that children lie from 'innate depravity' and that the only sure cure for lying is a sound flogging." Proper training alone, we read, is the safeguard of the child, described as being "an animate entity of nerves, tissues, and muscles co-ordinated and governed by an indwelling principle—call it spirit, soul, or what you will—that expresses itself to good or bad purpose according to the influences brought to bear in the course of the child's development." The writer goes on to say that:

"There may be, it is true, inherited defects of physical structure—especially defects of brain organization—that make a child peculiarly responsive to influences for evil; but even these can usually be counteracted by proper training. On the other hand, given improper training, the child with the best brain organization in the world is quite likely to develop into an inveterate liar and blackleg.

"And by the word 'training' is meant much more than the formal imparting of ideas of morality by pious exhortation.

Formal education in morality there should be, but it can not amount to much unless accompanied by the more powerful education of example and by an intelligent effort to study and meet the child's individual mental and physical needs.

"Particularly is it important—and this is something that parents nowadays often overlook—to reckon with the intense imaginativeness that is an essential part of the childish nature and which must be given a wholesome outlet, else it is almost certain to find vent in unwholesome ways—often in the concoction and dramatic working out of the most ingenious and sensational lies. This is especially likely to be the case if the circumstances of the home life are narrow and sordid or if the child is of an exceptionally emotional temperament."

In this connection the writer tells the story of a twelve-year-old girl with a talent for music who hoaxed her parents into the belief that the late President McKinley and his wife meant to adopt her and give her father a five-thousand-dollar job in Washington. This child had been carefully brought up and "taught to behave as a little girl should," and we read that:

"Not until the time of her cruel deception, did her father and mother have any reason to suspect her of being anything but a very good little girl. Unhappily, as part of their educational program, they had forbidden her to read story-books or books of poetry. . . .

"Forced to invent an ideal world of her own, the poor child found her happiness in picturing scenes and events wherein—in sharp contrast with the repression in which she was kept at home—she saw herself the center of interest. In this state of exaggerated day-dreaming the chance remark of her mother that some day she might play the piano well enough to be invited to perform at the White House acted as a suggestion that sank deep into her starving mind and formed the starting-point for a fantasy which, after she had seen Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. . . . became to her more or less of a reality. Her deception of her parents was not so much a deliberate, conscious lie as a hysterical act of rebellion against the fetters they had imposed on her imagination, in proof whereof is the interesting circumstance that among the things she bought with the money obtained from her father was a large collection of fairy-tales and novels!

"It was as tho she had instinctively understood and sought to remedy the condition that had made her a liar."

Among other cases in which the cause of lying is declared to be "the lack of proper material for the imaginings of childhood together with an abnormal desire to be the center of interest," the writer offers the story of one girl that pretended to have been kidnaped and beaten, and of another "who claimed to have been criminally assaulted." He speaks, too, of the *poltergeist*, or noisy ghost, "which amuses itself by knocking on walls and flinging furniture around," and tells us that "almost invariably when careful investigation is made, these amazing outbreaks are traced to some young boy or girl—usually girl." On discovery, their excuse is that "they did not know what made them do it," and, continues the writer—

"In most cases this plea is undoubtedly justified. It can not be too emphatically said that the natural tendency to regard such mischief-makers as merely naughty children deserving of severe punishment is wrong. They are, in reality, sick children, the victims of hysteria, and are impelled to their outrageous deceptions by forces of which they truly have no knowledge. As the psychologist, Stanley Hall, has so well put it:

"Without knowing it, these hysterical girls feel disinherited and robbed of their birthright. Their burgeoning woman's instinct to be the center of interest and admiration bursts all bonds, and they speak and even act out what with others would only be secret reverie. Thus they can not only be appreciated, but marveled at. Thus they can be of consequence, respected, observed, envied, perhaps even studied. So they defy their fate and wreak their little souls upon expression with abandon, and have their supreme satisfaction for a day, impelled to do so by blind instinct which their intellect is too undeveloped to restrain. And all this because their actual life is so dull and empty."

Another point made by the writer is that owing to the highly imitative nature of children "a considerable proportion of the lies told by children are at bottom due to nothing else than conscious or unconscious imitation of the doings and sayings of father or mother."

ANOTHER WAR TO WAGE

THERE IS A WAR for those of us who believe in reason—our eternal and holy war, says Mr. J. Lowes Dickinson. And it is laid upon us to wage it unceasingly in the future. Especially "in this dark hour of our defeat, let us not forget it." A war "for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate." This is his contribution in *The Nation* (London) to the question of the morale of warfare, and he begins by drawing a picture of the present conflict:

"For the next few months, or it may be years, some fifteen millions of men in Europe, the physically best, those who should be the fathers of the next generations, will be engaged in killing one another, in starving the rest of the population, in stopping the production of useful and necessary things, in destroying the instruments of production, in pulling down all that has been laboriously built up during a quarter of a century of European peace. Not one of the men employed in this work of destruction wants to perform it; not one of them knows how it has come about that he is performing it; not one of them knows what object is to be served by performing it. The non-combatants are in the same case. They did not foresee this, they did not want it, they did not choose it. They were never consulted. No one in Europe desires to be engaged in such work. We are sane people."

Mr. Lowes Dickinson, who is a lecturer at Cambridge University, England, and the author of several notable works on phases of our present-day civilization, gives from the layman's point of view this notable reasoning against the reason of wars. He continues:

"For what, then, are these gamblers playing? Each says he is playing for safety. Each says the other is playing for power. We English believe we are resisting aggression. We may be sure the Germans do not believe it of us. We believe they are aggressors. We may be sure they do not believe it of themselves. Behind the action of all the governments is a theory—the theory of the balance of power. Behind the theory are passion—the passions of fear and of cupidity. Behind the passions is the whole long and tragic history of mankind. Of all this, common men are tools. The rulers play on them like pipes. And not only the rulers. Every journalist who has been sowing mistrust and hatred between nations, every historian who has used history to glorify or apologize for war, every man who has exalted passion at the cost of reason, is an accomplice in this crime. It is thus that war has come about. What can war achieve? It is no remedy for the disease it is intended to cure; it merely creates new conditions for another war. The catastrophe in which we are plunged must produce incalculable evils. It can not produce any good unless it should produce enlightenment. By enlightenment I mean the apprehension by peoples and governments of a different conception of policy to that which now prevails. The new conception is there, in the minds and hearts of all right-thinking and right-feeling people. It has not been able to control events, partly because peoples do not control governments, partly because peoples have not learned to cooperate with one another. But all men not blinded by theories know that the power to which governments sacrifice nations is an idol. In no real thing do the interests of nations diverge. What drives them into war is abstractions; and what gives the abstractions life will be engaged in killing one another, in starving the rest of the population, in stopping the production of useful and necessary things, in destroying the instruments of production, in pulling down all that has been laboriously built up during a quarter of a century of men. But into these realities the life of passion is only beginning to flow; along the old channels, once they are opened, it flows with fatal force. Let war be declared, and every individual in a nation is ready to lay down his goods and his life. That is why to some noble men war appears as a noble thing. But what makes it so is the passion that is misled into its service. That passion is needed for the real things, for good instead of evil, for truth instead of lies, for love instead of hate. To turn it into those channels, the friends of reason are always working. For the moment their voice will not be heard. But as this war pursues its dreadful course, as its fatal and foreseen consequences unroll, as the fact of what we are doing begins to penetrate from our senses to our imagination, as the dreadful awakening succeeds to the stunning shock, it will be for the friends of reason to drive home the lesson, first and chiefest into their own heart and brain, then, if strength be given them, into the conscience of mankind."



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The climax in motor car progress
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For these and for all of the elements which contribute in the highest degree to the charms of motoring, the public has learned to look each year to the Cadillac.

Cadillac ideals, Cadillac engineering genius, Cadillac resources and Cadillac methods, are reinforced by the experience gleaned in the successful production of more than eighty thousand cars—the greatest number of the high grade type produced by any one maker in the industry.

The public, guided by a recognition of the Cadillac policy to avoid exaggeration and overdrawn statements and guided by its policy to under-claim rather than to over-claim, has always felt secure in accepting Cadillac representations at their full worth.

Therefore, when the Cadillac Company says that it is about to offer a motor car which marks developments and advancements so great, so vast, so widespread in their scope, that past achievements pale almost into insignificance, you are justified in looking forward to something which even the word "extraordinary" fails adequately to describe.

New pleasures and new comforts are in store.
 Luxuries of which you may have dreamed but for which you had hardly dared hope, are to become a reality.

Motoring will possess new charms. The word will have a new meaning and a new significance.
 You may draw a mental picture of your ideal car—of what it should be capable of accomplishing, of how it should perform.

You may place your expectations as high as you please.

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CURRENT POETRY

PARADOXICALLY, the best war poetry written during the last few weeks has been peace poetry. Many American verse-writers have been moved to express rhythmically their indignation at the condition of European affairs; few of them have shown partizanship. And the two distinguished English poets whose patriotic verses are printed below have not succeeded in giving their words much fire.

The Laureate of Great Britain contributed this poem to the *London Times*, and it was cabled across to the *New York Times*. As a literary curiosity, it is not without interest.

Thou Careless, Awake!

BY ROBERT BRIDGES

Thou careless, awake!
Thou peacemaker, fight!
Stand, England, for honor
And God guard the right

Thy mirth lay aside.
Thy cavil and play
The foe is upon thee
And grave is the day

The monarch Ambition
Has harnessed his slaves.
But the folk of the ocean
Are free as the waves

For peace, thou art armed.
Thy freedom to hold.
Thy courage as iron.
Thy good faith as gold

Through fire, air, and water
Thy trial must be.
But they that love life best
Die gladly for thee

The love of their mother
Is strong to command.
The fame of their fathers
Is might to their hand

Much suffering shall cleanse thee
But thou through the flood
Shalt win to salvation,
To beauty through blood

Up, careless, Awake!
Ye peacemakers, fight!
England stands for honor
God defend the right

Mr. Stephen Phillips's poem is more forceful, but it is below the usual level of this sincere and accomplished writer's work. It also was cabled to the *New York Times*.

Liège

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

He said: "Thou petty people, let me pass
What canst thou do but bow to me and kneel?"
But sudden a dry land caught fire like grass,
And answer hurried but from shell and steel.

He looked for silence, but a thunder came
Upon him, from Liège a leaden hail.
All Belgium flew up at his throat in flame
Till at her gates amazed his legions quail

Take heed, for now on haunted ground they tread:
There bowed a mightier war lord to his hall:
Fear! Last that very green grass again grow red
With blood of German now as then with Gaul.

If him whom God destroys He maddens first,
Then thy destruction slake thy madman's thirst.

What the German, Austrian, Servian, French, and Russian poets are writing we can not yet know. Probably they are more concerned just now with rifles than with rime, with Mars than with the Muse. However, *The Fatherland* (New York) prints a poem by an American poet of German birth. The epithet applied to the Kaiser in the title is perhaps in questionable taste, for it is generally given to a ruler of no temporal kingdom. Also, only the heat of partizanship excuses the description of a great nation as "the wanton of the world." Still, angry men can not temper their words, and Mr. Viereck's poem is strong, vivid, and effective.

Wilhelm II., Prince of Peace

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

O Prince of Peace, O Lord of War,
Unsheathe thy blade without a stain.
Thy holy wrath shall scatter far
The bloodhounds from thy country's fane!

Into thy hand the sword is forced.
By traitor friend and traitor foe.
On foot, on sea, and winged and horned.
The Prince of Darkness strikes his blow

Crush thou the Cossack arms that reach
To plunge the world into the night!
Save Goethe's vision, Luther's speech.
Thou art the Keeper of the Light!

When darkness was on all the lands,
Who kept God's faith with courage grim?
Shall He uphold that country's hands,
Or tear its members, limb from limb?

God called the Teuton to be free.
Free from Great Britain's golden thrall
From guillotine and anarchy.
From pogroms red and whips that fall

May thy victorious armies rout
The savage tribes against thee hurled
The Czar whose scepter is the knout.
And France, the wanton of the world!

But thy great task will not be done
Until thou vanquish utterly
The Norman brother of the Hun.
England, the Serpent of the Sea

The flame of war her tradesmen fanned
Shall yet consume her, fleet and field
The star of Frederick guide thy hand.
The God of Bismarck be thy shield!

Against the fell Barbarian horde
Thy people stand, a living wall:
Now fight for God's peace with thy sword.
For if thou fail, a world shall fall!

Here is one of the best antiwar poems that has appeared for many a year. Mr. Griffin's energetic diction and graphic descriptions make his splendidly sustained poem a work of art as well as an argument. It was printed by the *Boston News Bureau*.

If!

BY BARTHOLOMEW F. GRIFFIN

Suppose 'twere done!
The lanyard pulled on every shotted gun.
Into the wheeling death-clutch sent
Each millioned armament.
To grapple there
On land, on sea, and under, and in air!
Suppose at last 'twere come—
Now, while each house and shop and mill is dumb
And arsenals and dockyards hum—
Now all complete, supreme,
That vast, Satanic dream!

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Canal

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A pretty good endorsement of this famous food, don't you think?

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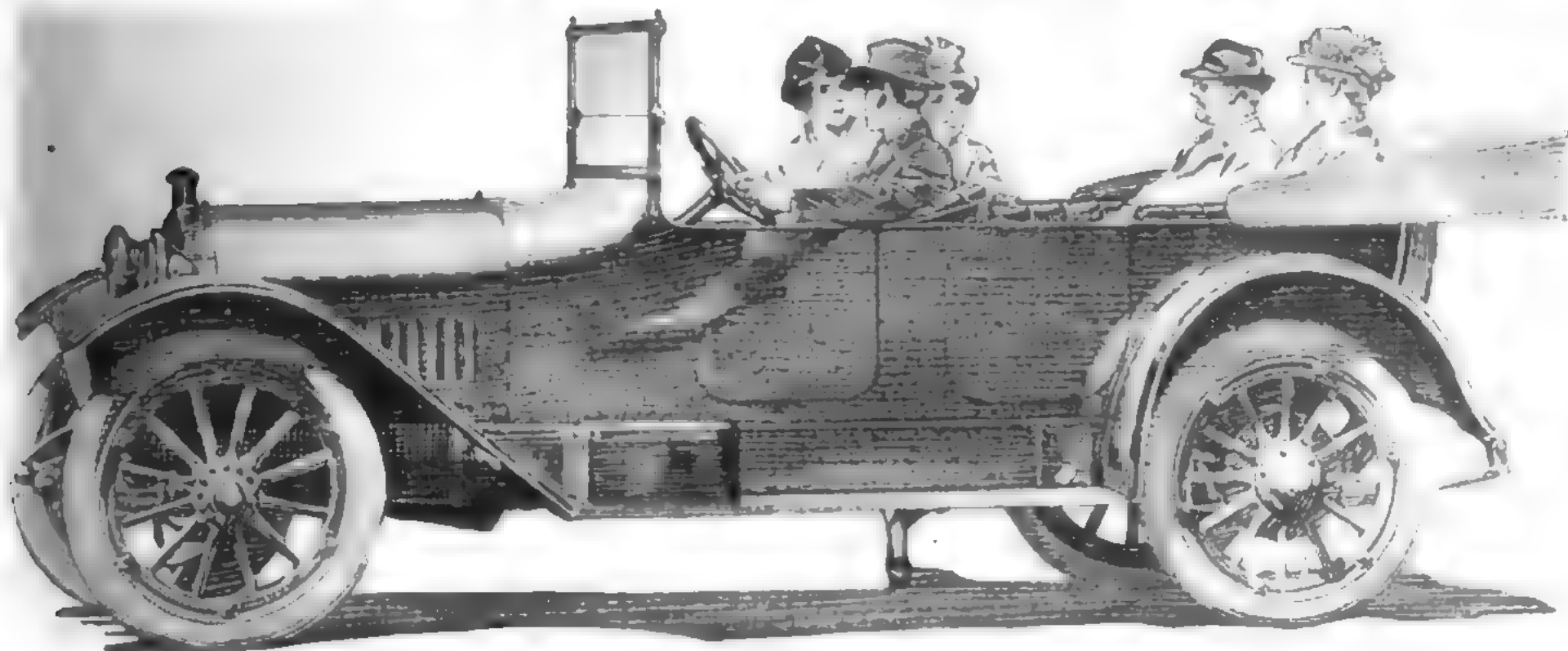
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Most every grocer sells **Grape-Nuts**—a food for muscle, brain and nerve.

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Complete

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The first Hupmobile 20 made for itself, and held against all rivalry, an immense following, at home and abroad.

The "32" put the Hupmobile into another class, and surpassed the "20" in world-wide popularity.

This new Hupmobile bids fair to eclipse them both, as the very utmost a motorist can desire.

A highly specialized, individualized, Hupmobilized motor car, which gives you, we believe, more service and comfort for your money than you can find if you comb the market a dozen times over.

Listen to the details:

Specifications

More Power

Motor, 3 1/4-inch bore by 5 1/2-inch stroke; cylinders cast en bloc, with water jacket space between barrels; valves 1 1/4-inch clear diameter, mushroom tappets, with special shape cams, very quiet; valve spring chamber closed by oil-tight cover, so that contacts are made in an oil-bath. New shape combustion chamber, larger valves and larger cylinder bore produce more power. Multiple disc clutch, with thirteen 13-inch plates.

New Type Carburetor

Horizontal type bolted directly to cylinder block. Gas passage between cylinders, so that intake manifold is heated its entire length, assuring complete vaporization of even the heaviest gasoline.

Improved Oiling

A system already highly efficient made still better. Pressure feed from flywheel to main bearings and connecting rod bearings; cylinder walls lubricated by mist from crankshaft.

Modern Ignition

Ignition from storage battery, with automatic spark advance. Type rapidly being adopted by progressive engineers.

Single Unit Electrical System

Generator and starting motor combined, driven by silent chain from front end of crankshaft. Supplies

current for starting, ignition and lighting. Makes motor non-stallable. Westinghouse 12-volt system.

Longer Wheelbase; More Room

Wheelbase, 120 inches; tires, 34 by 4 inches. Roomy five-passenger body; 2 inches more leg-room in front, 7 inches more in tonneau; full tufted upholstery; concealed door hinges, flush handles. Front springs, 37 inches long, practically flat; rear springs, semi-elliptic, 38 inches long, swung under axle; springs self-oiling. Brakes 14 inches in diameter.

Left Steer, Center Control

Steering wheel at left; gear change and hand brake levers at driver's

right. Speedometer, starting and lighting switches mounted flush in center of cowl board. Speedometer drive from transmission.

Non-Glare Dimmer Headlights

Hupmobile design. Upper half of headlight glass corrugated. Kills reflector glare, complying with many city ordinances and giving full illumination on road. One bulb in headlights, dimmed at will through resistance in switch. No side-lamps.

Equipment and Other Details

16-gallon gasoline tank in cowl; rain-vision windshield, fixed uprights, lower half adjustable for ventilation. One-man type top, attached to windshield. Crowned fenders, with flat edge and without beading. Tail lamp exclusive Hupmobile design. Illuminates license plate and entire width of road for considerable distance behind car. Non-skid tires on rear; demountable rims; carrier at rear for spare rim and tire. Lighting and ignition switches controlled by Yale locks. Speedometer. Roberail, foot rail and cocoa mat in tonneau. Color: blue-black with maroon running gear.

Price, f.o.b. Detroit, includes complete equipment.

Price in Canada, \$1400, f.o.b. Windsor, with complete equipment.

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Ignition and lighting switches on cowl board
Exclusive non-glare dimmer headlights
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Complete with electric starter \$1050
and lights, demountable rims,
overhaul drive, 22 x 4; tire carrier at rear
With regular equipment of top, windshield,
gas lamps, etc., but without special equip-
ment noted above, \$940. Price f.o.b. Detroit.
Price in Canada, \$1230, f.o.b. Windsor, in-
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Perhaps you have imagined the first cost of motor trucks too high for you. The average cost of 54 leading makes of two-ton trucks is \$2701. The Reo Model J, a two-ton truck, everywhere acknowledged by experts as stronger and sturdier than other trucks of its rated capacity, sells for \$1650.

The First Cost Your First Saving

Right at the start your investment for a Reo Motor Truck is lower than the first cost of two teams and wagons. It easily does the work of three or more teams.

Only one driver is needed, instead of three or more drivers for horse equipment. The saving in labor is a big item.

You save in the cost of operation. The Reo Motor Truck "eats" only when it is working. It goes just as fast and carries just as big a load the last hour of the day as when it starts out in the morning.

But the saving in time is the big item. Reo Motor Trucks will

speed up every department of your business. As you deliver faster, you can build, sell, ship, assemble faster. Your whole business feels the spurt of this new form of energy.

Features That Mean Unbroken Service

The Reo Motor Truck is carefully designed to keep going day after day for years, without any lost time for repairs. It has exclusive features, found in no other motor trucks, that make this constant service possible.

A radiator built of 24 independent, interchangeable units. One or several units could be injured, instantly repaired or replaced, and the run continued. Or the truck will run until you are ready to repair it later.

Much more power than you will ever need is supplied by the Reo unit power plant, cushioned on a sub-frame away from road shocks or vibration.

Reo hydraulic governor keeps the truck to a safe speed. An irresponsible driver cannot go too fast, or allow the motor to race.

Reo right hand center control

and left side drive give the driver quick and easy access to and from the seat. No expert driver needed; no time lost in handling the machine.

Reo impregnable armored frame, built to withstand hard service—even collisions—without showing weakness or flaws of any kind.

Your choice of two lengths of wheel base, 130 or 146 inches.

Set Your Truck to Work

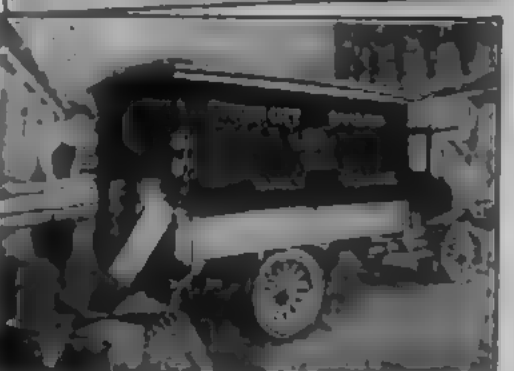
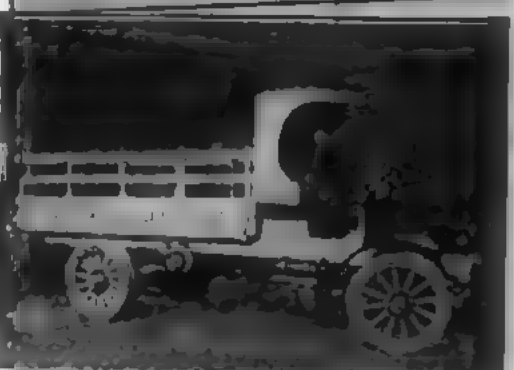
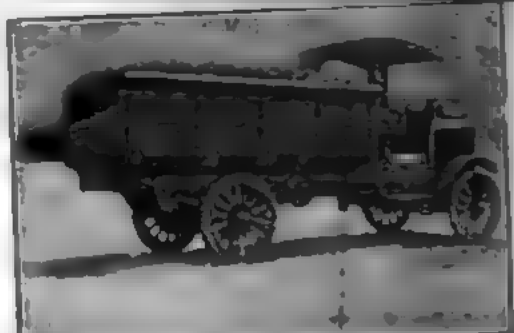
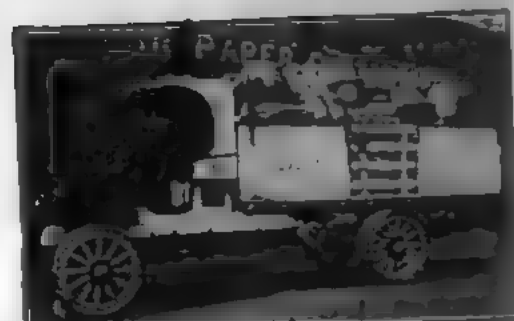
If you are paying for a Reo truck now, in wasted time and money, you should set it to work at once.

Look the facts in the face. Figure your present hauling costs, and write us about them. We will reduce our case to cold figures. Then we will ask you to decide on no other basis than your own profit.

Write us for any information on motor truck hauling that you need. A Reo Motor Truck catalog sent on request.

1155 Reo dealers, scattered from coast to coast, are ready to tell you about the Reo Motor Trucks and explain Reo service. Call on the nearest Reo dealer, and talk the matter over with him.

Reo Motor Truck Co.
Lansing, Michigan



REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MAJOR PUTNAM'S EARLY LIFE

Putnam, George Haven. *Memories of My Youth, 1844-1865*. Two portraits. 8vo, pp. vi.-147. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Major Putnam (a real Civil War major is George Haven Putnam, altho he himself never uses the title now) stands for what is best in American life. Soldier, scholar, publisher, man of affairs, he has had an experience that falls to the lot of few men. Looking back now from the goal of his seventieth year, he recalls events and personalities which possess rare interest for his own and later generations, even for those to whom the Civil War is a tradition fast becoming legendary. It is a modest, manly account of military experiences and of his earlier career in the middle of the last century that Mr. Putnam gives. He was no feather-bed soldier, but saw hard service. He saw that kind of suffering which elicited from General Sherman his terrible definition of war.

Not the least interesting portion of his military service, from 1862 to 1865, and including the campaigns of Louisiana, Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and the decisive battle at Cedar Creek, includes experience in Libby and Danville prisons. The author's story of the hardships and straits of hunger endured by himself and his companions in Libby fully confirms the sinister reputation of that sinister prison. Mr. Putnam here gives one chapter only to Libby and Danville, having already told that story in another volume more fully.

Mr. Putnam's practical experience in the war and the opportunities he had of meeting famous men served to equip him with a fund of original information of which he makes lavish use. There are graphic portraits from life, notably one of Lincoln, whom he saw and heard at Cooper Union when the future war President was beginning to rise into national prominence.

"The long, ungainly figure upon which hung clothes that, while newly made for this trip, were evidently the work of an unskilful tailor; the large feet and the clumsy hands of which, at the outset at least, the speaker seemed to be unduly conscious; the long, gaunt head, capped by a shock of hair that seemed not to have been thoroughly brushed out, made a picture which did not fit in with New York's conception of a finished statesman."

The plain, unheroic, physical personality of the speaker was, however, forgotten in the overmastering eloquence and earnestness which became apparent as the speech proceeded. The orator gradually gained absolute control of himself, "the voice gained a natural and impressive modulation, the gestures were dignified and natural, and the hearers found themselves under the influence of the earnest look from the deeply set eyes and of the absolute integrity of purpose and of devotion to principle which impressed the thought and the words of the speaker."

Of high interest and value as history is the author's account of the relations of Lincoln's Administration to the Governments of Louis Napoleon and Palmerston at the opening of the war. Mr. Putnam's narrative sets in a clear and interesting

light the dangerous crisis which the cause of the Union underwent because of the active sympathy for the Southern cause which existed among those who held power in France and England. We should like, were there space, to speak at more length of the author's story at first hand, of the secret international diplomacy precipitated by the famous *Trent* affair, which in the event of success might have destroyed the Republic.

The "Memories" are by no means confined to political and military affairs, but are concerned also with the author's sojourns in England, France, and Germany, and with the interesting early history of the house of Putnam, which has had so distinguished a part in the development of literature in America. Mr. Putnam's experiences as a student in European universities just before the Civil War induced him to come home and enlist, are not the least interesting part of the book.

VON BÜLOW'S REMINISCENCES

Von Bülow, Prince Bernhard. *Imperial Germany*. Translated by Marie A. Lewenz, M.A. With frontispiece. Pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3 net.

Prince von Bülow is one of the distinguished men of Europe, and is the best known and most popular of the group of statesmen who have been at the head of affairs in Germany since the retirement of Bismarck. As Chancellor of the Empire his achievements were notable. He has had a large personal share in the policies which have resulted in the transformation of Germany, and his brilliant career has been coincidental with the political regeneration of his country and its definitive establishment as a great Power. The views and opinions of a man of this type are the result of a ripe and varied experience and have a special value for the student of contemporary affairs. When to these qualities are added literary form and the glow and coloring of historical imagination, there is little more to be desired.

Everything German—literature, art, politics, religion, philosophy—is so deeply rooted in the past that it is impossible to arrive at any adequate conception of the meaning of the present except in the perspective of history. The scholarly author of the work before us is well aware of this truth, and his conception of the great epochs and events that crowd the history of modern Germany are always outlined against the background of the past.

The opening pages of the book give a graphic account of the rebirth of Germany as a world Power, the remarkable development of the Empire's naval resources, and the growth of her commerce which established her as a rival of England, and an interesting discussion of the traditional British policy with regard to foreign nations. Other topics of world-interest which are discussed at length by the expert are: The Triple Alliance, the German policy of armaments, the subject of agriculture and protective tariffs, and the peculiarly involved relations of German political parties.

Each field were trampled, soaked,
Each stream dyed, choked,
Each leaguered city and blockaded port
Made famine's sport;
The empty wave
Made reeling Dreadnought's grave
Cathedral, castle, gallery, smoking fell
'Neath bomb and shell;
In deathlike trance
Lay industry, finance;
Two thousand years'
Bequest, achievement, saving, disappears
In blood and tears,
In widowed woe
That slum and palace equal know,
In civilization's suicide—
What served thereby, what satisfied?
For justice, freedom, right, what wrought?
Naught!—

Save, after the great cataclysm, perhaps
On the world's shaken map
New lines, more near or far,
Binding to king or czar
In festering hate
Some newly vacated state;
And passion, lust and pride made satiate;
And just a trace
Of lingering smile on Satan's face!

This poem (from the *New York Evening Post*) is lacking in unity, and the suggestion of a general strike against war is scarcely novel. But Miss Thomas's lines glow with passion, and have therefore a vitality which art alone could never give them.

The Woman's Cry

By EDITH M. THOMAS

"All the posters were printed in red. 'Red!' cried the women, and there was some weeping among them; but the men for the most part took it quietly, seriously, and with sad submission."
—*St. Petersburg newspaper*.

"Red!" cried the women by the Neva's tide,
And what they're crying by the Neva's tide
They're crying, too, in France, the Beautiful,
And 'neath the lindens of the Fatherland.
And farther yet, on ancient Danube's banks!
What boots it that you cry, O woman-souls,
Your strong ones going hence—(I mark it well
In "sad submission" they're going hence!)
Your strong ones are a herd, the lash is swung,
And dumb they go—they dream no other way!

"Red!" cried the women. I cry, too—in vain. . .
I know what I would do, if but my wit
Equalled my swelling heart—and if my tongue
The Pentecostal gift of tongues might seize—
Not speech of courts, nor sinuous subtle phrase,
But peasant power of straight appeal to hearts
Words like to glowing coals that neighbors pass
From heart to heart—words like the ringing ax
When the arm swings it through the heart of oak,
Words like the ferid plowshare, driven deep—
Might I but speak their native speech to them,
In some four countries of this world, gone mad,
The children of the soil should hear me cry:—
Now, wherefore are ye driven forth to War?
Ye have not made it, and ye hate no man.

That ye would go to hunt him to his death
(He hunting you—yet bearing you no hate!)
Stand in your fields, your shops, and do not go!
Be ye not "mobilized," but stand like stones;
And if to prison ye be haled, and if
They rain upon your hearts their leaden rain
Because ye will not serve, stand till ye fall!
Ye can but die—but so, die innocent,
Having yourselves, slain no man innocent!
So, fall, the protomartyrs Who Fought War,
Glorious and sacred on the lips of men
Who shall be, and their heritage Your Peace!
"Red!" cried the women. Let them cry no more.

1915

Over



New Stream Line Body—Electric Starter—Electric Lights

This announces the latest Overland—Model 80.

This season we shall build 75,000 cars. This increased production again places us in the enviable and supreme position of being able to give still more value for still less money than any other manufacturer.

Model 80 has a brand-new full stream line body. Its full sweeping lines blend and harmonize

perfectly with the balance of the symmetrical design.

The new crowned moulded fenders, new rounded radiator, new hood slightly sloped, and flush U doors with disappearing hinges, contributing the additional touches of exterior grace and modishness which distinguish costly imported cars.

The new tonneau is much larger—both in width and in depth.

The new cutably deeper and underslung spring qualities. This the highest pricing systems.

This model control.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Two Passenger Roadster, \$1050

(All U. S.)

Willys

\$1075
Model 80



—Larger Tires—Demountable Rims—Larger Tonneau

to consider-
g improved
easy riding
with one of
electric light-

The tires are larger this year, being 34"x4" all around. These tires can be quickly detached from the rims which are demountable. One extra rim supplied.

There is a powerful, economical and quiet 35 h. p. motor. The wheelbase is 114 inches long.

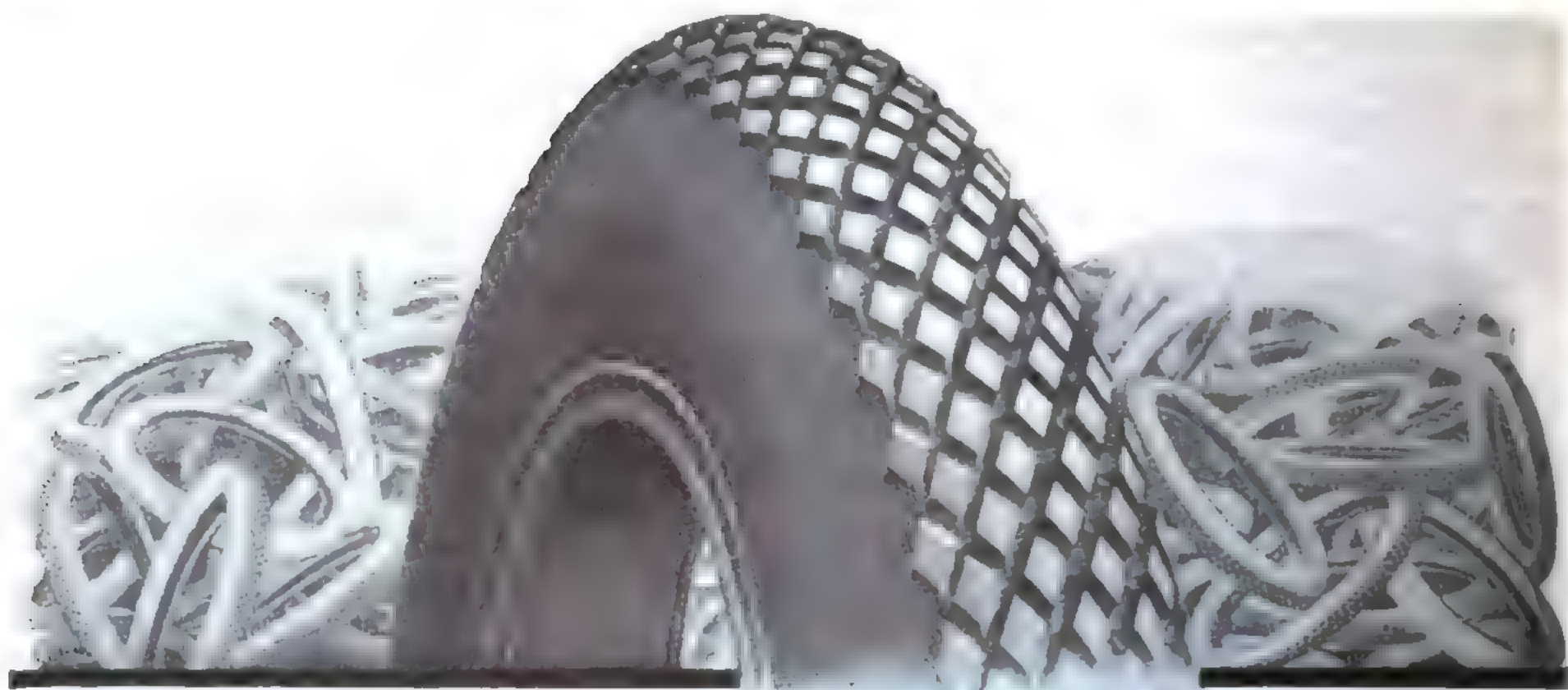
This car comes complete. Electric starter, electric lights, rain vision, ventilating built-in wind-

shield, mohair top and boot, demountable rims with extra rim, jeweled magnetic speedometer, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest and curtain box. This new model is now ready for your inspection in practically every city and town in the country. Dealers are now taking orders. Make arrangements for your demonstration immediately. Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 17.

(bio)

Four Passenger Coupe, \$1600

The Willys-Overland of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



Tiredom's Upper Class

Dear Sir :

It isn't extra price which marks the upper class in Tiredom.

Fanciful things don't count here. Nor does exclusiveness. Tires are mere utilities.

And Goodyear prices—due to mammoth output—count just as much as other Goodyear savings.

Real Aristocracy

The real aristocrats in Tiredom are No-Rim-Cut tires. They out-sell any other.

By exclusive features and extra quality they won the ruling place. These are the royalty of Tiredom as class is measured there.

Yet many makes of tires are selling for more than Goodyear prices.

Badges of Class

These things, in Tiredom, are the sole criterions of class.

No rim-cutting. We prevent that in a faultless way—a way which we control. It saves a ruin which is wrecking one old-type tire in three, as per our last statistics.

Fewer blow-outs. Our "On-

Air" cure—used by us alone—saves the major cause of blow-outs. It adds to our tire cost \$450,000 per year.

Fewer loose treads. A patent method—used by us alone—reduces this danger by 60 per cent.

Perfect anti-skids. Our All-Weather treads are tough and double-thick. They are flat and smooth, so they run like plain treads. Their grips are deep, sharp and resistless.

Lowest cost per mile. These features, plus low Goodyear prices, insure that to our users. And hundreds of thousands have proved it.

No Pose of Price

No-Rim-Cut tires don't pose as extra-priced. They once sold for more than rival tires, because of these costly features. But mammoth output and new efficiency cut that cost im-

mensely, and you get all the saving. Our average profit last year was 6½ per cent.

First we saved you rim-cuts, blow-outs, and loose treads. Now we save you in the price per tire. As a result, men now are buying, on the average, 125,000 Goodyear automobile tires per month.

True Extra Value

We know but two ways to get extra value for an extra price. The price of some tires will buy you a half-inch wider Goodyear. That extra size, of course, means extra service. Or the price of three tires, extra-priced, will buy you four of Goodyears. And four tires will surely outlast three.

But, size for size, you'll never find a better tire than Goodyears. In the four ways cited you'll find none as good.

Remember that. High price marks class in some things, but it's a detriment in tires. It adds to dead expense.

Any dealer will supply you Goodyear tires at Goodyear prices if you tell him that you want them.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Toronto, Canada

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

London, England

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Mexico City, Mexico

Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

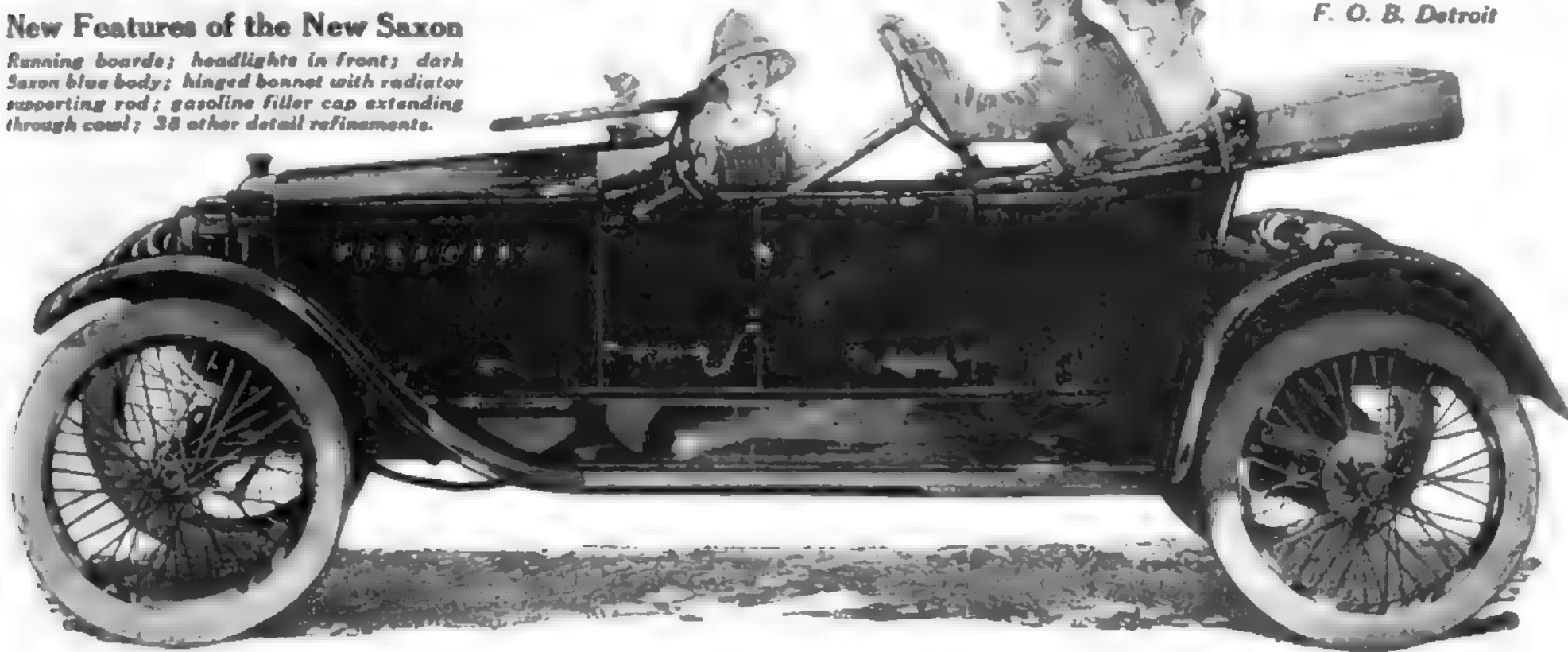
(1519)

The New SAXON \$395

F. O. B. Detroit

New Features of the New Saxon

Running boards; headlights in front; dark Saxon blue body; hinged bonnet with radiator supporting rod; gasoline filler cap extending through cowl; 38 other detail refinements.



What You Want to Know

What you want to know about the Saxon car is *what it will do* under the conditions in which you would use it.

The best answer is to be found in what the Saxon is *doing* under all sorts of conditions all over the country.

Over 6,000 Saxons are now in use in owners' hands. Everywhere they are making good.

Makes Good in Hands of 6,000 Owners

The test of owners' use is the hardest to which any car can be put. Here are some of the things that owners say: "No road too difficult for the Saxon." "Wouldn't trade my Saxon for anything on four wheels anywhere near the price." "I drive my Saxon right over places where other cars balk." "It costs me 16 cents a day to run it." "Works like a \$3000 car." "248 miles on seven gallons of gas." "Will do anything any other car will do and a little bit more," etc., etc.

Records of 27, 30, 33 and even 35 miles to the gallon of gasoline are common. Tire cost is amazingly low; repair cost practically nothing.

Wonderful Record in Public Tests

In difficult public tests the Saxon has also proved its staunchness and its economy.

On July 4 the Saxon demonstrated its independence of road conditions by completing a

30-day transcontinental trip from New York to San Francisco—3389 miles—averaging 30 miles to the gallon.

The same car previously ran 135 miles a day for 30 consecutive days—4050 miles—averaging 30 miles to the gallon and 150 miles per quart of oil, covering the entire distance on the original set of tires. In 60 days this car covered nearly 8000 miles, as far as the average owner drives in two years.

100 Saxon cars in as many towns all over the country made non-stop runs of 200 miles each—averaging 34.53 miles per gallon—less than one-half cent per mile for fuel.

Isn't This Commonsense?

If a Saxon will carry you 1,000 miles on \$5 worth of gasoline, why invest in a car that eats up \$15 worth in the same distance?

If a Saxon requires only \$1 worth of lubricating oil in 1,000 miles, why drive a car which uses \$3 worth?

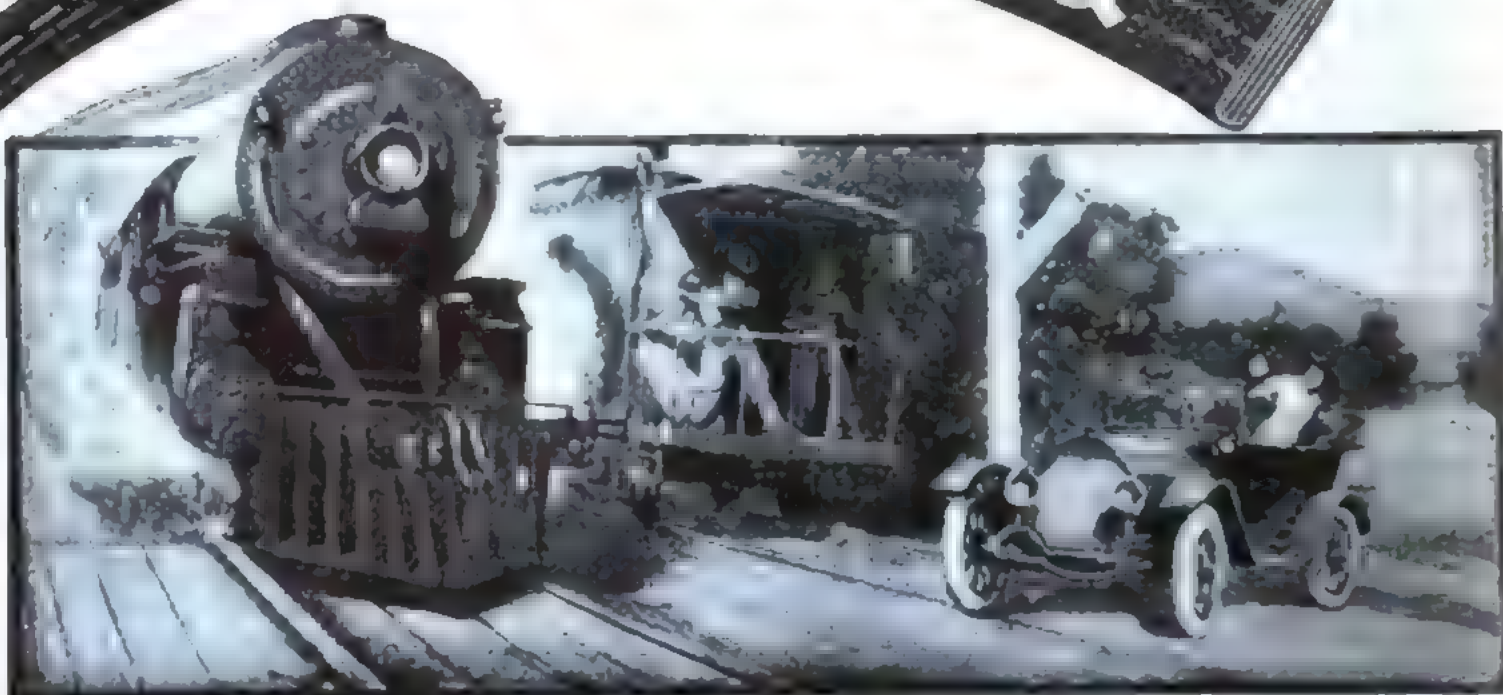
If a Saxon tire costs \$10, why pay \$50 for a big car tire which will last only one-third as long?

Finally, if a Saxon at \$395 will go as far as any other car; if it will do what any other car will do and do it with equal comfort, why buy a car which costs two or five times as much to begin with and two to five times as much every day you run it?

Ride in the Saxon Today

The Saxon is ready—waiting for you. Don't put off the many and varied pleasures of motoring any longer. Think of the low price—consider the low upkeep cost, and then investigate the Saxon. If you can possibly do it today, take a drive in a Saxon. Our nearest dealer will be glad to give you this opportunity.

SAXON MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Dept. D.


 Thermoid


When Disaster Is Near—Thermoid Holds!

You can *trust* Thermoid Brake Lining.

Suit yourself on make of car. You are pretty sure to get good value. But be firm on the matter of brake lining. Brake lining is a small thing—until Death dances in the right of way. Most good cars are equipped at the factories with Thermoid. That's because automobile builders and engineers *know* that Thermoid is absolutely reliable. If these makers don't dare to experiment with other brake linings, is it wise for you to be indifferent when your brakes are relined?

Insist at the garage that Thermoid be used. Examine it yourself and see that the trade-mark is stamped on the goods. Don't drive your car another day until you know that Thermoid lines the brakes.

And when you buy a new car be assured that Thermoid is in the brakes.

Take that precaution for the sake of those who are to ride in the car.

The base of Thermoid is pure Canadian asbestos, interwoven and reinforced with solid brass wire. While in a comparatively loose state, this base has rolled into it, by giant

Thermoid
HYDRAULIC COMPRESSED
Brake Lining—100%

rolls, a wonderful friction compound which impregnates and coats every asbestos fibre. Then the whole mass is hydraulically compressed—a compression of 2000 pounds—which reduces it to a solid, hard, practically indestructible substance—Thermoid.

It is a brake lining all through—efficient until worn as thin as paper. Thermoid cannot be burned out. It cannot dry up and crumble. It cannot crack. And it wears indefinitely—so long that it is an economical brake lining, although surely no one will think of the cost of brake lining!

Every garage in the country has Thermoid—or can get it.

Our guarantee—Thermoid will make good—or we will.

THERMOID RUBBER CO.

Trenton, New Jersey

Thermoid

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE POPE OF THE POOR

POPE PIUS X., whose death, caused it is said, by grief over the European war, occurred at the Vatican in Rome on August 19, began his life as the child of Italian peasants. From a barefoot tatterdemalion he rose within his span of seventy-nine years to a position that is considered by millions of people to be the most exalted in the world. Talent, displayed at an early age, was responsible for his great advance, together with his deep piety, his broad human sympathy, and his tireless energy. He was the "Pope of the Poor," always. The Brooklyn Daily Times narrates the events of his romantic and remarkable career:

His grandfather was a soldier in the papal army under Gregory XVI. His father worked in the fields and as communal carrier, struggling to maintain with his meager income the large family of two sons and six daughters. A small cottage was the birthplace of the Pope. He attended the parish school at Riese. His aptitude induced the family to send him to a school at Castelfranco, seven miles from home. To meet the expense, his father labored even more hours daily than had been his lot. The boy walked the long route to school. He was a faithful student, and by winning laurels justified the wisdom of the family in making sacrifices to further his education. Precious documents still preserved by his sisters are the certificates setting forth his eminence in the entire range of studies. They were especially proud of his proficiency in Latin. Joseph won a scholarship which enabled him to enter the seminary of Treviso and afterward that of Padua. He distinguished himself in the study of theology. In 1858, when 23 years of age, he was ordained a priest.

From the first his greatest concern was for the poor among his parishioners. He barely allowed himself necessary food, and even sold his horse that the proceeds might be used to relieve the conditions of the unfortunate. On one occasion he gave away his own dinner. A poor man came to say that his wife was ill, the doctor had said she must have broth, and he had not the means to provide it. Meat was boiling in a pot for Father Sarto's dinner, and, without hesitation, he gave it to the man. Reproved by his sister, he answered that the man's need was great and there was nothing to do but give him the food. Then he smiled benignly and assured her that the Lord would provide for them.

Until he was 31 he was employed as a country curate. In 1867 he was appointed parish priest of Salzano. There he worked faithfully for eight years and won the attention of those higher in authority by the tact and devotion with which he discharged his parish duties. He was made a canon of the cathedral, chancellor of the diocese and the spiritual director of the college. Thereafter he became dean of the chapter, served in an interregnum as vicar-general and was appointed suffragan.

In 1882 he passed to the diocese of Mantua, where for two years he was rector of the seminary. He attracted the attention of Leo XIII., who in 1884 created him bishop of that city. The diocese was at that time in a condition of ferment. There had been continued clashing between the episcopal and government authority, and there was in the field a strong political

force opposed to the Church. The tact, patience, and the kindly manner of the bishop harmonized these conflicting interests. The diocese of Mantua, which had been noted for its turbulence, became a model, and other bishops were exhorted to bring theirs to as high a standard.

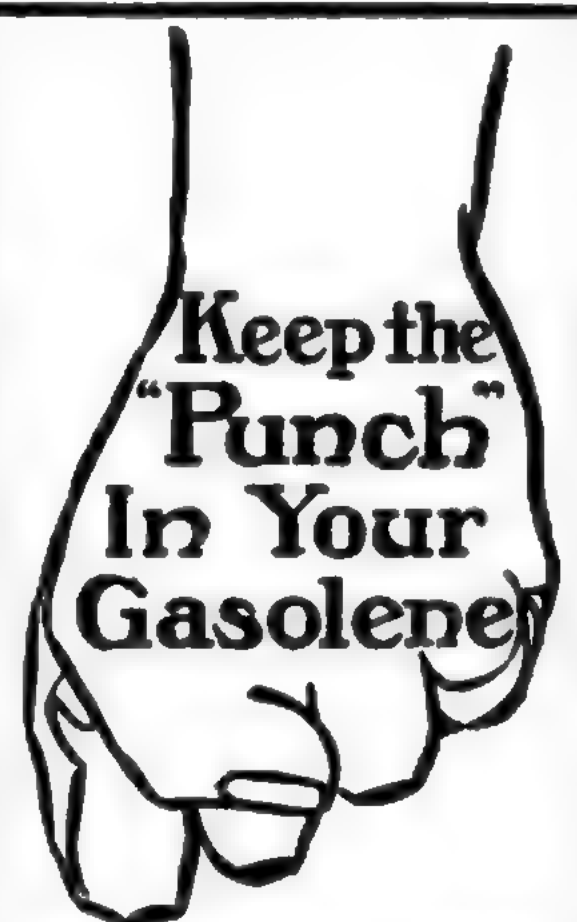
In June, 1893, he was made a cardinal and Patriarch of Venice. His work there in settling disturbed conditions and in reconciling church and state was the replica of his efforts exerted in every station in which he was placed. Here, too, he found himself at the mercy of the poor, whose prayers he could not hear unmoved. It is related that he even pledged his magnificent episcopal ring and other valuable possessions, always with the excuse that he needed nothing, while the poor had need of more than he could give them. But withal he was by no means incapable, in spite of his too-kind heart, and he is still spoken of as the best administrator Venice has had in 200 years. Of his election to the high office held at the time of his death, we are told:

When the Patriarch left Venice to attend the conclave called to elect the head of the Church the people hailed him as the next Pope. He remonstrated with them, saying that such an event was beyond the range of possibilities. In the conclave he was urged for the high office, but he put aside those who proffered their support and begged that they find another candidate. When the ballots began to turn strongly his way he became his own most strenuous opponent. He took the floor to entreat the Sacred College to desist from the idea of electing him, and strove to show wherein he lacked the requisite necessary to equip him to occupy the papal throne. But his words had a contrary effect. In the dignity, the humility, and the great breadth of learning disclosed in these discourses the Patriarch stood before his colleagues as the one man to be placed at the head of the Church. He was chosen on the sixth ballot.

His natural modesty and dislike for all extravagance resulted in some radical reforms being instituted in the procedure in the Vatican. He was above all intensely democratic, with little patience with convention or precedent. Peasants were as welcome to the Vatican as princes, and received his blessing quite as readily. Further:

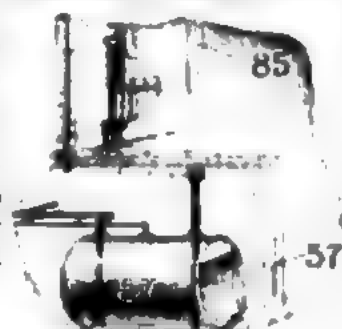
With quiet decision he did away with many forms of etiquette which had endured for centuries. Early he abolished the custom requiring visitors to genuflect three times in coming into the presence of the Pope, to kiss the cross upon his right slipper, and to remain kneeling while in his presence. He would have none of it. Instead he greeted his visitors without formality, chatted in good old fashion, and usually accompanied them to the door when they retired.

Many incidents resulted from this independence of custom, and to the Pope they brought quiet amusement. For instance, he abolished the century-old custom of requiring every one to vacate the gardens or galleries of the Vatican when



Keep the
"Punch"
In Your
Gasolene

A Bowser Underground Outfit keeps the "punch" of your gasolene in. Saves the "gas" in gasolene. Keeps out dust, dirt and fire. Saves floor space. Delivers exact predetermined quantities of gasolene any distance into the car at a single stroke. Prevents leakage—spillage—loss. Adds to the efficiency of your car and garage.



BOWSER

Safe Oil Storage Systems

Cost soon saved in oil and power. Ride on "Bowserized" gasolene and note the stronger pull—the quicker action—the added mileage. Think also of the utter safety of your garage and the added convenience.

Also in Stores, Factories and Railroads

Saves oil, time and money here also. No waste. No "looming" at the oil barrel. No lost oil. No lost motion. Just speed, economy, efficiency.

Write today regarding the particular Bowser system for your garage, store or factory. Use the coupon.

To Dealers

We can now make Dealers an attractive proposition to handle our Private Garage Line. No stock to carry. Write for details.

S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc.

203 Thomas Street,

Fort Wayne, Indiana, U. S. A.

Canadian Factory, 308 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

COUPON

S. F. BOWSER & CO., Inc.
203 Thomas St., Fort Wayne, Indiana
Without expense or obligation on my part send me particulars regarding a Bowser Oil Storage System, as advertised in the Literary Digest, for the purpose indicated with an (X)
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*STATE WHAT YOU MANUFACTURE FOR SELL

Name _____
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The Extra Guarantee

Extra Experience
Extra Value
Extra Security
Extra Organization



INTO the crucible go the ideas of many men—of many firms—many great manufacturing centers—many countries. They melt and blend, and from their fusion comes a motor free of the dross of inexperience, of guesswork, of freakishness,—comes a fusion, clean, refined—a Continental Motor.

Continental Motors

Over one-hundred firms—American and European—use the Continental Motor in some of its several models. Weigh the importance, the significance, of their combined OKay! Judge the soundness of design that passes more than a hundred censorships; of the sureness of construction that five-score companies link their reputations with!

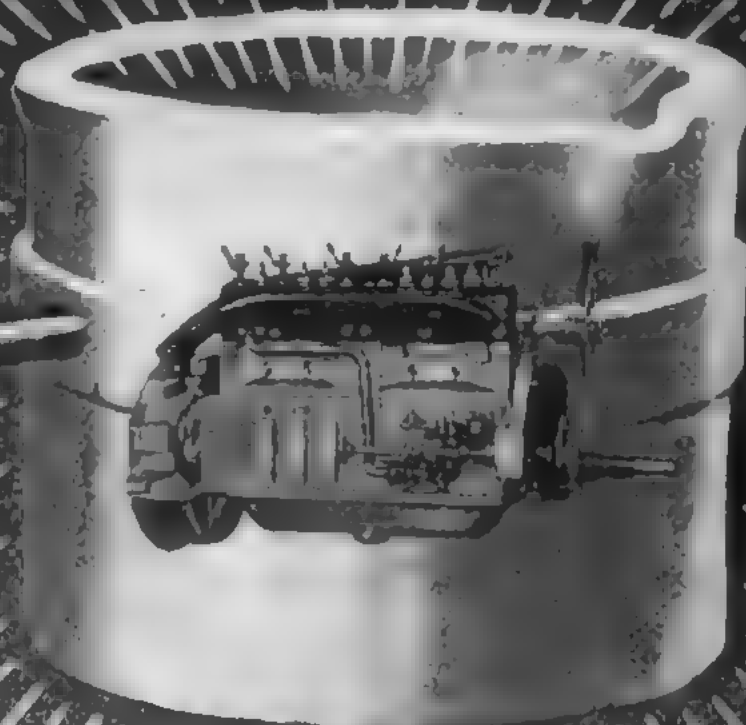
No motor ever designed has had so broad a foundation in experience. Has had so many years of success behind it. Has drawn so to itself the finest flower of the automobile industry since its very beginning.

This is the *extra* guarantee of experience that is back of every Continental Motor. Demand it in the car or truck you buy.

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the Pope walked therein. His first ride through the grounds was in an open carriage, which he insisted upon having, even tho another precedent was shattered.

He abolished the custom of communicants kissing his ring when receiving communion from his hands, holding it to be a source of distraction for the communicant. Instead of being carried into St. Peter's or the Sistine Chapel on the sedia gestatoria, with the six palafreniere (white ostrich fans used to fan the Pope), he preferred to walk. He also did away with the prohibition against receiving any of the civil authorities of Rome or representatives of the Italian Government, and his warm friendship for King Victor Emmanuel III., dating from the period when he was Patriarch of Venice, did much toward alleviating the strained relations between the church and state, and may be the means of paving the way to an ultimate reconciliation.

BLOODLESS WAR AT HOME

WHY go abroad for war? See America first! It not only saves the expense of travel, but if you are satisfied with such appalling conflicts as have recently been fought in the neighborhood of Sea Girt, New Jersey, where the country has reeled with supposititious carnage and hypothetical destruction of life and property, you can enjoy all the thrills of combat without the slightest danger, and experience the feelings of a war correspondent without so much as a severed telegraph-wire to mar your content. The New York Tribune prints an account of this New Jersey war, sent by a survivor the day following some of the fiercest encounters:

Two battles were fought yesterday in the vicinity of Allaire and Allendale, and the countrysides are reeking with the theoretical blood of at least 600 men of the 5th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, who gave their "lives" that their companies might be glorious in the eyes of those they left behind them. All of those who did not fall on the field of battle reported at sick-call to-night to have the pains of sunburn and blistered feet allayed.

The first battle was won by the "Blues," who captured a convoy of five wagons laden with supplies for the "Reds."

Ambushed in the woods, the "Blues" waited until the advance guard of the "Reds" had passed on ahead and then opened fire. Volley after volley sounded across the road, and the "Reds," realizing that mere supplies are nothing compared with life, retreated to the woods. Their discretion was rewarded and they were allowed to live, and the "Blues" made off with their supplies.

The "Reds" had their revenge when the "Blues" tried to repeat their previous tactics by springing what they intended to be a surprise at Allaire. A detail of "Reds" was there guarding a train of supplies that was blocked in transportation by a dynamited bridge. Two companies of the "Blue" army were dispatched to capture the train and supplies. Tired and dusty after their five miles' march, the "Blues" descended upon the "Reds" and the battle began. The

"Blues" believed that the detachment they were attacking consisted of not more than one company, the number of the original guard, but the "Reds" had received word of the projected attack from their scouts and had rushed out two more companies to aid in the defense.

The "Blues" made a gallant fight to rout the enemy, but the steady stream of blank cartridges the "Reds" poured down upon them had a telling effect and the "Blues" were compelled to retreat. There was no Washington to come to the rescue and snatch victory from the jaws of defeat, as in the battle of Monmouth, which was fought near the same spot many years before. There was nothing to do but retreat as fast as possible.

After the strife was over the dove of peace descended and the two detachments made their way back to camp. Bygones were bygones and hostilities were forgotten. The soldiers, tired and dirty, feeling like campaigners who count their experience by wars instead of battles, ate their dinner and "rolled in" and were asleep before taps was sounded.

THE MEN WHO FIGHT

IN *The Journal of the Military Service Institution* Captain G. de Grasse Catlin, of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, U. S. A., gives an account of the most picturesque of all the troops that are engaged in the European war, the French *chasseurs à pied*. The Captain spent some time not long ago in Vincennes, not far from the French capital, where is a small garrison of different branches of the service. He remarks particularly upon the hardihood of these small soldiers, who drill continuously, often under the worst possible weather conditions, showing "an apparent utter indifference to wet clothes, wet boots, colds, or rheumatism." Noticeable also is the great difference in size between the huge mounted dragoons and the extremely small stature of the infantry. He says:

When I spoke of this fact to a reserve officer, he would not agree with me as to the advisability of putting less weight on the horse, but insisted on the necessity of putting more impact power into the charge. Moreover, he told me that small men were selected for the *chasseurs* because of their greater endurance and better marching powers. Two or three days after settling in Vincennes the writer was inside the fort, talking to one of the officers of the battalion, when a detachment of men going to the battalion kitchen marched past. It is no exaggeration to state that it would be a physical impossibility for a man six feet or thereabouts to put his feet down as fast as did these powerful little men. They use this cadence everywhere, and at all times where they can set their own rate of march, and in the field keep it up for hours.

Captain Catlin found the officers in the garrison to be marvels of neatness, notwithstanding the extremely small pay that he knew them to receive. He speaks

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in the Arctic Circle and about the Equator. It dropped overboard in the Congo, was fished up by a diver, without ill effects. It was broken again in Tangiers, at the time Raisuli captured Mr. Perdicaris, and was restored at Gibraltar."

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of them as "fine examples of officers bearing the stamp of command and good breeding." Further, he remarks:

I was somewhat curious to see the working-out of military courtesy, especially in public places, where officers and men were thrown together. The absence of spectacular saluting spoke volumes for the good sense and humanity prevailing in the French Army. In public carriers, such as the trolley-cars and subway, there was never awkwardness or hesitation about what to do. If a soldier were seated and an officer entered, there was no unnecessary standing at attention, but were the officer, in entering the car, to pass a soldier standing on the rear platform, the fact that the man had paid for his ride did not cause him to seem unconscious of the officer's presence or to find a sudden interest in the landscape on the other side of the car, but up came his hand—if the crowd allowed him—with perfect promptitude and in a finished salute.

Officers salute their superiors with the same precision that their men use to them. All non-commissioned officers were saluted. The writer has seen some laxity by privates in saluting corporals, but never any in saluting sergeants. I was told that not much could be expected from corporals in maintaining discipline, as the familiarity engendered by their living with the men of their organization made this impossible. My informant also gave me this interesting news: if a captain, in inspecting his company, found something at fault with a private, he went after his corporal, not the private.

Probably the troops that arouse the greatest general interest in America are the British soldiery. Rudyard Kipling has given us an insight into the mental and moral make-up of Tommy that has left us with a friendly feeling for every Mulvaney and Ortheris in the ranks. The *Nashville Banner* sums up the advantages that British troops may be assumed to have in the war, as follows:

Great Britain has no such large standing army as those of the continental nations, but her soldiers have seen more actual service and have done more arduous campaigning than those of Germany.

Practically all of the British soldiers who survived the Boer War are still available for military duty. So are those who followed Kitchener in the Soudan, and some who went with "Old Bobs" from Kabul to Kandahar.

British soldiers have fought under the greatest difficulties in the mountain fastnesses of the Punjab, in the sandy deserts of Africa, on the barren veldt of the Transvaal, and in the tropical jungles of India.

Tommy Atkins has been much about the world and has encountered fierce adversaries—Boers, Afghans, Zulus, and last, but not least, "Fuzzy Wuzzy" of the upper Nile region:

"A poor benighted 'eathen.

But a first-rate fighting man.

Great Britain can raise an army with a nucleus of men who have seen harder service and done more actual fighting

than her present adversaries have. Her wars have afforded a splendid training for officers. Germany has no commanders with such experience in the field as Lord Kitchener.

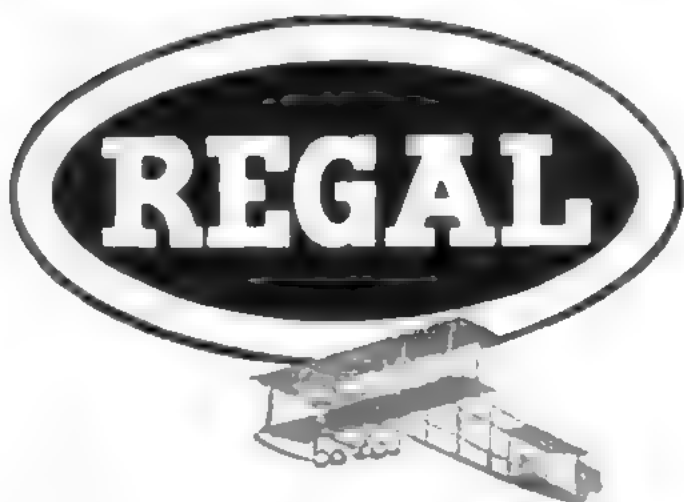
All the world is wondering how Germany, with its intensively cultivated army, will fare on the field of battle. German faith in the country's military force is supreme and is expressed in the statement that "it is the most efficient fighting force in the world." There have been, however, some doubts expressed on the other side that seem to be not without point. These are mainly on the ground that in tactical skill and mobility this great force with its superlatively trained millions may fall somewhat short of the demands made upon it. The *Manchester Guardian* gives what is reputed to be the Japanese criticism of the German soldiers:

Japan is said to have declared that had the Russians been German: Japan would have beaten them in half the time required to win from Russia. The opinion is based upon the theory that the German soldiers are "pedantic." They have been trained to military life during forty years of peace under a system that has been superseded by the developments in armament. The German soldiery facing the rapid fire of the machine guns in the hands of experts may become, it is thought, far less imposing than the German soldier on parade or in tactical maneuvers. This is suggested because of the assumption that the German system of training and of massing in huge units opens them to peculiarly heavy losses from artillery fire. Such information as has come from the fortresses about Liège leads to the belief that the German theory of massing troops is still adhered to and that a system of attack which gives the soldier a chance to use his own initiative in protecting himself is not in the German code.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier-Citizen*, however, rallies to the Teutonic standard and criticizes the above statements as follows:

The assertion that Germany has a peace-trained army is also true of France in spite of the fact that French soldiers in small numbers have been at war in Africa. Russia has felt the sting of battle in recent years, but England has not called out great masses of reserves lately. The Germans may have a better trained reserve than the others, but when all these nations put their greatest strength into battle there will be thousands upon thousands who will be under fire for the first time, a sensation not wholly pleasant. German soldiers do not lack courage. Men the world over do not lack courage. But place any or all of them in one mass within range of well-aimed rapid-fire machine guns and courage may well quail. If Germany is still using the old style the coming test will be useful as an exposition of tactics. The carnage is certain to be staggering, but the result is yet to be forecasted in spite of Japan's light regard of German power.

A peculiar incident of the war is noted



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Crow's Nest, Indianapolis, distresses most cars, but the Regal's climbing gift took it up in **HIGH GEAR**. Mastering St. Louis Art Hill in high sold two cars to Bowling Green, Mo., men.

New York's love of beautiful things wreathed Regal with instant success—a regal success!

Hills of San Francisco and Seattle, altitudes around Denver and sands of Michigan were a few of a thousand Regal triumphs. We have the letters and telegrams. The statements came true.

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by a correspondent of the New York *American*, who has recently been through several of the great Brussels hospitals and noted the condition of the wounded Belgian soldiers. These soldiers have carried on the defense of their country with a valiance which the fighting men of any nation might admire and envy. The writer remarks:

Two facts struck me very forcibly. The first was the very large number of Belgian soldiers wounded only in the legs, and, secondly, many of the soldiers seem to have collapsed through sheer exhaustion. In peace times one sees and hears little or nothing of extreme exhaustion, because in times of peace the almost superphysical is not demanded. War brings new conditions.

These Belgian soldiers were at work and on the march during two stupendous days, practically without a moment's respite. They went, literally, until they dropt. As a medical man, their condition interested me enormously.

What force of will to fight and struggle until the last gasp! The exhaustion one sees often in heat strokes and in hot climates is commonplace, but this type of exhaustion is, by itself, the final triumph of brave spirits.

The victims presented a very alarming appearance when first I met them. They seemed almost dead; limp, pale, and cold. Recovery usually is not protracted; in every case the men knocked out in this manner express a fervent desire to return at once to the ranks.

So many Belgians have been shot in the legs that this fact has aroused considerable surprise in medical circles. It is not a matter of chance.

When German prisoners came in and were interrogated, the explanation was forthcoming that orders had been given to fire low, no doubt in the belief that the man hit in the leg must be immediately *hors de combat*. This was certainly humane of the Germans, as such wounds heal speedily. The German wounded, on the other hand, have been hit for the most part about the body.

The Belgian doctors are splendid, and working magnificently. Two schools have been converted into hospitals. I saw the operating theater, beautifully equipped, made out of a class-room in twelve hours, only the blackboard remaining.

Another interesting item of the Belgian defense is given in a cable dispatch to *The Tribune*. It appears that the women of the country, not content with the traditional "women's part" in the conflict, are planning to take an active, first-hand share in the fighting, and are bent on proving themselves as valiant and able defenders as are the men. We read:

"The women of Belgium are giving their brave countrymen armed as well as moral encouragement in the heroic resistance wherewith they are opposing the invading Germans. Below are extracts from a letter from Mlle. Juliette Habay, of Brussels which throw new light upon the state of Belgian feeling and Belgian bitterness toward German aggression. Mlle. Habay,

who is herself a member of a woman's rifle corps, writes:

"Those Germans are killing our fathers, husbands, sweethearts and brothers, but don't think we can wait quietly at home without sleep and with tear-drops always in our eyes. No; we are learning to shoot with rifles. Here in Brussels great numbers of young girls have joined rifle corps, and a professor of arms is teaching us to shoot. At ranges our target is always the Kaiser, that monster. The Germans are getting nearer Brussels, and we women are all who are left to fight them. Children of fifteen and old men of sixty have gone to the front. But if these Germans do get into Brussels they will not take us alive. It is better to die Belgian than to live German."

IN GERMANIZED LORRAINE

THE name Alsace-Lorraine is familiar enough to American readers, as also is the story of the crape-draped statue in the Place de la Concorde, in Paris, which for nearly half a century has commemorated the sorrow France has felt over the loss of these provinces. Of Alsace-Lorraine itself, however, much less is known. In these forty-odd years, what has it meant to the Alsatians and Lorrainers, to be bereft of their native land and forced under the yoke of an alien civilization? The Alsatians, perhaps, have felt it not so hardly, for Alsace remained German until it was conquered by Louis XIV., and was confirmed the possession of France in 1697 by the treaty of Rhyswick; whereas Lorraine became French a century and a half earlier. In one of her very interesting books about the France that she knew and loved so well, Miss Betham-Edwards, *Officier de l'Instruction Publique de France* and author of many a delightful narrative of her adopted country and its people, gives us a picture of Alsace and of Lorraine as they are to-day, or, rather, as they were but yesterday, before the War of the Eight Nations had begun. In her chapter on "Germanized Lorraine" particularly (from "East of Paris," E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1902), we are shown how cruel can be the unnatural grafting onto one people of the manners and laws of another. The irreconcilability of the French and Germans has defied even the passing of two generations. Constant hardship has been suffered by the French inhabitants of the conquered provinces, and suffered patiently, rather than that they should be thought to be disloyal to their French memories. We read of one amusing example of this stubbornness, and of how German laws are evaded when evasion is possible:

At the railway station of Nancy I was met by a French family party, my hosts-to-be in a château on the other side of the French frontier.

We had jogged on pleasantly enough for

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Motor truck traffic engineers have accomplished wonderful results in economies and increased capacities. In almost every branch of road or street work they are demonstrating high efficiency.

In other departments of service the commercial vehicle is accomplishing remarkable work. A Western railway in process of construction through a wild and mountainous region is being graded entirely with motor trucks. These vehicles are found to be much less expensive than temporary construction tracks. The Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce, are now engaged in determining the astronomic latitude of triangulation stations between Bartow, Texas, and the Pacific Coast. Although many of these stations are on mountains 10,000 feet high, the party with its equipment is being transported by a 1½ ton motor truck at half what horse-drawn wagons would cost. In similar work with a motor truck in 1912 it was found that the party could cover 75 to 100 miles per day over indifferent roads including frequent stops.

If you are operating horse-drawn vehicles for your factory or store, it will pay you to investigate the motor truck. It is probable that the self-propelled vehicle will enable you to cut materially the costs of your transportation. Whether or not you think it will, the subject is worth investigating carefully.

To aid our subscribers in making such an investigation, we maintain a Motor Truck Department. Manufacturers and merchants in all important lines of business have consulted us about motor trucks during the past few years. It is the object of our Motor Truck Department to put our subscribers in touch with the best traffic experts, especially with those experts most suited to serve their special needs. Write us, stating your requirements in detail, and we shall be glad to advise you. This service is open to Literary Digest readers and is conducted without charge.

MOTOR TRUCK DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

about half an hour, when the gentlemen of the party, with (to me) perplexing smiles, briskly folded their newspapers and consigned them, not to their pockets or rugs, but to their ladies, by whom the journals were secreted in underskirts.

"We are approaching the frontier," said Madame to me.

I afterward learned that only one or two French newspapers are allowed to circulate in the annexed provinces, the *Temps* and others, the names of which I forget; for the first and second offense of smuggling prohibited newspapers the offender is subjected to a reprimand, the third offense is punished by a fine, the fourth involves imprisonment. Now, as all of us know who have lived in France, the *Figaro* is a veritable necessity to the better-off classes in France, *The Times* to John Bull not more so. Similarly, to the peasant and the artisan, the *Petit Journal* takes the place of the halfpenny newspaper in England. This deprivation is cruelly felt, and is part of the system introduced by William II.

Custom-house dues are at all times vexations, but on the French-Prussian frontier they are so arranged as to provoke patriotic feeling. It may seem a foolish fancy for French folk, German subjects of the Kaiser, to prefer French soap and stationery, yet what more natural than the purchase of such things when within easy reach? Thus, on alighting at the frontier, not only were trunks and baskets turned out; we were all eyed from head to foot suspiciously. My hosts' newspapers were not unearthed, certainly; perhaps their rank and position counted for something. But one country girl had to pay duty on a shilling box of writing-paper, another was mulcted to half the value of a bottle of scent, and so on. There was something really pathetic in the forced display of these trifles, the purchasers being working people and peasants. All French goods and productions are exorbitantly taxed. Thus, a lady must pay three or four shillings duty on a bonnet perhaps costing twenty in France. On a cask of wine the duty often exceeds the price of its contents, and, according to an inexorable law of human nature, the more inaccessible are these patriotic luxuries, so the more persistently will they be coveted and indulged in.

Custom-house officials on the Prussian side have no easy time of it, ladies especially giving them no little trouble. The duty on a new dress sent or brought from France across the frontier is ten francs; and we were told an amusing story of a French lady who thought to neatly circumvent the *douane*. She was going from Nancy to Strassburg to a wedding, and in the ladies' waiting-room on the French side changed her dress, putting on the new, a rich costume bought for the ceremony. The officials got wind of the matter. The dress was seized and finally redeemed after damages of a thousand francs!

Those who are well-to-do are in this way continually embarrassed by what they consider unwarranted restrictions. Unlike their German oppressors, they have always looked forward for the deliverance that was to come out of France, and hence their view of their subjugation has been that of temporary sufferers in a state of

siege. The poorer members of the community gladly adapt themselves to German beer and cheese, soap and writing-paper, rather than to go without; but upon them, on the other hand, the blood tax has been a burden almost too great to bear. To avoid having their sons drafted for service in the Germany Army, they must either send them over the border into France never to return, or else pay a huge indemnity to the Government. This law is for rich and poor alike, but—

To the wealthy an occasional sight of their young soldiers in France is an easy matter. A poor man must stay at home. If his sons quit Alsace-Lorraine in order to go through their military service on French soil, they can not return until they have attained their forty-fifth year, and the penalty of default is so high that it means, and is intended to mean, ruin. There is also another crying evil of the system. French conscripts forced into the German Army are always sent as far as possible from home. If they fall ill or die, kith or kin can seldom reach them. Again, as French is persistently spoken in the home, and German only learned under protest at the primary school, the young *annexé* enters upon his enforced military service with an imperfect knowledge of the latter language, the hardships of his position being thereby immensely enhanced. No one here hinted to me of any especial severity being shown to French conscripts on this account, but we can easily understand the disadvantage under which they labor. I visited a tenant-farmer on the other side of the frontier, whose only son had lately died in a hospital at Berlin. The poor father was telegraphed for but arrived too late, the blow saddening for ever an honest and laborious life. This farmer was well-to-do, but had other children. How, then, could he pay the fine imposed upon the defaulter? And, of course, French service involved lifelong separation. Cruel, indeed, is the dilemma of the unfortunate *annexé*. But the blood tax is felt in other ways. During my third stay in Germanized Lorraine the autumn maneuvers were taking place. This means that rich and poor alike are compelled to lodge and cook for as many soldiers as the authorities choose to impose upon them. I was assured by a resident that poor people often bid worn-out men to their humble board, the conscripts' fare being regulated according to the strictest economy. In rich houses, German officers receive similar hospitality but we can easily understand under what conditions.

The annexed provinces are, of course, being Germanized by force. Immigration continues at a heavy cost. Here is an instance in point.

When Alsace was handed over to the German Government it boasted of absolute solvency. It is now burdened with debt, owing, among many other reasons, to the high salaries received by the more important German officials, the explanation of this being that the position of these functionaries is so unpleasant they have to be bribed into such expatriation. Thus their salaries are double what they were under French rule. Not that friction often occurs between German civil authorities and French subjects; every one bears witness



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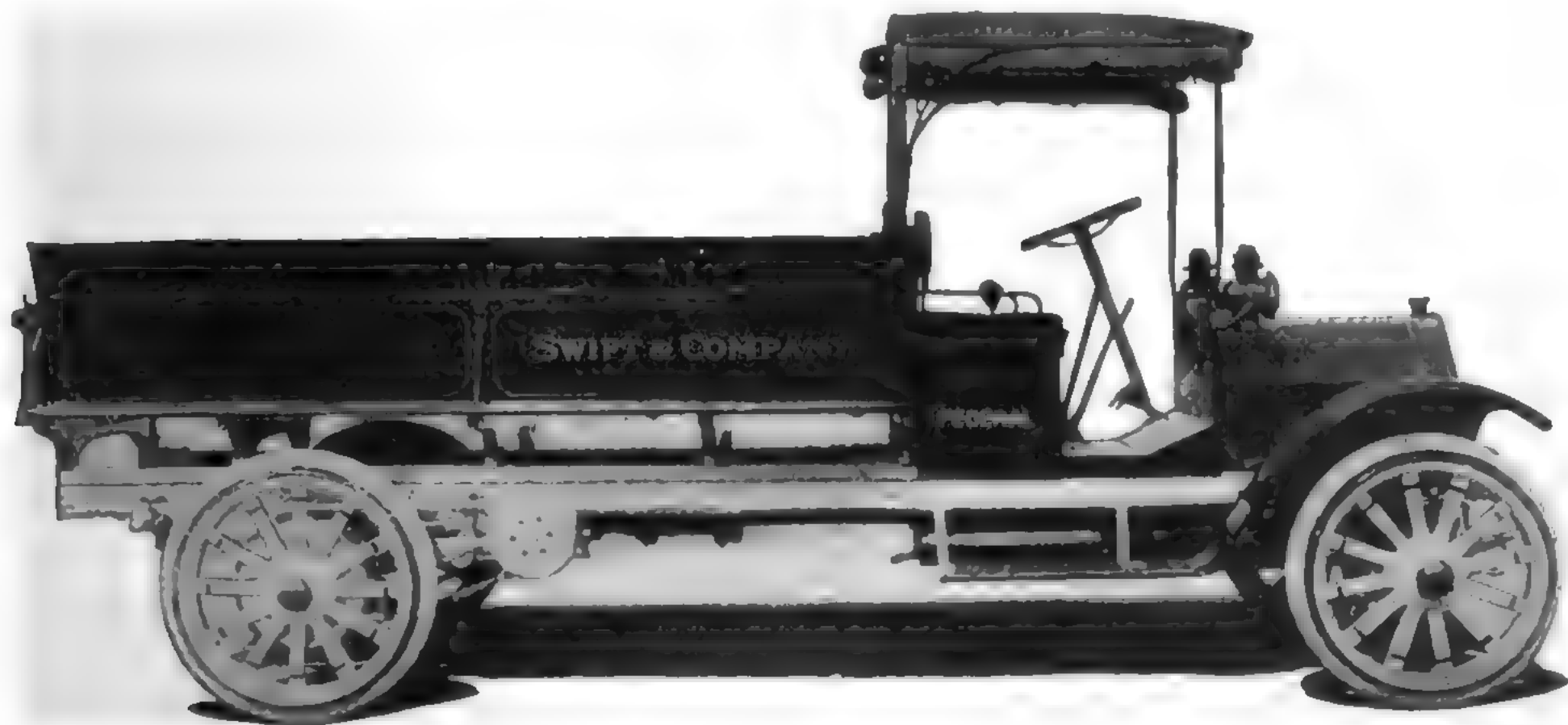
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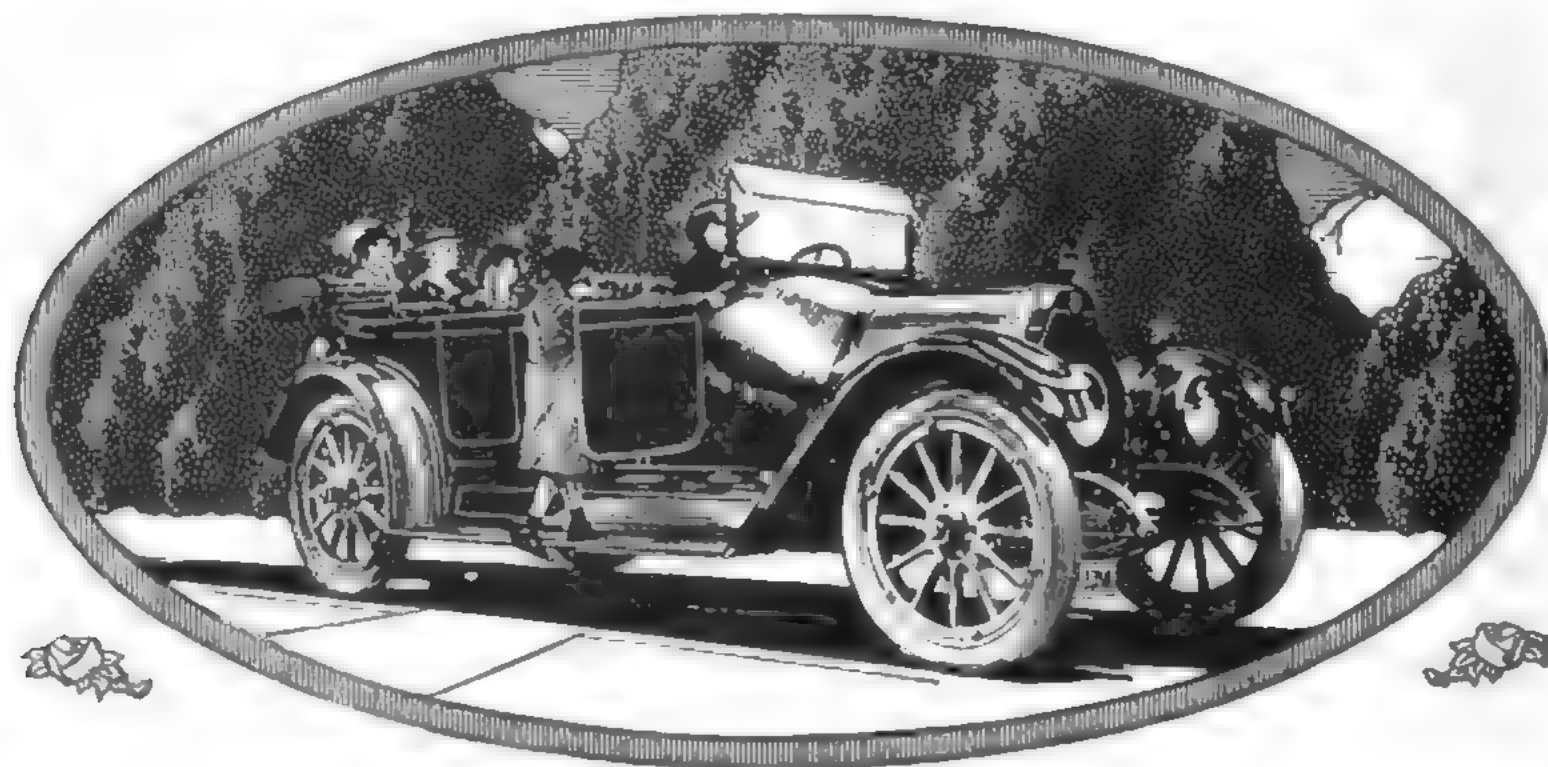
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to the politeness of the former, but it is impossible for them not to feel the distastefulness of their own presence. On the other hand, the perpetual state of siege is a grievance daily felt. Free speech, liberty of the press, right of public meeting, are unknown. Not long since a peasant crossed the frontier, and as he touched French soil, shouted, "Vive la France!" On his return he was convicted of *lèse-majesté* and sent to prison. Another story points to the same moral. At a meeting of a village council an aged peasant farmer who cried, "We are not subjects but servants of William II.," was imprisoned for six weeks. The occasion that called forth the protest was an enforced levy for some public works of no advantage whatever to the inhabitants.

In contrast to these sad pictures of these people and their life, the writer gives a pleasant picture of a country luncheon, at the home of some peasant friends near the French border. The hosts were of the moderately well-to-do farmer class, and yet—such is the genial freedom of the country—no stiffness or formality marred the pleasure of their visit. On the road thither the writer has occasion to note the differences in the twin provinces, and says:

The Lorraine villages are very unlike their spick-and-span neighbors of Alsace. Why Catholic villages should be dirty and Protestant ones clean, I will not attempt to explain. Such, however, is the case. As we drove through the line of dung-heaps and liquid manure rising above what looked like barns, I was ill prepared for the comfort and tidiness prevailing within. What a change when the door opened, and our neatly dressed entertainers ushered us into their dining-room! Here, looking on to a well-kept garden was a table spread with spotless linen, covers being laid as in a middle-class house. An armchair, invariable token of respect, was placed for the English visitor; then we sat down to table, two blue-bloused men, uncle and nephew, and three elderly women in mob-caps and gray print gowns, dispensing hospitality to their guests, belonging to the noblesse of Lorraine. There was no show of subservience on the one part or of condescension on the other. Conversation flowed easily and gaily as at the château itself.

I here add that while the French noblesse and bourgeoisie remain apart as before the Revolution, with the peasant folk it is not so. These good people were not tenants or in any way dependents on my hosts. They were simply humble friends, the great tie being that of nationality. The order of the feast was peculiar. Being Friday, no delicacy in the shape of a raised game-pie could be offered; we were, therefore, first of all served with bread and butter and *vin ordinaire*. Then a dish of fresh honey in the comb was brought out; next, a huge open plum-tart. When the tart had disappeared, cakes of various kinds and a bottle of good Bordeaux were served; finally, grapes, peaches, and pears with choice liqueurs. Healths were drunk, glasses chinked, and when at last the long lunch came to an end, we visited dairy, bedrooms, and garden, all patterns of neatness. This family of small peasant owners is typical of the very best rural population in France.

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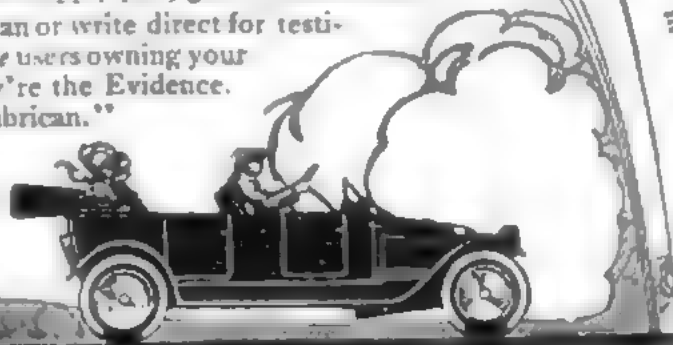
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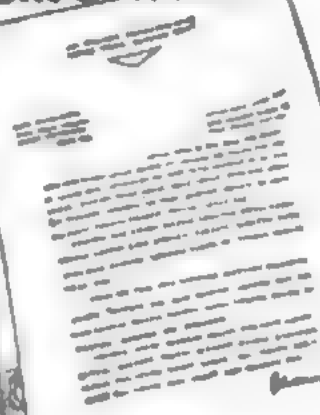
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EUROPE'S HANDSOMEST KING

HORUM omnium fortissimi Belgæ sunt, wrote the great military expert Caius Julius Caesar twenty centuries ago, and we are learning to-day that his appraisal of that little country's temper was not far wrong. Attention focuses, however, upon their leader, the young King Albert, whose full name reaches the astonishing length of Albert Leopold Clement Maria Meinrad. He is said to be the handsomest monarch in Europe, and to be possess of an intelligence fully equal to the promise of his appearance. He is undoubtedly the prototype of the "King Egbert" who figures strikingly in the last half of H. G. Wells's "The World Set Free," who is a "king awake" and who is made to say: "For the first time in my life I am going to be a king. . . . I am going to be a real king, and I am going to abolish, dispose of, finish, the crown to which I have been a slave." Thus does "the young King of the most venerable kingdom in Europe" attest, in fiction, his determination to throw into the scale his influence, his kingdom, and his crown, for the world peace that is to come. Whether the picture that Mr. Wells has drawn be a true one or not, can not be said, but certainly his delineation of this stalwart young ruler is no more flattering than the actual one given by the *New York Evening Sun*:

He is tall—over 6 feet, in fact—well knit, broad of shoulder, and his face is a little chubby and pink cheeked. His hair is light golden, his features straight and manly, and all Europe calls him its handsomest king.

Albert is nothing if not modern. He has traveled a good deal and gained more by his traveling than forty American tourists could learn of Yurup in forty years. He made a long stay in the United States, spending much of his time in Washington and in the West, where he made St. Paul his headquarters. When he returned he wrote a book about his impressions of America, and in it he showed how thoroughly he was in sympathy with the people and institutions of our country. He made a trip around the whole world in his younger, unmarried days.

It is well known that Albert had no desire to reign. Like his father, the deaf Duke, he had the tastes of a country gentleman of moderate means and no desire to live beyond them. He has, in fact, a strong aversion to ostentation—his life when heir to the throne was embarrassingly simple. After his marriage it was proposed to lease the Duke d'Arenberg's palace at Brussels for him. But he could not resign himself to live in this sumptuous but far from home-like ancestral abode. Instead he chose the little town house of the Marquis d'Assche, Bellamy Storer's house when Minister to Belgium. There he and Princess Elizabeth lived a quiet and most uneventful life until their accession in 1909.

King Albert is credited by those who know him best as having the most up-to-date ideas concerning the functions of royalty. He is a steady worker, and his daily routine shows him to be busier than

the average business man. He rises at 6 o'clock every morning, breakfasts at 7 and at once proceeds to examine his correspondence and to answer the most pressing of his letters. He then devotes two hours to mechanical engineering, his favorite pursuit. Latterly he has given much time to the various new railroads projected in the Kongo.

The King, before he reached the throne, made a voyage to the Kongo. On his return he made a deep impression upon humanitarian Europe by his speech at Antwerp, announcing that he would head the movement in favor of the natives' welfare there, and would do everything in his power to change the cruel conditions then existing.

His impression of the Kongo also appeared in interesting book form. Albert has a breezy style of writing. He is witty, and his cabinets, they say, are somewhat afraid of his sense of humor. For a long while before he became king he was a regular reporter on a weekly paper, wrote stories, carried a police card, and took his assignments as meekly as any cub.

His other accomplishments—and they are many—include motoring and motor-cycling, aviating, riding and driving, shooting and fishing and soldiering. He is immensely popular, even with the Socialists of his Senate, and the people appreciate his democratic, businesslike attitude toward his position as their ruler.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S "SOCIOLOGY 4"

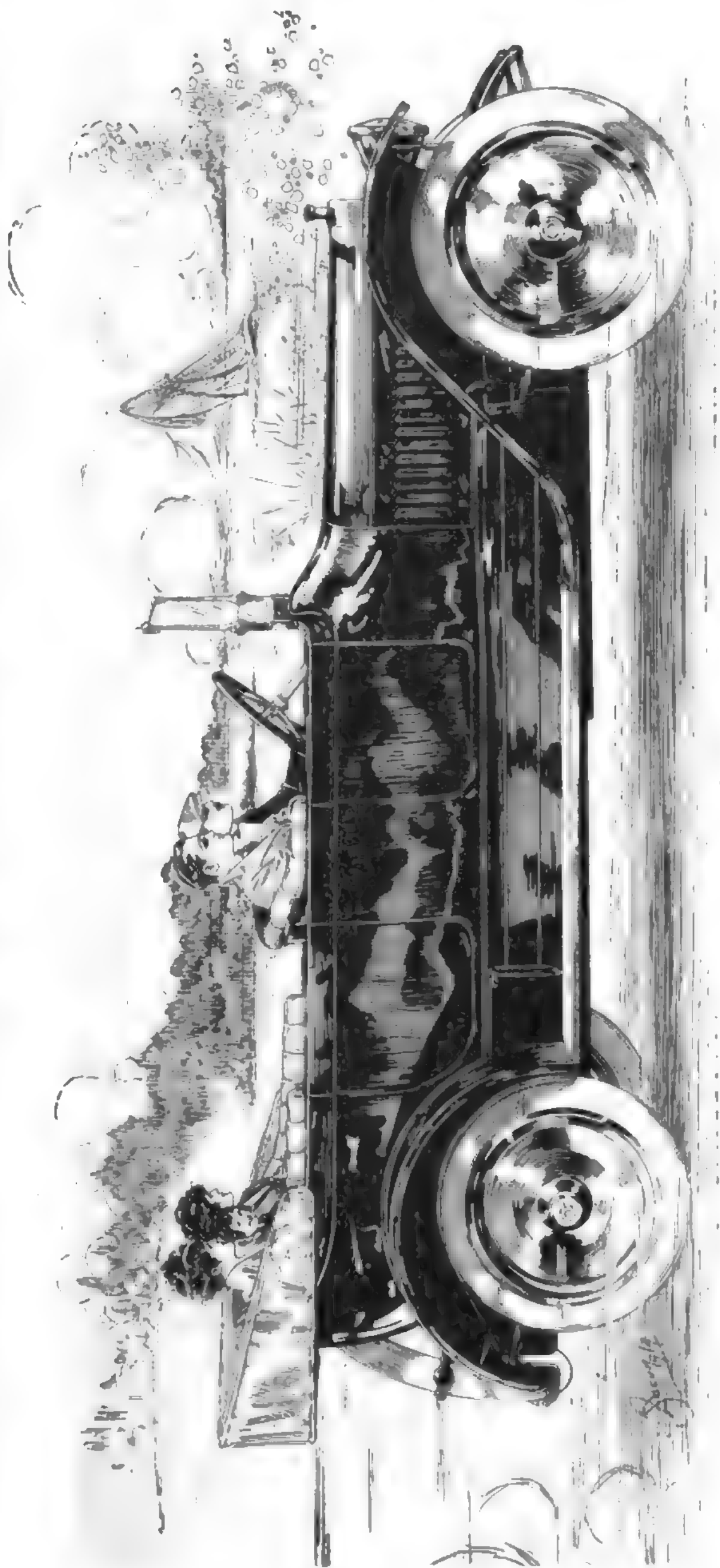
TO take care of your fighting force is only good generalship under any circumstances. It is small wonder, then, to learn of the consideration and thought that Colonel Roosevelt expends upon the "army" that follows him with unwavering faithfulness through his fiercest campaigns. This army consists at present, says the *Progressive New York Press*, of nine men, eight of them reporters on great New York dailies and one the representative of the Associated Press, furnishing news to the country at large. This is the true Roosevelt fighting force, upon which he depends more than upon any other single source of strength. He realizes this and strives his best to treat them fairly and squarely, assuring, through the sense of intimacy and good-fellowship he fosters, that his news will be caught from his point of view and reported without prejudice. *The Press* continues:

"My Class in Sociology 4" is what Colonel Roosevelt humorously calls these nine newspaper correspondents. Whether or not the relation is exactly that of pupil to teacher, it is certainly different from the relation which newspaper correspondents assume in dealing with most prominent public men.

When Colonel Roosevelt is in Oyster Bay "Sociology 4" meets twice a day—usually under the big porte-cochère of Colonel Roosevelt's ivy-clad, breeze-carest Sagamore Hill front porch. After a three-mile motor ride from Oyster Bay, the nine correspondents frequently, without even going through the formality of ringing the

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Who is there, among motorists, that does not know the expensiveness and the annoying inconvenience on the road of rim cuts, blow-outs and tube-pinching? And who is there that does not know the *danger* when, with the car moving rapidly, a tire blows from its rim? These things are not *fancies*. They occur all too frequently, and when they occur they rob motoring of its pleasure.

A full year's test of the Double-Cable-Base, in service all over America in the hands of thousands of motorists, *proves* that it *absolutely prevents* these troubles.

Wrapped Tread; Slow, Open-Steam Cure

All Federal Double-Cable-Base Tires are of the "wrapped tread" type—i. e., the carcass and tread, before curing, are wrapped with heavy cotton bands under strong tension, thereby adding the necessary compression to give the tread the utmost cohesion and ensuring an even flow of the rubber during vulcanization. This process permits of a long, slow cure at low temperature in open steam, as against a quick cure at higher temperature used in making molded tires. The wrapped tread tire, therefore, while highly resilient, is much tougher and far more durable than any molded tire possibly can be. This wrapped tread process, coupled with the Double-Cable-Base construction, makes Federal Tires distinctly Extra Service Tires.

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Colonel's front door bell, stand under the shady structure and wait until the Colonel, whose work has been interrupted by the noise of the automobile, steps briskly out of the door. He is generally dressed in a kahki suit, and he begins telling the nine newspaper men what they want to know without waiting for the formality of being asked questions.

Altho newspaper men write more about Colonel Roosevelt than about almost any one else, they probably ask him fewer questions. Having learned to trust them, he tells them without reservation almost everything that comes to his mind. He warns them what to publish and what to keep to themselves. "There's no harm in your using that," he will say. Or, on other occasions, with a laugh: "This is strictly for Sociology 4." He tells them his views on the world-happenings of each day, his plans for the day or week, who his political callers have been or will be during the day, except in case they don't want their names to appear.

"I have also had some visitors who asked me not to make their names public," is his formula on the latter occasions.

The work of the nine staff correspondents at Oyster Bay these days is a strange combination of high-pressure work and idleness. They sleep late, swim in Long Island Sound, and breakfast and read the newspapers with intentional leisureliness. They know only too well that between five o'clock in the afternoon and eleven o'clock at night, an exceedingly strenuous "race with time" will begin.

On the stormy night of Colonel Roosevelt's return from Europe, for example, it was exactly 1 A.M. when he landed from William H. Childs's yacht *Joyance* upon the Emlen Roosevelt private dock in Oyster Bay. The first edition of all the newspapers of the nine correspondents had already gone to press. Whether the nine men could interview the Colonel and make the three-mile dash back to Oyster Bay in the thunderstorm in time to "long distance" their offices before the second editions was very doubtful. The nine correspondents had expected that this early-morning interview would not be very important. But as they clustered around the Colonel on the rain-swept, lightning-lit Emlen Roosevelt porch, he told them that he had had an emissary from District Attorney Whitman on the yacht, who had pleaded for the Progressive gubernatorial indorsement. Standing beside the Colonel, in the half-darkness, George W. Perkins and State Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson insisted that the Progressives would not indorse Whitman. As the nine correspondents raced back to Oyster Bay they drew lots for the town's few long-distance telephones. One correspondent got the telephone in the chauffeur's private residence. Two more dropt out at a saloon which was known to be open. Three more went on to the Oyster Bay Hotel, and matched for turns at the single booth there. *The Press* reporter, thinking to save a few minutes, decided to chance a saloon near the chauffeur's house, and fortunately found it open. When newspaper readers all over the United States went down to their breakfasts just six hours later and read in their morning newspapers that District Attorney Whitman had sent an emissary

to Colonel Roosevelt, and that the Progressive organization leaders had advised Colonel Roosevelt against indorsing Whitman, none of them realized with what haste and difficulty the information had been obtained.

The most important single piece of news which the nine staff correspondents have given to the newspaper-reading public so far this year is perhaps the description of Colonel Roosevelt's attitude a month earlier regarding the indorsement by the State Progressive party of reputable Republican candidates having Progressive principles. For several weeks previous, the public all over the country had been wondering what the Progressive party in New York State was going to do about a Governorship candidate in case Colonel Roosevelt continued to refuse to run. Late one night, the correspondents of *The Press* and *The Herald* received long-distance messages from their New York City offices that a score of Progressives had left New York for Oyster Bay, intending to make another appeal to Colonel Roosevelt to run for Governor. Hurrying out to Sagamore Hill, the two correspondents learned that Colonel Roosevelt had given the leaders to understand that he (at that time) favored the indorsement of any one of several high-class possible Republican candidates of Progressive principles. The source of the two correspondents' information was unquestionable. But the information itself was absolutely unexpected, and had been conveyed to the correspondents in only two or three brief sentences. The source of it, also, had to be concealed. Hurrying back to Oyster Bay, the two men held a consultation with their seven companions as to how this information could be conveyed to the newspaper-reading public without the source of the information being given. Standing side by side at the telegraph desk of the Oyster Bay depot, the correspondents finally sent to their newspapers nine of the most widely different and most hastily written 1,200-word articles which have ever, perhaps, been based on the same item of news.

It is a pleasure to obtain a glimpse of the *genus reporterius* that does not show him in the yellow light of a hold-up man extorting intimacies from his victims by amateur third-degree methods. Possibly he is here a distinct species, so that, as we speak of the Washington or foreign or war correspondent, we should refer as well to the Roosevelt or Oyster Bay correspondent. At any rate, Sociology 4 is more than a name. It is an institution and, like every other close-knit human arrangement, has its definite code of unwritten law. We read:

One of these laws is that the Colonel's guests shall never be interviewed while they are on his grounds. The reason for the rule is obvious. It has been broken only once this summer. Late one night the staff correspondents, on unquestioned authority, learned that Colonel Roosevelt at a private conference at Sagamore Hill told the State Progressive leaders that he was not averse to the indorsement of high-grade Republican candidates with Progressive principles. When the correspondents motored up to Sagamore Hill

next afternoon, they found State Progressive Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson in the act of leaving somewhat perturbedly. The correspondents, forgetting all about the rule, swarmed about the State chairman, plying him with excited questions while he in turn was accusing them of having sent to their newspapers information which was untrue. In the midst of the wrangle, Colonel Roosevelt hustled out of the house and, beaming on Sociology 4 through his spectacles, distracted their attention until the State chairman escaped. Colonel Roosevelt has since expressed himself for a straight Progressive ticket. But his amused treatment of Sociology 4 on that earlier occasion makes the staff correspondents believe that the information which they sent to their newspapers was authentic after all.

When Colonel Roosevelt goes to Washington, Pittsburg, or some other distant city, Sociology 4 accompanies him—usually having seats in the same car. That Colonel Roosevelt, ex-President and national leader, should be traveling all over the country in public Pullmans is, perhaps, the most striking evidence of how essentially democratic our present-day American life really is. The members of Sociology 4 usually arrange to get seats in the Colonel's car through John McElrath, the Colonel's political secretary. Most of them believed, until recently, that Colonel Roosevelt gave no particular thought to this arrangement. One of the staff correspondents, however, entering the car which took Colonel Roosevelt to Washington six weeks ago, found himself abruptly face to face with the Colonel without having prepared any greeting for him.

"Your berth back from Washington has been reserved for you, so you need have no concern about it," the Colonel said as he passed, leveling his forefinger at the tongue-tied correspondent, and making a slight inclination to take the place of a greeting. The Colonel that morning had ahead of him one of the busiest, most trying, and most crowded days of his life. The incident shows not only Colonel Roosevelt's thoughtfulness, but his tremendous grasp of detail.

On these train trips, as in all other dealings with Colonel Roosevelt, his relations with the staff correspondents are entirely informal and impersonal. They understand that his personal thoughtfulness for them is based merely on the inherent kindness which his nature prompts him to show to any man who is thrown with him constantly from day to day.

The work of the staff correspondents during these trips consists of getting the names and views of all politicians who confer with the Colonel, all incidents of the trip, his receptions by crowds at the different stations and in the banquet- and meeting-halls where he speaks. Copies of his speeches are usually furnished in advance to the correspondents. But they are supposed to catch any impromptu variations he may make. Their orders are never to let Colonel Roosevelt out of their sight if they can help it. They sometimes spend more nervous energy in obeying these orders literally than in writing their articles or solving the constantly changing and perpetually troublesome problem of telegraph communication.

The 100,000 New Yorkers, for example,



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Torpedo, \$2400

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The "Master Six" of Them All

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For 1915 the "Master Six" is offered in two new body types—both unusually beautiful and distinctive. In fact, we believe that in style and beauty the 1915 Chalmers will not be approached by any car in the American Market.

New Bodies of Exclusive Design

The four-passenger Torpedo pictured above is a most distinctive car. It has grace, exclusive style and dash. This beautiful, new body has a single door on either side. Front seats are divided. Doors are in the center of the body. This is a man's car of unusual style and smartness, built lower than usual, giving it a foreign, racy appearance, and making it distinctive among all cars.

On the "Master Six" chassis is also built a 7-passenger Touring Car—a big, roomy car, for those who desire an automobile of maximum carrying capacity. The lines of the 7-passenger body are the same as those of the Torpedo.

The only car at the last New York show with a body as distinctive in line as the Chalmers "Master Six" was a foreign car of international reputation; and the body alone was priced at \$1600.

The "Master Six" combines high power with striking style, unusual roominess and

complete convenience—in short, every essential luxury of a modern automobile.

Mechanically this is a new model of the "Master Six" that made the most noteworthy success of the 1914 season. With 1915 refinements, it offers even more than ever the limit of luxury in motor car manufacture.

The 1915 model will have the same power plant and practically the same mechanical features which gave the 1914 "Master Six" the reputation of being one of America's greatest motor cars.

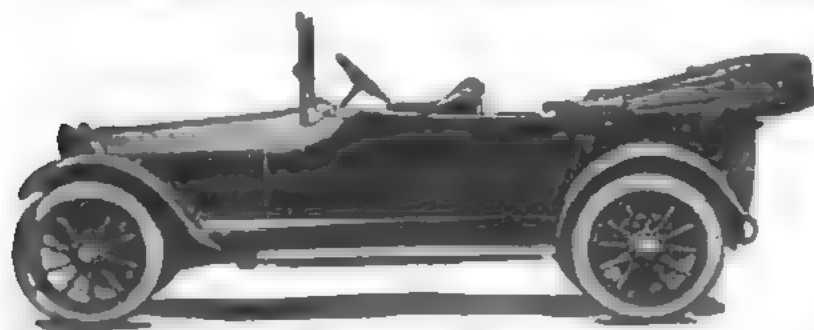
The additional price, as in the case of the "Light Six," represents the actual cost of the added features and augmented quality.

Delivery Sept. 1st

These 1915 "Master Sixes" are ready for delivery beginning September 1st. We will distribute them as evenly as possible throughout our entire list of dealers, but there is bound to be more demand in certain sections than we can supply. It would be the part of wisdom to arrange to view these models immediately upon their arrival in your city.

Chalmers Motor Company

Detroit, Michigan



"Master Six" 7-passenger Touring Car, \$2400



Quality First

Chalmers Cars Are Real Quality Cars

Perhaps the greatest asset the Chalmers Company has is the monogram shown above.

Because this trademark is so valuable, because it has come to stand for so much in the automobile world, the Chalmers Company cannot afford to jeopardize the millions it has invested, by allowing a car to carry this monogram which does not in every way come up to the Chalmers standard of quality.

The Chalmers Company is not competing and never has competed with other cars purely on a "price" basis.

Our past experience has shown us that each year there are enough people to whom "quality" is first and "price" secondary, to buy more Chalmers cars than we can make.

So the Chalmers Company is one of those sure enough of its market to continue to produce cars on a "quality" basis rather than on a "price" basis.

The new prices, \$1850 for the Chalmers "Light Six" and \$2150 for the "Master Six," mean no more profit per car to us, but they mean something to you.

These new prices mean that Chalmers "Sixes" have never been over-priced. They mean that the Chalmers Company is raising prices, not for more profit per car, but they give the seeker of "quality" even a little more value in the future than in the past.

If you pay less than Chalmers prices for a motor car, you must be satisfied with less quality.



"Light Six"
6-passenger
Touring Car, \$1900

"Sixes" Exclusively

3,000,000 Miles of Proof.

Here is a proved 1915 car. Announced in May, over 4000 have already been sold and are in use throughout the country. These 4000 cars have been driven a total of over 3,000,000 miles and they have universally made good.

When this car was put on the market we offered it as a "Quality" not a "Price" car. We recommended it to the public not because it weighed a certain number of pounds, not because of any abnormal design, not because it was the most economical car to operate, not because its price was sensational.

But we said in offering it that we believed it to be the greatest all 'round automobile for the money offered since automobiles were first built. Our dealers on seeing the car agreed with us. And 4000 owners are now saying the same thing.

Proved Right By Use

This 1915 model has had an aggregate mileage great enough to prove beyond any question that it has strength for every emergency, power to spare, the easy riding qualities of cars costing much more; that its medium weight is scientifically distributed and its upkeep cost unusually low.

So here you have a 1915 car which has already demonstrated its ability to "stand the road." That is to continue to run silently and smoothly and to look like new after months of hard usage.

An Increase In Price

When we first announced this car, we priced it at \$1800. We have since added a few detailed improvements and made some changes in the equipment which have increased the manufacturing cost approximately \$50.

So, beginning August 1st, the price of the five-passenger model became \$1850. At the new price our factory profit remains the same.

Chalmers Motor Company

Detroit, Michigan

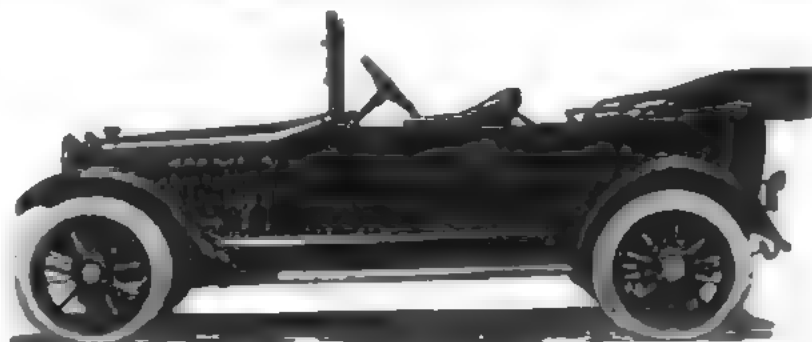
New 6-passenger Type

We are now making this car in a six-passenger model also. Its price is \$1900. This is a car of exceptional grace and roominess, with an entirely new, luxurious and distinctive body. The tonneau is fitted with Pullman disappearing seats. Doors are unusually wide. The body is a new type of exclusive Chalmers design.

The two models, like all Chalmers cars, are built complete in the Chalmers shops.

And we have never lost a sale to a prospective purchaser who visited the Chalmers factory and saw Chalmers cars in the making. Those people who have seen Chalmers cars being built realize that quality is something that is "built into" an automobile.

"Light Six" 6-passenger Touring Car . . .	\$1900
"Light Six" 7-passenger Limousine . . .	\$3300
"Light Six" 6-passenger Sedan	\$2850



"Light Six" 5-passenger Touring Car, \$1850



Quality First

Features of Chalmers "Sixes" for 1915

Chalmers Bodies—We call your attention especially to the Chalmers body design for 1915. The bodies of both the "Light Six" and the "Master Six" are distinctly original. They have been pronounced by experts to compare favorably in looks with the best European cars to which the world always looks for exclusiveness of body design.

Flexible Power—Both 1915 Chalmers "Six" motors are exceptionally long strokes. At two miles an hour "on high" or at express train speed, you feel the big reserve of pull and stamina. You never feel uncertain of a Chalmers "Six," and the need for gear shifting is rare.

Silence—Here are truly silent cars. No rattle. No vibration to tire your nerves and tear at the mechanism. Silence means absence of vibration and that is simply absence of wear.

Rideability—Chalmers "Sixes" ride well. They cling to the highest crowned road. That's because their weight is rightly balanced, because all torsion strains are taken up by big, strong, torque tube and rod. In building for strength and safety, Chalmers design leaves nothing to chance.

Molded Oval Fenders—Introduced by Chalmers last year and declared by owners the "handsomest fender built." Give fullest protection from dirt.

Tungsten Steel Valves—Will not warp or pit. Almost never need regrinding. Assure full and lasting power. Cost more, but are worth more.

Medium Weight—Both Chalmers "Sixes" are designed for lasting and satisfactory service. They are heavy where weight is needed; and do not carry a superfluous pound. In proportion to power, as economical as any.

Complete Equipment—All open cars have electric starter, Chalmers tailor-made top, rain vision windshield, Klaxon-made horn, demountable rims, full electric lights. No car carries better equipment or is more convenient.



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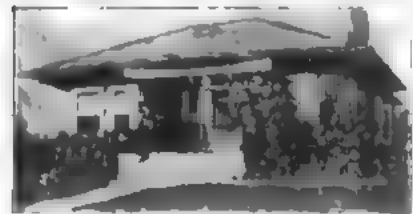
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who read their particular newspaper's admirable 1,500-word description of Colonel Roosevelt's Pittsburg speech last Wednesday morning, do not know that every one of those 1,500 words was written by a man whose hurrying pencil was gript between the three fingers and thumb of a bandaged hand and who was near to fainting from loss of blood. The correspondent while busily writing Colonel Roosevelt's speech at the big Exposition-Hall meeting had reached into his hand-bag under the table to get another note-book. His razor had slipped out of his case in the hand-bag. Its keen blade sank deep into his right middle finger. He bound a handkerchief around the cut. But the blood quickly forced its way through the linen and began spotting the table and even the sheets of paper on which all the correspondents were writing. As soon as the Colonel's speech was done, the correspondents, not being able to find a taxicab, ran through the dark Pittsburg streets for a mile until they reached the Western Union Telegraph office. There the other correspondents wanted the wounded man to dictate his article. But he objected that the hour was so late that the fellow-correspondent who helped him would not get his own story on the wire in time for the first edition. He sat down at a corner of a strange desk in the telegraph office and wrote his 1,500-word lead and description in little more than an hour with his bandaged hand. And an unusually accurate and complete account it subsequently proved to be, too.

Several of the present members of Sociology 4 are old Roosevelt correspondents who have served at various times and places in the past ten years in exactly the present capacity. Several are brand new. Recently the arrival of a new "student" gave the Colonel an opportunity to exhibit his wonderful power of memory of faces and names in an instance as remarkable as has ever been recorded of him. He had never seen this man before, and, it is safe to say, had never heard of his existence:

The new correspondent was introduced to Colonel Roosevelt on the steps of the Sagamore Hill porch during one of the twice-daily visits. The Colonel, as he shook hands, repeated the correspondent's name.

"Are you any relation to — — —?" he asked without any seeming effort of memory.

"I am his son," the startled correspondent answered.

"I knew your father in Albany in 1881," Colonel Roosevelt said.

Colonel Roosevelt's personal thoughtfulness for his followers—one of the qualities which, perhaps, has made him so successful as a leader not only in politics but in war—was shown, according to one of the nine correspondents, during the Colonel's unusually trying trip to Washington five weeks ago. The particular correspondent had been presented to Colonel Roosevelt only a week before.

Many political conferences on the train, the cheering, roaring mob, and rush for automobiles at the arrival in Washington, the announcement of the death of Riis

on the museum steps, the surging rush from show-case to show-case in the crowded museum itself, the visit to President Wilson, the American Geographical Society dinner at the hotel, Colonel Roosevelt's lecture at the Convention Hall, and the midnight political meeting at Progressive headquarters—made the day about the most strenuous that the correspondent had ever put in. In describing the experience afterward, the correspondent said that frequently, in a tired moment, he would look up to find that Colonel Roosevelt's eye was momentarily resting on him with a kindly flicker. The effect of this, the correspondent says, was to make him feel that if the Colonel could stand the strain, he could stand it, too.

AFTER THE BATTLE

MEN have long realized the barbarity of war, without much change in their susceptibility to war fever. Perhaps when they once realize clearly its ironic absurdity, which many writers have tried to show to them, they will finally turn from it. Charles Dickens took great pains to make clear the true nature of so-called civilized warfare, in his brief description of "a splendid charge":

There will be the full complement of backs broken in two, of arms twisted wholly off, of men impaled upon their bayonets, of legs smashed up like bits of firewood, of heads sliced open like apples, of other heads crunched into soft jelly by the iron hoofs of horses, of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulks behind "a splendid charge." This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows rode at them in style and cut them up famously.

And after the charge? A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes of the battle-field of Diest, Belgium. He says:

Across the battle-field of Diest there is a brown stretch of harrowed ground half a furlong in length. It is the grave of twelve hundred Germans who fell in the fight of Wednesday. All over the field there are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians, some of horses. When I reached the place this afternoon peasants with long mattocks and spades were turning in the soil. For two full days they had been at the work of burial and they were sick at heart. Their corn is ripe for cutting in the battle-field, but little of it will be harvested. Dark paths in their turnip-fields are sodden with the blood of men and horses.

The Belgians, in contempt of their marksmanship, had forced the Germans to the attack, which had been made from three points of the field simultaneously. The fighting had been fierce, but now that both sides had swept on, no one seemed to know how those in the fight had really fared. Only by the heaps of dead could one make estimate:

At least, there were most dead on the side toward the bridge. The charge of 300 Uhlans, who were held in check for a

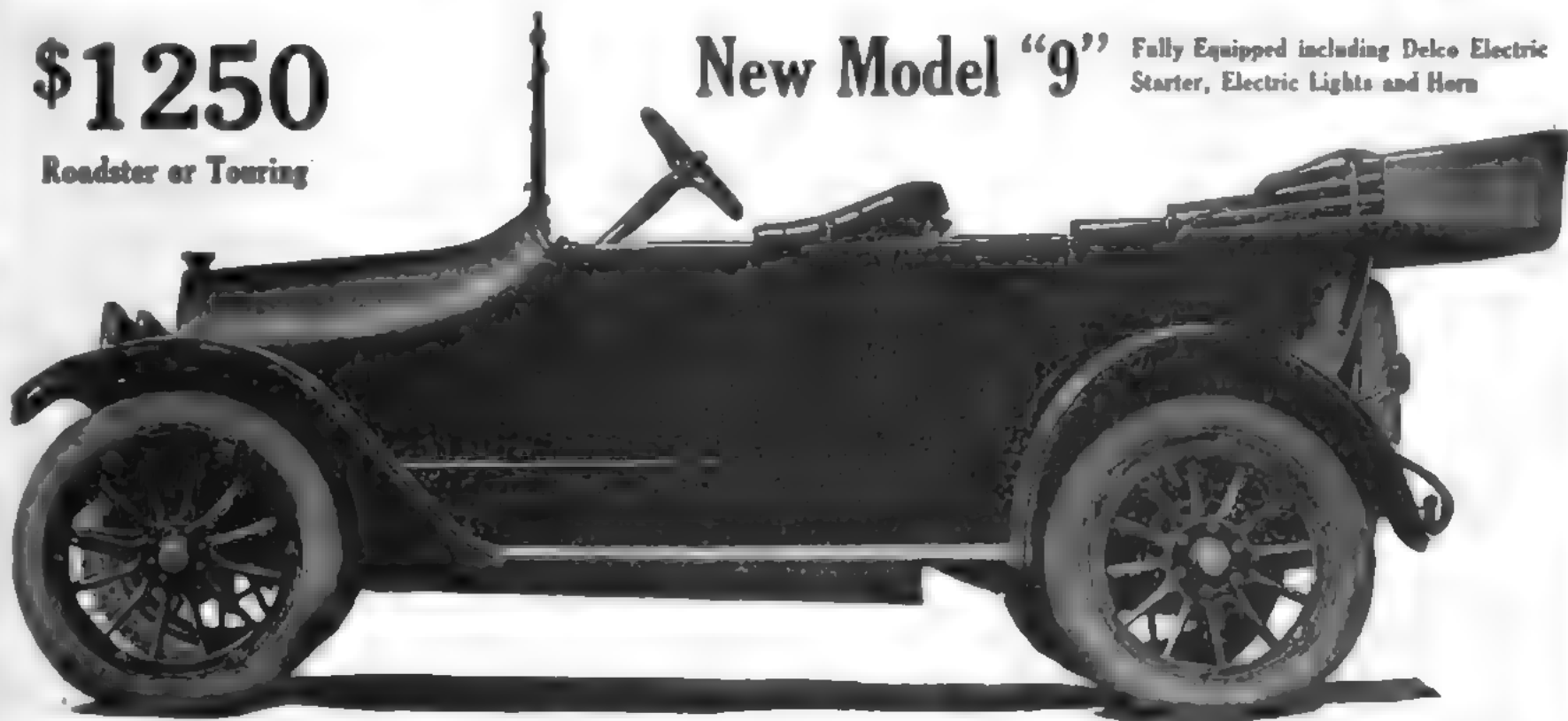


Gearless Transmission's Triumph

\$1250

Roadster or Touring

New Model "9" Fully Equipped including Delco Electric Starter, Electric Lights and Horn



The New Cartercar and the New Cartercar Policy

WITH the advent of the new season, August 1st, 1914, the manufacturers of the gearless transmission Cartercars announce that their policy will be to concentrate all the energy of their present efficient organization on the production of but one model chassis and this on the embodiment of all the distinguishing features of the other Cartercars—yet better than any of them.

The Success Behind the Gearless Transmission

This Cartercar transmission consists of a flat copper disc revolved by the engine and a fibre faced wheel. They grip when rolled together, the edge of the wheel against the face of the disc and the result is transmission by contact instead of cogs.

For twelve years this form of transmission has earned the confidence of its makers and the public. It has proven itself equal to the emergencies and most satisfying under adverse conditions.

Model Nine has all the sturdy qualities of the gearless transmission combined with the added attractiveness of neat lines and complete equipment.

Beauty and Comfort

The cowl dash meets with perfect symmetry the tapered hood. The streamline effect, the deep cushions, the big tires, the extra roomy body, all add touches of grace and ease.

Model Nine Features

The Gearless Transmission.
Trim Streamline Body.
Colors: Raven Blue or Cartercar Gray.
Delco Electric Starter.
Electric Lights and Horn.
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40% Better Performance

The motor is a marvel of power and economy.

The bore is 3½ inches and the stroke 5 inches; with the resultant increase in pulling power and the decrease in the consumption of fuel. The head is detachable, making access easy when necessary.

The gear ratio of Model "9" is 4 to 1, which makes the New Cartercar fully 40% better in performance on low as well as on high speeds. Backed by the flexibility and powerful leverage of the gearless transmission, it has a strength unsurpassed by any other car of any price.

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JUST AS THE FUEL-SAVING Detroit type of long-stroke, high speed, ball-bearing motor made a clean sweep at the Indianapolis race, driving the first four winners across the line—

JUST AS THIS MATCHLESS car fairly swept the convention of Detroit dealers off their feet when it was unveiled for the first time—

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AND NOTICE THE NEW CONVENIENCES. Recording instruments combined in one unit, every control at your finger tips. Carburetor adjustment on the steering post; carburetor itself raised to an easily accessible point. Emergency light and cigar lighter. Red electric flash that warns against lack of oil. One-man top. Wide doors. And these are only five of the thirty-five.

The Detroit, like the Gold Standard, is the basis for calculating your money's worth. Send today for our illustrated folder. See a Detroit dealer. Put in your order early.

BRIGGS-DETROITER COMPANY

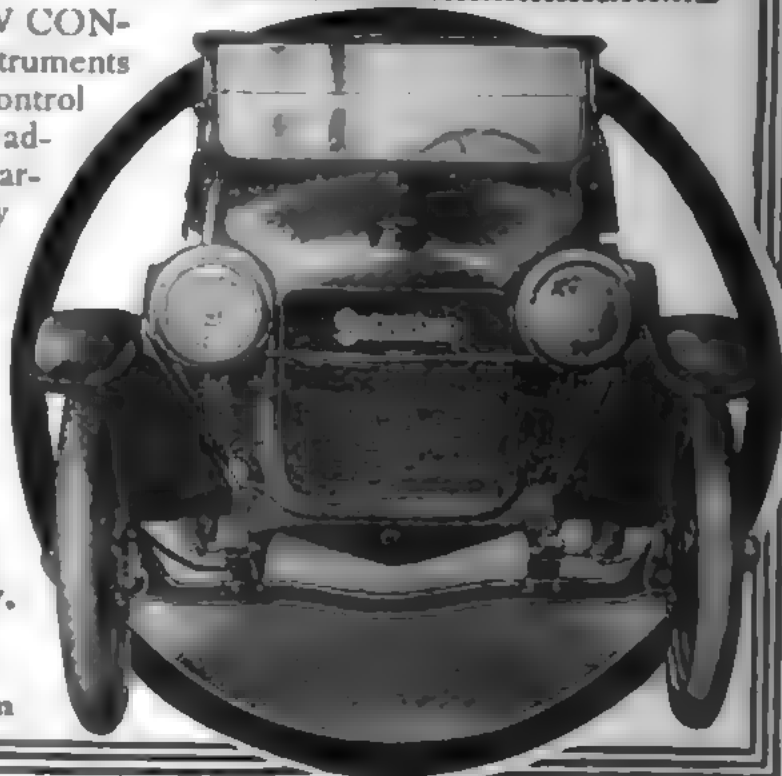
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A Few of the Special Features

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- 32 horsepower.
- Worm-driven silent starting motor.
- Full-floating rear axle.
- 3-point platform rear spring suspension.
- Actual one-man top.
- Four 24-inch doors.
- Non-skid rear tires.
- 20-operation body finish.
- Fuel tank in cowl.
- Ventilating, rain-vision windshield.
- Ball-Bearings throughout.
- Multiple disc clutch in oil.
- Duplex tire carrier in rear.
- Tullite searchlights.
- Positive gasoline gauge.
- Electric-flash oil gauge.
- 20 to 25 miles per gallon of fuel.
- 100 miles to quart of lubricant.
- Willard L B A Battery.



short time by seventeen Belgians at a corner, seems, however, to have come near success. The derelict helmets and lances that covered the fields show that the charge pressed well up to the guns and to the trenches in the turnip-fields where the Belgian soldiers lay. On the German left mitrailleuses got in their work behind, and in the houses on the outskirts of the villages. Five of these houses are burned to the ground, and two others farther out are broken all to pieces and burned. In a shed was a peasant weeping over the dead bodies of his cows.

It would be easy now at the beginning of this war to write of its tragedy. The villagers have each a tale of loss to tell. All of the twelve hundred men in the long grave were men with wives, sweethearts, and parents. All the Belgian soldiers and others who were buried where they fell have mourners.

A letter which I picked up on the field and am endeavoring to have identified and sent her for whom it is intended will speak for all. It is written in ink on half a sheet of thin note-paper. There is no date and no place. It probably was written on the eve of battle in the hope that it would reach its destination if the writer died. This is the translation:

"Sweetheart: Fate in this present war has treated us more cruelly than many others. If I have not lived to create for you the happiness of which both our hearts dreamed, remember my sole wish now is that you should be happy. Forget me and create for yourself some happy home that may restore to you some of the greater pleasures of life. For myself, I shall have died happy in the thought of your love. My last thought has been for you and for those I leave at home. Accept this, the last kiss from him who loved you."

Post-cards from fathers with blessings to their gallant sons I found, too, on the field, little mementoes of people and of places carried by men as mascots. Everywhere were broken lances of German and Belgian, side by side; scabbards and helmets, saddles and guns. These the peasants were collecting in a pile, to be removed by the military. High up over the graves of twelve hundred, as we stood there, a German biplane came and went, hovering like a carrion-crow, seeking other victims for death.

In the village itself death is still busy. A wounded German died as we stood by his side and a Belgian soldier placed his handkerchief over his face. Soldiers who filled the little market-place may be fighting for life now as I write. As I write the enemy is in force not a mile away from them, and in a moment they may be attacked. It is significant that all German prisoners believed they were in France. The deception, it appears, was necessary to encourage them in their attack, and twelve hundred dead in the harrowed field died without knowing whom or what they were fighting.

Another story, also taken from *The Tribune*, is told by Guy Menzies, an English stockbroker, who came through Liège after the German occupation. He says that the Germans, altho they had gained the city, were not very joyful over their success, as they had before them the problem of getting out of the city again, the



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The bronze metal handle is all that is seen. Turning it opens or closes the casement window with ease and holds it firmly locked at any point. There is no interference with curtains or shades, or with window screens placed on the inside.

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forts outside being capable of a cross-fire that would leave them little chance of making an exit save with heavy losses. He speaks of boulevards lined with Maxims, and of being astonished at the small amount of damage that had been done in the town. Two bridges had been blown up, and the other two were heavily guarded by the Germans. From Liège Mr. Menzies managed to make his way, with various narrow escapes both from the French and Germans, towards Verviers. He says:

After I had passed Vaux-sous-Chevremont I began to see some of the terrible ravages which the German advance had brought about. At Romsée village, with about five hundred inhabitants, every house had been burned down by the Germans.

At this point three corps were firing, and I had some marvelous escapes from their shells. The Germans were advancing from Hervé through Soumagne and Xhendelesse and were pillaging the village of Maquee. As I passed through, women and children were flying away from their homes with terror-stricken cries, not knowing where to go.

When I reached Fléron the people were so terrified no one would take me in for the night or give me any food. I had to push on as far as Berne. I started again at 4 A.M. on Monday, but I lost my way and got to Soiron.

There I saw more terrible traces of the fire of the forts of Liège. The German field-guns were lying by the side of the road disabled, with dead horses still in their harness. The ground was littered with hundreds of corpses of German soldiers that had not then been buried. The men were lying very close together, indicating that they were being put forward in close order. The wounds inflicted by the shell fire were terrible, and I hurried away from the scene as quickly as I could.

I got to my house at Petit Rechain at 8.30 Monday, having passed through Verviers. My friends were very scared and begged me to leave again as soon as possible.

I left Petit Rechain Wednesday, still on foot, and made my way for the Dutch frontier through Berneau and Moland. At Berneau as I passed through a great German army was encamped. There must have been nearly 100,000 men of all arms, among them were the Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince is the colonel. And I heard that he had been wounded in one of the engagements around Liège.

Near Verviers I saw two huge guns nine meters long being drawn along a road by thirty horses attached to each. At Magnée they were bringing up howitzers. The Germans were trying to make pontoon bridges over the Meuse at Visé, but as soon as they were completed I saw them destroyed by shot from Fort Pontisic. I was told this had happened twenty times before.

At Louvain we found the King in consultation with the general staff, his majesty dressed in a general's field uniform. He looked smiling and confident. The roads leading into Brussels to-night are crowded with mournful processions of Red Cross wagons bringing in the wounded, both Belgian and German walking by the side

of the carts, and comforting the sufferers were numerous priests and monks bearing a Red Cross badge. The scene was piteous and moved all beholders to tears.

Soldiers returning from the front are greeted along the road by innumerable women and children, who hand them bottles of wine, bread and meat, and do not forget to be repaid with a kiss.

RUSSIAN HEROISM

NOT unapropos of the present Eastern situation is the story printed by the *Kansas City Star*, written by a Russian Jew, Nathan Frutko. An exile from Russia, he tells of his former assignment, as a physician in the employ of that Government, to the district of Yakutsk, a huge province in northern-central Siberia. Here an epidemic of typhoid was raging, and thither journeyed the doctor with his staff of nurses and assistants. But the situation that faced them there was hopeless in the extreme. These poor peasants whom they were called upon to treat were dying not of typhoid, in reality, but of starvation, which had so weakened them that the ravages of disease could not be stayed by any medical skill. To the Government there was no appeal; and the one course of action which they took speaks eloquently for the caliber of these people who threaten soon to pour their hordes into the European arena. Of the situation in Yakutsk and the realization of their helpless plight, Dr. Frutko says:

Heavily the day wore through. Evening brought us again together in the Government house, a weary and harassed company, men and women alike, half frozen at heart, and helpless. I sat alone, responsibility heavy upon me. What could be done? Where get food to stay the epidemic. For I was under no illusions. I knew the cause of the sickness—and the Government knew. Cold and starvation were the priests that hourly led victims to the sacrifice, victims whose weakened bodies could no longer resist the contagion.

But it was not of mere whim that the rulers forbade the giving of food to these helpless ones. It was, in a new form, the old drama of dancing peasantry which Catherine the Great had had played before the envoys of France. Humble folk die in darkness and the world sees not; but gifts that may save them from death must be gathered in the light, and the world sees. Greater Russia must be kept content; the great world must remain uncriticizing. Thus the bitter fact of hunger was a state secret. Of no avail to petition the Government, rich with bursting barns. What to it were the deaths of a few Yakutsk peasants weighed in the balance with its own peace and desire for respect? South and middle Russia, if they knew, would help. But how let them know? To publish to them, or to the world outside, the story of this starvation would mean a life sentence to Siberia. But—

"Friends," I called suddenly to my assistants, "these Yakutsk must be saved. You are young; your lives will mean much

to Russia. I have lived long enough. Further life under present conditions is impossible. Life in Siberia will not be bad for me. I will make public this need and this guilt. And so, a pen and ink."

The letter was written and addrest to my friend, the publisher of the largest and most widely read of all the newspapers of U—sk. In those pages all Russia would read of the famine and the fever. Help would come.

"Let me at least carry the letter to the station," begged one of my loved nurses. "May I not have some small share of the service?"

She took the letter, her eyes shining with eager joy, and I lay down to rest.

Weary tho I was, however, sleep would not come. I was still wide of eye when late in the night I heard a heavy fall. I ran to the door whence the sound had come, the door of the nurse who had taken the letter to the station. I knocked. There was no answer. I tried the latch; the door was locked. My assistants coming up at this moment, we broke through the door. The body of the nurse lay upon the floor. A stream of blood reddened the edges of a folded paper lying near her. In it she had written:

"Dear Doctor: I have destroyed your letter and replaced it with one I wrote myself. I have been thinking of suicide, at any rate, so I decided to save you for another time."

"Be happy, old colleague. Do not be sorry at seeing me dead. Life in Russia is impossible. Even if you consider my death a weakness, do not blame me."

We looked with reverence at the face of this woman. In her death she had saved many lives.

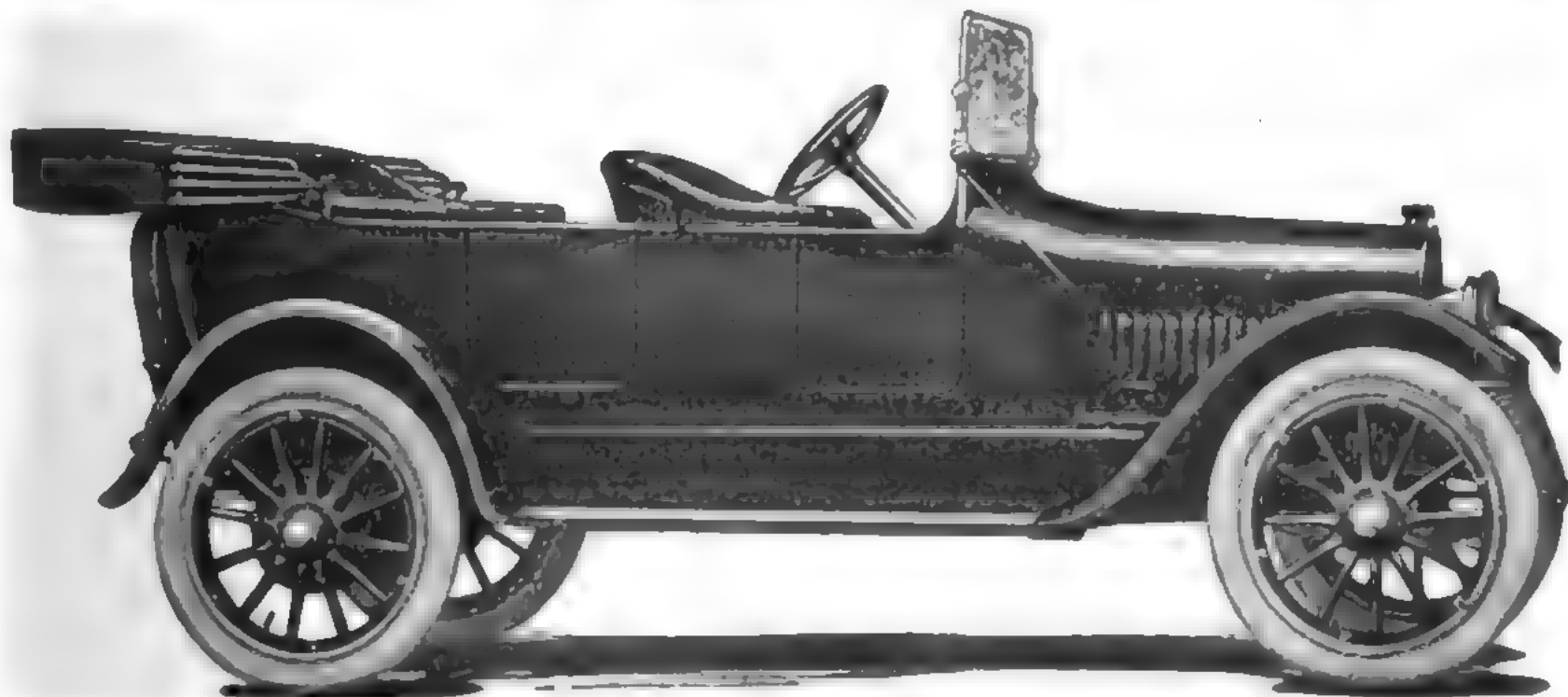
LO, THE POOR CORRESPONDENT!

DOUBTLESS, if one but knew, the fevered daily newspapers 'deserve as much sympathy as blame in their present attempt to report the war for a bloodthirsty nation of peace-lovers. Let them take heart, however, for one of their brethren, on the *New York Evening Post*, has taken pity on them. He has constructed for them a cast-iron, indestructible, hammerless, incontrovertible cable dispatch, such as may be used time and again, with varying head-lines, and such as will satisfy all readers, including all foreign born, including the German-Americans:

PARIS, OR BRUSSELS, OR BERLIN (as the case may be).—Another notable victory over the enemy was scored by a French (or Belgian or German) infantry regiment at a point somewhere between Iceland and Sicily. Our troops were outnumbered four to one, but our guns carried four times as far as the enemy's artillery and fired four times as fast. They retired with a loss of six thousand men. Our own losses are three men killed and seven wounded, owing entirely to revolting treachery on the part of the enemy. After a desperate encounter the country was cleared of the enemy. Prisoners report that the enemy has no stomach for fighting. Bridges thrown across the river were repeatedly

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The 48-Six a Distinct Triumph

Into its manufacture has gone everything that our long experience has taught. We are proud of it. Its long stroke motor, of European design, unites smoothness, silence and extreme flexibility. It will speed up from a walking pace on high gear to 50 miles an hour within a few hundred feet. It is amazingly economical. Cranking, lighting and ignition are by the Delco system.

Note the beautiful stream-line body—not an angle from front to rear. It is big and roomy. Its finish is superb. Its upholstery yields soft, luxurious comfort. No car at any price offers you more.

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Before you buy any "Six" find out all about the Jackson 48-Six. It meets the demand for a "Six" of medium size—built to stand up better than any car we know of. Get our announcement telling all about it, or, better still, let the Jackson dealer show it to you.

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shattered by our artillery. This makes our victory over the enemy twenty miles this side of the river all the more remarkable. Maneuvering skilfully between a mountain and a river, both of which, we assure our readers, are to be found in any respectable atlas, our men made repeated charges through the corn-fields and well beyond into the vineyards which recur at regular intervals between Rotterdam and Lisbon. Similar victories are reported from along the entire front, which we can go so far as to say is facing the enemy without venturing to specify where the enemy is.

SENATOR VEST'S SPEECH

DOWN in Johnson County, Missouri, they are erecting in the county courthouse a commemorative tablet to a man who made a speech there once about a dog. It wasn't a real speech; it was just a few words addressed to the jury by a man who was a lover of dogs, and who was trying to prove that killing a man's dog is a real and tangible injury to the man. The lawyer who made the address was the late Senator George G. Vest. All through the trial, so tradition states, the Senator paid scant attention to the defense, the evidence, or the witnesses. The *Kansas City Journal* continues:

When the time came for the attorneys to argue the case, the Senator opened no ponderous legal tomes. He cited no learned decisions and appealed to no venerated "authorities." He merely stepped forward to the jury box, and in a conversational tone, without any attempt at oratorical effect, delivered this masterful little etching of eloquence, which has passed into a classic in the literature of the law and the humanities:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in this world may turn against him and become his enemy. The son and daughter that he has reared with loving care may become ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him when he needs it most. Man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall upon their knees and do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend a man may have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog.

"Gentlemen of the jury: A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely. He will lick the hand that has no food to offer. He will lick the sores and wounds that come in the encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince.

"When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and

reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth, an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him to guard him against danger, to fight against his enemies. And when the last scene of all comes and death takes his master in its embrace and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by his graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws and his eyes open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

It is also part of the history of the case that the jury, not with unwet eyes, gave a verdict for the Senator's client without leaving the jury box.

WAR-RIDDEN JOURNALISM

"A BIG European war will be a fine thing for the newspapers," remarked a big business man in Philadelphia the other day. Probably a good many other people who have seen wild-eyed newsboys selling copy after copy of the latest extra in no time at all are of the same opinion. With extras coming out several times a day, and nearly every one buying them morning, noon, and night, one would think that war would be a big daily's favorite form of international pastime. The contrary is true, however, as a contributor of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* explained to the misinformed business man:

Alas! Others may see your ointment, but you alone can observe the fly swimming around in it. The ink is scarcely dry upon the printed testimony of one newspaper manager to the effect that the Spanish-American War had cost his publication a tidy three-quarters of a million net.

The editor of the *London Post* told me his paper had twenty correspondents in the Boer War and cable-rates were then \$1.20 a word from Cape Town. That African conquest was the biggest menace to newspaper dividends which London has experienced in a generation.

I saw dispatches come from Manila during our insurrection there which cost \$3,000 a column. That included the price paid the special correspondent for sending one article.

Yes. A convention of newspaper proprietors would as quickly indorse a great war for their own money-making purposes as a farmers' grange would vote to employ a pack of wolves to guard their sheep.

Innocent, but.—A bad case of highway robbery, tried several years ago before Chief Baron Green, on the last day of the Ennis Assizes, resulted in an acquittal. The Chief Baron, addressing the sheriff, said:

"Mr. Sheriff, is there any other indictment against this innocent man?"

"No, my lord," was the reply.

"Then you'll greatly oblige me if you don't let him out until I have half an hour's start of him on my way to Limerick."—*Tit-Bits*.

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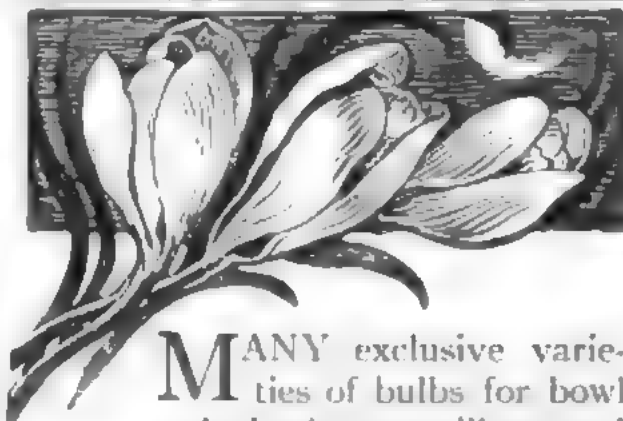
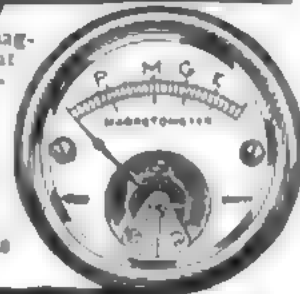
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



HOW LONDON MET THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

DESPITE our neutrality and our remoteness from the scene of conflict, the first shock of Europe's plunge into war was sufficient to close our stock exchanges and force our Government to emergency measures to save our financial structure from collapse. To England, one of the actual combatants, the immediate financial effect was naturally even more paralyzing. How this crisis was met we are told by a London correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. In addition to the shutting down of the stock exchange, all the banks in the country were closed for five days by royal proclamation in order to check the panic and to give the banks time to deal with the situation, probably unparalleled in history. The condition of the Bank of England is summed up as follows:

"The deposits in the London banks amounted to £1,000,000,000 and their acceptances £400,000,000. A run had commenced on the Bank of England, in the form of persons presenting notes of £5 and more to be exchanged for gold. The bank's gold holding had already been heavily reduced by foreign demand, and it could not face further heavy withdrawals without some drastic action.

"In the three days from Wednesday, July 29, to Saturday, August 1, the bank's note issue increased from £29,706,000 to £36,105,000, a rise of £6,399,000, while the holding of coin and bullion decreased from £38,131,000 to £27,622,000, a decrease of £10,509,000, and the ratio of reserve to liabilities dropt from 40 per cent. to 14 per cent., this being a record slump."

To meet this situation the bank-rate was raised to 10 per cent. "for the first time since 1866." The writer goes on to explain:

"To understand the difficulty faced by the Bank of England, it must be explained that in this country paper currency such as is used in the United States is practically unknown. Our smallest denomination of paper money until yesterday was the £5 note, equivalent, say, to your \$25. Bank-notes were only used by the very rich. The large majority of the working classes have never seen a bank-note and the vast majority of the general public have used bank-notes only on special occasions. They have been accustomed all their lives to doing their business with coins—gold, silver, and copper—and gold coin is in common use to the same extent as \$10 and \$20 bills in New York.

"Now, on the morning of Friday, July 31, the banks began to exercise a certain amount of discrimination in passing out gold against checks presented for payment. Imagine what this meant to the population, which was beginning to get alarmed about the financial situation. War seemed inevitable with Germany, the Stock Exchange had closed to prevent 50 to 300 failures; everybody was getting uneasy; and then the banks began to show an inclination to pay bank-notes instead of gold coin. The result was that the public immediately took the bank-notes to the Bank of England, where they knew they could get gold coin for the notes. The Bank of England, being obliged to hold

on to its gold in view of the war, had to do something to meet the situation, and this is what was done.

"The obviously necessary thing was to issue notes for small amounts of £1 and 10s., equal to \$5 and \$2.50, and, if necessary, to issue these notes in excess of the legal reserve. But the Bank of England was unprepared physically to meet this situation. It had no small notes. They had to be designed first, in a manner not easily counterfeited; the plates had to be made, special paper had to be selected, manufactured, and delivered; special machinery had to be got to work; and so during this unprecedentedly long bank holiday the Bank of England has been busy night and day printing the new bank-notes.

"Meanwhile the public had to be educated to the use of bank-notes instead of coin; they had to be taught by the newspapers and by proclamation posted in the streets that these slips of paper marked as 'One Pound Notes' are equivalent to £1 in gold and that the banks will give them £1 sterling for the piece of paper. At the same time the public has been taught that the Government needs the gold at present because we are at war and that anybody who insists on having gold instead of paper is aiding the country's enemies. Citizens of the United States who are accustomed to bills will scarcely realize what a revolution this simple change in currency represented to the poorer classes."

The public, however, adapted itself readily to the change, and "when the banks opened it was found that the panic had stopt." The next step was to reduce the bank-rate from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent.

In another dispatch the same correspondent, discussing the war situation in more general terms, remarks:

"Perhaps the most terrible personal side of the question is the separation of fathers and sons from those who are utterly dependent upon them for the wherewithal to buy food, and food will be scarce and dear. This is the case not only with Germans and Frenchmen who have joined the flag of their country, but also of the volunteer forces of this country."

And again we read:

"So far the trade conditions of the country have not been reduced to a chaotic state, but this is an inevitable development. It must be understood that England has not experienced a mobilization of her forces (such as has occurred in the last few days) since the Crimean War. The whole country is dislocated for the purpose of transporting and feeding the troops and for provisioning the Navy. Train services have to be arranged to meet the requirements, not of the public, but of the military, and the fear of famine has led many civilians to enter into arrangements to provision their homes for months ahead. Such conditions have never been experienced in living memory, and many level-headed men have been staggered by the sudden developments of the last few days.

"What will have happened to trade and finance before the war ends nobody can foretell. If the war stopt to-night, and peace was declared for all eternity, there would still be hundreds of financial and commercial failures before the end of three months; but the war may last for months,

and what will be the state of business affairs then, nobody can tell."

THE DUTCH RIVAL OF STANDARD OIL

What is called a "world-wide struggle for mastery of petroleum," is now going on, says the *New York Times Annalist*, between the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch Oil Company. That paper's correspondent in Amsterdam notes that prices for the stock of this company in the week of June 5 "touched the highest point in the company's history." The advance, to some extent, was due to a dividend having been declared at the end of the year of 33 per cent., which, with an extra dividend declared earlier in the year, made a total distribution of 48 per cent., against 41 per cent. for the preceding year. The writer says, further, as to this company and its competition with Standard Oil:

"The strength of these shares is the more noticeable because it has been manifested in the face of lower petroleum prices all over the world. Since the middle of April the prices of crude oil in the United States have shown the same sharply declining tendency that has been noted on this side of the ocean. In Russia the price of oil rose to its highest point, 26¼ cents per 36 pounds, in March. Since then it has fallen to 18½ cents per 36 pounds. In Galicia it is \$1.62 per 220 pounds, and in Roumania the price is barely \$1.56 per 220 pounds, a decline of 6 cents from last year's average.

"The oil industry seems more and more to be passing into the control of the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch-Shell combine. The great rivalry for supremacy in the petroleum markets of the world will have to be fought out, in the end, between these two mighty concerns, both of which are striving to expand and penetrate to every corner of the globe.

"In this connection, the agreement reached between the Standard Oil Company and the Chinese Government is of the utmost importance. If the exploration of the oil-fields of Yen-Ch'ang, Yen-An-Fu, and Chengtefu, as well as of the Provinces of Shensi and Chihli, results in a profitable operation of the fields, the American-Chinese corporation will be established on such terms that practically the entire Chinese oil market will come under the control of the Standard Oil Company. This would be a great blow to the Asiatic Company, the distributing concern of the Royal Dutch-Shell group, which, during the last few years, has been a strong competitor of the Standard in the Far East.

"The Royal Dutch-Shell group, however, is likewise very active in pushing forward its spheres of influence all over the world. Rumors are current that this group is trying to acquire a share in the operation of the oil-fields of Mesopotamia. According to the reports, the Deutsche Bank intends to begin exploiting these fields in cooperation with the Royal Dutch-Shell combine and the Pearson group.

"In other parts of the world the Royal Dutch-Shell group is also making progress. A few years ago efforts were made to acquire an interest in the rich oil-fields around Tampico, Mexico. Under the reign of Huerta permission was obtained to begin operations in this district and the La Corona Oil Company was organized at The Hague, with a capital of 5,000,000 florins. The company has been very successful in striking oil. In the beginning of this year one of its wells in the neighborhood of Panuco began to gush 15,000 barrels a day. Subsequently its flow increased to

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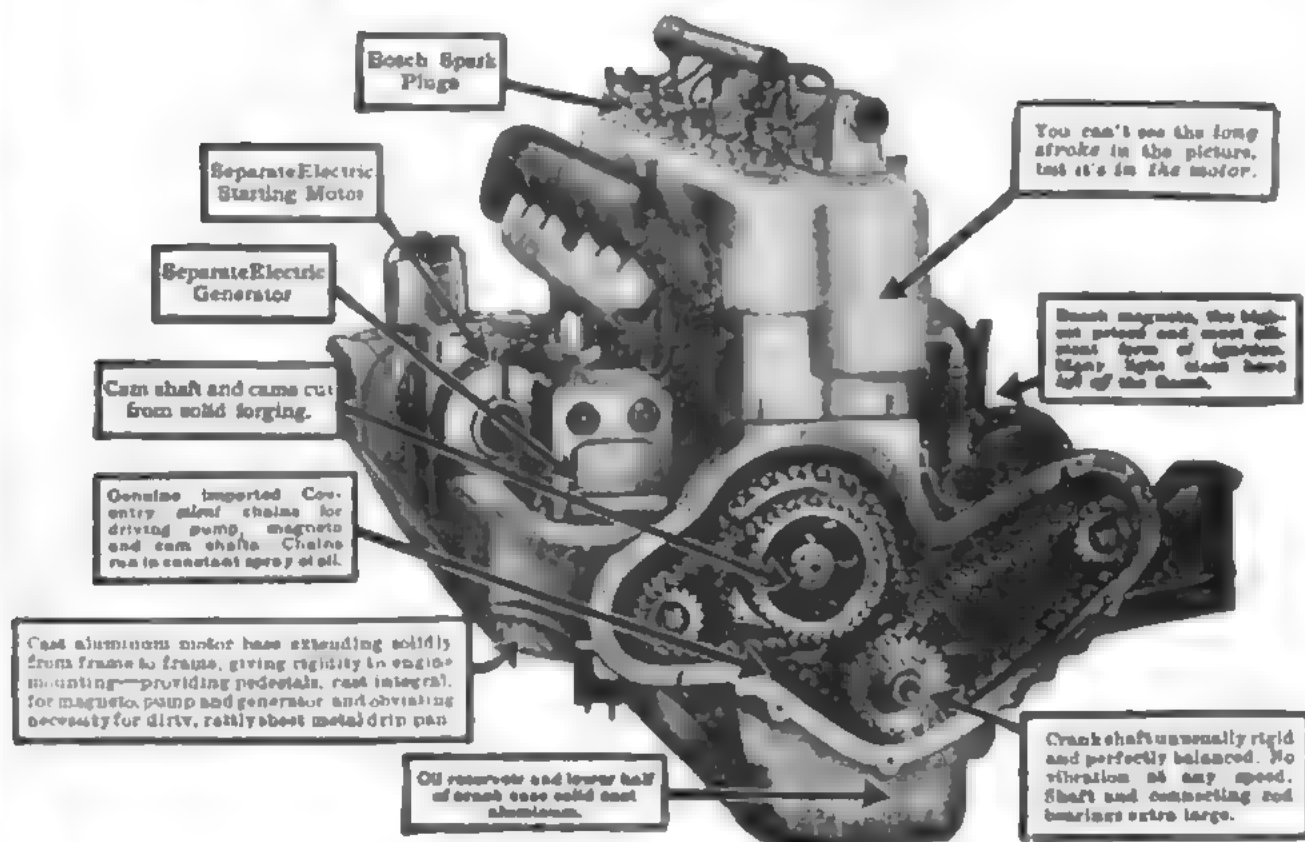
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The Literary Digest

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MAYBE you have had in mind two or three cars, some one of which you planned to buy this summer.

Now what was it that led you to set aside for later decision these two or three cars? Was it the large number of them you see on the street? Was it the story of tremendous production? Was it the shape of the hood and the lines of the body? Was it the upholstery and finish?

The Chandler has *all* these qualities. There is no car more graceful, more beautiful in design. None at anything like its price that is more handsomely upholstered and finished. But, *beyond these* qualities, it has a *marvelous* motor that you cannot get in any other car.

We are safe in assuming you want a six-cylinder car, for nearly everybody paying more than \$1200 wants a Six. We are safe in assuming you want a *light* six, for hardly anybody wants the expense of carrying around a lot of unnecessary weight.

Now then, figuring that these two points express your attitude, why not base your principal consideration on the *motor*, the heart and life of the car?

What makes a car a source of real pride, or perhaps of annoyance? The motor! Consider the *motor first*, then, in choosing your car.

Consider the *Chandler* motor. Chandler owners all say it is a really marvelous motor. Chandler dealers all say the same. Engineering authorities say the same.

And—this is important—it is the *exclusive* Chandler design and Chandler make. It is not a common stock design motor found in *different* makes of cars. You cannot get it in any other car.

We have been building six-cylinder cars and six-cylinder *motors* for eight years. We know six-cylinder construction. Isn't it only reasonable that knowing how to build six-cylinder *motors*, we should also know how to build the *rest* of our car equally well?

The answer is found in this: We have built Chandler reputation and success to a point demanding annual production of *thousands* of cars, and not a single mechanical weakness has developed in this car. Not a word but of praise has been heard of the comfort and *roadability* of the Chandler, and the beauty of its design and finish.

The Chandler pioneered the way in the light six field. It proved that a high-

grade six of moderate size could be built to sell for less than \$2000.

A whole host of light sixes followed. More are following now. And still they come.

But what of the *motors*? How many are the builders' exclusive design?

The Chandler has made good everywhere. And because, first of all, under the hood there is a marvelous motor. It's the motor that makes the Chandler a really great automobile.

The profit-sharing price for the new 1915 models, seems almost impossible but it's true. Touring car or roadster \$1595. For Fall delivery handsome limousine, sedan, coupe and cabriolet.

There is a Chandler dealer in every principal city and many smaller cities and towns. Get in touch with the one nearest to you now. Study the exclusive Chandler motor, give the car a genuine test, find out what other owners say of it. Then select your car. If you don't know your Chandler dealer, write us at once for catalog and booklets, and we will try to arrange for you a thorough demonstration.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR CO., 808-838 E. 131st St., Cleveland, Ohio

New York City Office, 245 West 55th Street—Cable Address, Chanmotor

100,000 barrels a day. It is now maintaining a daily average of 30,000 barrels. In March, 1914, the oil in stock, produced by this one well, amounted to 1,200,000 barrels, and the first shipment was made at the end of that month. The present unsettled situation around Tampico, of course, severely handicaps the operations in this district, but as soon as normal conditions return the Mexican acquisition will undoubtedly add greatly to the production of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine.

"This group, also, has invaded America and is pushing its way vigorously. Concrete evidence of this is that in San Francisco a new concern has been organized under the name of the Valley Pipeline Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000. Mr. W. Meinske-Smith, formerly organizer of the business of the Shell Transport and Trading Company in Japan and China and at present chief representative of the Royal Dutch-Shell combine in America, has been appointed manager.

"The various auxiliary companies of the group are heavily increasing their production. The Astra Romana, one of the subsidiaries in Roumania, produced, during last month, 47,663 tons, against 35,898 tons a year ago, and the Tarakan Oil Company and Moeara Enim, both subsidiaries working in the Dutch East Indies, produced respectively, the former during last month 26,000 tons, against 19,525 tons in the preceding year, and the latter 31,586 tons during the first quarter of the year, against 28,018 tons for the same period of last year. The production of the Bataapche Petroleum Company and the Anglo-Saxon, the two biggest subsidiary companies of the combine, is only published at the end of the year, but it may be taken for granted that their figures will show the same progress.

"Of great importance for the position of the Royal Dutch Oil Company in the Dutch East Indies, in which part of the world it has played, up till the present, a dominant rôle, will be the question as to whom the Djambi concessions will be granted. In 1912 the Dutch Government invited applications for the exploration and exploitation of these concessions, and on that occasion the Standard Oil Company backed the establishment of a Dutch company under the name of Dutch Colonial Oil Company in order to be in a position to apply for the concessions. No decision has as yet been taken by our Government, and because the offerings are binding up till January 31, 1915, it is feared that decision on this important matter will be deferred until then. The general opinion is that the Royal Dutch Oil Company has the better chance of obtaining the concessions."

RIISING COSTS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES

Close observers frequently call attention to the growing burden put on taxpayers by city governments. Costs have been rising for several years, and are relatively greatest in the largest municipalities. A recent report from the Census Bureau points out the per capita expenditures in cities for purposes other than public service enterprises, the operation of 195 cities being covered, these cities having had, in 1912, at least 30,000 population. The per capita payments for all these cities averaged, in that year, \$17.34. This is an increase of 33.2 per cent in ten years. The payments included comprise those made for general government for protection to property, health, streets, charities, hospitals, education, recreation, etc. With the 195 cities classified into five groups according to population, the following are some of the facts *Bradstreet's* summarizes:

"The first group comprises those cities having a population of 500,000 or over in the year 1912; the second those having between 300,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; the third, having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000; the fourth, those with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and the fifth, cities having from 30,000 to 50,000 people within their jurisdiction. The last mentioned group, comprising the smallest cities, in point of population, of those considered, had per capita payments averaging \$11.69. The expense per head of population rose with the number of inhabitants, being \$12.06 for cities of the fourth group, \$14.22 for the third group, \$19.99 for the second, and \$21.24 for the first group, which comprised the largest cities; that is, those having a population of 500,000 or over.

"When we come to consider the expenses for certain specific governmental activities in detail, we find the above express conclusions generally true, tho there are some variations as regards the relative costs in larger and smaller cities respectively. For example, the per capita payment for fire-department service for the 195 cities increased from \$1.30 in 1902 to \$1.62 in 1912, but the expenses were heavier in cities of the second and third groups than in any of the others, tho lower in the fourth and fifth groups than in the first one. The figures are: For cities in the first group, the largest in population, \$1.58; for those in the second group, \$2.02; for those in the third group, \$1.68; for those in the fourth group, \$1.50; and for those in the fifth group, those lowest in population, \$1.38. The range of variation in cost was wide, the expense per capita rising from \$0.45 in Newport, Ky., a city in the fifth group, to \$3.65 in Omaha, Neb., a city in the third group. Philadelphia, which is one of the large cities in the first group, had a low cost of fire protection for its size, viz., \$0.91, or one-fourth that of Omaha. The per capita cost of police protection increased from \$1.84 in 1902 to \$2.04 in 1912. Here the expense rose in proportion to the size of the cities, taken by groups, tho some of the municipalities in the third and fourth groups exceeded in expense that of the highest city in the third group. The per capita expenses under this head were: For cities in the first group, \$2.75; for the second group, \$2.14; for the third group, \$1.53; for the fourth, \$1.26; and for the fifth, \$1.06. The city of lowest per capita cost was Lincoln, Neb., in the fifth group, with \$0.48, while the highest cost was \$3.43 for San Francisco, in the second group.

"The expense for education shows the largest advance for the decade, rising from \$3.61 in 1902 to \$5.02 in 1912. Under this head the expenditures per head of population show a progression from the smaller to the larger cities, taken by groups, with one exception, the fifth group showing a slightly higher per capita cost than the fourth. The expenditures per capita were as follows: For cities in the first group, \$5.55; for those in the second group, \$5.30; for those in the third, \$4.57; for the fourth, \$4.29; and for the fifth, \$4.34. The lowest per capita expense was \$1.66 for Tampa, Fla., and the highest \$8.97 for Pasadena, Cal., both in the fifth group, which, as has been said, contains the smallest cities in point of population. In the case of educational expenditure per capita, the cost for the highest individual city in each group decreased in inverse ratio to the population, with the single exception that the highest city in the second group was lower than the highest one in the first group."

Majority Rule.—"I never like to drink from a public cup."

"Go ahead, stranger, it's all right. Everybody uses it."—*Life*.

First Mortgages

Security—Stability—Income

It is pretty safe for the individual investor to follow the lead of the Savings Banks. As a rule, they invest about half their funds in real estate mortgages and half in corporation bonds.

Ward-Harrison first mortgages have two important qualifications: they are high grade mortgages and they yield the investor 5 1/2%. They are a first lien on producing farms in the fertile Black Lands of Central Texas. We loan 35% to 50% only on our own conservative valuation. We then sell the original mortgage, which has coupons attached like a bond, payable through your own Bank and the National City Bank of New York.

Let us explain mortgage buying to you. Send for our interesting, illustrated booklet, D-5, and list of offerings.

Our Valuations are Your Protection

Ward-Harrison Mortgage Co
Fort Worth, Texas



6% Safe and Sure FARM MORTGAGES

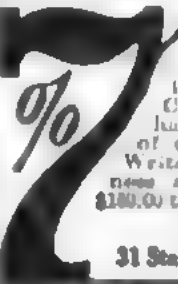
For 31 years "we have been right here on the ground" furnishing to investors all over the U. S. Western First Farm Mortgages secured by rich agricultural land worth several times amount of loan. Many of the most experienced investors in America are our customers. Write for Booklet "A" and List of Offerings in large and small denominations.

E. J. Lander & Co.
Grand Forks, N. D.
Est. 1883
Capital and Surplus \$400,000

LAWYERS

handling trust funds and seeking sound investments, at profitable rates, should have their names added to our mailing list. No Charge.

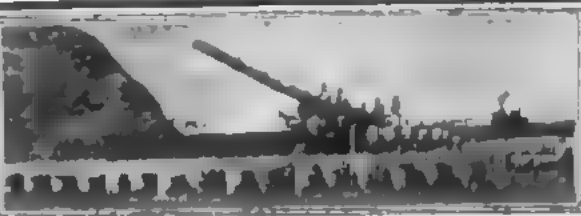
Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%

Invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City improved real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan. Write for free booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of \$100.00 to \$20,000.00.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.
31 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.



Threshing Out 6%

for you from the fertile lands of Louisiana.

You will be interested in knowing about the progress of the South in scientific and diversified agriculture.

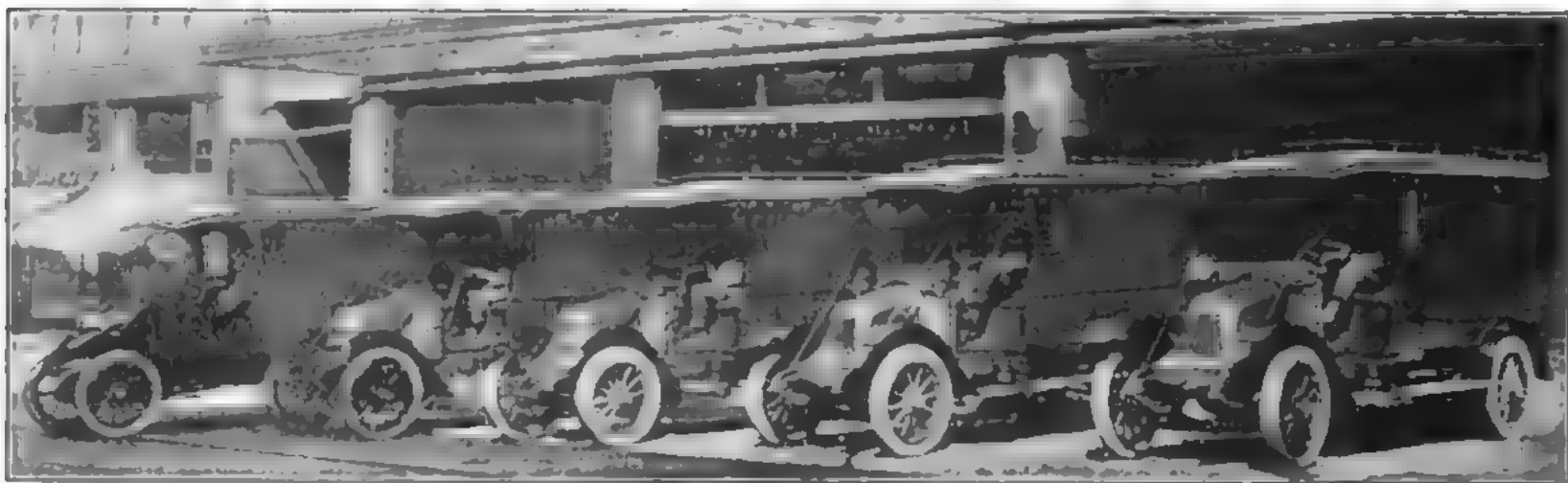
SAFETY FIRST is the plan on which we operate and you are guaranteed that your interest and principal will be paid promptly when due.

Our Booklet "DOWN SOUTH" tells you all about investments in \$100 and \$500 pieces, for cash or partial payments.

Write for Booklet 1131-K

MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.
CAPITAL PAID IN \$600,000.
P. H. SANDERS PRESIDENT - LEVING MOORE ACTING VICE PRES.
WHITNEY-CENTRAL BLDG. NEW ORLEANS.

Why the Bon Marche Stores, Seattle, Wash., Purchased Two More $\frac{3}{4}$ Ton Lippard-Stewart Trucks after they Had Used Three of the Same Capacity for 7 Months



This fleet averages approximately 50 miles a day under severe conditions

Remarkable Work Over the Hills of Seattle

The appearance of the original cars and the favorable comment they created for the Bon Marche stores; their remarkable quietness after 7 months of service on wearing grades; their low operating expense and surprisingly low cost for repairs, led to the second purchase.

We have furnished chassis with various types of bodies for over seventy lines of business.

We have furnished from 1 to 12 cars for over

30 Department Stores	5 Druggists	15 Manufacturers
10 Wholesalers	12 Dairies	10 Funeral Directors
18 Grocers	6 Laundries	5 Delivery Service Cos.
10 Butchers	5 Hardware Stores	5 Contractors
5 Florists	5 Liquor Dealers	15 Public Service Cos.
11 Bakers	5 Bottlers	5 Clothiers
10 Confectioners	5 Furniture Dealers	U. S. Parcel Post
		U. S. Army

Lippard-Stewart
MOTOR TRUCKS

Radiator at Dash
Our Dealers'
Sign

Read These Reasons for the Specifications on These Cars:

Continental Motor
35 H.P. (2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ton). 30 H.P. (1 Ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ Ton.) Selected for great durability and "get there" power. The long stroke motor for trucks.

Automatic Speed Governor
An absolute protection against foolish waste of power and ignorant driving.

Eisemann Magneto
Gives very hot spark on low or starting speeds as well as on high speeds.

Cone Clutch
For simplicity and great dependability.

Brown-Lipe Transmission

Tinklen Axles and Bearings
Both of recognized QUALITY and standard excellence.

Worm Drive (David Brown)
(Standard on 1 Ton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, 2 Ton. On $\frac{3}{4}$ Ton extra above bevel drive.) Gives steady, even drive with mini-

mum loss of power. More dependable and durable than chain or bevel spur gears. The kind that gained fame on the London omnibuses after other drives had failed.

Wheel Bases that suit the load.
Big Size Tire Equipment
Left Steering—Center Control

Dealers, Get in Touch With Us Now on the Line

$\frac{3}{4}$ Ton
that gives rapid service and long-run satisfaction in light delivery work.

1 Ton
with 8 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. loading space, power that never fails, durability unsurpassed.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ Ton
that fills the gap in light and heavy duty trucks with great economy.

2 Ton
A big seller in wholesale and contracting trades. The big truck that produces big results.

Merchants and Business Men Should Write for Catalog and Special Information on Truck Service

LIPPARD-STEWART MOTOR CAR CO., 1721 Elmwood Ave., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Distributors and Service Stations in Leading Sections of the Country



Worm Drive Trucks Purchased in June by the War Department for Army Escort Duty on the Mexican Border

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Much.—POLLY—"When they came back from their wedding trip he had just \$2.60 in his pocket."

PEGGY—"The stingy thing!"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Cause Discovered.—A Swede was working for a farmer, who demanded punctuality above everything else. The farmer, according to *The Youth's Companion*, told him that he must be at work every morning at 4 o'clock sharp. The "hand" failed to get up in time, and the farmer threatened to discharge him. Then the "hand" bought an alarm-clock, and for some time everything went along smoothly. But one morning he got to the field fifteen minutes late. The farmer immediately discharged him, in spite of his protestations that his alarm-clock was to blame.

Sadly returning to his room, the discharged employee determined to find out the cause of his downfall. He took the alarm-clock to pieces, and discovered a dead cockroach among the works.

"Well," he soliloquized, "Ay tank it bane no wonder the clock wouldn't run—the engineer bane daid."

His Maiden Effort.—The following advertisement, appearing in the advertising columns of the *New York Herald* for August 18, deserves a wide circulation. Its author may have to admit a few failings, but he at least need not acknowledge any lack of self-confidence:

JAPANESE, 25

IMMATERIAL MILLIONNAIRE!!!

Humbles while he humbles, esteems while he esteems, obliged to necessary; he is immaterial millionaire in brains property, as well as moral character if ever there is one; his brain is like operation of wireless telegraph for business news; his eyes are like microscope or x-ray for business inspection; he is like live wire for general business operation, in which is like electric current or running water over standing board; he is like dead wire for terrific storm; compass of his life's journey, right points out his vocational destination even tho he is jack of all trades for business only; he is like magnet for business society, as well as personal sociality; he is like live engine in himself, its indicator sight points out (+) degrees more and more, second by second, minute by minute, as if doing of second hand of watch; at present he is like new moon as human light, but firstly his wonderful applied higher mathematics; secondly, enormous practical and theoretical engineering; science knowledges; thirdly and lastly, invincible will with invention; genius may lighten him perhaps as full moon some future day in electrical and mechanical business which are closely related to each other, as if king and queen in modern and future technological world; his future may crown perhaps your meritorious business, for will sacrifice everything of himself for sake of business; victory in the survival of the fittest; seeks tactic field in large manufactory or laboratory, where his full qualifications closely will be appreciated but sorrow to close having no reference, for this is his maiden advertisement for his new life in the magnificent new world. Address Diamond Under Sands. 111 Herald.

Woman's Work.—SHE—"Don't you think we would better go back through England again on the way home?"

HE—"But we did England."

SHE—"I know it. But since we were there think of all the lovely new ruins the suffragettes have made."—*Life.*

His Favorite Style.—"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter. "Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the cautious customer with the brimless hat and the rugged beard.

"No."

"Then cook them on the top of a slice of ham," said the customer, greatly relieved.—*Tu-Bits.*

Where Autos Fail.—A farmer was recently arguing with a French chauffeur who had slackened up at an inn regarding the merits of the horse and the motor-car.

"Give me a 'orse," remarked the farmer: "them traveling oil-shops is too uncertain fer my likin'."

"Eet is prejudiced, my friend," the chauffeur replied; "you Engleesh are behind 20 times; you will think deafairnt some day."

"Behind the times be blowed!" came the retort; "p'r'aps nex' time the Proosians are round Paris and you have to git your dinner off a steak from the 'ind wheel of a motor-car, you Frenchmen'll wish you wasn't so bloomin' well up-to-date!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

The Reference Librarian

At times behind a desk he sits,
At times about the room he flits—
Folks interrupt his perfect ease
By asking questions such as these:
"How tall was prehistoric man?"
"How old, I pray, was Sister Ann?"
"What should one do if cats have fits?"
"What woman first invented mitts?"
"Who said 'To labor is to pray?'"
"How much did Daniel Lambert weigh?"
"Don't you admire E. P. Roe?"
"What is the fare to Kokomo?"
"Have you a life of Sairy Gump?"
"Can you lend me a postage-stamp?"
"Have you the rimes of Edward Lear?"
"What wages do they give you here?"
"What dictionary is the best?"
"Did Brummell wear a satin vest?"
"How do you spell 'anemie,' please?"
"What is a Gorgonzola cheese?"
"Who ferried souls across the Styx?"
"What is the square of 985?"
"Are oysters good to eat in March?"
"Are green bananas full of starch?"
"Where is that book I used to see?"
"I guess you don't remember me?"
"Haf you Der Hohenzollernspiel?"
"Where shall I put this apple peel?"
"Où est, m'sie, la grand Larousse?"
"Do you say 'two-spot,' or 'the deuce?'"
"Come, find my book—why make a row?"
"A red one—can't you find it now?"
"Please, which is right? to 'lend' or 'loan'?"
"Say, mister, where's the telephone?"
"How do you use this catalog?"
"Oh, hear that noise! Is that my dog?"
"Have you a book called 'Shapes of Fear'?"
"You mind if I leave baby here?"
—Edmund Lester Pearson in the *Secret Book.*

6% On Your Money

Where can you find a better, more conservative investment than these — absolute — non-fluctuating—

FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds

secured by first mortgages on high class, new apartment buildings located in a fine renting neighborhood. All titles guaranteed and all bonds certified to by Trust Company. Denominations \$50—\$500—\$1,000—\$5,000. If you have \$50 or more to invest, don't fail to send for our circulars explaining this plan whereby you can participate in all the advantages of large investments.

FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

These pay 5% and 6% and are in great demand by those having larger sums to invest where safety is assured. Guarantee policy with every mortgage. Send for free booklet.

COCHRAN & McCLUER

38 N. Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill.

Investment vs. Speculation

To invest in securities is to discount the future.

The future of a highly productive, well located farm, is much more certain than that of any business.

We offer you mortgages covering loans in the most successful farming districts, based on 40% (or less) of the producing value of the land.

These mortgages will net you 6%.

Ask for Booklet "H"

Markham & May Company

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
BRANCHES: Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Superior, Wis.

How do you wish to invest?

We offer you a choice of Four Plans

By means of our four plans of investment, which we have perfected in our years of experience in helping our customers invest their funds to the best advantage, we are prepared to meet the demands of every kind of investor, from the largest to the smallest, and from the capitalist to the salaried man. One of our plans will suit you exactly. Complete details and Investment Analysis Blank furnished on request.

THE REALTY GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
Capital and Surplus, \$100,000.00
Youngstown, Ohio

7%



STOCKS and BONDS

A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT

will enable you to buy now one share of high-grade dividend-paying stocks upon the payment of the New York Stock Exchange. You own interest while you wait.

And convenient. Under our plan of Partial Payment Purchases you can buy both stocks and bonds. \$20 down will buy one share of U. S. Steel; \$20 down will buy one share of Penna. R. R. & \$10 down, a \$100 New York City bond, etc., the balance in small monthly payments. You receive the dividend as it is being paid for the security, and you may sell at any time.
For KLEP in MAILED FREE
Sheldon, Morgan & Co., 42 Broadway, New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange

1915

Mitchell

Light Four

\$1250



A Revelation in 1915 Automobile Values

Never before have such unprecedented values been offered as in the 1915 Mitchell Light Four. Here is a car that is literally crammed with value. It represents the best "Buy" in Motordom today.

Look where you will—but if you once see this wonderful car you will be compelled to admit that it is the greatest on the market today.

The Mitchell 1915 Light Four is a John W. Bate masterpiece. John W. Bate is the greatest authority in the automobile world—he is responsible for more radical changes—he has achieved more than any other man living. He has built a car that has solved every motor problem—one that is motor simplicity and efficiency in the highest degree—

Light Weight But Safety First

Safety and Durability have not been sacrificed in the 1915 Mitchell Light Four.

Read These Remarkable Features:

Light Weight
Accessibility
Economy
Chrome Vanadium Steel Construction
Long Stroke, High-Speed
L-Head Motor
Three-point Motor Suspension
Full Floating Rear Axle
Two-unit—Three-point Construction
Silent Electric Starter
Electric Lights
Silent Chain Drive Shaft to Generator and Distributor
Positive Helical Gear Drive to Cam Shaft
Water Pump on Fan Shaft
Dimming Search Lights—Non-Clare System
Electric Horn
Speedometer
Gasoline Gauge
Mitchell Power Tire Pump
One-Man Top
Integral Rain Vision Two-Piece Windshield
Quick-Action Side Curtains
Crowded Fenders
Portable Exploring Lamp
Demountable Rims
Extra Tire Carrier in Rear
Stream Line Body
License Brackets

It's a light weight car—yet one that will ride rough country roads as well as smooth city boulevards and not acquire the expensive "garage habit" either.

Rough every day going is anticipated in the "Bate two-unit three-point suspension construction"—twists and jars will not throw essential parts out of order—accidents are also prevented—

An Economical Car

Because the cost of keeping it on the road is small—its repair bills are infrequent and gasoline cost moderate—

Fewer parts than used in most cars to get out of order—more drop forgings—more *hand work*—all these help keep the car running and make the Mitchell an economical car.

Saves Gasoline

Because gasoline energy is turned into mileage with less loss than in ordinary cars—

Friction is reduced to a minimum—the offset crank shaft *prevents friction* and secures *all* the gasoline energy for turning the wheels.

The *perfect* cooling of the motors insures *complete combustion*—no gas is wasted—

The beautiful simplicity of the car insures the maximum of smooth running with a minimum of resistance.

Accessible

Of course all cars are accessible—their makers say so—

But lift the hood of the Mitchell 1915 Light Four and see what accessibility and simplicity really mean—

You can see for yourself even if you're not an expert—compare what you see there with what you see under the hood of other cars.

The *real* accessibility of Mitchell cars enables the adjustment of a part *before* a repair becomes necessary—when a repair is required a Mitchell car does not have to be *entirely dismantled*—the 75% of repair time employed in dismantling a car is thus saved. But of prime importance is the longer life of the car this accessibility assures.

Smooth Riding

Like riding on velvet—because the weight is evenly distributed and carried low—and the springs are extra long—extra strong and resilient. The upholstery is *luxuriously comfortable*. Ask your dealer for a demonstration that will tell the real story—

Saves Tires

Because *each wheel* carries its full share of the load—no set of wheels more than another—wheels are properly and perfectly aligned—no side motion to rub the tread off.

Finally

In appearance the 1915 Mitchell Light Four is as snappy a car as you ever saw—long, low, rakish—with all the up-to-the-minute accessories. Finished in rich dark Imperial-French blue—nickel trimmed.

There are 35,000 Mitchells in use today.

Maybe a Mitchell owner lives near you. Write us and we'll tell you—Mitchell owners can tell you more about the Mitchell reliability than we can.

Get the Personal Touch

Ask for a demonstration. If there isn't a Mitchell dealer in your town, write us—we'll arrange a demonstration for you without obligation on your part.

But, if you're going to buy a car, be sure and *see the Mitchell*—ride in one—drive it yourself—Get the Personal Touch. Never before was so much real motor value crammed in any car.

We have a complete set of booklets—literature—interesting and illuminating.

Please write for them.

Address Dept. 129.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis. U.S.A.

The Mitchell Line for 1915

Mitchell Light Four—two and two passenger—4 cylinders—35 horse power—14 inch wheel base—\$1,250
Mitchell Light Four—four passenger—4 cylinders—35 horse power—14 inch wheel base—\$1,300
Mitchell Special Six—5 passenger—6 cylinders—50 horse power—132 inch wheel base—\$1,400
Mitchell Special Six—6 passenger—6 cylinders—50 horse power—132 inch wheel base—\$1,450
Mitchell Six De Luxe—2 passenger—6 cylinders—44 horse power—132 inch wheel base—\$1,500
F. O. B. Racine

CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 11.—The French and Belgian armies join forces.

August 15.—Japan sends an ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of her men-of-war and the surrender of Kiaochow.

August 17.—The Belgian capital is removed from Brussels to Antwerp.

Japan agrees to confine all her operations to the China Seas.

The rumored engagements and areas of fighting are as follows: Germans moving in the direction of Wavre, Belgium, are said to be repulsed; the French lose heavily between Namur and Dinant; the Liège forts, battered by the German sigo-guns, are taken; the French War Office reports the capture of German heights on the Alsatian frontier; a strong supporting French line is reported established from Thann through Gerney to Dannemarie; Austrians claim a cavalry occupation of over 150 miles of the Russian frontier; two Austrian ironclads reported sunk and another on fire in the Adriatic, after a conflict with the French; Turkish troops march toward Greece across Bulgarian territory; Montenegrin troops cross the Bosnian frontier and occupy Tchaïntza after a fierce battle; the Servians repel Austrians near Lyna.

General Foreign

August 13.—Provisional President Carbajal and members of his cabinet abandon Mexico City and seek refuge at Vera Cruz.

August 14.—Fifty-seven officers and marines are landed in Nicaragua on account of expected political disturbance.

August 15.—General Obregon and the victorious Constitutional army enter Mexico City in triumph.

August 17.—The Argentine Republic opens an office in New York to receive deposits for credit in Buenos Aires without discount.

August 19.—Pope Plus X. dies at the Vatican. Carranza appoints his cabinet and repudiates Carbajal's \$10,000,000 bond issue.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 13.—The Senate ratifies 18 out of Secretary Bryan's 20 peace treaties with foreign nations.

August 14.—The State Department is asked to notify foreign governments that the Panama Exposition will not be postponed on account of the war.

August 17.—The Senate passes the House bill to admit foreign ships to American registry, but refuses to admit them to coastwise trade.

The President nominates Frederic C. Howe, of New York, as Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island.

August 19.—Attorney-General James C. McReynolds is nominated by the President to fill the vacancy left in the Supreme Court by the death of Justice Lurion.

GENERAL

August 15.—The Panama Canal is opened informally with the passage of the government vessel Ancon from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In Montana and northern Idaho a thousand men struggle to suppress devastating forest fires.

August 15.—The sixth death from bubonic plague is reported at New Orleans.

August 18.—Troops are mobilized at Wilmington, Delaware, to quell race riots there.

Women's Rights.—"Look at her," said the ironmonger, indicating a departing customer. "She sent her wringer here to be repaired. I promised it her for this week, but couldn't keep my promise. Now she wants me to pay a charwoman who came unnecessarily—half a crown, and tuppence tramfare. Then she wants me to pay the laundry bill for the clothes."

The ironmonger breathed heavily.

"But that's not all. Her husband dines out on wash-days, and as he dined out on a wash-day which wasn't a wash-day—y' understand?—she says I ought to pay for his dinner. No, she doesn't ask anything else. And they call 'em the weaker sex.'"—*Tu-Bita.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. R. B." Moscow, Idaho.—The phrase "He laughed him to scorn" is explained by Dr. Murray as follows: "With dative of person and *to* with subject expressing the effect, as in 'To laugh him to scorn.'" The verb in this phrase is now apprehended as transitive, and with object and complement or adverbial phrase meaning to produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. *Scorn* is, therefore, a noun and not a verb in the infinitive as has already been inadvertently stated.

"G. G. W." Cleveland, O.—The personal equation, in popular use, connotes the characteristic temperamental qualities of the individual.

"L. S." Baltimore, Md.—The differences between (Thank you, no, not "among." See the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 287, col. 1), *color*, *shade*, *hue*, and *tint* are noted under *color* (p. 529, cols. 2 and 3), which is defined as "any one of the hues observed in the rainbow or spectrum, or one of the tints produced by the blending of those rays; sometimes, technically, limited to primary colors, and then distinguished from *hue* (a compound color), *tint* (diluted with white), and *shade* (mixed with black).

"J. L. C." Washington, D. C.—The phrase "in respect of" means "with reference to," or "as relates to or regards." With these meanings the phrase is in good use to-day. Used to mean "in comparison with," the phrase is obsolete English of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "With respect to," which means "with reference or regard to (something)," is in good use to-day.

"J. R. C." Greenfield, Ohio.—We spell *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, etc., with capital initial letters. Why not spell *Earth* and *Sun* also with capital initials?

Because they are not personifications. When they are, they take the capital too, as *Terra*, *Sol*, etc.

"W. E. K." Canton, Kan.—What is the origin of the expression "In the neck of the woods"?

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *neck of the woods* as "colloquial Western U. S., a settlement made in a well-wooded district."

"M. C. D." Prosser, Wash.—Bouvier's Law Dictionary says the Latin term *et alius* is used in law to mean "and another." The abbreviation *et al.*, sometimes in the plural *et als.*, is affixed to the name of the first plaintiff or defendant, in entitling a case where there are several joined as plaintiffs or defendants. But it gives no reason for the addition of *s.*, the sign of the English plural to the Latin, which is common in other Latin abbreviations, as *lbs.* for "pounds."

"L. S. H." Norfolk, Va.—"In Arnold Bennett's 'Your United States,' I find the following: 'In my honest yearning to feel myself a habitué.' Are the words 'a habitué' to be preferred to 'an habitué'?"

The pronunciation of *habitué* determines which form shall be used. Both are correct, but when *habitué* is given the French pronunciation "an" should be used before it, not "a."

"E. W." Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly inform me which mark of punctuation is correctly placed in closing a sentence which opens with 'Will you kindly'—a period or a mark of interrogation."

As the sentence is interrogative, since it makes a request, a note of interrogation should follow it.

"P. K." Newport, R. I.—"Please tell me which word in the parentheses in the following sentence is correct: 'In the following sentence there are three (two's, to's, too's): Two men went to the bank too.'"

The sentence you submit is erroneous in form and statement of fact. The writer confuses phonetics with orthography. There are not three words of the same spelling, but three having the same sound in English. Therefore, the sentence to be correctly stated should read: "There are three words in English which are pronounced 'tu' (u as in rule)."

"L. J. R." Stoughton, Mass.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of 'equipages.' I can not find the word in any dictionary of pronunciation. I can find only 'equipage'—accent on the first syllable. Does the accent change to the second syllable and do you know of any authority for such? Every one I know puts the accent on the first for the plural as for the singular."

There is no difference in the position of the accent in the singular or in the plural of the word you submit. "Equipage" is pronounced *ek-wi-pij* (e as in pen, i's as in habit). In the plural change the last syllable to *pi-hiz* (both i's as in habit).

"P. Z." Lake Charles, La.—"(1) Please advise me the proper salutation to use in addressing a business letter to a *femme sole* with whom one is not at all acquainted. (2) Also, in the case of 'Mrs. C. A. Jones & Son.'"

(1) Miss A. B.—Dear Madam. (2) In a case of this kind, there are two forms of address—

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"H. S. D." Norfolk, Va.—"What was the date of the month of the first Saturday in February and August, 1911, '12, and '13?"

February 4, 1911, February 3, 1912, February 1, 1913; August 5, 1911, August 3, 1912; August 2, 1913.

"J. H. N." Chicago, Ill.—"Can you inform me of any way by which a person in one room, with closed doors, can see what is going on in an adjoining room?"

The only device of the kind that approaches your need is the *camera obscura*, which is a structure large enough to hold spectators who can view an image of what is going on outside on a white table within. This, however, is not what we understand you to want—a device that might be fitted in one room that would reflect in another what is going on in the first room.

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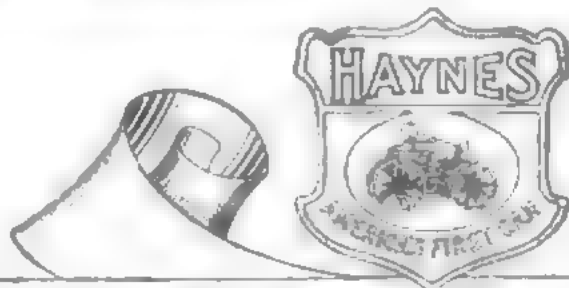
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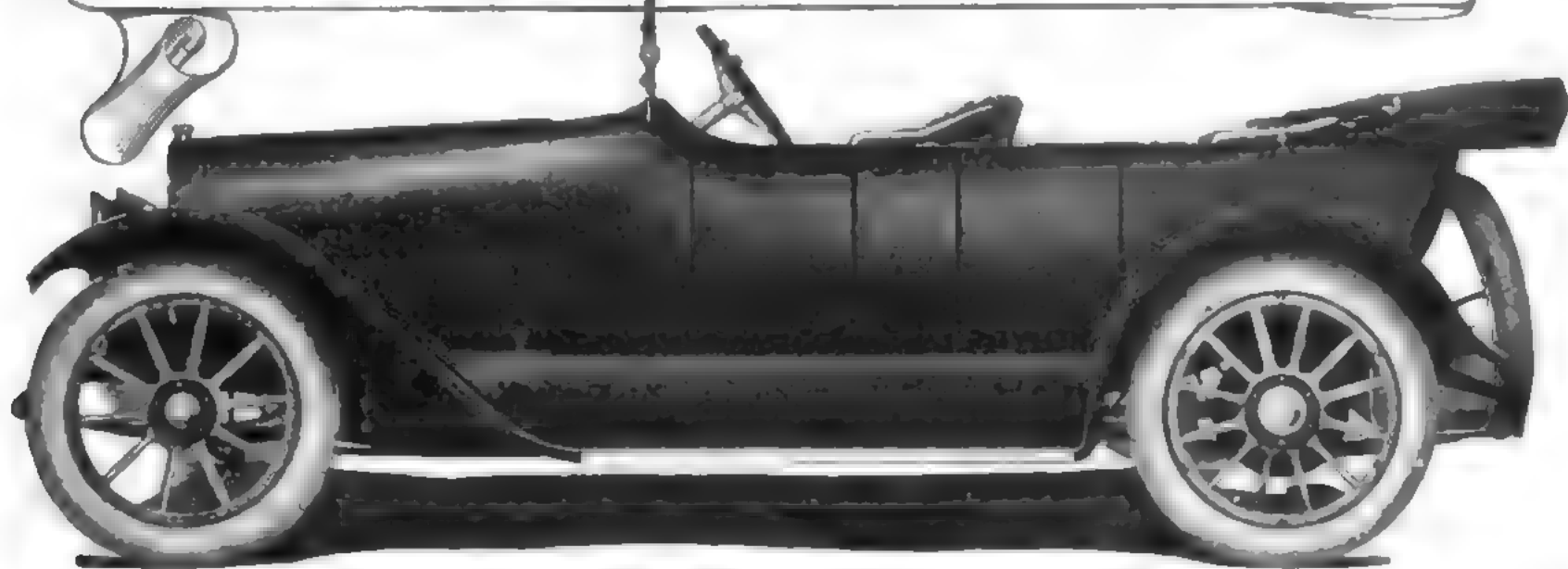
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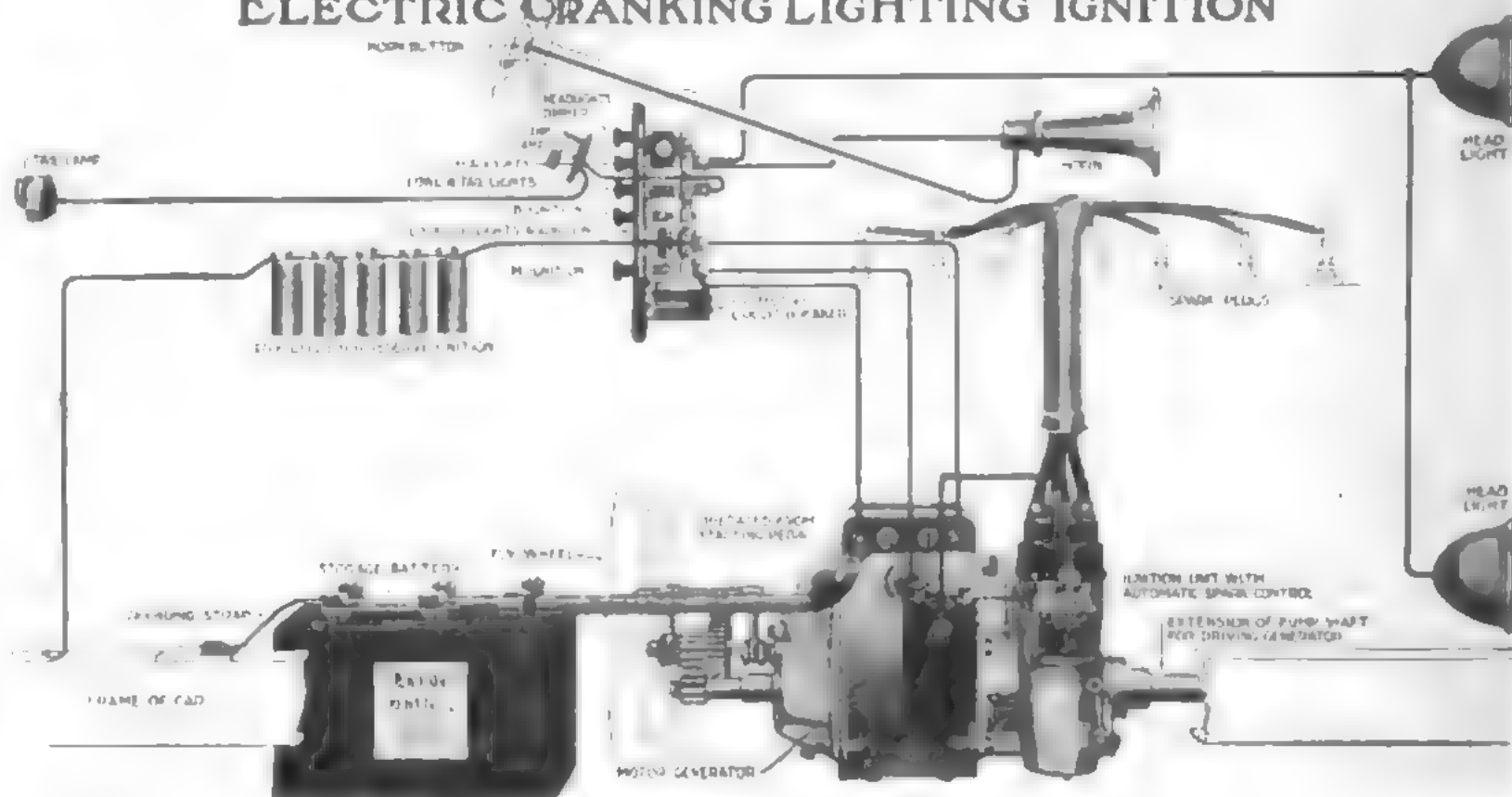
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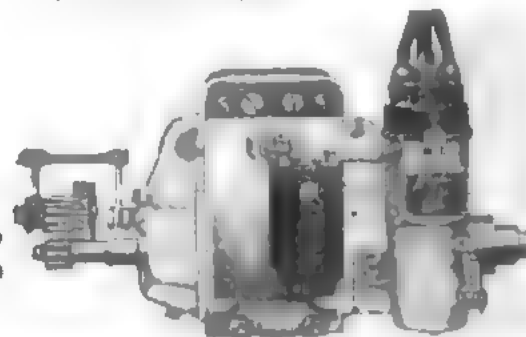
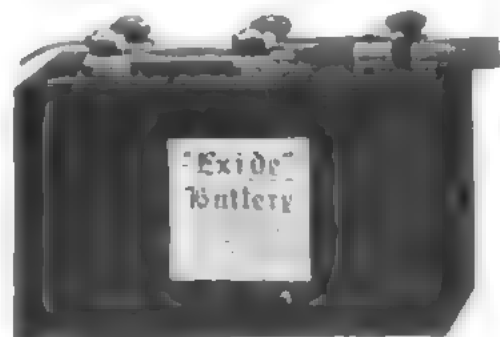
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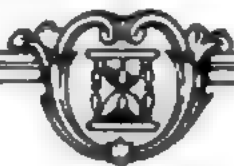
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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914

WHOLE NUMBER 1272

TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE GERMANS IN FRANCE

THE FIRST ROUND of the great international battle ended, so our editors agree after studying the censored and conflicting dispatches from Europe, "with the honors on the German side," tho there is equal unanimity in declaring that "the round is not decisive." Not only are there reports from Berlin telling of victories, but as the *Syracuse Herald* notes, "the announcement by the French War Office of the two or three days' engagements in southwestern Belgium and along the borders of Lorraine and Alsace leaves no doubt that the Anglo-French Allies have sustained serious reverses." The power of the German military machine, our editors now declare, has not been overestimated; tho halted and perhaps seriously delayed at Liège, it has now, as the *Philadelphia Ledger* puts it, "rolled back the Allies' defense from Switzerland to the North Sea." On August 3, it will be remembered, the German advance guard entered Belgium. The Belgian Army, with French aid, kept the Germans from entering Brussels till the 20th, and then retired behind the forts at Antwerp. The Kaiser's forces then overran practically all of Belgium, took Namur, fought the British near Mons, pressed the Allies south over the border at several places, and succeeded in occupying Lille, Roubaix, and Valenciennes on the first line of French defense against an invasion from the north. At the same time the French towns of Longwy and Lunéville, farther east, were occupied after hard fighting, and the French invasion of Alsace and Lorraine was checked. Berlin reports of three specific victories are thus summarized by the *New York Tribune*:

"A German Army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria routed the French in the district east of Lunéville and Cirey. Further north in Lorraine, at Diedenhofen, on the Seille River, an army under the Prussian Crown Prince Wilhelm defeated the French advanced corps and drove them back in the direction of Longwy. Still farther north, at Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes forest region of southern Belgium, an army under the Grand Duke Albrecht of Württemberg pushed the French west toward the Meuse River near Sedan and Mézières."

The *Tribune* concludes that the war entered upon its second stage when the Germans "made good with their plan of seizing Belgium as a base of operations against France," and "arrived in full force" at the first line of French defenses. Later reports seemed to indicate a German advance through or past this line, and a possible German attempt to turn the Allies' left wing, and make a dash for Paris. The *New York Evening Sun* presents a

more detailed description of what it calls the "failures" of the French counter-offensive in the first stage of the campaign, which should be read with an occasional reference to the maps in our issues of this week and last. To quote:

"The first failure was that of the Eastern French Army facing the German Army of the Rhine. This offensive had two different phases. One contemplated a movement through southern Alsace by Belfort and the passes of the Vosges, the other an advance by Lunéville between Metz and Strassburg and toward the lower Rhine at Mayence. The plain purpose was to roll back any German forces in the region and by defeating them compel the Germans to weaken their great army in western Belgium.

"In both Alsace and German Lorraine the offensive was temporarily successful. Saarburg, on the railroad between Metz and Strassburg, was occupied. French bulletins reported successes, including the capture of Mulhausen in Alsace. Then, suddenly, with no explanation, the French advance was reported to have terminated and the retiring troops were placed beyond Lunéville near Nancy. The only conceivable explanation for this was that the advancing force had been utterly defeated, if not routed. This the German bulletins squarely affirmed, claiming the capture of 150 cannon, while French rumor pointed to the failure of an army corps to do its work and the disgrace of a general.

"Much more obscure is the story of the repulse or rout of the French columns sent against the Army of the Moselle, evidently established in the Ardennes west of Luxemburg and north of Longwy, Verdun, and Stenay. Evidently the attempt was made to strike German corps advancing through the difficult Ardennes region. French bulletins admit the retreat of their columns beyond the Semois toward Verdun. German dispatches announce a crushing victory at Neufchâteau, even more complete than in Lorraine, with the capture of generals and many thousands of soldiers and the rout of the French.

"Finally, in Belgium around the Sambre and the Meuse and north of Maubeuge, an Anglo-French attack upon the German Army of the Meuse, coming south from Brussels, seems to have receded after desperate and possibly indecisive fighting because the sudden and utterly bewildering fall of Namur exposed the French flank on the Sambre to the German advance.

"In sum, a French offensive against the Germans in three directions has come to grief. Following it the French and British have fallen back upon the lines prepared over long years by French engineers as the first line of defense in France. If the Allied armies have not been demoralized they have still the advantage of forts, field works, rivers, and hills in their favor, with complete railway lines to insure reenforcement and communication.

"On the other hand, if, as the Germans assert, their Army of the Moselle has routed the French force in front of it, the prospect is that a German advance between Verdun and Maubeuge will

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BELGIAN SOLDIERS—AT REST AND AT WORK.

very shortly compel the Allies to fall back, if not upon Paris directly, upon the Rheims-Laon-La Fère barrier far in French territory.

"To the Germans' credit now are the conquest of Belgium and the defeat of the French counter-offensive. If the defeat was a rout they may have plenty of time to get to the Paris forts before the Russian advance becomes dangerous enough to compel weakening their western armies."

Even tho the French may be falling back upon their original line of defense, according to a prearranged plan, the *New York Evening Post* is observant enough to note "the very serious consideration that they must take up their original task under the depressing sense of preliminary defeat."

The German victories, rejoices the *New York Staats-Zeitung*, "are very real, very clear cut, and decisive—"

"German territory has been swept of the French and the German nation may repeat in unison: 'Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein.'"

"The shadow of the German Army spreads further toward its goal. The imperial hosts swarm into France, gray-clad and strong, unutterably strong. It is the strength of cold steel and cold, calculating intelligence."

The German war machine, declares the *New York Globe's* military expert "shows that its capacity for offense is terrific. . . . No other army in Europe could have made the progress it has made against the Allies in Belgium and on the Franco-German frontier in this time." The *New York Times* thinks it "well-nigh impossible to overrate the efficiency of the German nation in war." The most conspicuous elements in the German victory which appear in the dispatches are, according to the *Springfield Republican*:

"First, the wonderful organization which the world has long recognized, and which has made possible the swift massing of a superior force in a good strategic position, and, secondly, the proverbial difficulty in effective combination between allies. No doubt the Belgian field army intact has value, and will keep a considerable German force occupied in observing Antwerp, but the Allies got nothing like the full benefit of their numbers, and were taken in detail and pushed aside. It must be considered, too, that the most populous parts of Germany, with corresponding military resources, lie near the scene of hostilities, and that in a given time more troops could be sent into this area from Germany than from France. From now on conditions will be somewhat more equal in this respect, and while the French can put into the field only 4,000,000 men to 5,500,000 for Germany, they are enough for a stiff defense if their generals can keep their heads and avoid another Sedan. Every day gained by the French is a battle lost for the invaders."

With the same thought in mind which is express in these last

words, the military expert of the *New York Times* declares that the military value of the German invasion of France "is much less than appears at first sight." The Allies, he explains, "in the furtherance of their general plan of campaign, might even give up the strong Abbeville-Rheims line and leave open to the German Army a line of advance on Paris, unobstructed by permanent fortifications, without any serious loss of military strength." For the Germans are not only fighting the Allies; "they may also be said to be fighting against time."

"They can not afford such Pyrrhic victories as would be required for a slow occupation of France by driving the allied armies back from one defensive position to another. In order to be free at an early date to concentrate sufficient force against the Russian invading armies to stop them and to drive them back out of Germany, the Austro-German armies on the French border must bend every effort to inflicting a decisive defeat upon the Allies without delay, even at the expense of enormous loss of life."

The outlook, thinks the *New York Herald's* "military correspondent," is that Russia will soon solve her problem of occupying East Prussia, crossing the Vistula, and taking or passing the German fortresses obstructing the path to Berlin. And several of our newspapers are profoundly impressed by the reported Russian successes in East Prussia, and the steady westward advance of the Czar's huge host. The German General Staff, the *New York Tribune* observes, "has held Russia in light esteem as an aggressive factor in warfare, altho admitting her enormous strength on the defensive," but "with the Russian forces penetrating fifty miles into East Prussia after only one week of fighting that estimate will have to be revised."

"Russian successes may go far toward offsetting the French reverses reported in southern Belgium and along the Lorraine boundary. Now that the Colossus of the North has got into action, the Allies, even tho worsted in the first big engagements in the west, can continue their defense with good cheer. They have only to hold fast. . . . Pressure from the east will ultimately break the grip of the Germans on France."

But the *Springfield Republican* sees less significance in the reports of Russian victories, and says:

"East Prussia is not of first-rate strategical importance, for the very reason that its position, cut off between Russia and the Baltic, is so exposed and weak that it has been marked off in advance as a liability. The real line of defense is behind the Vistula, which is a great river with a breadth of two-thirds of a mile in places, and to safeguard East Prussia Germany depends mainly upon the offensive. To the Russians the advantages of overrunning it are mainly political and moral."

RUSSIA'S PROMISE TO POLAND

RUSSIA'S PROMISE of a reunited and autonomous Poland in exchange for Polish loyalty to the Russian cause in the present crisis is regarded by some of our editorial observers as nothing but a shrewd war-time proclamation that will never be redeemed at its face value. Others, however, see in it not only the approaching realization of Poland's dream, but the promise of a new day for other subject nations of Europe. Among the papers reflecting the first point of view we find the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, which remarks that Russia "has never yet let go a mile of conquered territory of any district or people it has once taken under its charge and control"; the *Springfield Republican*, which reminds us that "Russia has made pledges before and broken them"; and the *Boston Transcript*, in which we read:

"Words cost little and they can always be 'interpreted in the light of facts.' If the war goes against Russia the promise to the Poles can be quietly put aside as rendered impossible by the course of events. If Russia wins, the promise may be modified 'in view of existing conditions.'"

The second point of view is hinted in the *Newark News* when it remarks: "If Russia's offer to restore political autonomy to the united Poles is the first step toward a repartitioning of Europe along sane and natural lines, the great war has begun to yield its fruit." And it is more than hinted in the following paragraphs from the *New York Evening Sun*:

"This promise does not apply merely to the 12,000,000 people who live in that restricted district, no larger than New York State, which bears the name of Russian Poland and contains the ancient capital of Warsaw. Reading the rescript, there is no mistaking the fact that it is equally instinct with hope for the 5,000,000 Poles now subjects of a Hapsburg and the 3,000,000 Poles who own reluctant submission to a Hohenzollern. . . .

"And if Poland is to be reestablished, why not Bohemia, with its millions of Slavs, not fewer than 8,000,000, including the Slovaks on the marches of Hungary west of the Carpathians? . . .

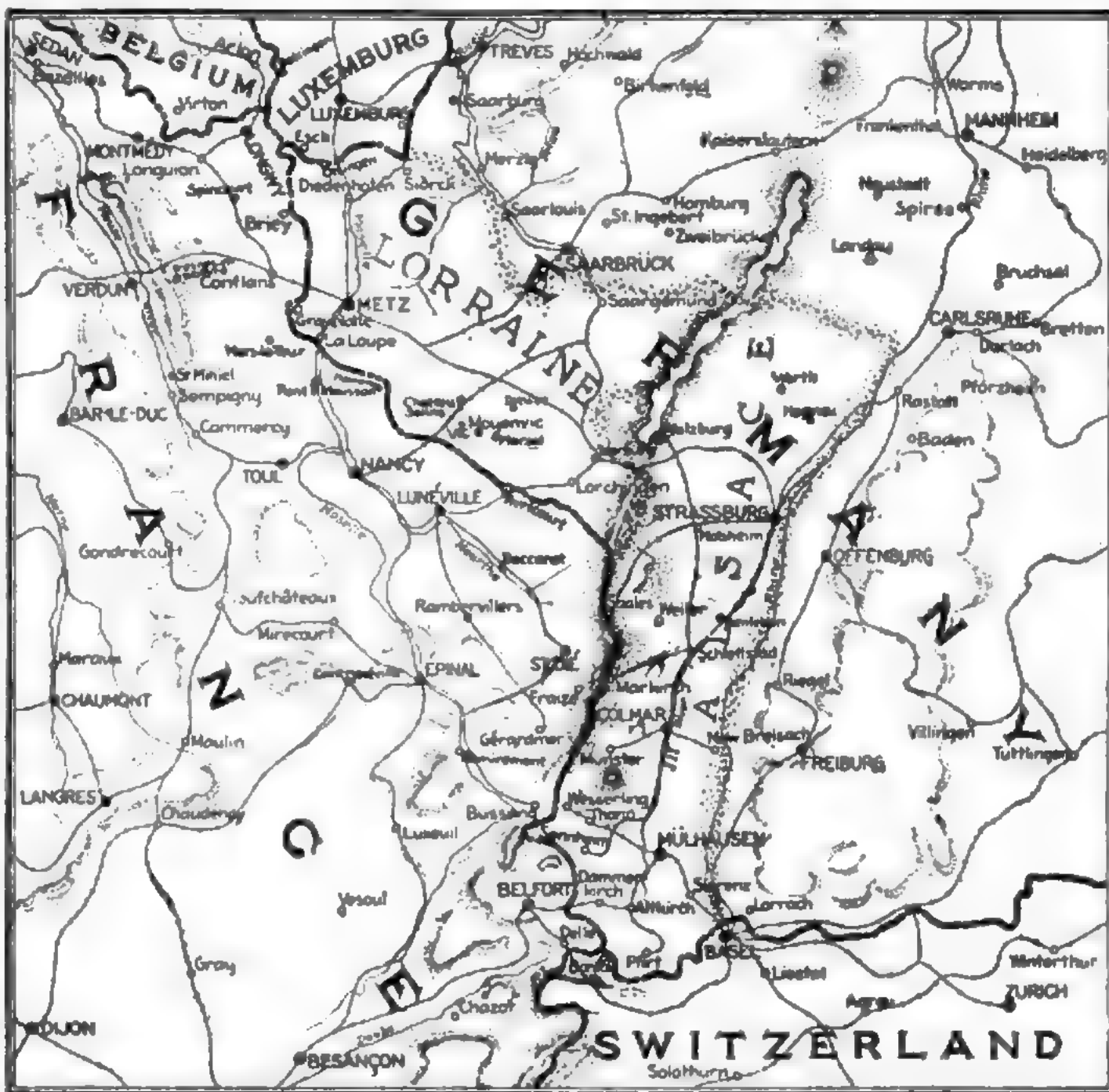
"It would take from Germany at least three provinces and from Austria half its population, if to the freeing of the Poles there was added the logical work of liberating all Slavs. Austria would disappear from the map of Europe. There would appear at least three Slav States in its place: Poland, Bohemia, and Serbo-Croatia. To Slavdom there would be added not fewer than 30,000,000 Slavs, bound by ties of race, religion, and common hatred of the German.

"Such in its wider aspect is the meaning of the rescript of the Czar. In it is to be found much warrant for the German assertion that at bottom the present war is a struggle between Slav and Teuton."

The Czar's promise is in the form of a manifesto issued by Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. This manifesto says in part:

"A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived, and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia.

"The Russian Army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation, which effaces the frontiers severing the Polish people, whom it unites conjointly under the scepter of the Czar of Russia. Under this scepter Poland will be born again, free in



THE FRANCO-GERMAN BORDER.

At the north, a German Army from Luxemburg took Longwy after a long siege and advanced toward Paris via Verdun. Lunéville, further south, was also taken by a German force advancing eastward on the road to Paris. At the extreme south the French crossed through the passes of the Vosges (the mountain range between France and Alsace), and took Mulhausen and Altkirch. This invasion, however, was checked and the French forces were compelled to retire. There has been fighting with varying results all along the Alsatian border. The important military movements which have taken place along the Franco-Belgian border farther to the north may be traced on the map of Belgium which appeared last week.

her religion, her language, and autonomous. Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you."

Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, says that Russia was driven to this step by a revolutionary movement in Poland which had already established a provisional government in Warsaw. St. Petersburg dispatches, however, state that the immediate result of the manifesto has been an enthusiastic rallying of Poles to the Russian arms. And in the opinion of the *New York World* this enthusiasm is not misguided, because "if Russia wins now, it would be the wise course for her to keep her pledge. Her allies would demand it."

The *New York Herald*, after praising the Czar's new attitude toward Poland, suggests another reform to round out the record. We read:

"If the Czar would complete the work he has so nobly begun and would win the undivided support of the greatest moral force in the world, American public opinion, he has the power to do it in his hand. He has only to extend to the Jews in Russia the rights he has just conferred on the Poles—the rights to civil and religious liberty."

JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WAR

VISIONS portending evil for our future in the Pacific rise in the minds of some editorial observers as Japan wages war on Germany because she is England's ally and because she has the opportunity to recover her "stolen spoils of war" in China after nineteen years of "watchful waiting." But in the judgment of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* and others "the effort to parade the Japanese war bogy in this country is unpatriotic and deplorable," and it adds that any persons who "try to wheedle the public into believing that Japan's position is a menace to us, and a threat against us, deserve public condemnation." Editorial observers who view the matter differently say, however, that such utterances as this proceed from "an almost hysteric pacifism," while there are



"BRAVE LITTLE JAPAN" (17)

—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

those who, like the *Boston Herald*, believe that our "equanimity" or "anxiety" at Japan's action "depends absolutely on whether we believe or disbelieve the assurances of the Japanese and British Governments" that "Chinese integrity" and the "open door" shall be preserved. The Boston daily sees no reason why we should not "accept their declarations as sincere," and the *Chicago Herald* tells us that "on the assumption that in time of war no nation is to be credited with honesty, these assurances amount to nothing," but "on the reasonable assumption that there is still such a thing as national good faith, they may be taken as clearing up the Far Eastern situation for the present."

The events that led to to-day's state of affairs are set down by the *Portland Oregonian* as follows:

"Under the treaty by which China and Japan ended the war of 1894-5, China ceded to Japan southern Manchuria, including the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur. Russia, France, and Germany demanded that Japan relinquish the territory on the mainland and content herself with Formosa and an increase in the indemnity. The three Powers then proceeded to help themselves to Chinese territory. Russia took Port Arthur and adjoining country, France took a slice of country along the Mekong River adjoining Tonkin, and Germany took Kiaochow, the murder of two German missionaries serving as a pretext. After some friction with Russia, England was quieted with Wei-hai-wei, within striking distance of Port Arthur.

"There was some excuse for the action of Russia, for Japan's acquisition of territory on the mainland gave Russia a strong rival for power in that region and blocked her way to an ice port. France, as Russia's ally, was bound to help her.

Germany had no interests in China and was bound by no obligations to an ally. It later developed that her action was inspired mainly by dread of the 'yellow peril.' Germany, however, was expanding her commerce in all directions and was planting naval stations at convenient points. Therefore, she took Kiaochow."

Now that Japan is fighting to take Kiaochow back, *The Oregonian* assures us that we need feel "no apprehension in this country," and it adds that "the sincerity of Japan's desire to cultivate the good will of the United States has been proved by the pains she has taken to disabuse our minds of suspicion . . . and particularly by the patience with which she has endured constant irritation about immigration." Among other journals that believe we have nothing to fear because of Japan's entrance into the fray are the *Kansas City Journal*, the *Indianapolis News*, the *Springfield Republican*, and the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, which sums up the whole matter thus:

"There can be no reasonable cause for worry on the part of the United States Government over the Far Eastern situation. Chinese integrity is to be respected and the policy of the 'open door.' That the interests of the United States in the Eastern Pacific will not suffer, we have good cause to believe. American diplomacy has effected such a comfortable situation for the United States. We may trust that just as satisfactory understandings may be maintained in future between us and the Tokyo Government. Jingoes and alarmists should be powerless to change the American public view in this respect. In the meantime, this Government expresses no judgment on the Japanese ultimatum to Germany or on the state of war that has ensued. It looks on as a strictly neutral power."

Observers who do not share so satisfied a view of the situation, as, for instance, the *Boston Transcript*, note with a feeling of uncertainty that "when Japan secures Kiaochow, which she undoubtedly will, the hegemony of Asia will have passed from Great Britain to Japan." While admitting that Japan's procedure is "forward-looking and statesmanlike," the *Spokane Spokesman-Review* thinks it "will win no new friends in the United States," and the *Los Angeles Times* says:

"Japan's entry into the war at this stage is little short of alarming. Her contract with England, such of it as has been published, called for no such intervention. . . .

"It is not stretching imagination too far to assume that England has hastily made new and wider treaties with Japan—and that Japan does not expect to come out of the fray empty-handed. For the joy of dealing a deadly stroke to the German eagle and mulcting him of his Far Eastern possessions England has given a hostage to fortune and mortgaged the future.

"And in that future the interests and welfare of these United States have a large stake."

The *San Francisco Chronicle* ventures the belief that when the situation at home "becomes more hopeful, if it does, England may find herself not a little worried over Japanese ambitions in regard to China." And for us, the *Chicago News* remarks that "with Japan in the Samoan and Ladrone Islands, where the United States also has possessions, it would be a near neighbor of ours and perhaps a troublesome one." Reasoning along a similar line, the *Chicago Tribune* says:

"Unquestionably the entry of Japan affects the United States. President Wilson wisely preserves our strict neutrality.

"We are against war as war, feeling none of the impulses toward it. And yet it is wise to say with regard to Japan that this generation of Americans is not willing to make trouble inevitable for the next. . . . We never saw the glories of militarism so completely flattened into a sodden mass; but with every consideration urging us to peace we must recognize the obligations of one generation to another."

The *Washington Post* agrees with this view, saying that "Japan's action against Germany's holdings in China is significant of its desire to increase its own force, power, and influence in Asia and upon the Pacific, and the United States can not regard with indifference the disturbance of the equilibrium of power in the Pacific." In order to protect "our commerce on



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"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

Englishmen, from every walk in life, are thronging to join the armies fighting the Kaiser. Here are seen a group of volunteers, still in citizen clothes, drilling in Hyde Park, London.

very ocean of the globe," this journal says, in addition, "it is time for this country to have a navy as powerful as that of Great Britain and Japan combined." But the *Baltimore American* differs on this point, arguing that "the rivalry of Japan and the United States need not assume other than a normal commercial character," and it concludes:

"The success of England, with the considerable participation of Japan in that success, would undoubtedly be used by Japan in any future controversy with this country, as ground for the non-interference by her ally in the prosecution by Japan of the lines of her interest. Japan is seeking bigger game than Manchow. It is seeking to have the yellow race put upon a parity with the white. With this broader question the United States will have much to do. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

GETTING ALONG WITHOUT IMPORTS

THE SIGNS of "panic" among our manufacturers in the steel trade, the textile and other industries, resulting from the fact that certain "raw materials" are wholly supplied by some of the countries at war, promptly windle, says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, on the discovery that we can produce all these necessities ourselves. He infers consequently that "the extraordinary commercial incidents of the war will teach our business community more lessons than one," and among others hopes that they will learn how to utilize their own home products and the ingenuity of their own home experts, to provide the small materials of manufacture whose production they have been surrendering to Europe." The steel trade, for instance, we read, has been buying ferromanganese from Germany and the textile interests have "relied almost entirely on the German chemists" for dyes. For the moment they throw up their hands helplessly at the outbreak of war. Next the electrical industry is heard from with the complaint that "the platinum supply from the Ural Mountains was cut off and that certain carbons and metal filaments, made by German manufacturers and essential for the arc light, could not be obtained" after existing supplies should be exhausted. The writer goes on to relate that:

"The drug and chemical trades were as quick in coming into view; an astonishing number of indispensable materials for these industries appeared to have their single source of production in Germany. Emphasizing the situation, one large retail firm in New York received notice from a German wholesale drug distributor doubling the price on 1,000 articles supplied by it. Drug dealers here trebled their price of such products as citric

acid, tartaric acid, carbolic acid, gum camphor, and dandelion root, and warned consumers of an impending failure of supplies. In quick succession, the same word came from manufacturers of glass, soap, matches, artificial fertilizer, gunpowder. In all these industries, potash is an essential raw material. Natural potash is a German monopoly, and with war begun, the supply was necessarily absolutely blockaded."

"Misgiving" spreads then to the manufactures of photographic materials, to the glove, shoe, and hat trades, and we read that "nobody outside the trades had suspected to what extent they depended on continental Europe for their particular kinds of material." Even certain kinds of felt roofing were affected "for the curious reason that the rags from which it has been made are imported from Belgium," and, "as a highly interesting climax, London raised alarm over the Transvaal mines," because gold there is extracted by the cyanid process and cyanid of potassium is "a by-product of German potash." The writer then inquires:

"What is to be said of this new and extraordinary turn in the situation? Are these trades, each with a fair chance of expanding its business into neutral markets relinquished by the fighting European States, to sit down despondently and give up production? The chemists and working experts smiled quietly at the suggestion, and presently it began to be pointed out that of all these various raw materials entering into the trades enumerated above, there is not one that is an absolute monopoly with Europe. Dyestuffs and acids can be extracted from American coal-tar as well as from the coal-tar of Europe; what is required is the effort and the enterprise. Manganese ores are in sufficient supply in this country, in India, and South America to keep the steel trade going—already the per ton price of this commodity has fallen from \$150 to \$100 a ton, after rising in a week from \$38 to \$150. Potash is manufactured in this country, tho it costs more than the natural product. Cyanid may be extracted from it here, and as for hats, shoes, gloves, and rags, substitution of domestic for European material is easy if not convenient. Carbons we are perfectly able to make at home."

If this be so, says the writer, why "this stir and commotion over the 'embargo on raw materials'?" And he offers two "main explanations" as follows:

"One is, that in the first alarm, the purely temporary obstruction of all shipping communications, due to the presence of German cruisers on the ocean and to the deadlock in foreign exchange, was confused with the much more serious obstruction of access to central Europe. The other is, that American manufacturers had grown lazy, and allowed their chemists to be distanced by the patient experts to whom the German Government . . . had for years given every possible encouragement."

NEUTRALITY—AND WAR LOANS

THAT OUR GOVERNMENT is making the international law of the future by its disapproval of loans to the nations at war is the opinion of the *Springfield Republican*, which reminds us that the present law "does not forbid loans of money to a belligerent state by private citizens of a neutral state." This journal notes also that "no war of any magnitude in the past has been financed without resort to neutral money markets," yet it adds that "in recent years publicists have been more and more disposed to condemn aid of this character to a belligerent." *The Republican* emphasizes the fact nevertheless that "American bankers are not forbidden" to float loans, and that the statement of Secretary Bryan on the question merely shows that "the Government as a government resolves that if loans are made to any belligerents they will be made wholly without its moral sanction." France, Austria, and Switzerland are the countries that, according to the press, are interested in American loans, and the Washington dispatches inform us that Secretary Bryan's pronouncement is the reply to an inquiry of the Swiss Government. It reads as follows:

"Inquiry having been made as to the attitude of this Government in case American bankers were asked to make loans to foreign Governments during the war in Europe, the following announcement is made: There is no reason why loans should not be made to the Governments of neutral nations, but in the judgment of this Government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war is inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality."

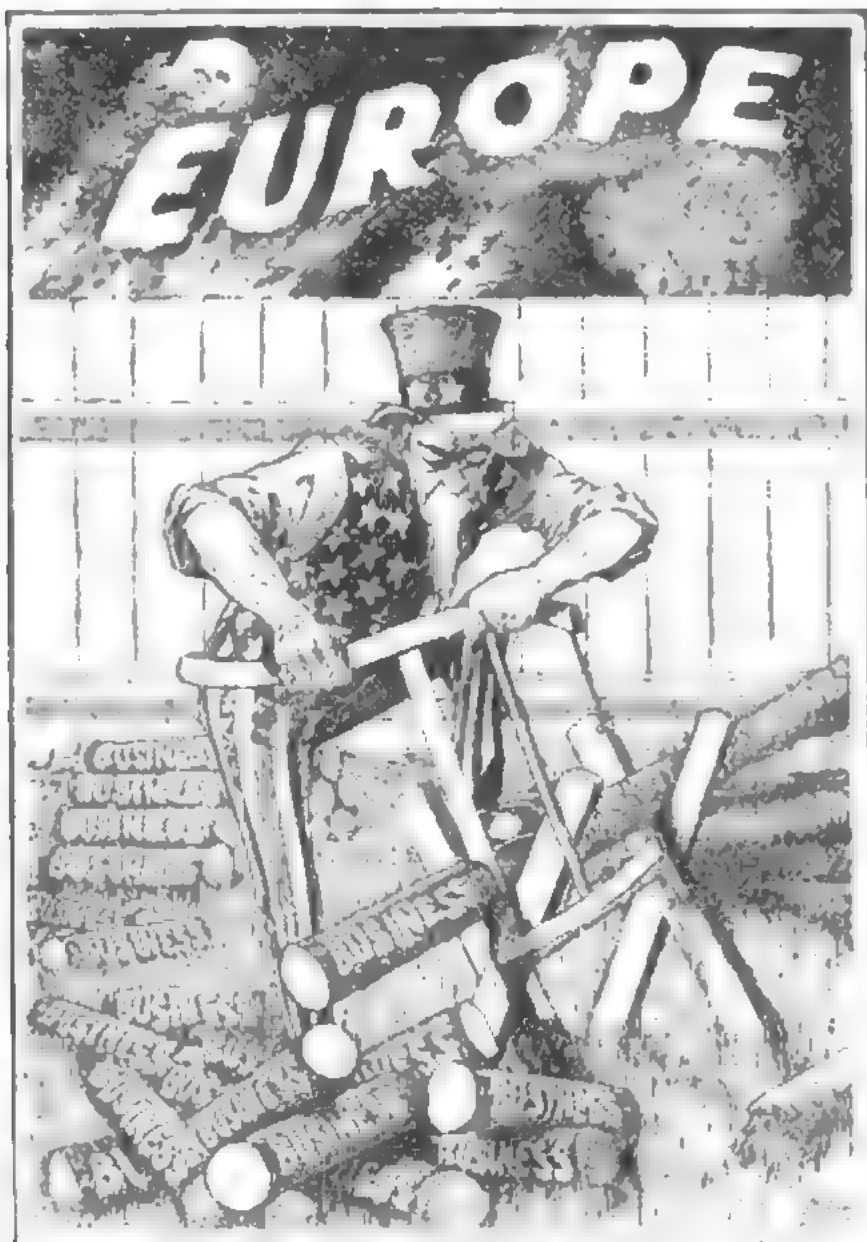
The policy indicated in Secretary Bryan's statement is sound, the *Springfield Republican* believes, "even if advanced," and "it signifies that the neutrality of the United States Government is to be more than technically correct." The verdict

of this journal is widely indorsed, but there are also editors who insist that "for the people of a neutral country to lend a belligerent money is no worse than for them to sell wheat." Finally we read of financial authorities who hold that nations at war must finance themselves and consider any suggestion that we should lend them money as a bad "business proposition." The *New York Sun*, which defends "the rights of a neutral State in furnishing money or supplies to a country at war," says that "it is fortunate for us that the policy enunciated by Secretary Bryan was not in force one hundred and forty years ago," for if it had been "the thirteen colonies would have been unable to negotiate loans with the French, Dutch, and Spanish bankers who provided money for our Revolutionary War." However, *The Sun* inclines to the belief that there is "little likelihood, even had such loans been approved, that American money would have gone into them save at great concessions," because even in time of peace "American investors have never taken kindly to European State bonds." For all that *The Sun* is positive in its stand that—

"There is nothing in international law or usage to prevent bankers from supplying funds or merchants from selling food products and the like to a belligerent. Germany and France borrowed freely in neutral States in 1870. The same is true of Russia in 1876, of China in 1894, of Japan and Russia in their late conflict, and there are countless other instances. Protests from the other combatants on such occasions are unusual because they themselves may need money and their objections might close the doors upon their own negotiations."

"The questions of loans and supplies were covered by the Hague Convention of 1907 on the rights and duties of neutral States and Powers on land. Article 18 expressly excepts 'supplies or loans made to one of the belligerents' from among things prohibited to a neutral State."

Of similar mind is the *Boston Herald*, which points out the "careful distinction" to be made "between our Government's



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PLENTY OF WORK IN SIGHT.

—McCay in the *New York American*.



NOW THAT SHE'S ALONE.

—Darling in the *Des Moines Register and Leader*.

lending money to a belligerent and our people's doing so." The former, says this paper, "which nobody proposes, would be a grievous violation of neutrality," and we read that—

"Lending a country money differs in effect little from extending credit to such a nation. And the Government would hardly think of compelling American merchants to exact cash payments for everything they sold to the French people, or to their Government.

"All that such a foreign Government wants in the United States just now, in exchange for bonds, is a credit balance on which it may draw in payment for foodstuffs, coal, and such other supplies necessary for the maintenance of the war as may be ferried across the ocean. Since most of the supplies for Europe must come from the United States, such a loan would really mean their purchase on credit, the American investor by buying the bonds would bridge over the period between the immediate transaction and that time in future years when the foreign nation itself could pay the bill."

Among the journals that sharply disagree with the foregoing point of view is the *Philadelphia North American*, which says that "the Wilson Administration never appeared to better advantage than in its prompt condemnation of the plan" to make a loan to France, and it adds:

"This position is justified by the principles of morals and the best interests of civilization. True, some authorities on international law hold that the flotation of loans in neutral countries on behalf of belligerents is permissible; but that does not relieve the operation of sordid immorality.

"The present war in Europe is a catastrophe to humanity. In its inception and its conduct it is an enterprise which the

ents" for economic reasons as well as because of our neutrality are the *Washington Star*, *Times*, and *Post*, the *New Orleans States*, and the *New York Herald*, while we read in the *New York Journal of Commerce* the statement of "a leading Wall Street banker" that "the warring nations will not get any assistance from American bankers, because we haven't any money to lend and because war loans are not attractive as a business proposition."

MR. McREYNOLDS'S PROMOTION

IN SELECTING his Attorney-General to fill the place in the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Lurton, President Wilson made an appointment

which seems to most editors "respectable but not ideal," as the *New York World* (Dem.) puts it. This first break in the Wilson Cabinet is not expected to change in any way the policy of the Department of Justice, since Mr. McReynolds is to be succeeded as Attorney-General by one of his assistants, Mr. Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas. The fact that Mr. McReynolds has made his reputation as a prosecutor, rather than on the bench, causes the *Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.), *New York Press* (Prog.), and *Richmond News Leader* (Dem.) to regret his elevation to our highest tribunal. They doubt whether he can substitute the "prosecuting state of mind" for the judicial, no matter how earnestly he tries.

And they point out that he must either sit in judgment upon important cases he has had a hand in preparing, or be barred from sitting in cases which present issues serious enough to make desirable the opinion of the whole court. The *Rochester Post Express* (Rep.) goes further, declaring that as Attorney-General, Mr. McReynolds "has had several unfortunate experiences and has shown tendencies that disqualify him for useful work on the bench." And another Republican daily, the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times*, notes "his strange tactics in the New Haven case, and his mischievous interposition in California's white-slave scandal and fuel prosecution," and recalls that he "is known to be at radical variance with the Supreme Court's view as to what constitutes effective dissolution of monopolistic corporations, as was evidenced in the American Tobacco affair, and to be at sword's point with the Interstate Commerce Commission and its counsel as to its methods of investigation."

Those editors who think Mr. McReynolds will add to the "progressiveness" of the Supreme Court argue from his break with his then superior, Attorney-General Wickersham, over the Tobacco Trust dissolution. As the *New York Evening Post* notes in a sketch of Mr. McReynolds's public career:

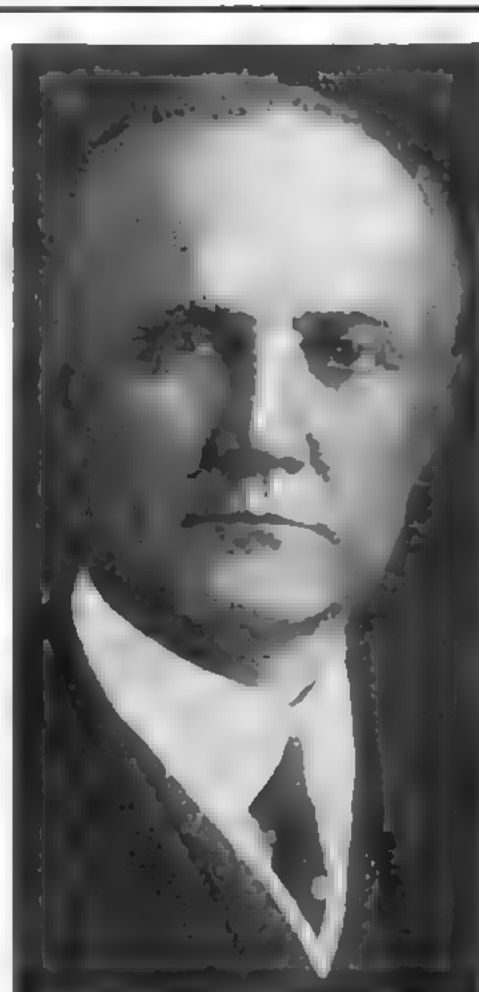
"He contended that in any dissolution proceeding the constituent parts of the trust should be disposed of to independent



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JAMES CLARK McREYNOLDS.

Who leaves the Department of Justice to become President Wilson's first Supreme Court appointee.



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THOMAS WATT GREGORY.

The Texas lawyer who succeeds Mr. McReynolds as Attorney-General of the United States.

United States, absolutely neutral and happily isolated, should utterly condemn. To finance one of the belligerents would be to prolong and tacitly to approve the strife.

"Morally, if not legally, that course would be a violation of neutrality. If those who argue for the French loan think it is a neutral proposal, let them attempt to promote one for Germany or Japan, and see what the judgment of this nation will be."

That "Americans should not finance the war" is the judgment also of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, which contrasts our position toward Europe with what it was toward Russia and Japan in 1905. We read:

"During the Russo-Japanese War, American money was freely subscribed for Japanese loans, and the aid thus given was gratefully acknowledged by the Japanese people. Possibly, tho it is not so probable, a Russian loan might also have found purchasers in this country, altho in 1905 the Russian securities would not have been considered so safe an investment.

"In the present emergency, however, the relations of the United States with the belligerents are far more critical than was the case in 1905, and the same sort of friendliness that was shown Japan at that time could not be extended to Germany, or Great Britain, or to France, without arousing resentments at home and abroad which would bear fruit in complications which it is the policy of this nation to avoid."

Other journals that are opposed to "war loans to the belliger-

shareholders, and that the Supreme Court decree was far too gentle in its terms. His stand won the approval of radicals of both parties, and it is said to have been largely responsible for President Wilson's selection of him to head the Department of Justice, when the new Administration came into power."

This fact and "his public and forensic utterances" expressing "advanced views on the trust question" suggest to the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) "that Mr. McReynolds will add to the Supreme Bench a rather radical element." Yet the *New York World* says that "while Mr. McReynolds may not be classed as an extreme reactionary, he has repeatedly exhibited mental traits and inclinations that have given much comfort to reactionaries." Both these dailies, however, agree that the McReynolds appointment is neither strong nor particularly weak. And a large number of their contemporaries coincide in this opinion, among them journals like the *New York Times* (Ind.), *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), *Buffalo Express* (Rep.), and *St. Paul Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.). Yet the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) would have us remember that, "curiously enough, some of the best judges on every bench have been those who entered upon their work without much approval, while some supposed to be ideal jurists have notably failed."

Among those to whom the McReynolds appointment seems most admirable and who believe it meets the general approval of the country are the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), *Nashville Banner* (Dem.), *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.), *Albany Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), and *Indianapolis News* (Ind.). The *Plain Dealer* thinks it "eminently proper" that President Wilson should have chosen a Democrat to succeed Justice Lurton. As the latter was a Democrat the party's representation on the court is not increased, there being still but three Democrats to six Republican justices. It is also appropriate, comments the *Nashville Banner*, that Mr. McReynolds, like Justice Lurton, should come from the Sixth Federal Circuit and the State of Tennessee. The solid reasons advanced by all these papers

for praising President Wilson's first Supreme Court appointment are to be found in the *Indianapolis News's* editorial review of Mr. McReynolds's public career and equipment for public service. We quote:

"He was born at Elkton, Ky., on July 23, 1862, and was educated at Vanderbilt University, and in the law department of the University of Virginia. From 1900 to 1913 he held a professorship in Vanderbilt, resigning that position to enter the Department of Justice as a subordinate. Mr. McReynolds has been a careful student of trust laws, and on beginning government service he found a field in which to test his knowledge. He was employed in the prosecution of some of the most important antitrust suits of recent years, among them being the case against the Beef Trust. He came prominently into public notice, however, during the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust. It was then that he, as an Assistant Attorney-General, developed ideas contrary to those of his chief, Mr. Wickersham. The successful termination of the Tobacco suit was due largely to the energy and application of Mr. McReynolds.

"Since his selection by Mr. Wilson for the chief post in the Government's legal department, Mr. McReynolds has been engaged in the Harriman lines dissolution case, the Bell telephone case, and the New Haven investigation. He acquitted himself creditably in the Bell case, and altho his attitude in the New Haven affair was criticized by some, it was honest and sincere and undoubtedly promoted a peaceful solution of that railroad's legal troubles. Mr. McReynolds will go to the Supreme Court equipped with a broad knowledge of trust laws. His studious career, rounded out by activity in the service of the Government, prepares him for judicial service."

Mr. Thomas Watt Gregory was named to succeed Mr. McReynolds, according to the *New York World*, on the strength of his work as Special Assistant Attorney-General, and in particular his handling of the New Haven case. By his appointment, observes the *Syracuse Post-Standard* (Ind.), "Texas has two places in the Cabinet." For, as the *New York Evening Post* notes, tho Mr. Gregory was born in Mississippi in 1861, he began his law practice in Texas, and won his first reputation as a special counsel of the State in antitrust prosecutions.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

AND we used to talk about what a terrible fellow Villa was.—*Washington Herald*.

THE greatest lesson so far taught by the war is the geography lesson.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

WE suppose the Germans now write that hymn "Deutschland Über Alles."—*Columbia State*.

JAPAN, of course, is also greatly concerned for the preservation of western civilization.—*New York Evening Sun*.

THE Czar's promises to treat the Jews just as he treats his other subjects are calculated to send a shiver of apprehension throughout Israel.—*Boston Transcript*.

MAYBE The Outlook is keeping that vacant contributing editorship open for King Albert of Belgium.—*Columbia State*.

THE Turco soldiers of France and the Hindu soldiers of England are at last about to take up the white man's burden.—*New York Evening Post*.

AS a result of the war, fifty papers in Great Britain devoted to trades or to sports have suspended publication. Evidently there is something worse in war-time than a censorship.—*New York World*.

GLENN MARTIN, the aviator, says that the fate of Europe will be determined by the work of the aeroplanes. Probably the horseshoer believes that the winning factor will be the well-shod cavalry horses.—*Kansas City Journal*.

THE best exhibit Belgium could make at 'Prace would be one of those 1,462 forts.—*Columbia State*.

WE deem it our duty to warn visitors from the country against sharpeners who will endeavor to sell them stock in the North Sea mines.—*New Orleans States*.

PERHAPS the censors are merely culling out the interesting parts of the war dispatches, intending to sell them to the magazines later on.—*New York American*.

IF this war doesn't quit throwing Americans out of employment we will have to attack some nation in order to give our people something to do.—*Jacksonville Florida Times Union*.

CHINESE philosophers, looking at the European spectacle, must be confirmed in their belief that the western worship of brute force is a stupid thing.—*Springfield Republican*.

NINETY-SEVEN per cent. of the admiration that is now felt in this country for the Emperor of Japan is due to the fact that in going to war he did not announce a special partnership with Almighty God!—*New York Herald*.

PATRIOTISM is of many kinds. Perhaps as notable as any is that of the prisoners of Melun jail in France, who "night and day are baking bread and mending shoes for their countrymen, but have unanimously refused to accept the money ordinarily allowed them for their work."—*New York World*.



ELECTED.

—Bradley in the Chicago News.

FOREIGN COMMENT

WAR THE RECONCILER

THE heat and passion which characterized the Home Rule controversy has passed away in view of the national peril incident to the present European war. The colonies and dependencies of the Kingdom are rallying to the flag, and even India, where there has been so much smothered disaffection, has awakened to the sense of patriotic responsibility. The labor troubles in London have been peacefully settled, and we read in the *London Times*:

"A highly important factor in keeping the industries of the country as near to their normal state as possible in the circumstances is the settlement, for the time, at any rate, of serious labor disputes. The London building trade strike, which a week or two ago looked like leading to a national lockout, has been ended, and the men have gone back to work. Marine engineers have resumed their employment, and ship repairers, laying aside all differences with their employers, have patriotically declared that their whole resources are at the service of the country. The dockers and transport workers have withdrawn their demands, and miners and coal trimmers have forgotten their own troubles in this moment of national emergency. The Scottish coal-owners have announced to the miners in Scotland that, in view of the existing situation, they will not proceed with their claim for a reduction of wages. To all these workers must be added the railway men, who were preparing for a struggle later in the year, but have put all smaller matters aside, and are doing their part to prove to the world the quiet strength and unity of all classes of British people in this time of national stress."

In addition to this peaceful ending of domestic broils comes news through the same London organ that the outlying territories of the Empire are also showing themselves equal to the occasion. On this subject we quote as follows:

"Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, all are coming forward to support the old flag. Canada offers 20,000 men for an expeditionary force, and men unable to join such a force are begging to be accepted as volunteers for garrison duty in India or elsewhere. From Australia comes the same splendid story. The Commonwealth's offer of 20,000 men has been accepted. The Australian Premier has issued a statement to the people, in which he says: 'We owe it to those who have gone before to preserve the great fabric of British freedom and hand it on to our children. Our duty is quite clear. Remember we are Britons.' From India comes news that some of the ruling Princes are offering their services in Europe. These are splendid and inspiring proofs of the unity of the Empire."

Mr. Redmond's patriotic speech in Parliament to the effect that Irishmen stood shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen in the struggle for the Empire was received with enthusiastic approval by the press, including *The Times* and *The Chronicle*, and the Home Rule Bill will be allowed to pass without controversy. This was agreed upon by the leaders of both parties at the last session. The prominent Home Rule paper of Ireland, the *Portadown News*, comments on this session as follows:

"All parties meet under a flag of truce. All avenues of

escape from the *impasse* on the Home Rule Bill are closed by the simple fact that Mr. Redmond's consent is essential to any plan of procedure that may be adopted, and that he does not intend to yield an inch. Indeed, he has very strong ideas of his own as to what constitute an observance of the truce, and he is forcing it on the Government. He argues that the Bill has passed from the House of Commons, and has therefore ceased to be a matter of controversy, and he says that as its passage into law will be automatic when Parliament is prorogued and members want to wind up the session, the only 'uncontroversial' course open to the House is to let the Bill pass, postponing all talk of an Amending Bill till the winter session. Other Irish sections in Parliament are warning him

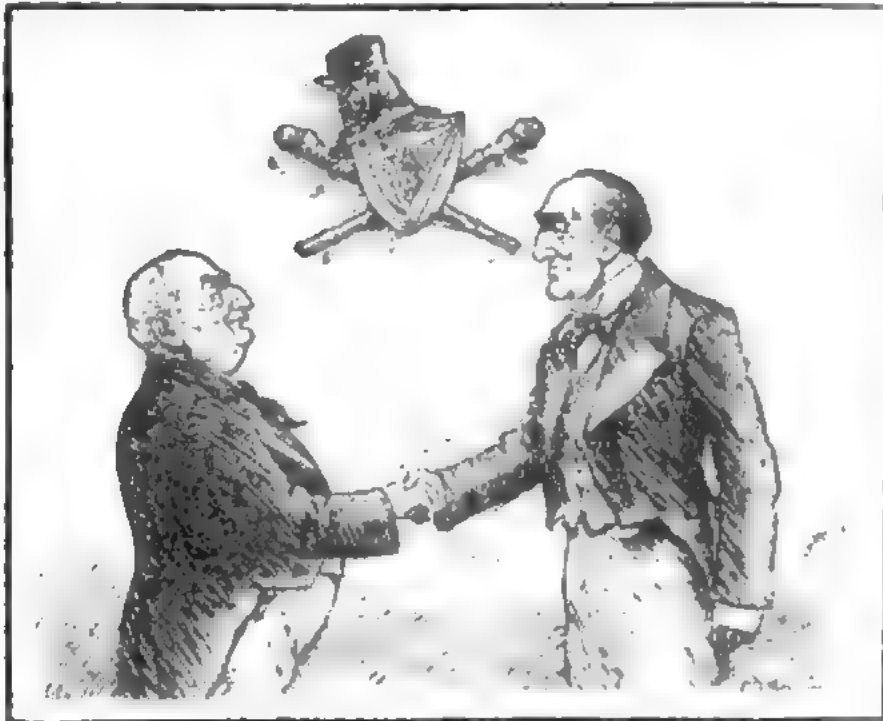
to stand firm to this decision or to admit his unworthiness to fill the leadership. Mr. Redmond is profiting by the armistice to prevent any sort of arrangement being arrived at to meet the views of Unionists, either on the provisions of the Bill or as to the date at which it shall come into force. The *impasse* at present is complete, and there is only too much reason to fear that in the sequel the Home Rulers will force the Government to attempt to sweep the Ulster Unionists aside, and risk the consequences.

"I may briefly record some of the proposals of terms for a temporary settlement which have recently been put forward. The *Radical Westminster Gazette* advocates the plan of offering immediate exclusion of the four counties, leaving the question of Tyrone, which, it says, is the difficulty, to be settled after the war. If this were acceptable, the Amending Bill would be passed

with the agreement of all parties. But it gives no guaranty whatever as to the ultimate fate of Tyrone, while it would definitely abandon Fermanagh and the other counties—an impossible suggestion. According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the fair course would be that the Home Rule Bill should receive the Royal assent, with the proviso that before it comes into operation Parliament will have had time to discuss and pass an amending Bill. It is doubtful if it would be sufficient merely to postpone the appointed day to secure that delay, and a little measure 'hanging up' the Home Rule Bill would be a necessary accompaniment. Every scheme but the last involves the entire sacrifice of all that Ulster has been contending for, and only needs to be mentioned to be rejected."

Mr. John Redmond's conciliatory proposition is, however, repudiated by the "Irish Volunteers," an Irish-American organization which recently held a mass-meeting in Celtic Park, Long Island City, New York. This organization avows its sympathy with the German Emperor, and in so doing claims to represent "the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people in the United States." At Celtic Park was passed the following resolution:

"We repudiate and denounce as treason to Ireland John Redmond's statement made in the British Parliament on August 3, that the Irish National Volunteers will hold Ireland for England; we know that the majority of the Irish people throughout the world would welcome the landing of a German army in Ireland as their liberators, and we fervently pray that the fortune of war may bring such an event about, or that the destruction of the British Navy may enable Irishmen themselves to accomplish the freedom of their country."



"ONE TOUCH OF POTSDAM . . ."

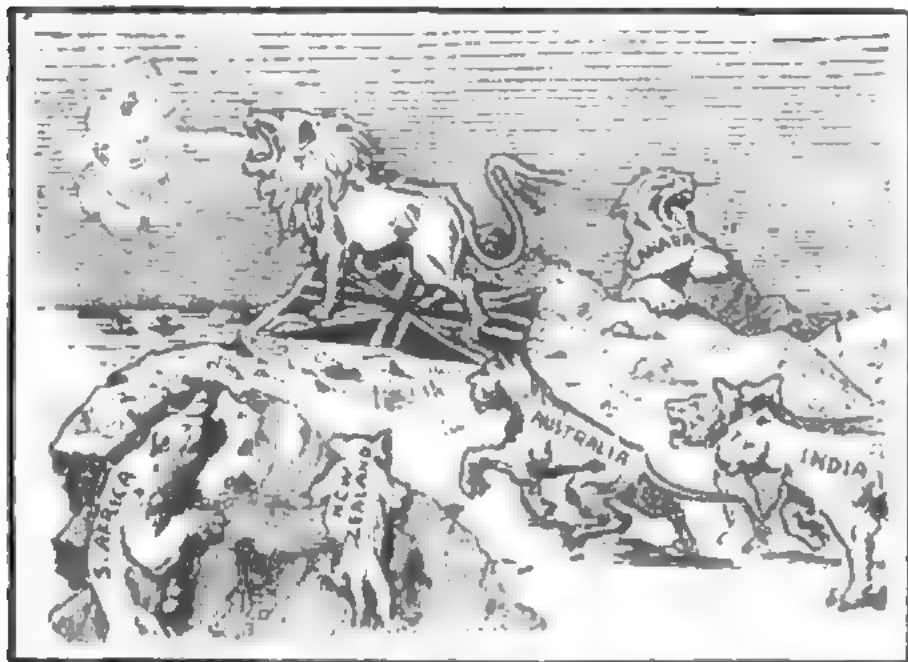
SIR EDWARD CARSON—"A marvelous diplomatist, this German Kaiser."

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Yes, he's made comrades of us when everybody else had failed."
—*Punch*.

CANADA TO THE COLORS

"THERE was neither Liberal nor Conservative in the House at Ottawa," says the *Toronto Globe*, when the Duke of Connaught opened Parliament wearing a general's field uniform of khaki, and reminded the legislators that England was asking for their help. The leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, presented a motion proposing that the Dominion be prepared to carry out the Duke's suggestion. "Our answer is 'Ready, ay, ready,'" were his words and they were seconded by the Conservative Premier, Sir Robert Borden, who concluded the debate in the following terms:

"Canada speaks with one voice. The voice of a united parliament is the voice of a united people. As to our duty, all



ANSWERING THE CALL.
—*Daily Province* (Vancouver.)

are agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country. With firm hearts we abide the issue."

The general press of Canada are in accord with this decision. Thus we find the *Toronto Globe* repeating the incident of British Ambassador Goschen's final colloquy with the German Chancellor:

"'Why should you make war on us,' said the successor of the great Bismarck, 'for a scrap of paper?'"

"'Because,' replied Ambassador Goschen, the nephew of the old Gladstonian Liberal, 'because that scrap of paper bears the signature not of Germany alone, but of Britain as well.'"

On which this powerful Canadian journal comments as follows:

"The die was cast. For that 'scrap of paper' all the nations of Europe, all the dominions of the British Empire, India, Japan, the ends of the earth and the islands of the sea—English-speaking civilization everywhere is plunged into the welter of carnage and waste and poverty. The price of it is beyond all reckoning. The cost of it is not in fabulous money, but in rivers of blood. The pain of it will run through the months to a million hearts. But that price for the words of 'a scrap of paper' Britain will pay to the uttermost farthing. That word was the pledge of Britain's honor."

Canadian patriotism approved of Sir Edward Grey's management of the dilemma in which he was placed, and this leading organ of the opposition speaks of British subjects beyond the sea as follows:

"They saw from beyond the seas Sir Edward Grey seem to procrastinate, to negotiate, to temporize, to see if by any craft of diplomacy a way might be found by which peace with Germany might be kept and honor with Belgium held unsullied. But when the choice had to be made the greatest diplomat of the world said, 'Britain shall keep her word.' They watched, too, when, on the floor of Parliament, the Prime Minister flung back Germany's bargaining terms for the violation of the pledged word to Belgium, and called them 'infamous proposals.' It was

indeed 'a scrap of paper,' but its signature was a pledge to little Belgium which Britain did not break."

Ontario's wealth and prosperity impose this duty on the great eastern province of the Dominion with double emphasis, declares *The Daily Star* (Toronto), and we read:

"There is no British country anywhere that can afford to leave undone anything that it is in its power to do to uphold Britain's arm in this conflict. Nor is there any British community anywhere more prosperous than Ontario, more fortunately circumstanced, less likely to have to endure the worst evils that attend war, and, therefore, no British province anywhere is better able to offer voluntary and substantial support to those who are fighting for a free world against armed autocracy. The benefits of democracy have been so well demonstrated here that we are in a good position to help defend and extend the principle."

"Canada is bound most strictly to take part in any wars, anywhere, which threaten the integrity of the Empire," observes the *Patrie* (Montreal), a French paper of independent political platform. To quote further:

"In such wars of England as do not involve Canadian interests, or as do not require Canadian assistance, our cooperation is not obligative tho we should probably always offer it, if for no other reason than to affirm the solidarity which should be maintained throughout every section of the British Empire."

From the far western provinces comes the same call to arms, and from the heart of Saskatchewan the *Saskatoon Phoenix*, in an editorial headed "The Kaiser's Crime," speaks guardedly of the issue in these terms:

"We do not believe that Germany was arming directly against Great Britain; her attitude at the commencement of the war indicated that she calculated on British neutrality, and the protracted inaction of her navy shows that she has not gone so far in her madness as to commit naval suicide. She knows she has no chance whatever of success upon the sea; her navy was intended to operate against Russia and France, not Great Britain. The Kaiser and his military advisers miscalculated and blundered badly—that's all."

"And *The Phoenix* still stands for Anglo-German friendship, for good feeling and mutual service between British and German peoples. We have no love for military Germany, the Germany of the mailed fist, sword, and armor. We have no respect whatever for autocratic government, for rulers who oppress their subjects in the name of divine right, or for constitutions in which the people have no place."

"Had we not better let all that sort of thing drop, and go in for a new deal?" asks the *Ottawa Journal*, referring to the bickerings of the Laurier and Borden journals over the question of aiding the mother country by adding to her fleet. This writer proceeds:

"Some conservative papers are pointing out with vigor that the Liberal party blocked the Borden Government's aim to build dreadnoughts for the British Navy in good time, and some Liberal voices are retorting that the Borden Government blocked Laurier's scheme to build Canadian cruisers, and also declined later the proposition of two fleet units."

"The Liberal leaders did not think there was as much emergency as the Conservatives thought. The event has proved the former wrong, but events might have proved the other side wrong; it was a matter of judgment, not one of lack of British patriotism—and now that everybody knows that trouble has arrived, let the only thought or speech be that Canadians shall act unitedly for the Empire without back talk, glad to banish such a question from the arena of party politics, and heartily resolved, Liberals and Conservatives alike, to do the best we can for our British cause."

Bishop Badka, the Ruthenian prelate whose diocese is in western Canada, published a pastoral, subsequently read in the churches of Winnipeg and other places under Ruthenian jurisdiction, in which he exhorted all Austrians settled in Canada to return to Europe and join the colors, their expenses to be paid by the Austrian Government. The clergy were also exhorted in this pastoral to pray for the success of the Austrians and the

discomfiture of the allies. These facts were published by *The Manitoba Free Press*, with the following comment:

"The unconscious disclosure made in that episcopal proclamation of failure to recognize that the first duty of allegiance is to Canada and to the Empire of which Canada forms part was a striking demonstration of the menace to our country's future there is in the continuance of educational conditions that fail to promote the making of all who come to this country into Canadians. Every Manitoban of foreign origin who is intelligently desirous of what is best for his own and his children's welfare and advancement is against the continuance of those conditions and is on the side of making this a country peopled only by Canadians cherishing a Canadian national ideal."

THE WAR—A RACE WAR

THE UNKNOWN WRITER who wished to parody the "Iliad" of Homer wrote the famous *Batrachomyomachy*, or battle of the frogs and mice, one of the first race wars of which we have any poetic record, and now we are told by the clever journalists of Europe that a frog and mouse war is being carried on in Belgium. It is a struggle, we are told, between the Slav and the Teuton, and Germany found it necessary to protect and support Austria against the inrunning tide of Pan Slavism which through the operation of Serbia, backed by Russia, threatened to supplant the reign of Pan-Germanism. Thus Mr. Sidney Low, writing in the *London Daily Mail*, states the case of the Slav menace as follows:

"The break-up of Austria or its enfeeblement would leave Germany more exposed to the menace, as she deems it, of the tremendous mass of Slavonic population which impends upon her eastern frontier. Austria was formerly the bulwark of Europe against the Turkish hordes from Asia. To-day, in German eyes, she plays the same rôle, with a difference. She is supposed to be the bastion that protects central Europe against that other semi-Asiatic flood—for so it seems to the Germans—that is gathering to pour through the southeastern gates. In Germany they do not believe in the 'Illyrian' idea. They think that the Serbo-Croats, and Slovenes, and Ruthenians, if they were wrested from the Hapsburg monarchy, would merely become Russian protectorates, if, indeed, they were not incorporated with the Muscovite realm.

"There are Serbs who have very much the same impression themselves, and they do not find distasteful the 'United States of the Slavs,' which will combine all members of the race. 'There are 180,000,000 of us that might be brought together in one political association.'

"This may appear fantastic enough, no more practical than Pan-Germanism or Pan-Islamism, or the other panisms which are the stuff for wild poets and wilder professors. But to vast numbers of highly practical Germans—statesmen, soldiers, manufacturers, plain business people—the Slav menace does not present itself as a mere fantasy. They believe that this mighty reservoir of humanity must break westward and southward; all the more so since Japan has banked it off from the open waters eastward. They do not forget that Germany, as well as Austria, has many Slav subjects still imperfectly assimilated. They have a vision of Bohemia, Ruthenia, Moravia, established as Muscovite outposts, with the Cossacks overrunning Posen and Pomerania, and with Danzig and Stettin converted into harbors for the Czar's battle-ships."

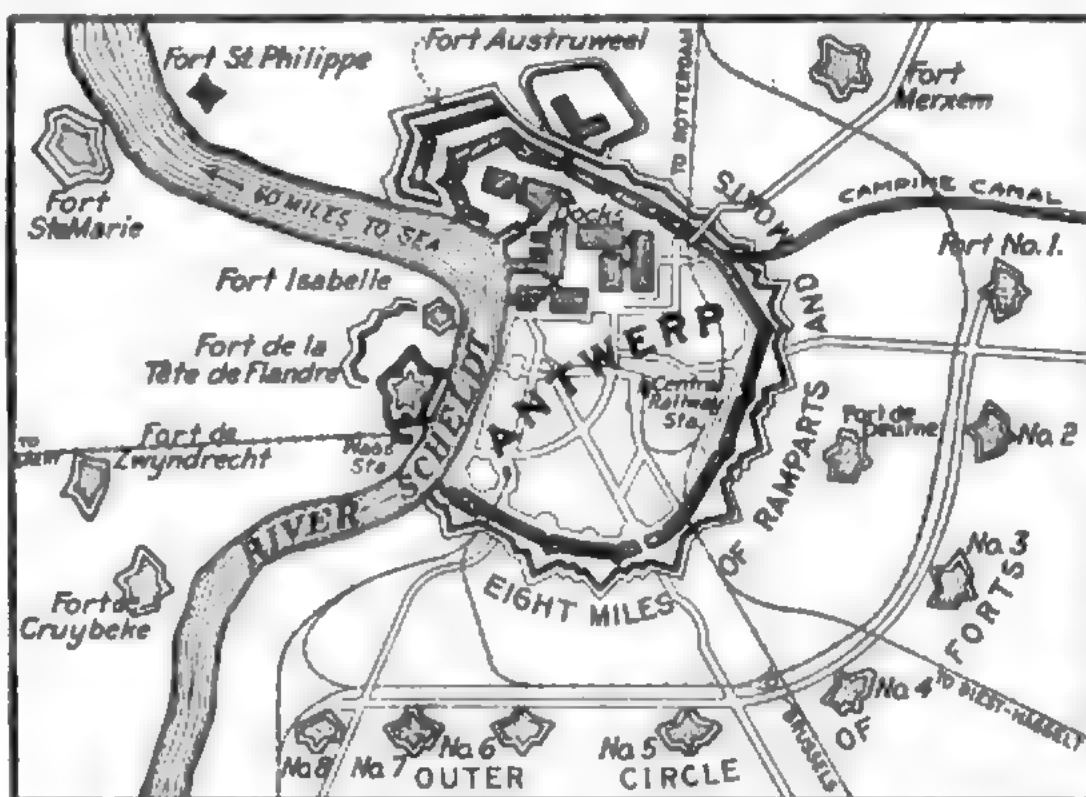
It appears to be quite certain that the subjects of Francis Joseph are largely of the Slavic race, and that the army of the Dual Monarchy is really honeycombed with the spirit of Pan Slavism. It is thus that the crumbling Empire of Austria has felt the necessity of Germany's aid in repelling the inroads of Russian aspiration. Thus, Mr. R. J. MacHugh, who acted as special correspondent in the Servian Army, writes to the *Daily Telegraph* (London) as follows:

"It is not without significance that in the recent Balkan War large numbers of Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slav subjects of Austria found their way to the Servian Army. The leader of the

Czech party in the Austrian Parliament spent many weeks at the Servian headquarters during the campaign, and was the confidant and adviser of the staff on many points. In the event of Austrian defeats occurring during the war, revolts will break out in the Slav provinces of the Dual Monarchy, and the Austro-Magyar troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph will have to fight not only a foreign enemy, but a rebellion at home."

THE RETREAT TO ANTWERP

THE RETREAT of the Belgian forces to Antwerp has been pronounced by the military experts of the *Figaro* of Paris to have been a masterly piece of precaution and strategy, and this view, we are told, is shared by many other European journals. We read in the paper cited that nothing could have been wiser than to forsake the unfortified town of Brussels, and to become intrenched in a city like that of Antwerp, which is surrounded by a strong palisade of almost unassailable redoubts. Moreover, with the establishment of the Belgian headquarters at this point of defense the people of Holland



ANTWERP AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS.

are said to have felt their neutrality was more than ever safeguarded and assured. To quote from the paper mentioned:

"By the encampment of a large force of European allies on the northwest of Belgium the safety of Holland is more than ever assured. Holland is a country which depends altogether upon the support and the neutral policy of adjacent monarchies, hence the relief which was experienced by the Queen of Holland when forces of France and Belgium took up their position as a kind of outpost in Antwerp. Antwerp, as is shown on the map, is very well protected by fortifications, against which the German cavalry will throw themselves in vain, and there is every reason to think that the occupation of this town by the allies will do very much toward steadying the balance of power in Europe, and in guaranteeing the safety and peace of outlying nations who might be threatened by the perturbation of this terrific war."

The first German demonstration against Antwerp took the form of a night attack on the sleeping city by a Zeppelin, which dropt eight bombs. The result, according to the dispatches, was the killing of ten civilians, four of whom were women, the wounding of eight others, and the damaging of many buildings. Much indignation has been expressed in some quarters over this slaughter of non-combatants in their sleep, and the Belgian Government, we read in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times*, has determined to make it an international issue on the ground that the attack constituted a violation of Article XXVI of the Fourth Convention of The Hague. This article provides that "the officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities." The *New York Staats-Zeitung*, however, maintains that our newspapers

"have no right to join in a hypocritical cry of protest," and declares that, if the bombs were falling on Berlin or Strassburg instead of on Antwerp, "the matter would be dismissed with the statement that such is war."

VINDICATING THE KAISER

THE CAMPAIGN now raging in Europe has naturally roused a good deal of recrimination among the nationalities concerned. The Germans claim that the Kaiser

has been misunderstood and traduced as a disturber of the world's peace. In justice to the representative of Teutonic power, culture, and militarism, we deem it right at a time when our Berlin and Vienna exchanges fail to reach us punctually to quote the bright and patriotic New York organ of Germanism, *The Fatherland*, in which Prof. Herbert Sanborn, a scholar of distinction, educated in Germany, writes:

"For years reports have been spread continually in America (if not always through English agency, at least in the interest of English influence in America) that the present German Kaiser is an insane or fanatical believer in the doctrine of the divine right of kings; that he has the obsession to realize a world-empire in the spirit of a Caesar or a Napoleon. He has been pictured to a democratic, peace-loving people as a tyrannical war-lord, a menace to the peace of the world with his dreams of territorial expansion. In point of fact, however, as all those familiar with the true circumstances are fully aware, no man has been more maliciously slandered than Emperor William II., the few monarchs have shown themselves throughout a long reign more consistently on the side of peace than he. Even in the present crisis he did not choose to fight until forced by his enemies to do so, his envoy pleading with the Czar for peace until the very last.

"The English press have not only never lost an opportunity to criticize the German Emperor as an exponent of the 'divine right of kings,' insinuating adroitly that there are points of similarity between this sovereign and their own reactionary Charles I., but malicious parallels have also been drawn between the Czar and the Kaiser until the average American, for whom the two words are equally foreign, has apparently confused them, so that many things true of the former are now falsely ascribed to the latter. Furthermore, the expression 'divine right of kings' is susceptible of various interpretations.

"The Kaiser, it must be understood, places a devout trust and reliance on the power of a just and omnipotent God, that has largely gone out of fashion in most parts of Europe among rulers and subjects. He believes that every man in this world holds his position, whatever it may be, for some purpose, not contrary to the will of God but by divine grace; that every

man has peculiar social and religious duties corresponding to the station in which God has placed him."

Of the German invasion of Belgium, Dr. Sanborn speaks as follows:

"Belgian neutrality was violated by Germany in her death-struggle; but it would be a national crime to have respected it, horrible as it appears to the moral English and American press. Discussions pro and con. remind one of the famous ethical discussion as to whether a lie is ever justifiable; and we must realize that there are certain abnormal circumstances, as a sane ethics has always recognized, where ordinary every-day standards of morality do not apply. If a burglar intent on murder holds his bosom friend in front of him for protection, and the friend, when requested by the policeman to get out of the way, fails to do so, then he must be removed by force. Germany knew that the Frenchified Belgians were only too eager to help the French, and claims, furthermore, to have unimpeachable evidence that France had violated both Belgian and Dutch neutrality before German troops had started for the border.

"The claim made that all Europe is waging a war against German imperialism, not against German culture, even tho the claim were made in all sincerity, would still be mistaken, for it is perfectly plain that German culture depends for its maintenance upon the former. Without her present means of protection, there can not be the slightest doubt that already her splendid civilization would have been subtly undermined or destroyed. It would have indeed been a great blessing to Germany, and hence to the world, if she had not been obliged to defend herself in this way, if she might have devoted all her vast energies and resources to other things of intrinsic importance, but such a Utopia is merely the dream of those who do not see that, at the present stage of civilization, there are some questions that it would be extremely dangerous to submit to the

opinion of a majority of the nations. The 'common sense of most may hold a fretful realm in awe,' so long as merely material values are at stake, but uncommon sense is necessary for the adjudication of many important claims."

Another college professor, Dr. Kuno Francke, of Harvard University, maintains in the columns of the *New York Times* that "fundamental justice is to be found on the German side," and that "Germany has been forced to fight for her life." The real roots of the conflict, he says, are to be found in France's irreconcilable attitude over the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, in England's jealousy because Germany was menacing her commercial and industrial supremacy, and in Russia's hostility toward Austria's influence and aspirations in the Balkans. The thoughtful observer, he says, "should look beyond the immediate occasion of this world-conflict and try to understand its underlying causes."



THE RESULT OF ALL THESE FINE ALLIANCES.

—Amsterdamer.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



THE LINE-UP IN THE AIR

THE relative aerial strength of the countries engaged in the present European war is discussed and graphically illustrated in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, August 8). This publication believes that the contest now raging is to include, as an incident, the first great "war of the air." The supremacy of Europe, perhaps of the entire world, may be decided for many years to come before the conflict ends, and in bringing about this result, the writer thinks, the aeroplane and the dirigible will play spectacular parts. To say that, combined, they can swing victory into defeat, or defeat to victory, he does not consider an exaggeration. Yet, he acknowledges that the real value of aero equipment of the most complete and efficient kind available remains to be learned by actual service. Which nation's aerial force will prove the strongest can only be guessed. We read:

"Numerically, France and Russia combined are stronger aerially than Austria and Germany united. The great air battles will undoubtedly be between these countries: France and Germany opposed, Russia opposed to Austria and Germany, with Serbia's small equipment on the defensive against Austria. Great Britain's . . . aerohydros, land machines, and dirigibles will probably not cross the channel for land fighting.

"In the naval battles we may see the aerohydros of France and England united against the similar equipment of Germany and Austria, with Russia's principal hydro equipment close to her own shores on coast-defensive duty.

"France is undoubtedly supreme as far as her numerical strength with land machines is concerned. She could, within a few months, add to her present quota of 745 land machines 250 to 400 others and the pilots to man them. Russia's present equipment of 680 land machines could not be increased by privately owned planes, as aeroplane ownership in Russia is a government monopoly. Germany could add 200 machines and pilots to her total of 540 land machines within a very short time; but little increase could be made in Austria's 130.

"The total strength of France, Russia, and Serbia combined, in land machines, is at present 1,443. Germany's and Austria's total is less than one-half as great—670. It must be borne in mind that these figures include all flyable machines owned by the governments. Many of them are old rebuilt machines that were new from three to four years ago, but they are none the less serviceable for some purpose. There are more old machines in the French equipment than in any of the other countries, Russia's equipment being the newest.

"Germany's dirigible strength is the greatest and Austria's is very important. Ten Zeppelins were recently ordered by the latter country, but have not yet been delivered. Combined, the dirigible forces of Germany and Austria total at least 26. These include two Zeppelins in Austria and eight in Germany, varying in cubic-meter capacity from 17,700 to 22,000.

"France has an excellent fleet of dirigibles, however; some of them are exceedingly fast, and, besides holding the dirigible

speed record, French military dirigibles hold the world's duration record—35 hours 19 minutes. This record was recently made by the 9,000 cubic-meter *L'Adjudant Vincenot*, breaking the record of 34 hours 59 minutes previously held by a *Zeppelin* of 22,000 cubic-meter capacity. But France lacks the weight-carrying dirigibles of Germany, having but one of the *Zeppelin* type—the *Spiess*. Russia is equally ill equipped in that particular."

ORNAMENTAL TELEPHONES—Why should we not have telephones in decorative forms, as well as electric lights? *The Transmitter* (Baltimore, July) sees a reason for looking forward to something of the kind, in what it calls "the craze for disguising useful articles so that they may also seem ornamental. This, it says, "has struck almost every line of manufacture, and one is led to wonder how the telephone managed to escape." The writer goes on:

"We see phonographs that look like writing-tables, lunch-boxes that look like richly bound books, and common carriers of candy decked up in pink silk ribbons calculated to make Solomon in all his glory look like a lady of fashion in a last year's gown.

"As has been observed, the telephone—perhaps because it's not bad-looking now—seems to have escaped. Styles may come and styles may go, but the desk set we have with us always. Altho it is black of body, it has a bright, shining face turned up to greet us each morning, and its everlasting green cord makes us think of springtime.

"It seems to invite and at the same time challenge the gentle ministrations of the landscape artist. The very simplicity of its exterior gives one a feeling that there is a day of reckoning in store for the telephone when the decorators and beautifiers get in a few of their fine licks.

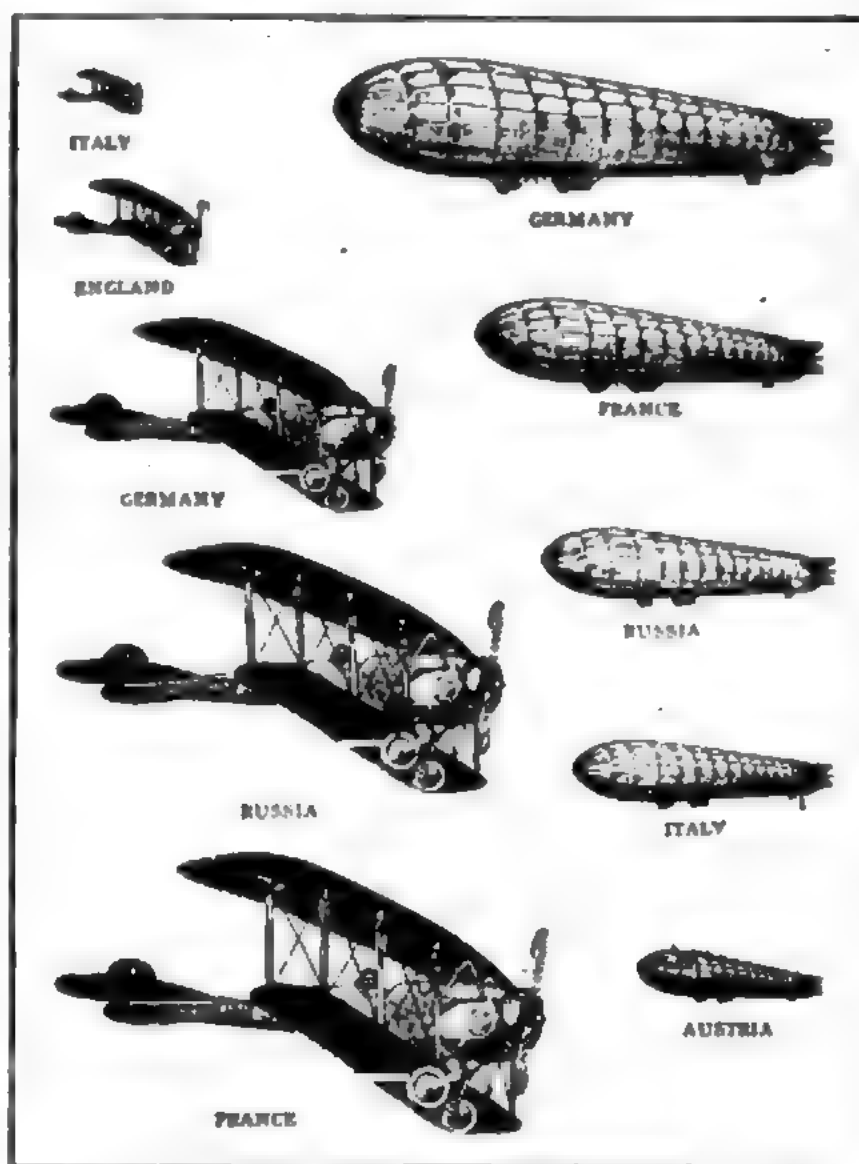
"Then we may expect to see the simple little telephone instru-

ment blossom as a rose. There's an idea for you! Why not, indeed, make the telephone like a rose? The base could be disguised as a flower-pot, the transmitter lost in a brilliant array of flowering petals, the receiver a cluster of opening buds, and the receiver cord a trailing tendril.

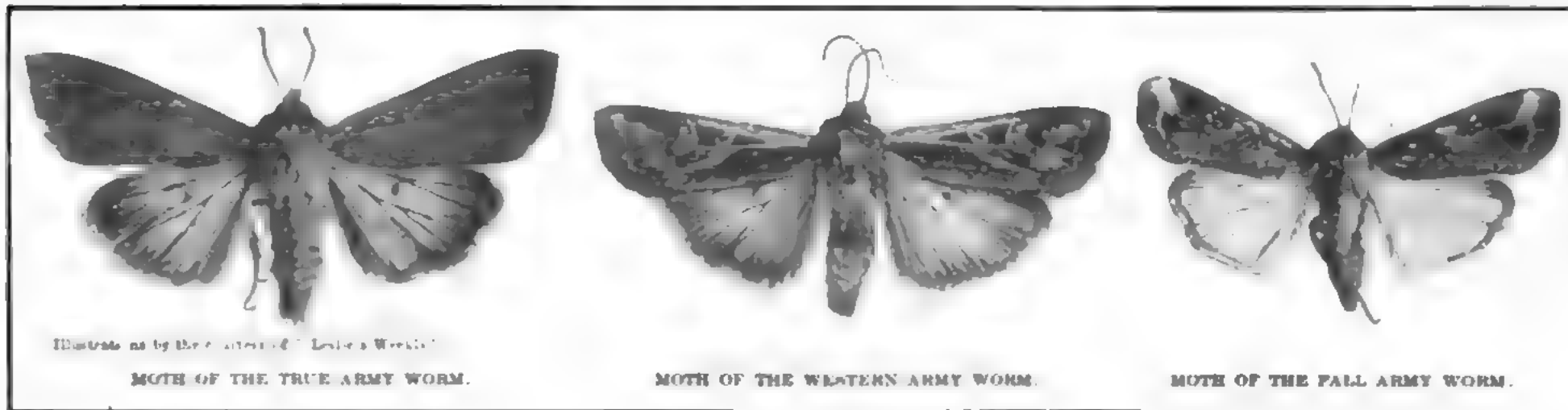
"From flowers it is but a short jump to other things to appeal to the artistic taste. A lover of statuary could have the telephone for his library-table fixed up as a famous general on horseback. The transmitter could be concealed in the horse's head, and the message whispered in his ear—a most appropriate place. The receiver, of course, would be the rider, and the person talking could easily imagine himself receiving a message from a courier of old. The receiver cord would serve admirably for reins.

"No need to stop here with the idea. A book-lover could have his transmitter and receiver bound up in a couple of books. When he wanted to hold a telephone conversation he would simply pick up his cherished volumes from his desk and proceed.

"If all this should come to pass, where would it lead to? It is hard to say. Chances are that it would lead most people to making unkind remarks."



THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF SOME OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS IN AEROPLANES AND DIRIGIBLES.



FIGHTING THE ARMY WORM

NEUTRALITY in the European war by no means exempts the United States from fighting. There are no treaties with insect pests, and against them the warfare must be ceaseless and without quarter. It is not often, however, that the Government is forced to fight at its very doors, as it has recently been doing against the army worm. In the month just past this destructive pest which has done much damage throughout the Northern and Eastern States, invaded even the nation's capital and chewed up lawns in the shadow of the Department of Agriculture and of the Capitol itself. Instead of receiving appeals by mail, writes Oswald F. Schuette in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* (New York, August 13), the Entomological Division of the Department was suddenly confronted by irate citizens who marched down in person to demand help against the invaders. He goes on:

"Aside from the seventeen-year locust, there are few insect pests that swarm in such compact formation as the army worm. It is an ugly-looking, naked, brownish-black caterpillar about an inch and a quarter long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It gets its name from the regimental formation of its invasions. Its legions run into the millions, and lay observers will tell you that they have seen such numbers swarm across sidewalks from one lawn to another. An accurate census might reduce these estimates, but they do swarm in exceeding numbers, and when they have finished with a lawn it looks for all the world as tho it had been seared by fire.

"They feast on fields of wheat, oats, corn, timothy, and other grasses. Nothing seems too tough for their jaws, altho they will not eat clover. Just why this is not palatable to their voracious appetites is not known. The army worm is inclined to feed by night and hide in the ground by day. But when in vast numbers it must work both day and night in order that more ground may be covered in search of food. It is under these conditions that it travels from lawn to lawn or from field to field.



"This caterpillar is the young moth, whose spread of wings when fully developed is about an inch and a half. This moth, known as the true army worm, bears the technical designation of *Heliothrips unipuncta*. Its wings are brown with a white spot on the center of each forewing. It has two near relatives—one, the fall army worm, known as the *Saphygma frugiperda*, and the other, the Western army worm, known as the *Uroa gasteria*.

"The female moth lays her eggs in matted grass and weeds, concealing them as far as possible by shoving them down into the sheaths of the blades of grass. She lays from fifteen to twenty in a cluster. These hatch in eight or ten days, and the newly hatched caterpillars start promptly to work. It takes them about three weeks to attain their full growth, and during that time they eat most voraciously. They then burrow into the ground, where they are transformed into the brown pupae and emerge two weeks later as adult moths. In the Northern States there are two or three generations a year, while there are as many as six in the South."

This summer's outbreak, we are told, seems to have covered most of the North east of the Rocky Mountains. The pests are believed to be the result of swarms from the Southwest. Their appearance at Washington was unheralded and the department experts have been unable to discover the source. The first appearance of the moth was in the train-sheds of Union Station, where hundreds of their broken wings were found, but the entomologists do not assert that the moths were transported by rail. To quote further:

"In trying to combat the pest, the department sent out immediate warnings with instructions for fighting them. If the worms have not yet attacked a field, the experts advise that the most practical way to keep them out is to plow furrows in front of them, throwing the furrow in the direction from which they are traveling. The worms will fall into the furrow and when this is full they may be killed either by dragging a log back and forth in the furrow or by destroying the worms in holes previously dug at intervals of 20 feet in the bottom of the furrow and in which they will collect. Kerosene poured on them in the holes will destroy them.



The instinct of the army worm is never to turn back. Taking advantage of this instinct, the farmer traps it in deep trenches dug across its line of march.

"If the worms are already in the field the experts have worked out a pleasant compound consisting of the juice of one-half dozen oranges, 50 pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris green, and enough diluted molasces to make a stiff dough. This is to be scattered among the worms. But even with this delicacy it is difficult to tempt them from the greener food, and the department declares that it is difficult to drive the caterpillars out of the field without seriously injuring or even destroying the crop. Care must be taken to keep this poisonous compound from children or domestic animals.

"The worms at first are almost always localized in some definite breeding-place in the field, and immediate efforts should be taken to eradicate them in these small areas before they have had time to spread. The normal breeding-place of the army worm is in rank grass, such as is usually found along the edges of swamps or in spots of pasture land that have been over-fertilized. They are practically never found in swamps because the worm needs a reasonably dry place in which to breed. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, cleaning up of fence corners, close pasturage, and the burning over of waste grass land in the spring or fall are good measures to prevent a recurrence of the army worm.

"For small areas like lawns and private grounds the Paris green-orange juice compound may be used. Equally efficient is the application of a spray of one pound of arsenate of lead dissolved in twenty-five gallons of water. If the powdered arsenate of lead is more easily obtainable, one pound of this may be mixed with eight pounds of flour and dusted on the grass where the worms are feeding. But it must be remembered that arsenate of lead is a deadly poison to men and animals, as well as to army worms.

"Not one in a thousand of this summer's army worms produced a second generation, according to the experts of the Department of Agriculture. This is due to the activities of a tachinid fly, *Winthemia quadripustulata*. This fly lays a tiny white egg on every army worm it can find. When the egg hatches a microscopic maggot quickly burrows into the worm, and then it is all off with its victim."

CLEAN STREETS AND MOTOR TRAFFIC

PREVENTION IS ALWAYS preferable to cure, and if we can prevent our city streets from becoming dirty we shall be doing a better job than when we employ even the latest and most sanitary methods in removing the dirt after it has been acquired. It is asserted by the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in a statement sent out from New York through its Commercial Vehicle Committee, that an important step toward this prevention of dirt has already been taken in the increasing replacement of horse-drawn traffic by motors in cities; and the complete banishment of the horse as a tractor is suggested as advisable from this standpoint. Mr. H. W. Perry, secretary of the committee, takes as his text the reports recently issued by the Chicago Commissioner of Public Works in connection with a municipal investigation. From data furnished by these reports Mr. Perry calculates that one million dollars a year could be saved by the city of Chicago on street-cleaning alone, if her business houses and private citizens would substitute motor-

trucks and automobiles for the 80,000 horses now used in the city. He says:

"Aside from the excrement of the animals, the constant wear of the pavements by the horses' shoes and the iron-tired vehicles, observes the report, 'has a tendency gradually to wear out the

surface of the pavement, which must be removed by the street-sweepers. This source is of special importance in macadam pavements, as it is this material that forms practically all of the dirt which is removed from pavements of this class.'

"No attempt was made by the investigators to determine the extent to which horses are responsible for disease in the city or the financial losses to the community from this source, but it is likely that the aggregate is much larger than the expense due to street-cleaning. Stables afford the most common breeding-places for flies, those disseminators of typhoid and intestinal diseases, while the dried street filth blown about by the wind carries all sorts of germs into every home, office, and factory in the city.

"More than 600,000 tons of manure are produced yearly by the 82,000 horses, mules, and cows maintained in the city. All of this has to be carted through the streets, and a considerable quantity is spilled from the wagons to lie in the streets until swept up by the street-cleaners.

"This report, embracing more than 100 printed pages and many elaborate tables of data, is both comprehensive

and exhaustive and contains much information of value. In connection with the investigation, traffic censuses were taken at 1,400 street intersections, with the result that 'it has been definitely determined that the density of horse traffic is the principal factor which determines the number and frequency of cleanings which one street should be given.'

"It was found," continues the report, 'that within the last three years the number of auto-driven vehicles in the central portion of the city has increased over 300 per cent., and that the number of one- and two-horse-drawn vehicles throughout the city has remained practically constant. The census on hand of automobile and street-railway traffic has been used as a factor in determining the minimum cleanings which a street requires. The amount of dirt attributed directly to automobiles or street-railways is inappreciable.'

"Several important conclusions may be drawn from the facts given: First, that the substitution of motor vehicles for horse-drawn vehicles will reduce the cost of street-cleaning, lessen the wear of street pavements, and help materially to decrease the city death-rate; secondly, that the use of motor-trucks by the street-cleaning department will effect further savings in the cost of street-cleaning and ash and garbage disposal; thirdly, that the elimination of horses will preserve street pavements; and fourthly, that replacement of macadam pavement by more permanent pavement will lower the cost of street-cleaning and maintenance.

"Referring to street repairs, the report makes the important observation that 'where the cost of repair and maintenance is equal to or even greater than the annual interest cost on new work, it is more desirable that new pavements be laid where possible.' The average cost of repairing and improving 55 miles of macadam county roads within the city limits is estimated at \$750 a mile. This represents 6 per cent. interest on \$12,500 a mile. It would seem to be good policy, then, to substitute permanent pavements for those macadam roads as quickly as possible.

"Altho removal of dead animals is a source of some small



TRENCH FOR TRAPPING ARMY WORMS.

After the furrow is made 18 inches deep, holes are sunk in the bottom. The worms collect in these depressions and are destroyed.

revenue to the city, the loss of the animals is a heavy burden on the owners and community at large. During the year ended August 1, 1913, the contractors removed 9,253 dead horses. If those may be assumed to have been worth \$100 apiece when they died, largely as a result of excessive heat in midsummer and icy and snow-covered streets in winter, they represent a loss of nearly one million dollars."

WILD MEN, OLD AND NEW

THE REPORT that in the woods, near Naini Tal, India, there has been found a wild girl with hairy skin and the manners of an ape, leads *The Lancet* (London, August 1) to discuss the credibility of the similar stories that have been current for centuries, often finding their way into current fiction, as in Kipling's "Jungle Stories," and a recent novel describing the adventures of a young European reared by African apes. The most famous of such tales date from the sixteenth century, when roads were few and desert and forest were everywhere. The story of the boy of the Ardennes is still perhaps the classical tale of the type. To quote *The Lancet*:

"De Humière, huntsman to Charles IX. in 1563, . . . had killed a dozen wolves when he noticed a she-wolf approaching, followed by a naked child, about seven years of age, who showed a desire to tear the huntsmen with her teeth. The story gained credence at the time from the fact that a mother had some years earlier abandoned an infant girl at the same spot. Simon Goulard tells of a little girl discovered in Hesse, who walked on all fours and made noises like those of a bear. She was ultimately taught to speak. The newly discovered Indian child is supposed by the natives to have been brought up by bears.

"It is to medical men that the task of educating these remarkable creatures was usually confided. Thus at the end of the eighteenth century the famous Virey, and then Dr. Itard, an able physician and well-known physiologist, undertook the education of a child known as the 'savage of Aveyron,' which had been taken in 1799 after evading capture for months, as he leapt or crept from branch to branch of the trees in the wood of La Bassine.

"The boy, stark naked when captured, appeared to be about 12 years old, and his body showed the cicatrices of a number of wounds, which led to the inference that an attempt had at one time been made to kill him. He was well built, active, had piercing eyes, and was ambidextrous, but the conformation of his arms and hands was that of a savage. He ran occasionally on all fours, grew in time somewhat stout, and was always dumb, but not deaf. He preferred raw to cooked food, and detested beds and clothes.

"Itard's patient attempts to awake his faculties were only partially successful, but led to a number of very interesting observations being made on him. He lived 20 years of a semi-civilized life, and died, still unable to use articulate speech, in 1828. His career is an ample commentary on the simple life of the noble savage of Rousseau. His character was not bad, but not brilliant. He loved freedom and loathed all forms of alcohol, but was not conspicuously grateful or amiable. His was really not a case of savagery, for any savage, even the lowest, is the inheritor of a mass of tradition and behavior, and this creature came, as it were, fresh, and unconditioned mentally, into the world. We may most fitly compare him to the mentally deficient or to the morally retarded. The kindly Dr. Itard doubtless christened him Victor, in allusion to the many difficulties which in his case had to be overcome. . . . Victor's health was good. He caught smallpox almost as soon as he came within the zone of civilization, but he recovered with remarkable rapidity, and refused all the medicines of the day with savage doggedness.

"The cause of his death, which occurred early in life, is not noted in the documents accessible to us. Probably he died from sheer boredom in Paris, where he was on show.

"Tradition is full of stories of beast children, from Romulus and Remus to Valentine and Orson. These legends are rather of the nature of totem stories than of actual records of fact, but they point to a belief that animals take kindly to human children. It is no uncommon sight, indeed, to see a very small baby on good terms with a fierce dog. But the idea that a little boy could escape the onset of wolves in a French forest in 1799 is credible unless, as we are led to believe, he was able to climb

trees and to remain in them for long periods. The story of Victor of Aveyron would stagger credibility were it not so well authenticated by eminent French medical men of the early nineteenth century."

MASSES OF GAS IN SPACE

WE KNOW THAT SPACE contains solid bodies of all sizes, from huge suns down to particles of meteoric dust. That it contains also masses of gas is asserted by J. Meunier, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 11). Mr. Meunier believes that the erratic behavior of certain comets, especially the sudden alteration in the shape, direction, and number of their tails, may be accounted for by collisions with these gaseous masses, and that recent photographs of comets give evidence of their presence. He even suggests that they may influence terrestrial weather. Writes Mr. Meunier:

"The planets move in a narrow zone, near the plane of the ecliptic, while comets have orbits whose inclination to this plane is sometimes great. It varies for the periodic comets, from 3° to 162°. Consequently these bodies reach regions of the solar system to which they alone penetrate. They burn; for their spectrum is that of the hydrocarbon flame. The theory that attributed to this spectrum an electric origin received a notable setback when the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet in May, 1910.

"These incandescent masses, penetrating into new regions, act, so to speak, as explorers. When they are discovered, at vast distances from the sun, they appear generally as nebulous disks, more or less vague and either show no tail or only a tiny one. As they get nearer, the tail becomes more evident, and always appears under varied aspects. Here are some examples chosen from among recent comets that have been photographed. The Borrelly comet appeared on July 24, 1903, with a tail broken into the form of a bayonet. The Giacobini comet of 1905 had on December 24 a narrow tail, bounded by two convex edges, like an elongated flame drawn through the air. The next day, as if the resisting medium had disappeared, it opened into a fan, as if explosively; some days later, it sent out two fine rays, which were afterward multiplied.

"The most remarkable recent comet was undoubtedly Morehouse's of 1908. Discovered in September, it first showed variations of brilliancy. All at once, on October 15, without any warning, there was detached from it a mass more luminous than its own disk. This mass formed an angle like a mass of smoke issuing from the smoke-stack of a locomotive when a blast of wind strikes it. . . . The following night there was a new surprise—an explosion that drew it out into a double spiral. On the left side of the first spiral was seen an incombustible globular mass of gas, forming an obstacle and leaving a well-marked place. This is not due to a photographic accident, for it appears also on a photograph taken by Max Wolf at Heidelberg. In November the Morehouse comet was no less astonishing; on the 15th the extremely long and brilliant tail rolled up in a twisted form; on the 17th the disk put forth a sort of handle on the right side; on the 28th this had disappeared, but the principal twisted tail formed with two other side tails an acute trihedral angle.

"So many different appearances would surely not have existed if these bodies had been moving in a homogeneous medium, free of gas. Everything is explained in the simplest manner by the intervention of gaseous masses, and may be reproduced experimentally with ease by means of flames. . . . The gaseous masses, doubtless of different chemical composition, may be considered as residues of the original nebula that escaped the phenomena of combustion which consolidated the matter that forms the stars, including the numerous asteroids. . . . I will add only one fact. Starting from the preconceived idea that comets move in empty space, formulas have been calculated representing the variation of their brilliancy as a function of their distance from the sun. Although some observations have seemed occasionally to confirm these formulas, others have shown a striking lack of agreement with them. This has been noticed in the case of the present Kritzinger's comet.

"Let us not despise the indications that these wandering bodies give us in their erratic courses. Interplanetary space, which contains solid bodies—the meteorites—is not wanting also in gaseous masses, and these doubtless play their part in the weather phenomena of our atmosphere."

ART IN INDUSTRY

ART and technology are usually regarded as occupying opposite poles. Doubts may have been suggested by the striking work of such sculptors as Rodin and Meunier and by that of an occasional painter of industrial subjects, but it has remained for a writer in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, July 25) to show that the industries offer on all sides examples of beautiful decorative motives, which have for the most part been neglected by artists.

In the first place, the author reminds us, industrial objects have long been utilized in coats of arms, trophies, and emblems. Helmet and sword, plow and spade, hand utensils of all sorts, keys, anchors, even whole ships and locomotives may be found on the armorial bearings of various States and cities. All these may be quite the reverse of artistic. But, in addition, we now frequently have industrial motives used for pure ornament.

As a first example, the writer points to the various forms of windmills, all of which are designed on beautiful geometrical lines. Next he shows us various decorative parts of modern machinery, some of the most graceful being taken from a sausage-machine. All these are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

Another group may be made by cross-section of various parts among which he shows sections of ordinary wire draft-cables and of telephone-cables. All of these are interesting artistically because they were not designed to be beautiful, but to be useful. Their beauty is a direct consequence of their structure. It is this intimate relationship between the way in which a useful object is formed or assembled and the pleasure given by it to the eye that is at the foundation of the best art. —Abstract made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

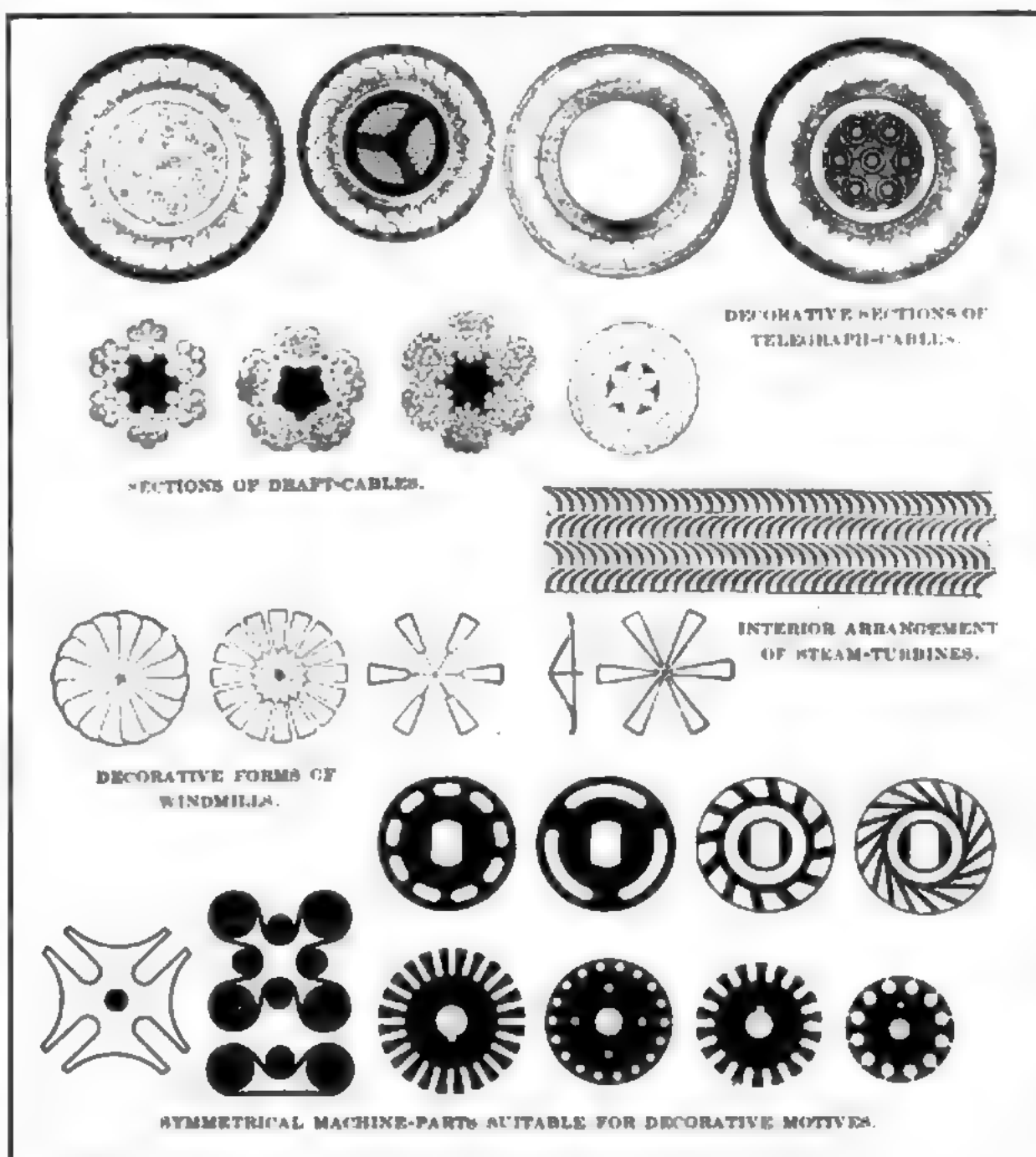
PERPETUAL ELECTRIC CURRENTS?

STUDENTS of mechanics, who are accustomed to say that perpetual motion is impossible, mean by this to assert only the impossibility of such motion accompanied by the performance of work. Work is done by overcoming resistance, and resistance brings motion to a standstill. If no work is done, and there is no resistance, the motion will keep on indefinitely, because there is nothing to stop it. Thus the orbital motion of the earth goes on steadily. We are not sure whether anything is stopping it or not; if not, it will doubtless continue. What is true of material motion is also true of the flow of electricity. An electric current with no resistance to stop it would also doubtless continue indefinitely. That such a current is not altogether theoretical appears from a recent investigation by a well-known Dutch physicist, thus editorially described in *The Scientific American* (New York, July 25):

"It is true of some discoveries—not of all—that after they are brought to light they seem almost self-evident. What must happen if an electric current is started, say by induction, in a closed circuit having a vanishingly small resistance? The energy is not dissipated as heat, since the heat produced is proportional to the resistance, in this case zero. There is no other obvious way in which energy would be dissipated, and

the only conclusion left open to us seems to be that the current would continue indefinitely.

"That this hypothetical case should actually have been realized must be a surprise even to any one who may, at some time or other, have gone through the argument given above. Yet this is what has happened. Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes, the



Dutch physicist, famous for his researches on low temperatures, has shown that several metals, when cooled to a definite temperature, low, but still above the absolute zero, cease to have any measurable resistance, and that a current started in a lead coil by induction continues indefinitely so long as the coil is kept cooled with boiling helium. Such a coil behaves like a permanent magnet, deflecting a magnet needle brought into its neighborhood. If the coil is connected up to a galvanometer there is an instantaneous deflection, and the current dies out in the circuit, which now includes a resistance.

"In Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes's experiment a lead coil was used, which at room temperature had a resistance of 736 ohms. In liquid helium the resistance fell to less than a twenty-billionth of this, and the current was over one-half ampere. At 6 degrees absolute there is a somewhat abrupt fall in the resistance of the lead, to practically zero. For each of several metals tested there is such a point. In the case of mercury it is 4.2 degrees, for tin it is 3.8 degrees absolute.

"It had been the hope of physicists that very low temperatures would furnish us a means of producing very powerful magnetic fields, by the use of conductors cooled to very low resistance, and carrying large currents. But in this they have met with some disappointment. It has been found that when the cooled conductor is placed in a strong magnetic field, its resistance once more rises to a finite value.

"Prof. Kammerlingh Onnes's discovery is, at any rate from the point of view of pure science, one of the most remarkable events in the progress of science during an epoch abounding with important developments. Whether it will have any direct practical application it is impossible to foresee at present, but indirectly, through the increase in our understanding of matter and electricity which is bound to follow from this discovery, there can be no doubt that many important material advantages will be gained."

LETTERS AND ART



MR. WELLS ADJURES US

IF PURE LITERATURE is destined to take a slump while the war lasts, its makers must find other occupation for their pens. Mr. H. G. Wells is early in the lead with "An Appeal to the American People." He appeals because he discovers that we "have already reached a stage where a certain magna-

or distributed in any manner. It is of supreme importance, he declares, that Europe should ask us what we are going to do throughout the struggle and what we will do at the end:

"One thing we are told you mean to do, a thing which has moved me to this appeal. For it is not only a strange thing in itself, but it may presently be followed by other similar ideas. Come what may, all the liberal forces in England and France are resolved to respect the freedom of Holland.

"But the position of Holland is a very peculiar one in this war. The Rhine runs along the rear of the long German line as if it were a canal to serve that line with supplies; then it passes into Holland, and so, by way of Rotterdam, to the sea.

"So it is possible for any neutral Power such as you to pour a stream of food supplies and war materials, by way of Holland, almost into the hands of the German combatant lines. Even if we win our battles in the field, this will enormously diminish our chance of concluding this war, but we shall suffer it. It is within the right of Holland to victual the Germans in this way. We can not prevent it without committing just such an outrage upon the laws of nations as Germany was guilty of in invading Belgium. And here is where your country comes in.

"In your harbors lie a great number of big German ships that dare not venture to sea because of our fleet. It is proposed, we are told, to arrange a purchase of these ships by American citizens to facilitate by special legislation their transfer to your flag, and then to load them with food and war material and send them across the Atlantic, through the narrow seas that, at the price of a cruiser and many men, we have painfully cleared of German contact mines, to get war prices in Rotterdam and supply our enemies.

"It is, we confess, a smart thing to do. It will give your people not only huge immediate profits, but also a mercantile marine at one coup.

"But it will certainly prolong the war, and so will mean the killing and wounding of scores of thousands of young Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians who might otherwise have escaped. It is entirely within your legal rights, and we will tell you frankly now, we shall refuse to quarrel with you about it, but we ask you not to be too easily offended if we betray a certain lack of enthusiasm for this idea.

"And beyond such enterprises as this, what are you going to do for mankind and the ultimate peace of the world? You know the Czar has restored the freedom of Finland and has promised to reunite the torn fragments of Poland into a free

kingdom, but probably you do not know that he and England have engaged themselves to respect and protect from each other and from all the world the autonomy of Norway and Sweden and Sweden's vast tempting stores of mineral wealth which lie so close to the Russian boundary.

"We ask you not to be too cynical about the Czar's promises, and to be prepared to help us and France and him to see that they come true. And in regard to Scandinavia, remember this is not only Russia's promise, but ours. This war is more than a war of armies, it is a great moral upheaval. You must not judge of the spirit of the Europe of to-day by the history of her diplomacies.

"When this war is over all Europe will cry for disarmament. Are you going to help them or going to thwart that cry? In England we shall attempt to extinguish the huge private trade in war material—that Kruppism which lies near the root of this monstrous calamity.

"We can not do that unless you do, too. Are you prepared to do that? Are you prepared to come into a conference at the end



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ONE REASON FOR PEACEFUL OCCUPATION.

The Town Hall of Brussels would have suffered destruction, together with the city's other beautiful buildings, had not the Government yielded without a struggle.

nimity" is becoming to us in our relation to European affairs. The form he wishes this magnanimity now to take is to refuse to "pour a stream of food supplies and war materials, by way of Holland, almost into the hands of the German combatant lines." To do this, he declares, will prolong the war, and "so will mean the killing and wounding of scores of thousands of young Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Belgians who might otherwise have escaped." The climax of his appeal is couched in these words: "Are you going to play the part of a merely numerous Little people, a cute trading and excitable people, or are you going to play the part of a great nation in this life-and-death struggle of old-world civilization?"

Mr. Wells is writing a series of articles on the war for the *New York World* and the *London Daily News*, but he emphasizes in a postscript that this one is not copyrighted; any one may reprint it as a whole or in part; as a book or a pamphlet, to be sold

of this war, to insure the peace of the world, or are you going to stand out and make difficulties for us, and, out of our world of perplexities, snatch advantages; to carp from your infinite security at our allies, and perhaps, in the crisis of our struggle, pick a quarrel with us on some secondary score?"

Mr. Wells pictures the state of Europe as having been an armed camp for many years, "with millions of men continually under arms, with the fear of war universal poisoning its life; with education impoverished, social development retarded, with everything pinched except the equipment for war."

"What does it matter now who began the thing - which was most to blame? Here it is, and we have to deal with it. But we English do assert that it is the Government of the German Emperor which, for the last forty years, has taken the lead and forced the pace in these matters, which has driven us English to add war-ship to war-ship, in pitiless competition to retain that predominance at sea upon which our existence as a free people depends, and which has strained the strength of France almost beyond the pitch of human endurance, so that the education and welfare of her people have suffered greatly, and so that Paris to-day is visibly an impoverished and overtaxed city.

"And this perpetual fear of the armed strength of Germany has forced upon France alliances and entanglements which she would otherwise have avoided. Let us not attempt to deny the greatness of Germany and Germany's contributions to science, art, and literature, and all that is good in human life. But evil influences may overshadow the finest people, and our case is that, since the victories of 1871, Germany has been obsessed by the worship of material power and glory; scornful of righteousness, she has been threatening and overbearing to all the world. . . ."

Mr. Wells has the assurance of ultimate success and makes a large promise in the name of Europe:

"Now that this war is begun, we have resolved to put an end to militarism in the world forevermore. We are not fighting Germany; it is the firm resolve of England to permit no more fresh-conquered provinces to darken the future of Europe. Whatever betide, all Germany will come out of this war undivided Germany still. . . ."

"We have no hatred of things German and of the German people. But we are fighting to break this huge fighting machine forever, which has been an oppression, such as no native-born American can dream of, to every other nation of Europe.

"There, shortly and plainly, is our case and object. Now let us come to the immediate substance of this appeal.

"We do not ask you for military help. Keep the peace, which it is your unparalleled good fortune to enjoy so securely. But keep it fairly.

"Remember that we are fighting for our national existence, and that in the night, even as this is written, within a hundred miles or so of this place, the dark ships are feeling their way among the floating mines with which the Germans have strewn the North Sea, and our sons and the sons of Belgium and France go side by side, not in hundreds nor in thousands, but in hundreds of thousands, rank after rank, line after line, to death.

"Even as this is written a harvest of death is being reaped. Remember our tragic case. Europe is full of a joyless determination to end this evil forever, as she plunges grimly and sadly into the cruel monstrosities of war. Assuredly, there will be little shouting for the victors, whichever side may win.

"At the end, we do most firmly believe that there will be established a new Europe, a Europe ridged of rankling oppressions, with a free Poland, a free Finland, a free Germany, and, in the Balkans, those little nations settled in safety and peace."

FIGHTING TO MUSIC

THE CZAR'S SOLDIERS refuse to fight without music. Deprived of this inspiring force, they would be dull, cowardly, brutal, and inefficient, says Ivan Narodny in *Musical America*. From music they "absorb a magic power of endurance and forget the sufferings and mortality." Napoleon added the effect of Russian music to the rigors of a Russian winter as the cause of his defeat. Mr. Narodny quotes from the note-book of the Man of Destiny this entry: "The weird and barbaric tunes of those beastly Cossack regiments simply infu-



"THEIR FIRST SUCCESS."

"At Morfontaine, near Longwy, the Germans shot two fifteen-year-old children who had warned the French gendarmes of the enemy's arrival."—*The Newspapers*.

—*Forain in Le Figaro (Paris)*.

riated the half-starved Muscovites to the maddest rage, and they wiped out the very cream of the army." The writer makes out the musical contingent of the Russian Army as double the size of America's armed force:

"The army bands of Germany, Italy, and France are insignificant institutions as compared with the Russian bands, for in the former cases they are but showy luxuries of the parade, while in the latter music is considered a vital necessity. There is not a single regiment or battalion of the Russian regular army that does not possess its regimental band or orchestra.

"An average Russian army band or orchestra has from forty to fifty musicians; the orchestra of certain guard regiments contains sixty. As there are over a thousand Russian regiments, exclusive of the navy and military schools, the army of Russian military musicians is about fifty thousand men. If one adds to this the twenty to forty musical pupils of a regimental orchestral school and the musical companies of battle-ships and various cadet schools, the number reaches one hundred thousand, which is twice the size of the United States standing army. Each musical company has a conductor and his assistant, both being graduates of one of the national conservatories of music.

"These 100,000 uniformed musicians are maintained for the sole purpose to provide every regiment with all the necessary musical entertainment; but they cost the treasury a big sum of money annually. The so-called *musykalnaya kammanda*—the musical company—of a regiment, is, in spite of its martial appearance a great educational and ennobling factor of the army."

Mr. Narodny gives a page out of his personal experience of the Russo-Japanese war:

"I had occasion to hear the soldiers demanding the bands to play when, for strategic reasons, music was temporarily forbidden. I remember distinctly how, one evening before the great battle at Mukden, a group of soldiers urged the band of their

regiment to play such pieces as Tchaikowsky's Slav March, Schumann's 'Träumerei,' etc. It was rather pathetic to hear one of the soldiers saying:

"Whether I am to be shot or I have the luck to remain alive, I know not—but I must hear my favorite march this fatal night. It's a stimulation to action, a solace to the soul."

"I was told the soldier was killed and he whistled, dying, the favorite march he had heard the evening before. There were occasions when the battle was raging, yet the musical company was still playing. I was told that in one regiment thirty-nine musicians had fallen, but the last—a flutist—continued still playing to the beats of the bandmaster until they were taken prisoners."

"The Russian army surgeons have explained that had it not been for regimental music, the moral and physical conditions of the army would be 40 per cent. worse. Music has grown to become a vital factor of the army life and disposes a soldier's mind to a state where he is likely to forget deprivations and danger. It inspires him to display his most heroic faculties and thus makes of an uneducated muzhik a brave patriot and fatalist, to whom life is worth nothing. The power of stirring music is marvelous in such cases and it has a spiritually intoxicating power."

If German music can be made effective to inspire her enemies to fight against her, our own neutrality will not be questioned on the grounds of our small contribution mentioned by the *Boston Transcript*:

"A London dispatch mentions among the striking incidents of the day the passage of a Highland regiment through the Strand to the strains of 'Marching Through Georgia.' That stirring tune, which puts quickness into the most laggard feet, has long been a favorite in the British Army. It has been sung in India to cheer a weary march, and is called for both in the mess-room and at the camp-fire. 'John Brown's Body' is more especially the enlisted man's song, but both officers and men delight in the martial strains that commemorate Sherman's exploits. Indeed 'Marching Through Georgia' seems to have caught the fancy of soldiers everywhere. The Germans know it, and when the Japanese entered Port Arthur in 1895, their bands played 'Marching Through Georgia.' This American tune having obtained its cosmopolitan vogue a generation ago, its employment by belligerents is free from complications of neutrality."

BOOKS ON THE EUROPEAN CRISIS

IT MAY BE a small matter but surely one worth pondering that the librarians tell us they are being swamped by requests for books about peace. It argues hopefully for the future; meantime *The Times* of both New York and London have prepared lists of books that will assist readers in following the war news. The book most discussed is perhaps General Bernhardt's "Germany and the Next War," now to be had in translation. It gives a provision of what in many respects is now taking place. The New York Public Library has recently issued a Bulletin on these books, which we may take as perhaps the source of *The Times* article. A book whose title has an ironic ring is found in the question, "Is War Now Impossible?" by M. Bloch, a Polish banker. To come to some of the books that bear upon the concrete situation which the world is facing:

"In every country directly concerned the writers of books have been anticipating the events of the past two weeks. The most recent and startling among these is General Bernhardt's 'Germany and the Next War,' already mentioned. Indeed, Germany has been the center of discussion for her own writers, her friends, and her enemies, and the interest at present seems to focus on the analysis of her preparedness and her strength; according to the head of the circulating department of the Public Library, the demand of readers is almost wholly for books about Germany and Belgium, with surprisingly few requests for those concerning the other Powers. Some of the best of the recent books bearing on Germany's position and reviewing the economic growth of the country in the past few years are 'Pan-Germanism,' by R. G. Usher; 'Imperial Germany,' by Prince von Bülow; 'The Anglo-German Problem,' by Charles Sorel; 'The German Emperor and the Peace of the World,' by A. H. Fried, and 'William of Germany,' by Stanley Shaw. For the casual reader there is Price Collier's 'Germany and the Germans,' which is fluent and entertaining."

The lists published in the London *Times* furnish more material for the reader in foreign languages:

"The standard work on the history of German unity is H. von Sybel's 'Die Begründung des Deutschen Reichs,' 7 vols., 1890-4, with English translation (to 1866), 5 vols., 1890-1. Apart from this, the best reference is to the several chapters in the 'Cambridge Modern History.' One of the most important of all books is Treitschke's 'Deutsche Geschichte im Neunzehnten Jahrhundert,' the most weighty exposition of the gospel of systematic Anglophobia among the educated classes in Germany. General Bernhardt's 'On War of To-day' has been translated, two vols.; and attention should be drawn to the late Professor Cramb's lectures on 'Germany and England' (1914).

"Special mention, too, should be made of M. Henri Moyssset's 'L'Esprit Public en Allemagne' (1911) and M. Jules Huret's series on 'L'Allemagne Moderne,' e.g., 'Rhin et Westphalie,' 'De Berlin à Strasbourg,' 'La Bavière et la Saxe.'"

The New York *Times* gives a number of titles covering the position of France and England in the discord of Europe, beginning with André Tardie's "France and the Alliances":

"A curious and very entertaining description of the siege of Paris in 1870, with some enlightening comment, is furnished in E. B. Washburne's 'Recollections of a Minister to France.' A book by President Poincaré describes 'How France is Governed,' and there are three books about Alsace-Lorraine well worth the time of the reader who would understand the morning's cable dispatches: Novikof's 'L'Alsace-Lorraine, Obstacle à l'Expansion Allemande,' 'Quarante Ans Après,' by Jules Claretie, and Hinzelin's 'Images d'Alsace-Lorraine.'

"Spenser Wilkinson, a well-known authority on military affairs, has labored long to arouse England to his sense of her international position. His most popular book, 'Britain at Bay,' is thoroughly English and in so far informing. The Hon. George Peel has written of 'The Enemies of England,' and there are two books entitled 'England and Germany,' presenting both sides of the question, one being by Austin Harrison, and one under the editorship of Ludwig Stein."

As the drama progresses our attention will be concentrated more and more on Russia, and that country is little understood:

"'Modern Russia,' by G. I. Aleksinski, is a fairly comprehensive survey of her present internal conditions and policies. The Russo-German frontier, which has suddenly forged into prominence, is described by Poultney Bigelow in 'The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser.' 'Russia, Her Strength and Weakness,' is by Wolf von Schierbrand, and offers a judicial estimate which will prove of keen interest at the present moment, while Sir D. M. Wallace is the author of a recent volume on the same subject. Russia from the Englishman's point of view is presented ably and with a good deal of keenness by Maurice Baring, a writer on Russian subjects, well known in London. His 'The Mainsprings of Russia' has just appeared in England, having been preceded by two earlier books, 'The Russian People' and 'A Year in Russia.' The internal affairs of the land of the Czar are just at present a matter of much speculation, and there are several books which offer many opinions and some information on the subject, the least bitter and distorted by prejudice being Carl Joubert's 'The Fall of Tsardom,' Carl Rambaud's 'The Case of Russia,' and Rudolf Martin's 'The Future of Russia.'"

The general purview is furnished by the list from the London *Times*:

"The fullest history in English covering the whole period is the 'Cambridge Modern History,' Vols. IX to XII, with full bibliographies. For the general reader this may be on too large a scale and too full of lengthy, if necessary, digressions to enable him to obtain a clear impression of the broad sweep of the history of the time. Such an impression may be obtained from Prof. Alison Phillips's 'Modern Europe,' which remains the most readable general introduction to the history of the nineteenth century, and may be recommended for the period 1815-1876. The period from 1870 is dealt with more fully by Dr. Holland Rose in his 'Development of the European Nations, 1870-1900.' For the earlier years may also be recommended Mr. Alison Phillips's recently published 'Confederation of Europe,' which covers the period 1813 to 1823, during which was made the interesting experiment in an international system

for establishing peace which is usually associated with the name of the Holy Alliance. Prof. C. McL. Andrews's 'Historical Development of Europe' (two vols.) is excellent, but is less illuminating than Professor Phillips's work, in so far as it traces the development of each country separately and does not give the diplomatic history of Europe as a connected story. A lucid study of international politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Killiseh will be found in Mr. M. Fullerton's 'Problems of Power' (1913). In French the 'Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine' (English translation in 1904), by Professor Seignobos, is an admirable summary, but too concise to be easy reading. The standard French work on a large scale is Lavisse and Rambaud's 'Histoire Générale,' Vols. X-XII."

LOOKING FORWARD FOR LITERATURE

ONE PROPHEMIC imagination in England dealing with the literary future of Europe sees a Neo-Romantic movement as a result of the war. The prophet is Mr. Ford Madox Heuffer, and he is only doubtful about forecasting the day of its arrival. He fancies we are in for eight years of war, at least "wars between one set of allied nations or the other, or between one isolated unit and several." He believes that Germany will disappear, and as he is of German descent on one side, we are left pondering on what feeling is parent of the belief. The political side of his speculations, which appear in the *London Outlook*, are of less novelty, however, than his reflections on "the effects of war on national temperaments." He begins by imagining Germany entirely wiped out:

"What would be the inevitable literary product? I think that the immediate literary product—the product during the war and for five years after—would be an immense outpouring of rimed, accentuated, and very patriotic verse—like Arndt's *Sword Songs*. And, along with that would go a revival of ideas of death, of the supernatural, of the romantic-religious. You would, in short, get a revival parallel to that shadowed by Bürger's 'Lenore.' I do not mean to say that you would again have demon horsemen and demon lovers and lakes and meres; but you would get the equivalent in feeling, since similar emotions will have been stirred in the hearts of the German peoples. Let us imagine the Slavs triumphant. From them you might expect an immense outpouring of rimed, not very accentuated and largely drunken verse, abounding with words like 'Hopak! Klopak!'—verses immensely overshadowed by the ideas of death, of pillage, of flames, of violations, of orgies among shambles. Italy, I suppose, will continue, amid the tranquillity of a neutral nation, to turn out violent, unrimed, unscanned poems about automobiles, bursting shells, the explosion of undermined bridges. It remains to be seen whether unrimed informal verse will hold its own. It depends on the duration of the war, I dare say. If, as some weighty authorities hold, the war lasts three years there may well be an end of *vers libre*; all the French poets will have been killed in the ranks, and the law of price per thousand being suspended in these islands all the British *vers libre* poets will have died of starvation or will have found other jobs.

"I do not know what will happen in this country; the proper expression in times of war would be the arising of Mr. Rudyard Kipling—and one might well have a worse form of expression. But Mr. Kipling has arisen already, so I do not see how the forces of nature can go any further. I dare say the infinitely superior demeanor of the public compared with its foamings at the date of the Boer War in its early days may be due to the fact that in Mr. Kipling's ballads it got all that sort of thing off its chest so completely that there is no more to come. And I am bound to add that the immense and admirable efficiency of the

Administration in these days may well be due in a large measure to the exhortations of Mr. Kipling's muse."

From these premises, which he admits to be "fairly obvious" as to what would happen if the war lasts three years, he passes on, somewhat flippantly at first, to consider the effect of shorter duration:

"It is unnecessary to speculate on what will happen if, according to the students of the Yellow Press, the war only lasts a



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SCENE OF BELGIUM'S LAST STAND.

If subjected to the Germans' bombardment, this wonderful jewel of the Middle Ages, the Cathedral of Antwerp, would suffer beyond repair.

fortnight; for in that case trade would become so overwhelmingly good that there would not be—not ever, not ever!—a penny to spend on books, pictures, concerts, or any frills, and the arts would die in the blaze of a glorified Park Lane and a Bayswater in apotheosis. But, no; let us say that the war lasts one year six months and seven days, which would be to split the difference between three years and a fortnight. . . . Well, at the end of that time there would be raging through the world a blaze of poems—sentimental from the Germans, violent and filled with the shadow of death from the Slavs. Poems like those of Béranger might come from France; like those of Thomas Campbell from this country. In the meanwhile Italy will have collared all the 'technique' of the world, and I guess it will push the theory of *vers libre* further and further.

"So that, when tranquillity comes again, we shall have *les jeunes* of that distant day clawing on to Italian methods with more intensity than even yesterday they showed. Italian methods we shall then have along with Slav violence, deathliness, and reaction from orgies. For when the reaction from the orgies that will distinguish their poems during war falls upon the mournful Slav temperament, you will find that most of their poems will purport to be written by dead men. In addition, there will be the dash of German sentimentalism, which will run all over Europe because it has so strong a flavor."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

POPE PIUS X.

THE DYING APPEAL of Pope Pius X. to the warring nations reminds *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) of "the prayer of Our Lord over Jerusalem and its coming visitation." "The key-note of the Pontiff's whole life was to restore all things in Christ." Therefore there was a poignant

ligature between the sundered communions. Of Roman Catholics proper there are eight or nine millions in Hungary; all South Germany is preponderantly Catholic; Austria proper and Bohemia overwhelmingly so. The millions of Catholics arrayed on either side are, in fact, not far from evenly balanced. On each side the crucifix is borne to the wounded and extreme unction administered to the dying. It is a Catholic war.

"The Pope is said to have been especially grieved over the Austrian attack upon Serbia at a time when the Holy See had just concluded an arrangement with the latter state guaranteeing religious liberty to Catholics within its borders—chiefly the Malissori or 'mountain men' of Albania annexed after the Balkan wars and treated at first with shocking cruelty, but including Uniates and others. That Austria, so long the paramount power in the Holy Roman Empire, still so closely allied to the Vatican that it has the veto over a Pope's election, should assail Serbia at a time so unpropitious for the Church added poignancy to the sorrow of the Pontiff."

Impelled by his great charity, writes *The Catholic Universe*, Pius X. "sought to shield the people from the misery and destruction of war." This is shown in his dying exhortation to the whole world:

"At this moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is being dragged into the vortex of a most terrible war, with its present dangers and miseries and the consequences to follow, the very thought of which must strike every one with grief and horror, we whose care is the life and welfare of so many citizens and peoples can not but be deeply moved and our heart wrung with the bitterest sorrow.

"And in the midst of this universal confusion and peril we feel and know that both fatherly love and apostolic ministry demand of us that we should with all earnestness turn the thoughts of Christendom thither 'whence cometh help'—to Christ, the Prince of Peace and the most powerful mediator between God and man.

"We charge, therefore, the Catholics of the whole world to approach the throne of grace and mercy, each and all of them, and more especially the clergy, whose duty furthermore it will be to make in every parish, as their bishops shall direct, public supplication so that the merciful God may, as it were, be wearied with the prayers of his children and speedily remove the evil causes of war, giving to them who rule to think the thoughts of peace and not of affliction.

"From the palace of the Vatican, the second day of August, 1914.

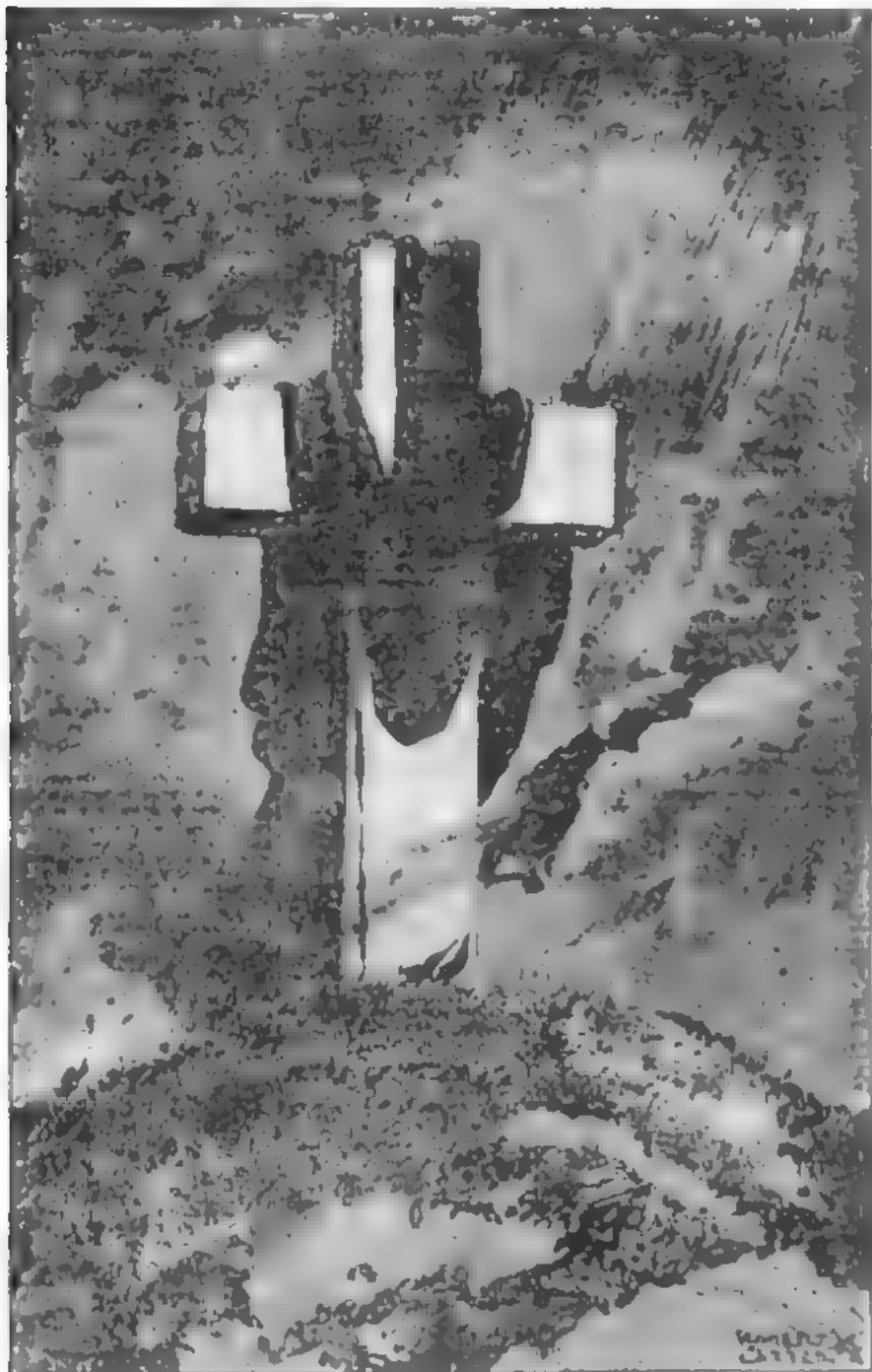
"PIUS X., Pontifex Maximus."

If one studies the life of this churchman, observes the *Boston Pilot*, one is impressed by its remarkable unity:

"There was no change in it with the new dignity. His life as Pope was but the continuance in the holy purpose which he had set before him even as a seminarian—to reestablish all things in Christ. That became the motto of his pontificate, a new motto, but an old one too, since it had guided all his priesthood.

"His interests as Pope were, on a larger scale, the interests of his first years as a priest and bishop. His reforms as Pope, his masterly encyclicals, all find their counterpart in his work as Bishop of Mantua and as Patriarch of Venice. There had been then nothing which did not occupy his zeal. The improvement of the seminaries, care for religious instruction, interest in social betterment, Catholic congresses, the chant, the Catholic press, all these activities were but the forerunner, prepared him perhaps, for dealing with the same problems not merely for one diocese, but for the universal Church.

"Well prepared was he, therefore, for the office of Pope. When he came to the Fisherman's throne there was with those who did not know the real man a feeling of mistrust. Knowing him but as a humble bishop, albeit Patriarch of Venice, there was the wonder if he would be able to face the great problems of the Church's government. How needless were such fears is now a matter of history. Not in vain had he been a bishop.



"THE PEACE WHICH PASSETH ALL UNDERSTANDING."
—Carter in the *New York Sun*.

grief in the fact that his eyes must close upon a warring world. "The war killed him," declares the *New York World*, and the declaration is supported by a consideration of the great numbers of the Catholic faith engaged in it. *The World* makes a survey of these elements which are seen to be drawn from almost every country now engaged:

"The Irish in the allied armies are mainly Catholic. France, in spite of its political differences with the Vatican, is a Catholic country, more devout than it was ten years ago, or five. The Pope's beloved Italy, not yet involved in the war but likely to be so, is of the old faith. So is Belgium. Even in the empire of the Czar the millions of Poles are Catholics, while the dispersed fragments of the Uniate Church, practising the Greek rite under Roman authority, among the Russian Ruthenians, are viewed with especial tenderness by all Popes as representing the most promising effort ever made to unite Eastern and Western Christianity.

"Upon the Galician side of the border the Uniates have not been subjected to oppression and still form a great and prosperous church of 3,000,000 adherents; half a million more are in Hungary, and the sect ramifies into Croatia and Serbia, a living

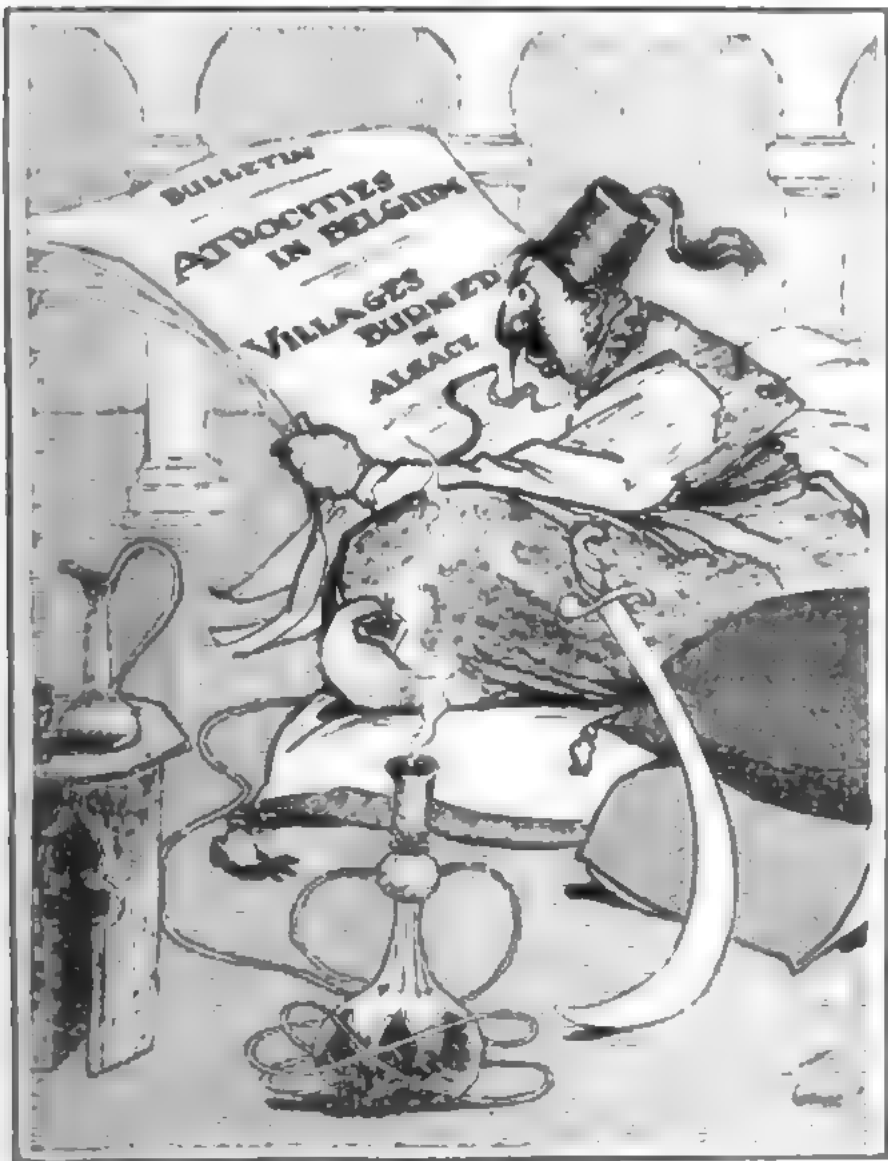
Fearless, saintly, knowing that to God alone must he give the account of his stewardship, he was in practise a man of one single purpose, and that purpose was to serve the Church.

"From the first encyclical in the October of 1903, when he laid so much stress on the building up of a pious, learned, and zealous priesthood, through his urging of frequent Communion, his insistence that even the little ones be given the Bread of Life, his famous *Motu Proprio* on Church music, his care for catechetical instruction, his crushing of the spirit of Modernism, his establishment of the Biblical Institute, his reform of the Breviary, his move for the codification of the Canon Law, his letter on the Social question—in all these messages Pius X. is not a learned visionary, but the same old practical parish priest who has the whole world as his parish.

"To review his papacy is to marvel at it. Perilous times they were. The troubles in France, in Spain, in Portugal, brought sorrow to his heart; but in his relations with these governments he was as far as the things of God were concerned a man of iron that could not be swerved from the path which he knew: he must walk for the sake of the souls that looked to him for the Bread of Life."

The *New York Evening Post*, in considering the late Pontiff as an ecclesiastic, makes use of the opinion of the Italian historian Ferrero that "if it should ever be that the Church should have a Pope who remained in his impulses and in his outlook upon the world simply a parish priest, the majestic power of the papacy could not fail to be impaired for the time being and its grandeur temporarily eclipsed." It can not be denied, adds *The Evening Post*, that "Pius X. always had upon him the marks of the excellent parish priest." It was this quality, we learn from an interview with Mgr. Lavelle in the *New York Sun*, that fitted him to the needs of his times.

"It is quite natural at the present time to compare the characters and administrations of Pope Leo XIII. and Pope Pius X.



"BY ALLAH, I MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY."

—Kessler in the *New York Evening Sun*.

The former, without neglecting the internal work, gave great and most successful attention to the advancement of Catholic interests with the world outside the Church. When Pope Leo ascended the throne there was considerable criticism of the Church and the papacy among non-Catholics, mainly because of political questions which had been rife during the administra-

tion of his predecessor. When he died these antagonisms had largely, almost entirely, passed away, and the whole world united in its respect and grief for the deceased Pontiff.

"Pope Pius had other work to do. There is a story told, for which I can not vouch, but which is at least probably true, to the effect that after the Austrian veto had eliminated Cardinal



"MY BELOVED JEWS."

—Thomas in the *Detroit News*.

Rampolla as a Papal possibility in the last conclave, Cardinal Satolli urged the selection of Cardinal Sarto. He said in effect that Pope Leo XIII. had emphasized the external policies, and that the great need of the Church now was for some one in whom the spirit of piety and devotion was overwhelming and who would labor almost exclusively for the greater spiritualization of both clergy and people. He then proposed Cardinal Sarto and urged his election, claiming that the Venetian Patriarch was the best embodiment that could be found of the qualities most needed for the time.

"The very first encyclical of the new Pope voiced this very idea, calling upon the entire Catholic world to unite in renewing all things in Christ. This was the key-note of the eleven years during which he governed the Church."

WAR OPPORTUNITY OF THE JEWS

THE NOVEL proposal that the Jews of the United States shall combine "to frame a policy for the international welfare" of the race and to assure it "justice when the world peace is made" is put forth by *The Jewish Advocate* (Boston). This is the duty of American Jews, we read, because they are "the only large group of Jews who are in a neutral position at this time," and because the Jews in Europe, "compelled to slaughter each other in battles for ends from which they have nothing to gain," find it "no doubt difficult to concentrate attention upon the need for a constructive Jewish policy." *The Advocate* urges Jewish organizations in all parts of the country to meet in convention and take advantage by cooperation of this opportunity for "turning evil into good," which shall not recur for many generations. "Hence," this journal adds, "we urge our contemporaries to take up this issue, and we ask rabbis to replace their expected New Year's sermons with plans along this line." The necessity for action on the part of the Jews is argued from the fact that "whoever wins, the Jews are not likely to profit by the victory unless they take the initiative," and we read:

"A Russian victory would merely send them out of the frying-pan into the fire, while if the independence of Poland were re-established, the Jewish position would be worse than it is to-day. For the Poles are admittedly anti-Semitic, and would, if anything, become more so after such a triumph. The annexation of the Russo-Polish province by Germany would take the Jews out of the fire, but—into the frying-pan, for we owe modern scientific Jew-baiting to Germany. In the Levant we have seen that the Greek victory has been to the disadvantage of the Salonika Jews, while of the other Jews in the Balkans we can

not claim that any group has gained a distinct advantage from their military patriotism."

Because of the war, *The Advocate* points out, "the majority of Jews in Europe can not even lift a finger" to prepare themselves against the time "when the Powers come together to make peace and reparcel their possessions." The burden, therefore, falls upon the neutral American Jews, and we are advised that—

"From the American Jewish view the framing of such a policy is most desirable. During the war the Jews in this country are being plainly used, as far as they permit themselves, 'to manufacture sympathy' for nations who in normal times award them with 'the order of the boot.' After the war the Jews of the United States will be asked to bear the burden that will weigh like lead on the shoulders of the Jews everywhere. A large percentage of the Jewish young men will have been killed, and with whatever Power rests the victory, the result of changing the map of Europe will result, as far as funds permit, in mass Jewish emigration, for the Jews live in disputed territories, or along frontiers, therefore the changes will affect them intimately. Their communities will be broken, their strong men dead, their families impoverished. Hence the burden will be thrust upon the American Jew. He will be asked to give money, and he will be asked to set himself the task of stretching the immigration laws in order to receive tens of thousands of war victims. This in turn will lead to an upheaval in every American Jewish community, similar to that which was witnessed here in 1881-2, 1891-2, and 1900-7."

It is plain, consequently, *The Advocate* holds, that "the American Jew has a personal as well as a sentimental reason for seeing to it that . . . the Jews receive proper treatment from those who assemble around the peace table," and it adds:

"In order to accomplish this, the first step is the uniting of the Jews in this country for that purpose. That is not the same thing as uniting them for all purposes, but for one understandable purpose. For that reason a conference of all Jewish forces should be convened. No one man, and no one body, can dictate such a policy, nothing permanent can be accomplished by political intrigue, however well meant. The Jewish policy should be every Jew's policy, and to make it so, every type of Jew must be represented in framing it, and in a representative way be responsible for it."

ENGLAND'S PRIMATE ON THE WAR

ENGLAND'S RELIGIOUS FEELING toward the war was expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his sermon at Westminster Abbey on August 2. England had, of course, yet two days before deciding upon her own active entrance into the scene, but she was feeling the beat of the European war pulse. Dr. Davidson does not take a pessimist's view of the future, tho he recalls the blighted hopes of previous years and the depression that might legitimately follow. The opening of the Great Exposition in Hyde Park in 1851 raised before people of that day "the happy auguries of a new and blissful era which had broken upon the world with the dawn of that May day, the inauguration of an abiding Temple of Peace." Tennyson celebrates the event in these lines:

So let the fair white-winged peacemaker fly
To happy havens under all the sky, . . .
Till each man find his own in all men's good,
And all men work in noble brotherhood,
Breaking their malled fleets and armed towers.

We quote in continuance from Dr. Davidson's sermon printed in full in *The Guardian* (London, August 6):

"Such were the hopes, such the expectations of not a few. And what happened? Englishmen must have thought them over with a grim feeling in the icy trenches of Sebastopol, or in the noonday glare upon the ridge at Delhi. And they formed a startling memory for many others besides Englishmen, for our gathering in 1851 was cosmopolitan, and some of the strongest speeches and the rosiest prophecies came from other nationalities than our own. What did those prophets think, a little later, about Magenta and Solferino? How were their hopes illustrated, later still, on the hillside at Gravelotte or in the corn-fields of Sedan? What are we to say of Plevna, of Port Arthur? The

strifes were hotter, some of the fields were bloodier, than any that our grandsires had known."

Now, what does it all mean? asks the Archbishop. "Is it that the hopes of 1851 were a crazy delusion, and that war is so inveterate and essential a habit of the people of the earth that to look for peace is a fanatical and baseless dream?" He wonders if the European telegrams of the days preceding the call to conflict are "the final answer to a childish fantasy":

"My friends, I do not believe it for a moment. To think so would, as it seems to me, be to belie Christian faith, Christian promises, Christian hope. This thing which is now astir in Europe is not the work of God, but of the devil. It is not the development of God's purposes; it is the marring of them by the self-will, the sheer wrongness of man. What is happening must be due somewhere, somehow (I am not now attempting to judge where or how), to the pride, the high-handedness, the stubbornness of men's temper undoing and thwarting the handiwork and will of God. We have got to set ourselves, slowly it may be, but determinedly as the generations pass, to eradicate and make unendurable the temper among men from which such things spring, to 'shrivel the falsehood from the souls of men' in the name of the Prince of Peace, Who still goes forth conquering and to conquer. And, never let us forget it, we have in these latter years done something substantial on that pathway. A hundred years ago, no more than the barest handful of people could have been found in England, or Germany, or France who believed in any arbitrament except war. And now? Why, notwithstanding all our shattered hopes and, as we are tempted to murmur, our unanswered prayers, there are, beyond all question, tens of thousands of thoughtful people in Europe and America, as well as in England, who are throwing themselves with an eagerness which they rightly believe to come from God into the furtherance of the 'more excellent way.'"

Speaking of the temper of the people necessary to bear the strain of future events, he says:

"But there are deliberate efforts that we must with our whole strength evoke and multiply at an hour of tension such as this. Steadiness and self-control are, at such an hour, not desirable only, but sacredly imperative; the sternest individual self-discipline and self-surrender; that is what we can each contribute to the common good. Emotions, however natural in ordinary days, held in check now with a stern grip as we brace ourselves to the exercise of a quiet, straightforward, purposeful Christian manhood and womanhood, the manhood and womanhood, that is, of those who are making their own the steady sense of the Fatherhood of God revealed to us in the life and death and abiding presence of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. There must—there absolutely must—be no selfish rivalries in great or little things, no taking advantage of one another in the affairs of common life at a time when ordinary rules are out of gear. Bear ye one another's burdens—it applies very palpably, does it not, to our business and financial matters?—bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ. The law of Christ. It is in that law, in that sublime example, thought out and applied to our present-day intercourse that we are at such times upheld and guided and made strong under the good hand of our Father which is in Heaven. It has been well put—rather unexpectedly, perhaps—by Professor Huxley thus—'Whoso calls to mind what I may venture to term the bright side of Christianity—that ideal of manhood, with its strength and its patience, its justice and its pity, its helpfulness to the extremity of self-sacrifice, its ethical purity and nobility—is not likely to underrate the importance of the Christian faith as a factor in human history.'"

"And one more suggestion. Whatever we may be called upon to do or bear—whatever the strain upon courage, or, what is sometimes harder, upon patience—do let the sobering, steady influence of times like this bear fruit all our life through. That can well come true. Some of us will remember the poet's picture drawn a few years ago in the days of the South African War of the careless, self-indulgent, easy-going lad—

Whose gods were luxury and chance,

gaining permanent strength from the enforced self-discipline of strenuous days. They bring to us all a genuine opportunity. Use it—

The yoke he bore shall press him still,
And long-engrained effort goad
To find, to fashion, and fulfil
The cleaner life, the sterner code."

CURRENT POETRY

THE defense of Liège, according to the reports sent out by the Belgian Government, was skilful and brave. It was this gallant defense that inspired Stephen Phillips's poem which we have already quoted. It has also been the subject of some good American verse. Among the best is the following spirited ballad, which appeared in the New York *Evening Sun*. Whether or not Mr. Burnet's narrative is historically correct is after all a small matter; people no longer get their history from the poets.

The Battle of Liège

BY DANA BURNET

Now spake the Emperor to all his shining battle forces,

To the Lancers and the Rifles, to the Gunners and the Horses:

And his pride surged up within him as he saw their banners stream!

"Tis a twelve-day march to Paris, by the road our fathers traveled,

And the prize is half an empire when the scarlet road's unraveled—

Go you now across the border, God's decree and William's order—

Climb the frowning Belgian ridges With your naked swords agleam!

Seize the City of the Bridges—

Then get on, get on to Paris—

To the jeweled streets of Paris—

To the lovely woman, Paris, that has driven me to dream!"

A hundred thousand fighting men

They climbed the frowning ridges,

With their flaming swords drawn free

And their pennants at their knee.

They went up to their desire,

To the City of the Bridges,

With their naked brands outdrawn

Like the lances of the dawn!

In a swelling surf of fire,

Crawling higher—higher—higher—

Till they crumpled up and died

Like a sudden wasted tide,

And the thunder in their faces beat them down and flung them wide!

They had paid a thousand men,

Yet they formed and came again,

For they heard the silver bugles sounding challenge to their pride,

And they rode with swords agleam

For the glory of a dream,

And they stormed up to the cannon's mouth and withered there, and died. . . .

The daylight lay in ashes

On the blackened western hill,

And the dead were calm and still;

But the Night was torn with gashes—

Sudden ragged crimson gashes—

And the siege guns snarled and roared,

With their flames thrust like a sword.

And the tranquil moon came riding on the heaven's silver ford.

What a fearful world was there,

Tangled in the cold moon's hair!

Man and beast lay hurt and screaming.

(Men must die when Kings are dreaming!)—

While within the harried town

Mothers dragged their children down

As the awful rain came screaming

For the glory of a Crown!

So the Morning flung her cloak

Through the hanging pall of smoke—

Trimmed with red, it was, and dripping with a deep and angry stain!

And the Day came walking then

Through a lane of murdered men,

And her light fell down before her like a Cross upon the plain!

But the forts still crowned the height

With a bitter iron crown!



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They had lived to flame and fight,
They had lived to keep the Town!
And they poured their havoc down
All that day . . . and all that night . . .
While four times their number came,
—Pawns that played a bloody game!—
With a silver trumpeting,
For the glory of the King,
To the barriers of the thunder and the fury of the flame!

So they stormed the iron Hill,
O'er the sleepers lying still,
And their trumpets sang them forward through
the dull succeeding dawns,
But the thunder flung them wide,
And they crumpled up and died,
They had waged the war of monarchs—and they
died the death of pawns.

But the forts still stood. . . Their breath
Swept the foeman like a blade,
Though ten thousand men were paid
To the hungry purse of Death,
Though the field was wet with blood,
Still the bold defenses stood,
Stood!

And the King came out with his body-guard at the
day's departing gleam—
And the moon rode up behind the smoke and showed
the King his dream.

The Sunday Magazine of the New York Times calls attention to the warlike character of nearly all the poetry of Servia. The Servian peasants compose ballads of war and sing them to the *gusle*, their violinlike national instrument. The latest edition of Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson's collected poems, published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, contains a metrical paraphrase of several poems of a modern Servian writer. Even now some Serb, resting from a day of fighting, may be chronicling some picturesque deed of the war in this fashion. The poem quoted commemorates an event of the Montenegrin War of 1876-78.

Luka Filipov

BY ZMAI IOVAN IOVANOVIĆ

Paraphrased by Robert Underwood Johnson

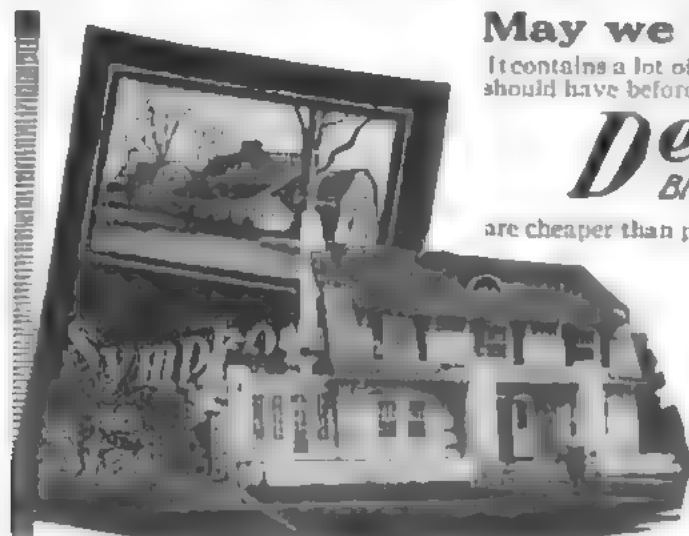
One more hero to be part
Of the Servians' glory!
Lute to lute and heart to heart
Tell the homely story;
Let the Moslem hide for shame,
Trembling like the falcon's game,
Thinking on the falcon's name—
Luka Filipov.

When he fought with sword and gun
Doughty was he reckoned;
When he was the foremost, none
Blushed to be the second,
But he tired of the taint
Of the Turk's blood, learned restraint
From his sated sword—the quaint
Luka Filipov.

Thus he reasoned: Though they fall
Like the grass in mowing,
Yet the dead Turks, after all,
Make a sorry showing.
Foes that died remember not
How our Montenegrins fought
Our unbroken freedom—thought
Luka Filipov.

So, in last year's battle-storm
Swooped our Servian falcon,
Chose the sleekest of the swarm
From beyond the Balkan;
Plucked a pasha from his horse,
Carried him away by force,
While we cheered along his course:
"Luka!" "Filipov!"

To the Prince his prize he bore
Just as he had won him—
Laid him at the Prince's door,
Not a scratch upon him.



"Prince, a present! And for fear
He should find it lonely here
I will fetch his mate," said queer
Luka Filipov.

Back into the fight he rushed
Where the Turks were flying.
Past his kinsmen boldly brushed,
Leaping dead and dying:
Seized a stalwart infidel,
Wrenched his gun, and like a spell,
Marched him back—him heading well
Luka Filipov.

But the Moslems, catching breath
Mild their helter-skelter,
Poured upon him hail of death
From a rocky shelter,
Till a devil-guided ball
Striking one yet wounded all:
For there staggered, nigh to fall,
Luka Filipov!

Paused the conflict—all intent
On the two before us;
And the Turkish regiment
Cheered in hideous chorus
As the prisoner, half afraid,
Turned and started up the glade,
Thinking—dullard!—to evade
Luka Filipov.

We'd have fired—but Luka's hand
Rose in protestation,
While his pistol's mute command
Needed no translation!
For the Turk retraced his track,
Knelt and took upon his back
(As a pedler shifts his pack)
Luka Filipov!

How we cheered him as he passed
Through the line, a-swinging
Gun and pistol—bleeding fast—
Grim—but loudly singing:
"Lucky me to find a steed
Fit to give the Prince for speed!
Rein or saddle ne'er shall need
Luka Filipov!"

So he urged him to the tent
Where the Prince was resting—
Brought his captive, shamed and spent,
To make true his jesting.
And as couriers came to say
That our friends had won the day,
Who should up and faint away?
Luka Filipov.

A collected edition of Katharine Tynan's poems has been announced. It is sure of a hearty welcome, for this poet's conscientious exercise of her great talent has secured for her a large and devoted following. Her ability to produce beautiful effects by means of the simplest, most colloquial phrases is excellently displayed in these charming lines. They appear in *The Designer*.

The Return

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

'Twas worth the years of exile just to recapture
The old delight, the wild bliss of coming back.
I can praise God that I have known the rapture
Before the night darkened upon my track.

Nigh on twenty years in a foreign city,
And the best hour, that hour in fog and rain,
Going home, and my heart singing its ditty
In time to the creaking scow and the throbbing train.

Oh, the yellow streets and the poor, sad people
Trudging to their dreary task in a pallid gloom
Down below the black house-walls, under spire
and steeple,
And I speeding fast to the sun, and I going home!

Sorry I was for the poor souls that weren't going,
As tho' I traveled to Tirn'anogo, where no man
grieves.

My love you are and my heart's delight, and the
west wind blowing,
And I coming back to you bearing my sheaves!



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HERR KRUPP IN ENGLAND

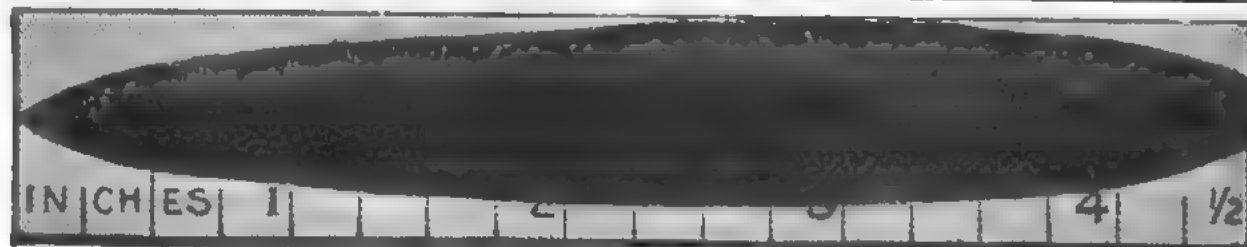
IT was only two short years ago that England became the laughing-stock of Europe and America through her panic fear of Zeppelin espionage and invasion. All the paragraphers and quip-writers on both sides of the Atlantic had their fun with her, and every change was rung on the undignified figure that she cut. The events of this eventful summer have changed all that, and now the opinion is growing strongly in France and England that a more profound respect for the possibilities of a German spy system would have been a most valuable thing. There have been rumors that France, once in a state of war, found the country honey-combed by spies, and England is slowly coming to have suspicions of a similar state of affairs with regard to herself. In witness of this is an article appearing in the *London Daily Mail*, which—whether with reason or not it is impossible to say—points to a most humiliating strategic trick of which she may have been the victim. The Berlin correspondent of that paper raises the question, Why did Herr Krupp visit England in June and, accompanied by German experts, go so painstakingly through the British ship-yards and gun-works and examine the British armament in detail? At the time the matter was explained casually and to the satisfaction of every one; but now another and a much-to-be-dreaded explanation seems probable. The writer remarks:

Before our senses are numbed by the clash and din of titanic killings on land and sea—before we lose the faculty of remembering the past in the staggering attempt to grasp the present—I would like to take Englishmen back to an event which happened in their unsuspecting midst exactly two months ago. A most sinister event, in the light of what has happened since, and one designed as hardly any other could be to persuade the most skeptical among us that the war Kaiser's plans for the sacking of Europe were deep laid, deliberate, and stealthy. It reduces to criminal absurdity the German contention that Armageddon was kindled at Serajevo.

I refer to the strange visit paid by Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the head of Krupp's, between June 14 and 23, to Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield. His charming wife, the Cannon Queen and proprietress of Krupp's, accompanied him. That bolstered up the fiction that the visit was "private and unofficial." But in order that the inspection of the Firth, Laird, Vickers, Brown, Armstrong, Whitworth, Cammell, Laird, and other establishments should not be strictly informal, Herr Krupp von Bohlen brought with him his chief technical expert, Dr. Ehrenberger, of Essen. There was a fourth member of his party—Herr von Bülow,

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a kinsman of the former Imperial Chancellor, who until recently—perhaps yet, for all I know—represented the Krupps in London.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen's previous visits to England have been undoubtedly private in character. Both he and his wife were fond of London, and liked to come to us informally, to live quietly like well-born people of means at a fashionable Piccadilly hotel. In recent times they came primarily to sit for the late Sir Hubert Herkomer. Never until the visit of June did they come accompanied by their experts. They came this time, in other words, strictly for business. And it is not a comforting reflection to think that they accomplished their business thoroughly.

There can be no manner of doubt that Herr Krupp von Bohlen's last sojourn in these isles was at the direct instigation of somebody higher up. There is but one person in Germany who could send him on such a mission. And that some one is the Kaiser.

Herr Krupp von Bohlen is not in the habit of "traveling" on behalf of his gigantic firm. The tour of England, as a matter of fact, was the first of the kind he ever made. He undertook it because the necessity of spying out the armament secrets of Great Britain had suddenly become a matter of vital significance to Germany; and he came at the behest of the Krupps' great family friend, the Emperor, who, as we now know, preached peace while plotting war.

The genesis of the Krupp investigation of the state of preparedness of our facilities for manufacturing land and sea armaments is no less remarkable than the investigation itself. Early in May certain of the firms above mentioned received a delightfully courteous letter from the Master of Essen, announcing his intention to visit England during the season. Frankness incarnate, the letter suggested that an inspection of establishments making articles similar to those manufactured by Krupps would naturally be of the greatest interest.

The recipients of Herr Krupp von Bohlen's letters forthwith communicated with our naval and military authorities. It was agreed that, subject to the elementary precautions advisable in such circumstances, there could be no harm in extending to the Essen visitors the hospitality for which, I fear, we are sometimes all too famous. They came and they saw. Whether they conquered remains to be seen. Doors, at any rate, were flung wide open to them. There was even some speechmaking. The fact that the utmost possible care was exercised that the lynx-eyed Dr. Ehrensberger and Herr von Bulow did not see too much does not alter the underlying gravity of the visit itself. At the time Birkenhead, Barrow-in-Furness, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sheffield thought it passing strange that Herr Krupp von Bohlen should suddenly desire to look us over. Intervening events, I venture to believe, have given them furiously to think.

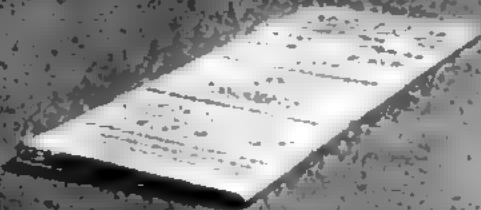
Herr Krupp von Bohlen lost no time in reporting to the Kaiser the wonders he had been privileged to inspect in England and Scotland. By prearrangement, undoubtedly, he came directly from them to Kiel, where William II. was extending a

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ON APPROVAL

hearty welcome to Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender's battle-ship and light-cruiser squadron. The Kaiser always demands prompt reports from special emissaries. Grand-Admiral von Tirpitz was at Kiel, too, to hear what the Master of Essen had gleaned in guileless Albion. And while the issue of peace or war with England hung in the balance at Berlin, a fortnight ago, Herr Krupp von Bohlen hurried up from Essen to take part in the momentous councils of the Kaiser with his military and naval chieftains. Can we doubt that what he learned in this country in June was his principal contribution to the deliberations?

Guileless, too, I remember now that I sought an interview with Herr Krupp von Bohlen at Kiel. It was the day before Serajevo. I knew of the true British hospitality which had been showered upon him. I thought perhaps he might be inclined to indulge in some glittering generalities suitable for publication. I know now why he dispatched a polite young secretary to my hotel with the message that the "nature of Herr Krupp von Bohlen's visit to England made it quite inappropriate for him to discuss it in public."

A REFUGEE FROM EUROPE

THE ordinary autumn conversations—better, monologues—on the subject of "our little trip abroad this summer," illustrated with picture post-cards and more or less out of focus kodak prints, will be somewhat varied this coming season, and widely different from the kind usually educed for the benefit of evening callers. The American tourists whose summer tours have ended in catastrophe are many in number, running well up into the thousands. At this writing the majority of them are still marking time in obscure and reasonably safe corners of England and France, watching the titanic struggle from afar, with their naturally excited interest in the turn of events somewhat dampened by their fears for a safe return to the United States. The annual American invasion of Europe has turned into a rout, and Germany is doing most of the touring on the Continent just now. Of the accounts that are given by arrivals here of their more or less hair-raising experiences abroad, one of the most complete and coherent is that of a young woman who managed by hook and crook to escape from Paris at the very moment that trouble broke out, and to conduct the party of twelve, for whose safety she was responsible, intact and unharmed to neutral ground and thence aboard ship. The writer, Miss Ona Brown, in her story, written for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, gives an admirable picture of Paris as it appeared on the eve of war. She writes:

Never has Paris been more beautiful for the summer tourist than we found it upon our arrival on the afternoon of Sunday, July 29. We were driven through the

crowded gay streets to the Hôtel Regina, just across from the Louvre and overlooking the Tuileries Gardens.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night I went with some friends to take home a guest whom they had for dinner. We took a taxi-motor and instructed the chauffeur to give us a spin down the grand boulevards before starting for our destination. When we reached the Place de l'Opéra we found the streets crowded with excited people. I noticed that there were no chairs and tables out in front of the Café de la Paix—something unheard of in my knowledge of Paris. We told the driver to take us down the boulevards to the Place de la République and back.

When we started in that direction we found the sidewalks congested more and more the farther we went. By the time we reached the Porte St. Martin, which is in the vicinity of the leading newspaper offices, we found the middle of the streets a seething mass of pedestrians, taxi-motors, and carriages of every description. We would hear a loud cry on one side of the street, and there would be a grand rush in that direction, then loud talking in another place, and a counter-rush that way.

One of my friends became frightened and ordered the chauffeur to turn back. That was impossible at the time, but in a few minutes about forty mounted policemen galloped up from behind and opened up the way so that we succeeded in getting out.


We returned and told our experiences the next morning, thinking we had seen a lively demonstration of disapproval of Mme. Caillaux's acquittal. The next day we heard that Austria and Serbia were at war, but did not connect the news with our experience on the boulevards.

We continued our sightseeing, and I noticed that my purse was full of paper money, and wondered what had become of the gold. Friday morning I divided the party into groups for shopping and went to a dressmaker's. She began to tell me of the dreadful rumors of war which were running rife in Paris, and of the pitiful state of the shopkeepers because of their inability to do business because they had no change. It came to me like a flash that the calling in of gold meant distress and war. I went immediately to the American Express office and cashed \$3,000 in checks.

I was assured by the paying-teller that all their checks would be honored and that I need have no uneasiness.

While I was putting the bills in my purse I heard one American offer a \$10 bill for \$7 in French money and another beg the teller at the next window to give him \$40 in French money for a \$50 English note. The teller explained that there were people who could not get money on their letters of credit at the banks, and that they were flooding the American Express office begging for money. Within a few moments I realized that the terrible European war-cloud had burst, and that we were in the midst of it. The realization of my responsibility in having six young girls, five married women, and one small boy all dependent upon me almost staggered me, but here was no time to lose.

It was a situation calling for quick thinking and much ingenuity, as well as immediate action. Miss Brown, her faith



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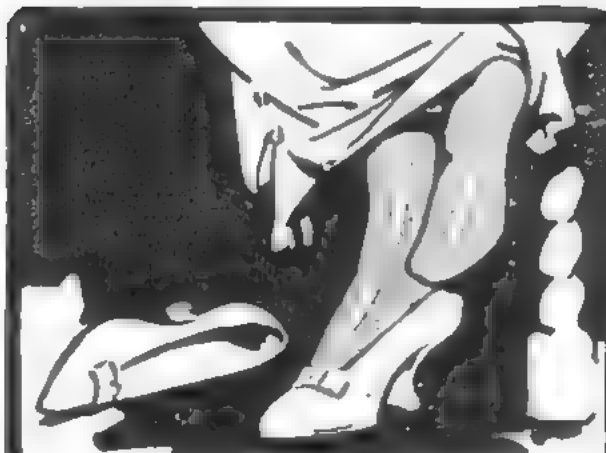
The best thing we know of.—H. Doherty Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.

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in the Peace Palace yet undestroyed, decided accordingly that The Hague was the safest vantage-point to reach, and at once set about making her arrangements for an orderly retreat to the Netherlands. There was not even time for consultation with her party at the hotel. Forthwith she went direct to the ticket department of the American Express office to put her plans instantly into effect. There, she says, she was confronted by an apparently hopeless situation, for the counter was lined seven and eight deep with frantic Americans, their hands full of notes, trying to purchase any kind of a ticket, in order to get their paper money changed. Fortunately, Miss Brown was well known in the office, and was able to catch the eye of the head of the department. As soon as he could speak with her, he advised her to wait until next day and to take the noon train from Paris, as that was an express, and by taking it her difficulties would be minimized. The first step, however, was by no means the end of her troubles. To get her party safely aboard the morrow's train was a gigantic task in itself. She describes her labors:

When I arrived at the hotel I found that the members of my party had also heard the rumors and that Mrs. Webster had received a telegram from Mr. Webster at Hamburg, saying that the *Imperator* would not sail, and telling her to wait for further instructions. We answered, asking if she could not go to The Hague with me, but had no reply. I also wired my hotel in The Hague that they must provide a place for us.

When I told my party that I had made arrangements to take them to The Hague, some of them preferred to go to Switzerland. But I had no desire to be bottled up in Switzerland, near the scene of actual warfare, with twelve people to take care of perhaps for an indefinite length of time, with a limited amount of money—and at the mercy of Swiss hotelkeepers.

However, not wishing to assume the entire responsibility of the decision, I went immediately to the American Consul for news and advice. He told me that there was no immediate danger or cause for alarm as to our safety, even if we remained in Paris, but assured me that I would make no mistake in taking the party to The Hague.

Everything was quiet around the hotel at dinner-time, and for several hours afterward. People were repeating the rumors, but did not seem excited.

We went to our rooms early to pack our trunks. I had arranged for the American Express to call for them early the next

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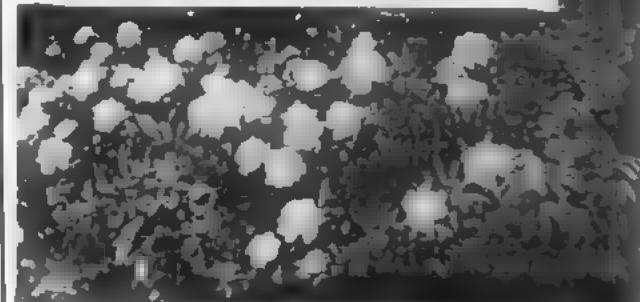
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morning and store them until further instructions.

About 12 o'clock I heard a great commotion on the streets and, having a room on the court, I started out in the hall to see what had happened. There I met Mrs. Cockrell, who had come to call me to her balcony overlooking the Tuileries Garden and Place de Rivoli. A howling mob, presumably of students, had marched down the side street (Rue des Pyramides), next to our hotel, had draped the Joan of Arc statue in the center of the Place de Rivoli with flags, and were singing the "Marseillaise." This was done again at about 4 o'clock in the morning. Men could be seen working all night long in the Tuileries Gardens.

On Saturday morning we found the great open space of the Tuileries Gardens, from the Lenore to the Place de la Concorde, literally filled with cannon, placed, we supposed, for convenient transportation. People were hurrying to and fro in the hotel corridors long before daylight. Excited Americans were discussing the situation with loud voices. Lone women were asking advice as to where to go and what to do about money. The Austrian girl who kept the keys on our floor was weeping bitterly because she had received orders to leave France immediately and take nothing with her.

I had asked the night before for my bill to be ready, but when I went downstairs, no one was in the office, and everybody was clamoring for bills. I waited as long as I could without getting it, then started for the American Express to get Belgian and Dutch money which Mr. Hansen had promised me the day before. I did not dare leave Paris without enough money for any emergency.

Those who have been importuned in Paris by taxi-motor- and cab-drivers at every turn will fully appreciate the state of affairs when I say that when I stepped outside the hotel there was not an unengaged vehicle of any kind to be had. I walked to the American Express, bought two additional tickets for Mrs. Webster and her daughter, left a deposit for the forwarding of any cablegrams that might be sent us, and asked my ticket man once more if he was sure the 12:35 train would go through to The Hague. He gave me my seat reservations, assured me that it would be the last direct train out of Paris through Belgium, and advised me not to miss it.

Wishing to relieve anxiety at home, I went to the Commercial Cable Company to send a message that we were going to Holland and was told that there were 2,500 private cables and telegrams stacked up which could not be sent that day. I went to two other companies, and was refused. At last I found the Western Union, and was assured that the wires were clear and that the message would go without delay.

I hurried back to the hotel and found the bill still not ready, and the whole force in confusion. Finally I got a statement and paid it.

The waiters had been ordered to their respective companies. One elevator boy and the night porter had gone and the youth who stood on the sidewalk to call cabs told me he was leaving after lunch to join his regiment at Versailles.

I had previously instructed the party to stay in the lobby and be ready to leave



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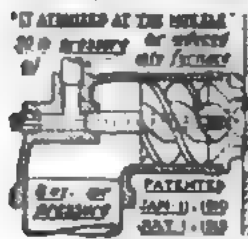
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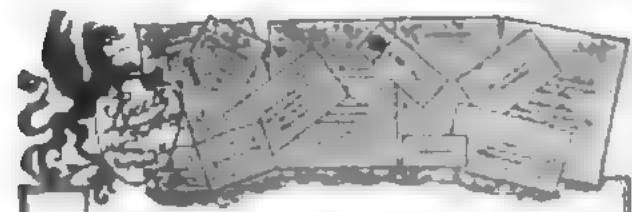
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our hotel at 11 o'clock. The omnibus came on time and we left as quickly as we could get twenty pieces of hand baggage on top and the party inside.

When we arrived at the station we could not get near the sidewalk, but finally our omnibus edged its way in. When I alighted, the most welcome sight I ever beheld was the chief of the station porters within an arm's reach of me giving last instructions to another porter. I slipped 10 francs into his hand, and told him if he would get a barrow for our luggage and a porter to convey it to the train and find our seats I would double the amount. He worked for his tip. I had the party stand together near the door out of the way of the luggage and impress upon them the necessity of staying together. The chief porter returned, with another man, the luggage was quickly loaded, and the two men made way for us by pushing the barrow ahead while we formed a solid phalanx behind.

To appreciate fully the efforts that Miss Brown put forward to accomplish even this partial success, it must be remembered that most of the tourists in Paris, like those whom she describes as starting out for a Cook tour to Versailles, had as yet failed to grasp the full measure of the danger and discomfort that lay before them. Even in her own party there was for some little time no uniformity of conviction in the expediency of her flight. She remarks of the unmarried members of the little group:

None of the girls seemed to realize what it might mean to miss that train, and one of the girls had cried because I took her away from the hotel five minutes before she had an engagement to meet a young man who had shown her many courtesies, who was coming to bid her good-by. I am telling her yet that if we had waited we might have missed that head porter. However, she has become more than reconciled. While we were waiting for the train to leave, another of the girls met an unsophisticated Englishman in the corridor who wished to know the cause of the "remarkable excitement." He informed her that he had just arrived on the Continent to take his holiday!

The girls did not realize the effects of the war until they were unable to buy kodak films and chocolate candy. But we felt that those inconveniences were very small considerations compared with the distress in which many of our fellow countrymen found themselves.

On arrival at The Hague the party found everything delightfully different from the panic and chaos of Paris. With utmost celerity and comfort they were taken to their hotel and made at ease. Calling the next morning upon the American Minister at the capital, Miss Brown was agreeably surprised to find him to be Dr. Henry Van Dyke—"the most princely gentleman it has ever been my good fortune to meet." She was assured at once that her party was not in the slightest danger there, and was promised the earliest intelligence that might be of importance to her in regard to

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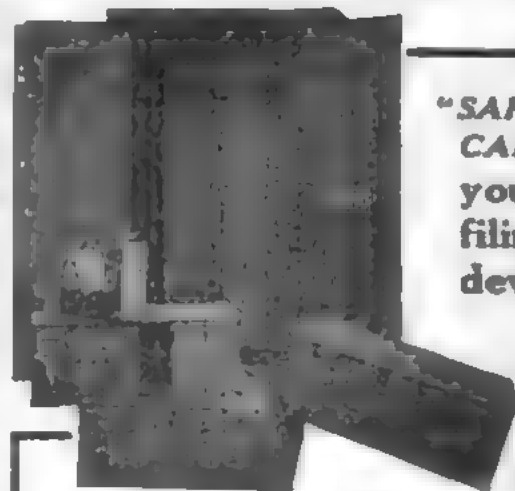
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the sailing facilities. Other refugees were now arriving almost hourly from different points of the Continent, all having had more or less unpleasant experiences:

Four young men who had filled their automobile full of women and children had their car and chauffeur requisitioned, and were compelled to take first one train and then another, and finally walk across the border, carrying heavy luggage with them. Many had changed cars six or seven times in a day's travel, and had stood for hours packed in narrow corridor trains, with no food and no place to sit. We heard of an American woman who became separated from her maid when she had gone to look for baggage. She came to Amsterdam without a change of clothes and without money enough for a week's board.

The greatest inconvenience was about money. In Holland, as in Paris, the silver and small change seemed to have disappeared as if by magic.

Holland passed an emergency law, making paper money legal tender and making it a penal offense to refuse it. But at the hotel, at the embassy, and everywhere I went I saw American men of affairs, who had been accustomed to having all the money they wished, in desperation, because they could not get one cent on any kind of a letter of credit. Thanks to the American Express, and the fact that I had provided myself with plenty of checks of small denominations, I had no trouble either in Paris or in Holland. But I made it a rule to cash a check every time I thought of it, in order to be sure to keep plenty of money on hand.

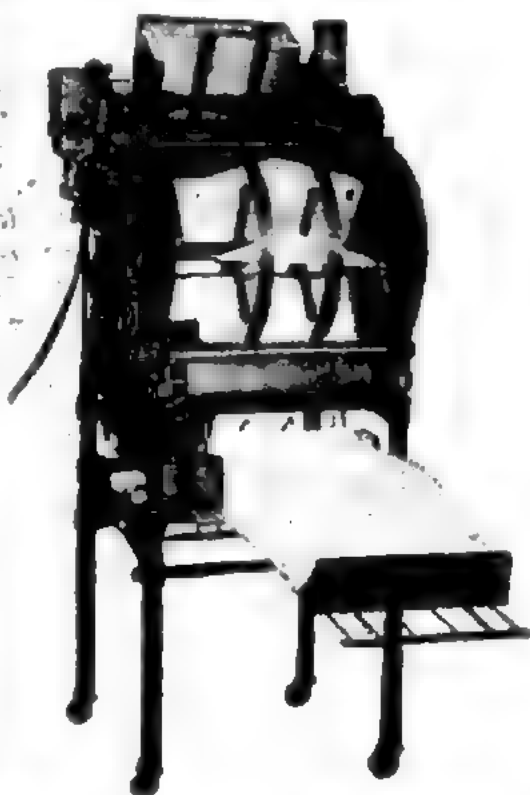
At news that England was almost certain to become involved in the war, the worried young lady made inquiries at once at the Holland-American Line offices, in Rotterdam. Nothing could be done in advance, but she was advised that there was extreme likelihood that many of the passages already engaged would not be taken up, and so might be secured for her party at the last moment. But even at this juncture the party came marvelously close to catastrophe, as she relates:

When I returned to The Hague that night I picked up a Dutch paper with an advertisement in English from a transportation company organized to meet the emergency. It stated that upon the advice of the United States and Canada, arrangements were being made for ships to sail immediately for New York. An address was given in Rotterdam, and a postscript stated that American Express checks would be accepted, and that it was advisable to book passage before Wednesday night.

The next morning, after I was dressed, it came to me like an inspiration not to apply for that passage without consulting Dr. Van Dyke.

When I showed Dr. Van Dyke the advertisement, he threw up his hands and said that it had just been brought to his attention, that he had found it to be a bogus company, and some Americans had already been victimized.

We were constantly hearing rumors that the Holland-America liners would not sail. But on Thursday morning five



It's Human

—Yet has a watch-like accuracy. One operator can stamp and seal Six Thousand Envelopes per Hour.

Pence Mailing Machine

will pay for itself in a short time with any concern that mails over 500 envelopes per day. Great claims have been made for mailing machines. No other machine made can compare in all around efficiency with The Pence.

Think Over These Points:

- Only one operator required.
- Seals and affixes stamps on 6,000 envelopes per hour.
- Places stamps in any desired position.
- Affixes as many stamps as desired.
- Uses stamps as furnished by the government in rolls.
- No cost for re-rolling stamps.
- Records every stamp used.
- You can seal with it alone.
- You can stamp with it alone.
- You can stamp and seal with it in one operation.

It took us two years of actual daily use in a number of offices to prove to ourselves that The Pence was positively the best mailing machine in the world.

We want you to prove to yourself the truth of our claims right in your own mailing department so you can see wherein The Pence saves you money and produces the most perfect work of any mailing machine on the market.

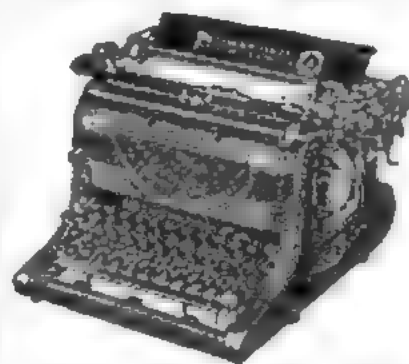
Write now and tell us about your mailing department and we will show you where The Pence is different and will fit into your work.

First Public Exhibition at the New York,—Chicago,—Boston Business Shows.

PENCE MAILING MACHINE CO., Dept. D-1, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Want Men Willing to Work on Commission

TO REPRESENT US IN EVERY TOWN AND CITY



High class men, Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Bank Cashiers, Clerks, Traveling Salesmen, Telegraph Operators, Farmers, Students, and all other honest, capable men, can find permanent, high-class employment (either full time or a few hours each day or evening) helping us sell Fox Typewriters in every city or town in the United States and Canada.

We have no free "Sample Outfits" to distribute and only those willing and able to pay \$10.00 down and \$5.00 monthly for first typewriter (to be furnished by us at lowest wholesale price) need reply. We insist on this in order to get good men.

Your first typewriter is your personal property for your personal use. All future typewriters for trial purposes (as many as you need) furnished free. All advertising and electrotypes free. Letter heads, envelopes and moving picture slides, with your name on, at actual cost.

Low Prices on New Exhibition Sample Typewriters

We have a few New Typewriters used very slightly for show and exhibition purposes, at less than wholesale. Write at once and mention Literary Digest.

From The Literary Digest for Sept. 8.

FOX TYPEWRITER COMPANY
2809-2819 Front Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Name _____
Address _____

FOOD PRODUCTS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

We group in this column advertising of food specialties, products which can not be bought everywhere, believing that our readers will avail themselves of the great convenience of mail order buying and the assurance of quick delivery either by express or by parcel post :

VILLAGE VIEW APPLES

From Old Virginia

Grown in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia
Where Nature has Blessed the Soil

The peculiar soil and the crisp balmy mountain air give them their delicious flavor. Ripened on trees, packed in a cleanly way in strong cushioned boxes and shipped direct to you from the orchard—no cold storage—no middleman. We only pack perfect apples and deliver them to you for less than you pay a dealer for the "pollished" vendor's kind.

We have satisfied customers in so many states, many of whom have written us expressing their appreciation of these delicious apples. Unconditionally guaranteed to satisfy.

WINESAPS and ALBERMARLE PIPPINS

One hundred of one variety to each box \$4.00. No assortment. Specify variety. Express prepaid in U. S. Your holiday gifts will be favorably received if you send a box of Village View Apples. We will ship in time for Halloween, Thanksgiving, Christmas or New Year. Our patrons who tried this plan last year were delighted with results. Our output is limited—order today. References, Peoples National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. Write your name, post office and express office plainly. Remit money order or check. Address:

VILLAGE VIEW ORCHARDS
Box 10A, Lovington, Va.
T. M. HORSLEY, Owner

THIS BOX 4

EXPRESS PAID

Your Opportunity

The spirit of unrest due to the high cost of living has prompted Postmaster-General Burleson to conduct experiments in ten cities in all parts of the country to ascertain whether the residents in these cities could be induced to buy foods by mail in cooperation with the Post Office Department.

The Postmasters in these cities are unanimous in declaring that this experiment has proven a great success. You, too, should avail yourself of the great convenience of mail order food buying. Of course you will have to apply at your local Post Office for information about perishable foods such as eggs, butter, etc. In many instances you will be able to save considerably in the cost of your food and be assured of fresh supplies at regular intervals. Again, you can secure by mail, products of certain localities, which are noted throughout the country, and which are not sold in regular grocery stores, due to limited supply or to the fact that they can not be carried in stock excepting for short periods.

If you are interested in the mail order food business, either as a producer looking for customers or as a consumer, we will be very glad to send you full information. We have on hand the names of producers of specially selected nuts, hams, bacons, sausages, grape fruit, apples, oranges, tea, candy, dried fruits, etc.

Mail Order Food Department

The Literary Digest

of the party and I went to Rotterdam to investigate conditions, and try again for a Holland-America passage. In the meantime, I had cashed checks every time I passed an American Express correspondent bank and had enough Dutch money to make a cash deposit on my passage.

When we arrived at the office, we found that Germany had just signed an agreement to allow the *Nieuw Amsterdam* to sail unmolested, provided the line agreed to take no German citizens aboard. Three of the party stayed at the counter as a constant reminder of our application, while I took the other two with me to the American Express office to get more money. When we returned, we found that berths had been given us for eight. Before we left, two more had been placed, and we were assured that we stood a fair chance for three more the next day.

When we arrived at The Hague there was great excitement in the party when they were told we had secured passage. But I believe that some of the girls were secretly disappointed not to have the distinction of being conveyed home by Uncle Sam's ships.

Early Friday morning we were all off for Rotterdam with our luggage, determined to camp with the Holland-America Line all day in order to secure the three more berths necessary to take the entire party home. The cabin clerk was faithful to his promise, and gave us the additional room. We met Americans all day, some going on our ship, and very happy, others much discouraged over conditions and their inability to get money on letters of credit.

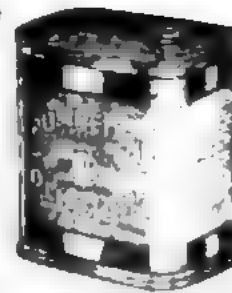
At 7:40 p.m. we were on the dock in an eager, surging mass of Americans ready to go on board, when the gates were opened.

We sailed at 3:20 a.m. The first day out was exciting. Many people on board feared we might be intercepted and turned back at any moment. As we passed out into the Channel we were approached by four Dutch torpedo-boat destroyers. They warned the captain of the mines in the Channel. At about 10 o'clock we were hailed by three English destroyers, who came racing toward us from the distance like veritable fiends. As soon as they saw our colors and passed greetings they allowed us to proceed. When we reached Dover we stopt. An English patrol-boat drew up, an officer came aboard and examined our papers. We saw what seemed to be in the mist a whole fleet of war-ships in the direction of Calais. Later on in the day we were stopt again by three English torpedo-boats, and I heard an officer say through the megaphone, "Any one aboard who speaks English?"

The captain answered, "Ay, ay, sir." The man with the megaphone then said, "Have you seen any German warships?" The captain answered, "No." Then we were warned of the dangers in the Channel, and told to draw nearer the shore as we approached Plymouth.

At Plymouth we stopt by special arrangement to take on the royal mail, and found a few passengers waiting for us, who had been unable to reach Rotterdam to board the ship. At last our bow was turned toward the broad Atlantic, and we felt that we were really homeward bound.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles



Instead of
Medicine, take
Pompeian!

Half Pinta, 25c
Pinta, 50c
Quarts, \$1.00



POMPEIAN is a
Pure, sweet, tasty,
Imported Olive Oil.
Make it part of your
Diet. Use it gener-
ously on Salads. Take
it with Grape Juice.
It will add years to
your life!

Write for Salad
Booklet

POMPEIAN CO.
American Office
Washington, D. C.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

CAN YOU SELL AUTOMOBILES?

A Supplement to the August 29th issue of The Literary Digest has been printed. It will be mailed to all automobile sales agents, garages, etc.

Men of education and good standing are the distributors of automobiles. Thousands of such men read The Literary Digest.

There are many new makes of cars for the year 1915. These new cars, as well as many of the old ones, need men of the type reached by The Literary Digest to sell their product.

Write us to-day for a copy of the Automobile Supplement which contains 59 pages of advertising. All being of personal interest to the man who wants to open up an automobile agency.

The Literary Digest

354 Fourth Avenue

New York City

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years French and German motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studed Treads.

In eight months 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving \$50. to \$200. a year in tire expense.

We ship on approval without a deposit, prepay the express and allow you to be the judge.

Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in thirty minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment direct from factory. A postal will get full information and sample within a week. State size of tires.

Don't wait—write today. Address nearest factory office.
THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
1129 Karpe Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1129 Acme St., Denver, Colo.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Too Well Prepared.—"My dear old fellow! What's the matter? The sea's like a duck-pond!"

"I know, old boy—but I've taken six—different—remedies."—*Punch*.

He Knew.—THE "SWANKY" ONE—"I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately."

THE OTHER (with conviction)—"You're right, if that's one of them."—*Tit-Bits*.

Weather or No.—"Now tell us," sternly demanded the young legal luminary whose brow overhung like the back of a snapping-turtle, addressing the cowering witness, "what was the weather, if any, upon the afternoon in question?"—*Puck*.

Prerequisites.—"Tommy," said the Sunday-school teacher, who had been giving a lesson on the baptismal covenant, "can you tell me the two things necessary to baptism?"

"Yes'm," said Tommy, "water and a baby."—*Western Mail*.

Parallel Case.—"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still, I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern medical science."

"Well," said the doctor, "that doesn't matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary surgeon, and yet he cures him all the same."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Can You Blame Her?—"How is the law made?" asked the instructor in United States history.

"Oh," replied the maiden, cheerfully, "the Senate has to ratify it; and then the President has to—has to veto it; and then the House of Representatives has to"—she hesitated for a moment, and knit her pretty forehead.

"Oh, yes! I remember now," she said. "The House of Representatives has to adjourn until the next session!"—*Youth's Companion*.

Strategy.—Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans's overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coat-room person does not check your coat unless you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans did not have the penny. He was at a loss.

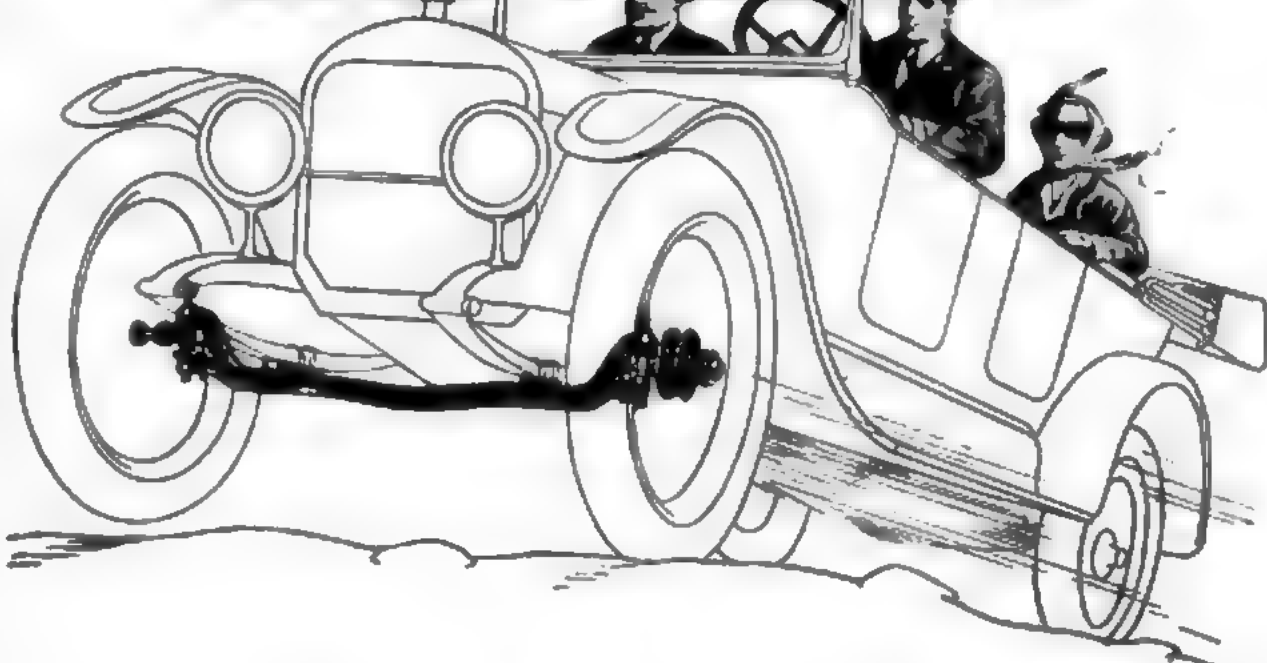
"Huh! it's dead easy," spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and say I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home you go to him and ask if anybody has turned a lost overcoat in to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."—*New York Evening Post*.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS CONCERNING VACATION CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When notifying THE LITERARY DIGEST of a change in address, subscribers should give both the old and the new address. This notice should reach us about two weeks before the change is to take effect.

TIMKEN

AXLES & BEARINGS



Over the Rough Spots

Thirty miles or more per hour. Suddenly, a hole in the road ahead. Too late to slow down. Bump! go the front wheels as you brace for the shock.

An instant more you are over the rough spot and spinning along smooth road.

Your Front Axle Takes All the Shocks

All the time—at high speed or low—your safety and that of your family or friends depends on the sturdiness of the front axle. The I-beam, spindles, bearings, steering arm, cross-rod and knuckles must stand up to the weight and the shocks and vibration.

Those Who Ride on Timkens Feel Safe

And well they may. For the men of the Timken-Detroit organization have been working together for years on just two problems that are really one.

(1) Determining with each car builder for each particular model of his

car the design of the one axle that will perfectly correlate with all the other parts of the car and give the utmost in use-service-value to the car owner.

(2) Manufacturing that axle for that car from steels that are best, each for its special purpose. Heat-treating each piece to bring out its best. Machining and grinding to an accuracy that means longest possible life of satisfactory service.

Talk With the Man Who Rides on Timkens

How Timken men have succeeded in co-designing the right axle for the car and in making each axle in the most efficient way, can best be judged by talking with owners of Timken-equipped cars and, best of all, with repair men who know the inside of all makes of cars.

Ask us for the "List of Cars," the "Axle Primer," and the "Bearing Primer"—they'll tell you many interesting things about the motor car. Write Dept. C-5, either Timken Company, for these Three Timken Booklets. No salesman will call. They'll be mailed free, postpaid.



The Timken-Detroit Axle Company
Detroit, Michigan

The Timken Roller Bearing Company
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LIGHTNING LOCK
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Quick, snappy coil springs guaranteed forever. Hammer one piece—no toggles or stirrups attached. No cocking levers, bars or push rods—gun cocks direct from toe of hammer. Lock operates in 1/625 of a second—timed at Cornell University. This lightning speed will increase your score. Beautiful catalog FREE—guns \$17.75 net to \$400 list.

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FREE "Linene" COLLAR

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\$39.00 **SIMPLEX** **System**

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SIMPLEX WATER WORKS, BALTIC, MD.



WITH a foundation of quality materials, the finer points of good shoemaking are made distinctive in The Florsheim Shoe. Style first—comfort to the last.

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Look for Name in Shoe

Booklet showing "Styles of the Times" free on request.

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100% lubrication will cut your acquaintance with the repair man and add long life to the car. Pure flake graphite, found only in

DIXON'S Graphite Lubricants

gives 100% lubrication. It is the only graphite known that won't ball up or pack. Friction never has a chance when Dixon Lubricants guard the bearings.

Equally good for motor boats.

Write for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.

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Established in 1827



INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BUILDING RAILROADS IN AFRICA

WHAT Louis R. Freeman calls "the railroad conquest of Africa" is discussed by him in an interesting article in *The Review of Reviews*. Vast schemes are in contemplation for the Dark Continent. At present their accomplishment is confined almost wholly to the northern and southern ends, but altogether some 25,000 miles of road have been constructed. Along the coast the beginnings have been made of railways at several points between the northern and southern ends of the vast continent. Under construction are now nearly 2,000 miles. Mr. Freeman believes that at least one line will traverse the entire length of the continent before any north and south transcontinental road is ever built in Asia, Australia or America. Most important of these African systems is that in the South, of which Mr. Freeman says:

"Three administrations—the Cape Government, the Central South African (representing the Transvaal and Free State Governments), and the Natal Government—taken over and consolidated under State management at the time of the South African Union in 1910, form one of the largest systems under the direction of a single man in the world. The work of W. W. Hoy in bringing order out of the South African railway chaos, and making the lines under his management the leading factor in the development of their tributary territory, is worthy of comparison with that of James J. Hill in the American Northwest. The fact that the States of the South African Union—hitherto very backward in agricultural development—have more than doubled their production of fruits and grains in the last five years is the best commentary on the success of the regenerative movement led by the railway.

"South African railway construction was inaugurated with the beginning of a sixty-three-mile line from Cape Town to Wellington in 1857. Intermittent development continued until 1872, when the Cape Colony Government took over all of the completed lines. Active railway extension may be said to date from that time. Early South African construction was almost entirely directed toward one objective—the great mining and consuming centers in the north. First Kimberley and its diamonds, was the goal; then the Rand, with its gold. Kimberley was the magnet which deflected the western line through the Karoo, the most arid district in South Africa, instead of across the fertile regions to the southwest. Kimberley was reached in 1884, and a few years later, following the discovery of gold on the Rand, lines were built to connect with those constructed by the Boers in the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The main part of the Transvaal business, however, was done by a line that had been pushed through Natal from Durban, which offered a much shorter route to the coast.

"These three systems all figured prominently in the Boer War, the Afrianders for some time holding not only their own lines in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, but considerable lengths of the Natal and Cape Colony lines as well. The control of rail transportation was the fiercest object of contention during this sanguinary struggle, as a result of which such portions of the lines as fell within the war zone were greatly damaged, principally through the

dynamiting of bridges and culverts. Practically all of this part of the South African system has been rebuilt throughout since the war.

"Generally speaking, all of the South African railways, like most pioneering ventures, were run at a loss during their earlier years. With the tremendous wave of advancement and prosperity which swept over the country following the discovery of gold on the Rand, this was changed, and up to the time of the war—1899, 1900—all of the roads, in addition to financing heavy extensions, paid handsome dividends. The heavy slump which followed the war was responsible for several lean years for the railways, and it is only since about 1907 that they have been paying as well as in the '90s.

"The most striking fact in connection with the growth of the South African railways has been the way in which their development has followed that of the mines. It was the locality of the gold and the diamonds which dictated the route of the trunk lines, and it has been the carrying of supplies to the mining centers which has been the main source of the prosperity these railways have enjoyed for many years.

"Active extension was kept up by all of the South African systems during both good and bad years, so that in 1910, when they were consolidated at the time of the formation of the Union of South Africa, they had a total of over 7,000 miles open to traffic. Of this, 3,320 miles were in Cape Colony, 998 in Natal, 1,728 in the Transvaal, and 987 in the Orange Free State. The combined systems at that time represented a total expenditure of over \$225,000,000. Since 1910 from one to two hundred miles of new line have been opened each year, at an increased capital expenditure of from \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000 annually. The total mileage at the present time is very close to 8,000, with construction in progress or sanctioned that will bring the aggregate up to 10,000 miles within a very few years. This does not include the 3,000 miles of the Rhodesian system, which will be referred to presently."

ELECTRIC POWER IN COAL MINES

A striking fact in industrial electricity is the increasing substitution of electric traction for steam and mule power in coal mines. Electricity is coming more and more into use in mines, not only for haulage, but for hoisting, pumping, ventilating, lighting, driving compressors, and for furnishing power to breakers. *The Journal of Commerce* says that "where there was one electric locomotive in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania a decade ago, there are now a dozen." Where formerly were hundreds of feet of trolley wire, "are now many miles." Millions of dollars have been spent on electrical locomotives, power-houses and heavier rail. The writer says further:

"The network of tracks in the anthracite mines has spread until the underground mileage exceeds that of the so-called "anthracite roads" on the surface. Some 15,000 horses and mules are still employed in and around the anthracite mines, but this is 1,500 less than the high figures in 1905. Compressed air, steam, and electric locomotives are rapidly replacing them, but especially the latter. In the decade since 1903 the number of electric locomotives in the anthracite mines has increased from 84

**The easiest car in the world to drive—The 1915 Maxwell
\$695—Fully Equipped, and with 17 New Features**

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| 1. Pure stream-line body. | 10. Tail lights with license brackets attached. | 16. Instrument board, carrying speedometer, carburetor adjustment, and gasoline filler. |
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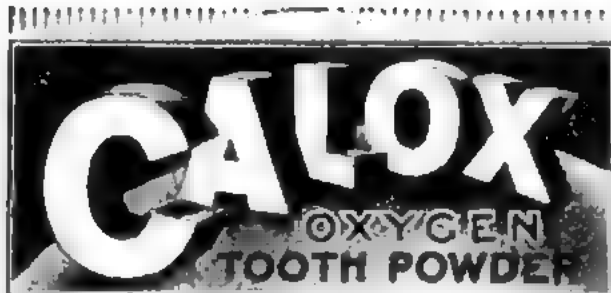
HOLDS THE ROAD AT 50 MILES AN HOUR

If you have never driven an automobile, the 1915 Maxwell is the car for you. If you have driven cars you will appreciate this automobile. This "wonder car" is driven from the left side, and has but two pedals. The two levers are in the center. The foot accelerator has a heel rest. The spark and throttle control are under the steering wheel. The front seat is adjustable to your individual leg length.

The Maxwell has real power. The Maxwell is one of the greatest hill climbers in the world. It will throttle down to 4 miles an hour on high gear, and pick up to 50 miles an hour in a comparatively few yards. This means little gear shifting, with less wear on both car and driver. See this full five passenger, beautiful, graceful family car at the Maxwell dealer nearest you. Write for beautiful 1915 Maxwell Catalogue.

Department A. L., MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., Detroit, Michigan

With Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lights \$55 Extra



CLEAN YOUR TEETH WITH OXYGEN

by using Calox, the Oxygen Tooth Powder. Decay of the teeth is caused by germs, which produce acids that destroy the enamel. Calox contains Oxygen and Milk of Lime. The Oxygen destroys the germs and the Milk of Lime neutralizes the acids, while the powder itself whitens and polishes the teeth.

Sample and Booklet
free on request

All Druggists, 25c.

Ask for the Calox
Tooth Brush, 35c.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
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6 and 7 FIRST MORTGAGES Jacksonville, Fla.

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The Standard Dictionary shows all the various shades of words and of meaning, contains "all the living words in the English language."

WAR correspondents of almost every New York newspaper carry Corona Folding Typewriters. This is proof positive that the quickest way, the easiest way and the best way to write is the Corona way.

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has practically every feature of the standard \$100.00 machine, yet costs considerably less. For personal use it will do for you what any typewriter will do. It weighs only 6 lbs. and when folded fits into a case about the size of a small shoe box. Let us send you Booklet No. 80 giving full particulars. Write for it now.
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to 707, that of steam locomotives grew from 49 to 575, and of compressed-air locomotives from 67 to 163. In the volume of work done, electricity is now in the lead.

"Managers of anthracite coal mining companies say that the mules will never be entirely superseded. There will always be certain kinds of work which can be done more satisfactorily and more economically by animal muscle than by any form of mechanical power. In the gangways producing small quantities of coal the installation of electricity would be impracticable and wasteful. But the resources of the large mining companies have enabled them to install electric haulage systems which are not possible in the case of the small, individual operators, and the economy thus effected tends to keep down and steady the retail price.

"The use of the new force has brought with it the employment of a new class of skilled labor and the necessity for heavier tracks, and the mobilization of longer trains of mine cars than the mules could haul has tended to a greater complexity of operation. For a ten-ton locomotive a rail weighing 25 pounds to the yard is prescribed as a minimum, but a 45-pound rail is recommended. With the miles of track that have to be laid and relaid, this means a great expense.

"Electric traction also introduces new engineering tasks in the matter of grades. The number of mules can be increased at certain places to meet the exigencies of the grades, but the capabilities of a locomotive remain constant, and grades have to be reduced accordingly. Tho it can climb a 12 per cent., or even a 15 per cent., grade with heavy rails, a locomotive can not be called upon to perform economically, on long runs, against grades of more than 6 or 7 per cent. Consequently there has been a great deal of work and great expense incurred in levelling the floors in the gangways.

"In a mine gangway the location of the trolley-wire is not as simple a matter as it is above ground, for space is very limited. The wire must be installed in such a manner that it will cause the least possible interference with the free passage of men and animals. The character of the overhead work has an important bearing upon the successful operation of the locomotive.

"A mine-haulage system has to have a regular schedule, and keeping such schedules involves employing well-paid men who are capable of running things smoothly. One needs only to pay a visit to the mines to see how the whole aspect of mining has been changed by the introduction of electricity."

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stands first and foremost in climate for the treatment of tuberculosis with the necessary high altitude and low humidity, with 300 days of sunshine every year and with an equitable climate both summer and winter.

Albuquerque invites the world to share the blessings of her climate. Every comfort and accommodation can be found at the "Heart of the Well Country" at moderate cost.

Ability and capital can find unlimited opportunities.



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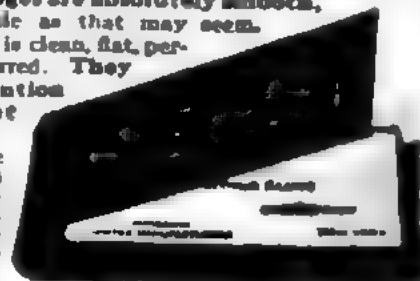
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in the race for business by failure or neglect to provide yourself with the best business card the world thus far affords—

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Send for sample book and detach them for yourself—You will never be satisfied with anything else.



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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 20.—The van of the German Army arrives at Brussels.

The French are reported to have retaken Mülhausen in Alsace.

August 21.—The Germans enter Brussels in force.

The French soldiers in Lorraine are hard pressed and reported to be falling back steadily.

August 22.—Japan is said to have abandoned hope of a reply from the Kaiser to her ultimatum and is preparing for war.

The Treasurer of Brussels refuses to satisfy the German demand for a war levy of \$40,000,000, claiming it to be a flagrant violation of The Hague treaty.

The still holding Mülhausen, the French line east of the Vosges Mountains, is badly shattered.

August 23.—Japan declares war upon Germany. Germans occupy Lunéville in France.

Zeppelin 28 is officially reported to have been destroyed by French shells in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Reports from Austria indicate a withdrawal of troops from Serbia and Bosnia, in preparation for concentration against the Russian invaders.

August 24.—The situation in France and Belgium is reported to be as follows: The French War Office admits a defeat along the border and says that Lunéville, Blamont, and Cirey are in the hands of the enemy and that the French forces are entrenched around Nancy. The army from Amance and Dieulouard is attacking the German forces which marched into the Duchy of Luxemburg. Another army from the region around Sedan is attacking the German corps marching between the Lesse and Meuse rivers. A third army from the Chimay region is moving to attack the German right between the Sambre and the Meuse. It is supported by an English army which set out from around Mons. The battle on the French side has been going on for more than twenty-four hours. The French lines are engaged in desperate conflict and the losses on both sides are heavy.

The Russian Army is said to have taken Gumbinnen, Ortelburg, Johannsburg, and Insterburg, and to be advancing on Königsberg.

August 26.—The French Cabinet resigns in a body and is reconstructed on broader lines to meet the demands of the present emergency.

It is reported that the left of the Allies' line, to the north, has fallen back slightly, but that the center holds firm, advancing steadily.

General Foreign

August 20.—General Carranza enters Mexico City as a Provisional President.

August 21.—The first formal congregation of cardinals is held in Rome, to arrange for the electoral conclave.

August 22.—The body of Pope Pius X. is entombed in St. Peter's, Rome.

August 23.—Generals Carranza and Zapata confer with regard to future harmonious action.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 22.—The Senate passes a bill for the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver. The Vice-President establishes a precedent by adjourning the Senate until Monday, owing to the lack of a quorum.

August 24.—The United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, and the United Fruit Company, notify the Government of their intention to put their fleets under the American flag.

August 25.—The House adopts resolutions requiring the attendance of absentees and imposing salary reductions for failure to comply.

David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, declines the post of Minister to Argentina.

GENERAL

August 20.—The women's peace parade movement in New York City receives the approval of the President.

August 21.—Colonel Roosevelt withdraws his indorsement of Harvey D. Hinman for Governor of New York.

August 25.—Arrangements are perfected for the opening of four public markets in New York City on September 1, for the sale of food supplies direct from producers to consumers.

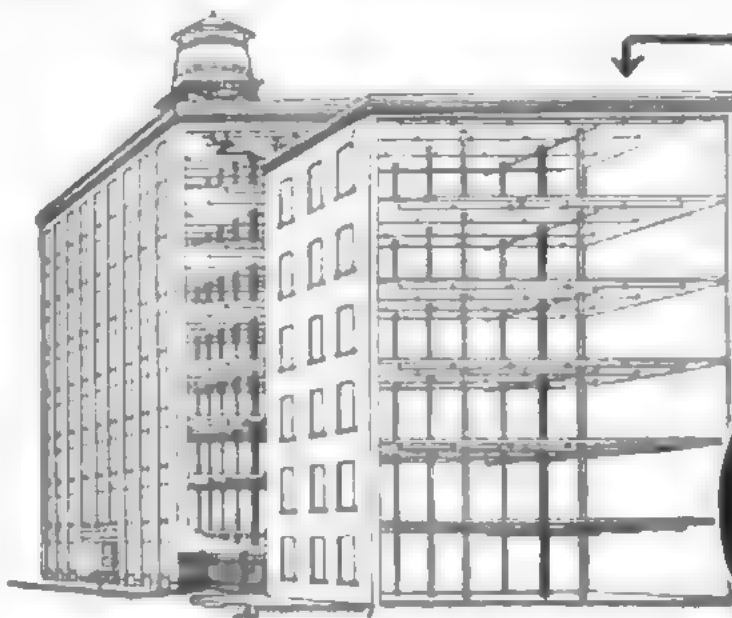
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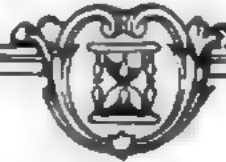
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



DARKEST SIDE OF THE GREAT WAR

IF BARBAROUS ATROCITIES must accompany a war in this year of Our Lord involving great nations representing the finest flower of Western civilization, then American public opinion, as represented by the press, is well-nigh convinced that there can be no such thing as "civilized" warfare.

"Besides the familiar accusations that the Germans are killing priests, women, and children," says the *New York Evening Post*, "we are asked to believe that Belgians have dragged German women naked through the streets by the hair of their heads; that a Belgian boy killed in cold blood the commander of the Germans in Louvain; that the Austrians killed twenty young girls in a single house, besides executing sixty Serbian prisoners in one place and mutilating dead bodies elsewhere." And from Germany come stories of unprintable Russian barbarities and excesses in East Prussia. Even if 90 per cent. of these are to be discounted, the residue, declares *The Evening Post*, "is still a horrible indictment of the ease with which the human being turns into a beast." Of necessity most of these stories come through London, and they tell of a war of savage inhumanity waged by Germany in Belgium. Many of our editors are skeptical. They remember how punctilious German armies have been in previous wars, and note the far from savage temperament of the

German. There has been nothing in the history of the German race, declares the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "to lend credibility to stories of such atrocities." So this paper speaks for many of its contemporaries in asking Americans to wait till both sides have had a chance to present their case. And the *Macon Telegraph* reminds us

that "there is no more expert liar in existence than the excited patriot." On the other hand, such papers as the *New York World* and *Tribune* and *Springfield Republican* are convinced, largely through the stories of the burning of Louvain and the aerial bombardment of Antwerp, that Germany has forgotten or deliberately trampled upon the rules of civilized warfare. True, says the *New York World*, "the ruthless customs of war permit an invading army to shoot in cold blood peasants who arm themselves for the defense of their homes." But, it adds, "no theory of reprisals, however extreme, can justify such acts" as are charged up against the German



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WHAT WAR MEANS IN BELGIUM.

A street in Vimé, after the Germans had burned the town. The only persons in sight are the German soldiers on guard.

forces. The case against Germany, based principally upon the dispatches from sources hostile to her, is presented in a *New York Tribune* editorial, which will serve to give the reader the anti-German view. We read:

"Already German conduct in Belgium has set progress toward civilized warfare back a hundred years."

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"The chief purpose of the revised rules of war is to protect non-combatants, especially women and children, from the severities of warfare, and to safeguard private property. The recognized way to meet illegitimate resistance is to arrest and shoot those who resist, sparing the non-resisting women and children. The burning of Louvain, with its priceless art treasures, was not alone a brutal and wanton destruction of private property. It was also a barbarous punishment inflicted on the innocent and defenseless elements in the community. Moreover, it had no appearance of military justification. Many towns have been destroyed in war in order to reduce the resources of an enemy. But Louvain was evidently reduced to ashes in a fit of brutal and tyrannous passion.

"We noted a week ago the reported levies of war taxes of \$40,000,000 on Brussels and of \$10,000,000 on Liège as violations of the spirit and letter of the rules of war. Reports of other such levies continue to come in. These exactions do not offend humanity so much as does the violence done to male non-combatants and to women and children in the razing of a city. Yet unless such contributions are levied solely for the current needs of the occupying force and are collected through existing agencies of taxation, they are forbidden by the laws of war. If levied in excessive amounts, they are simply a form of pillage. . . .

"Antwerp has been twice attacked by *Zeppelins*, altho the city is not invested and no notice of bombardment has been served on it. The discharge of bombs under these circumstances is against the laws of war. It has no legitimate military object. The victims of the bombs being mostly women and non-combatants, the air-ship bombardment is nothing but a naked act of barbarism.

"Furthermore, in spreading floating mines in the North Sea, Germany has been guilty of an infraction of the Hague agreement respecting the use of such mines. The treaty says: 'It is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic contact-mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who lays them ceases to control them.' Yet Germany has sown such mines all through the North Sea, and several Danish merchant ships and English fishing ships have recently been destroyed by them. Here again neutrals and non-belligerents have suffered most from illegitimate methods of warfare.

"It is deplorable that the one nation which has brought the militarist system to its highest point of efficiency should take the lead in rebrutalizing war and multiplying its horrors. . . .

"It is a strange commentary on Germany's military development that the Franco-German War of 1870-71 was fought through with a careful observance of the rules of war on the German side. But this war, now only begun, has been marked by a series of lapses into military indecencies."

Of the offenses here specified, but two have aroused great feeling in this country—the burning of Louvain on August 26, and the killing of non-combatants in Antwerp by bombs dropped from *Zeppelins* flying over the city. An account of the destruction of Louvain appears in another department on page 450, but of the cause of burning there are two stories. Belgians, says the London *Morning Post's* correspondent, declare that since the unopposed occupation of the city, the civil population had given no cause for offense, but the Germans were enraged by a defeat at Malines, where they had mistakenly fired on some of their own troops. To quote *The Morning Post*:

"The attack upon the unarmed population came suddenly. The Germans firing in the street and going from house to house, pillaging, ravishing, murdering, and setting houses on fire. Neither age nor sex was respected. Almost all the clergy were shot, including one English and one American clergyman. The monstrous work continued through the night."

But according to an official dispatch from Berlin, this is what happened:

"In consequence of a sudden attack of Belgian troops from Antwerp the German garrison at Louvain was withdrawn and went to meet the enemy, leaving only one battalion of last reserves and the army service corps behind them. Thinking this the retreat of the German forces, the priests of Louvain gave arms and ammunition to the populace for use against the German troops.

"The German garrison had no suspicion of this when out of cellars and doorways in various quarters of the city came

shots in a perfect fusillade. Many Germans were wounded. This street-fighting lasted for twenty-four hours between the German soldiers and the Louvain citizens. Meanwhile parts of Louvain were set on fire. People met with arms were considered as manifestly guilty of infringement of the rules of war and were shot."

And in the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which represents a large body of German-American opinion, Mr. Herman Ridder declares that "as an act of war" the burning of Louvain "was justified as a measure of punishment and as a warning against the perfidious activities of civilians in fields from which they should absent themselves." Any army at war, writes Theodore Sutro, editor of the New York *Morgen Journal*, "whether English, French, Russian, or American, would have done the same thing under like circumstances. This is not only permitted by international rules of warfare, but is imperative as a matter of protection."

Yet most American dailies printed in English, while admitting that the sniper may be handled without mercy, say that they draw the line at the destruction of a beautiful city and the slaughter of innocent non-combatants. And indignant protests appear in such papers as the New York *Sun* and *Evening Post*, Worcester *Gazette*, and Syracuse *Post-Standard* in the East, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Salt Lake *Tribune*, and Ogden *Standard* farther West.

Likewise in the case of the air-ship attack on Antwerp, which was briefly discussed in our issue of last week, editorial sympathies seem to lie largely with the Belgians. According to Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who writes of the incident in this week's *Independent*, more than 700 houses were damaged on the occasion of the first *Zeppelin* visit on the night of August 24, and "the exploding bombs killed ten innocent men and women and severely wounded eleven." In his opinion, "the object was the assassination of the sleeping royal family. This is not war, but murder." When Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, was asked for his opinion, he replied that he considered the bomb-dropping "justifiable, because Antwerp is a fortress which we are besieging." And a German reserve officer in this country further explained the incident from the German standpoint in a lecture at New York University. The New York *Times* quotes him as saying:

"It is not to be denied that this first use of a *Zeppelin* spread fear and terror even tho innocent persons may have suffered. One must not forget, in considering this Antwerp incident, that as the Belgian king is commander-in-chief of his army, and therefore liable to military attack, it would not have been contrary to any rules of civilized warfare if the bombardment had resulted in his death. But further, authoritative sources confirm the fact that stores of food and ammunition magazines exist in the center of the Belgian city below the houses, and therefore the guilt for the destruction of private houses and for the killing of civilians must be charged to the Belgian military authorities, who should have placed these stores of food and ammunition, against which the German attack was probably directed, in military strongholds outside the city itself. The German rules of warfare proscribe the placing of all military perquisites in the fortifications themselves, and the residential parts of cities are thus not made liable to attack."

Several of our editors agree with the Richmond *News-Leader* that none of the belligerents except Great Britain and Belgium is bound by the terms of the Hague convention, relating to this subject, "and all are free to use dirigible bombs and aeroplane rapid-firing guns as they please." But the New York *World* will neither excuse nor palliate Germany's offense. It says:

"Antwerp was not besieged. The required notice to non-combatants had not been given. Even when these steps are taken, military attack is supposed to be aimed at military defense, not at houses and hospitals."

And this bombardment appears not as a military necessity, but as "a crime against humanity," to a host of other papers, including the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Times*, *Sun*, and *Evening Post*, Newark *News*, Philadelphia *Record*, Washington



A TROOP OF GERMAN UHLANS IN BELGIUM.

Note how inconspicuous are the service uniforms of these famous cavalymen. A peculiar and tragic interest attaches to this picture, for from the house shown at the extreme right four peasants who fired on German troops were taken out and shot.

Star and Post, *Baltimore News and Sun*, *Chicago News and Herald*, and *Knoxville Sentinel and Herald*.

There are other "atrocities" complained of by the Belgians, and included in the protest which is to be made to the United States as a neutral Power. Dr. Seaman, in the article already mentioned, cites some of them:

"The Germans have broken the rules of the Hague tribunal and have fired upon the white flag and upon Red Cross ambulances. A Red Cross officer was killed while burying German dead. Children and old men have been bayoneted. The soldiers burned villages of non-combatants, thereby repeating the tactics of the Boxer wars, when Chinese villages were burned and their inhabitants murdered, when the ransom demanded by punitive expeditions was not paid."

But the press of this country pay comparatively little attention to these charges. They remember that the Germans are invading a hostile country, and that while many unpleasant things may happen, many more will be reported. They are also mindful that if the Russians occupy East Prussia, similar stories may be reported from the other side. Bearing on the general question of German conduct, Mr. Sutro, of the *Morgen Journal*, would remind us that "the Germany Army has always been very punctilious," and "that the most impressive lesson that is inculcated in disciplining the highly trained men and officers of the German Army is that they must, above all, abstain from the atrocious acts with which they are now charged by the allied enemies of Germany." And we have the word of General Gallieni, in command of Paris, that the Germans have been treating the British and French wounded as well as they have their own men. Nor can the German reports of atrocities in Belgium be ignored. Besides the persistent accounts of "sniping" and treachery, a Berlin dispatch quoted in the *New York Times* says that "German soldiers returning from Belgium cruelly mutilated increase the German people's exasperation against the revolting atrocities of Belgian civilians." And in East Prussia we hear, from the same source, of "horrible atrocities."

Summing it all up, the *New York Evening Post* says the Germans may be "carrying on an inhuman war, but so are all the others."

"There is no such thing as humane war. No war ever was that did not drag down women and children, in Europe usually by the thousands. Dead women have been found in the wreck left by every army that ever fought in Europe—and children, too. The invaders who are halted at a crossroads by fire

from a near-by village can not stop to inquire before unlimbering their batteries if all women and children have been removed; they can not ask whether their shells will destroy innocent houses a mile in the rear of their immediate target. Never was there a war in which an enemy was not accused of atrocities. . . .

"It is true that there are certain laws laid down for the creation of a more humane warfare. . . . We would, of course, be the last to palliate needless cruelties or wanton destruction. But if certain Belgians, certain Russians, Austrians, and Germans have not kept their passions in check, if they have murdered dozens instead of legally slaughtering by the tens of thousands—why, the chances are that it is the system, not the men, who are at fault. Such things will be so long as Christianity is unable to banish from earth that which is the sum of all wickedness."

MACHINERY OF THE WAR

AMID THE GRIM RECORDS of Europe's war received from day to day, our editorial observers note certain distinctly "modern features" of the conflict. There are the "aerial fleets," for instance, which, we are assured, prove to be of "utter insignificance," while the cavalry horse keeps his historic glory; and we read in the *New York Press* that "British and French horsemen have been a tower of strength to the armies of the Allies, and the German Uhlans have borne in almost every case the first brunt of the Kaiser's victorious advance." Among other discoveries is the fact that without the automobile "the speedy mobilization of the continental armies, and the rapidity with which huge supplies of ammunition and commissary material are delivered to troops at the front would be impossible." We read, moreover, of the significance and importance of modern field artillery, and of the monstrous German siege-guns that were used for the first time at Namur, which fell in three days. To quote a London correspondent of the *New York American*:

"The German advance into France, despite the numerous fortresses, would have been impossible without the siege field-guns, which no one knew the German Army had until a week ago. Its thirteen and one-half inch guns are bigger than the greatest guns used on some United States superdreadnoughts.

"Bear in mind, the effectiveness of such a gun on a stable land platform is increased about 100 per cent. over the floating platform of a battle-ship at full speed."

In considering the field artillery, which is "practically the third hand of an effective army, the others being the cavalry and infantry," the *Brooklyn Times* calls attention to the fact



A BRITISH ARMED AND ARMORED SEA-PLANE.



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TWO WEAPONS NOW IN USE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN A GREAT WAR.

150 to 180 miles away, and these main stations communicate with the Eiffel Tower Station in Paris inside of a radius of 500 miles.

"What the ordinary high-power motor-car has done to aid the General Staff of the contending armies has been shown in news dispatches from the front, picturing General Joffre, of the French forces, here, there, and everywhere, looking after French defenses in a racing car driven by a winner of a French Grand Prix. In the swift and secret dispatch of the English expeditionary army to the Continent, motor-cars were used in many instances in preference to railway-trains to transport the troops to their embarking point. In Belgium, large bodies of German troops have been moved in similar manner."

Turning, finally, to the most novel and most disappointing of "modern features," the *Syracuse Post-Standard* says that "beyond question the most spectacular feature of present-day warfare is the assault from the upper air," and yet "the England, France, and Germany are well equipped with aerial vessels, the destruction they have wrought has been practically negligible." And this journal adds:

"In war the dirigible is especially dangerous. Its enormous size, from forty-five to fifty feet in diameter and about 500 feet in length, makes it an excellent target. At a distance of a mile or two a rapid-fire gun should not find it difficult to wing an airship, even the moving at a high speed. The thing is especially vulnerable for another reason. 'There are,' says *The Engineering Record*, 'no non-burning gases possessing any considerable lifting power.'

"Air-ship raids will not figure dangerously in the tactics of the nations at war either by land or sea."

An expert's opinion on this matter is found in *The Aeroplane* (London), which says editorially that—

"In reality, the small amount of fighting in the air may be put down to two main causes. First, because aeroplanes avoid one another purposely; and, secondly, because there is no such thing as a proper fighting aeroplane.

"There are two good reasons for aeroplanes avoiding one another. The first and most important is that the duty of a scout is scouting. He is there to get information about the enemy's forces. If he is met by an enemy's aircraft before he gets his information, he is very unwise to become involved in an avoidable fight, and when once he has got his information it is his first duty of all to get back with that information at all costs. The second reason is that while it takes a brave man to fly over hostile country at all, a man of altogether exceptional bravery is needed to go deliberately into a fight with another aircraft unless he has some obvious advantage over the machine he is attacking. A soldier may take his chance of being shot on the ground, or an aviator may risk having his machine damaged by fire from the ground by coming too low for a short while in search of important information, but getting mixed up in a battle in mid-air when it can be avoided is quite another matter."

NEW EFFORTS TO RAISE RAIL-RATES

WITHIN THIRTY DAYS "the colossal character of the blunder" of the Interstate Commerce Commission in deciding the Eastern freight-rate case, the *New York Globe* remarks rather acridly, becomes more or less apparent to that body, and this journal considers as "cheering" the report from Washington that the ruling is to be recalled and reversed. The great event of war's outbreak in Europe, continues *The Globe*, had no more meaning for the Commission "than a new revolution in Ecuador or Santo Domingo would have had," and in consequence it "calmly handed down an award based on conditions which had already become obsolete." We read further that "the decision of August 1 was made by deaf, dumb, and blind men, locked up in a bomb-proof," and that "the Commission should be glad of an opportunity to blot its memory out." More tranquil is the *Newark (N. J.) News*, which believes it is "self-obvious" that the rate case should be reopened "on account of conditions in trade caused by the war." If the roads can make a reasonable case, it adds, "they are entitled to prompt relief. *Per contra*, if the predicted American industrial expansion comes because of the war, they may expect to face a readjustment equally corresponding." The decision of August 1, it will be remembered, allows the requested 5 per cent. freight-rate increase, with qualifications, to lines operating west of Pittsburg and Buffalo to Chicago; but not to lines east of Pittsburg and Buffalo to the seaboard. *The Wall Street Journal* thinks that

"It would do the Commission's dignity no harm to reopen the case and to modify the decision to the extent of granting at once, by way of a small general increase in rates, the relief that the Commission itself concedes they have needed for several years and obviously must need now more than ever. If it should later develop that, by reason of both the rate increase and the adoption of the other remedies suggested by the Commission, the railroads were obtaining too much, the Commission has always the power to reduce rates, with or without formal complaint from shippers."

That the railroads themselves have no intention of applying for a rehearing of the freight-rate case is the statement of *The Wall Street Journal*. It finds confirmation of its belief in the fact that all the Eastern trunk lines, following the Pennsylvania's example, are to file new tariffs for increased passenger rates. This is done to follow out the instructions of the Commission that each class of traffic should bear its share of the general operating expense. At the same time this journal informs us that "the railroads by no means disapprove of the efforts put forth in banking and investment quarters to secure

a rehearing," and, as stating the position of the railroads, cites the remarks of "a prominent Eastern executive," who says in part:

"We have told the Commission everything we could about the rate situation, and the reply was that we were wrong. . . . The best course open to us is to say nothing, but go ahead attempting to apply the remedies the Commission prescribed.

"We are at work on proposed increases in interstate passenger-fares for all the territory between New York and Chicago. This is in response to the Commission's opinion, expressed in the Eastern rate decision, that each class of traffic should bear its due proportion of the general operating expense. As a matter of fact, that is impossible.

"I don't know just how popular the idea of raising passenger-rates will be with the Commission's constituents. What is a more immediately practical question, I don't know just how we are going to avoid trouble with State commissions and laws where the interstate passenger-rates we propose to raise compete with

SOUTH AMERICA AS OUR WAR PRIZE

NOTHING SHORT of "tens of millions of dollars a day" in business awaits the American exporter and manufacturer in Central and South America, says the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, and, too, "is to be had almost for the asking." All that is needed to utilize properly "the commercial opportunity of a century," this journal adds, is that Americans "go after the trade in the right way and with sufficient vigor and energy." This observation is enthusiastically echoed by many editors in various sections of the country. Nevertheless there are less sanguine observers, such as the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which grants that South America must supply certain of its needs from our store during the war, but notes that "if we increase our capacity materially in lines

where European competition has been too much for us in the past, when that competition returns, as it is sure to do, we may find ourselves outdistanced again on account of the cheaper production and lower prices of other countries." And yet, this journal goes on to say, "there may be a new incentive for energetic rivalry," and if we proceed "with caution and close calculation, we ought to gain an advantage much of which we can hold and improve upon as the result of experience." We have shown certain deficiencies in handling South-American trade hitherto, it appears:

"There has been complaint in the past of failure to adapt goods to the requirements of the markets sought and to exercise care in their packing and their prompt and regular shipment and delivery. There has also been neglect of the terms of credit and payment customary in Latin-American countries, which European dealers

have been assiduous in complying with. Their success in this trade has been largely due to attention to such matters."

An authoritative analysis of the matter appears in a published statement of William M. Benney, chief of the foreign department of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Benney is reported by the *New York Tribune* as saying:

"Most of the writers for the daily press have called attention only to the possibilities of increased trade with Latin America on account of the great war. If we look at the trade of Germany with the ten republics of South America, for instance, we find that large as that trade is, it falls far short of the volume of our own sales to Germany.

"On the other hand, the United States is a large buyer of German goods, and while the shutting off of these German imports means embarrassment for some of our industries, it also affords opportunities for larger sales of domestic competing products in many lines. Germany also has a valuable trade with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Central America.

"We have, then, the following possibilities in the western hemisphere in the national balancing of trade:

Possible loss of sales to Germany in one year...	\$338,000,000
German sales to United States, 1913.....	\$185,000,000
German sales to the ten republics of South America, 1912 or 1913.....	166,820,000
German sales to Central America, 1912.....	4,060,000
German sales to Mexico, 1912.....	11,914,000
German sales to Cuba, 1912.....	7,573,000
German sales to Canada, 1913.....	15,500,000

Possible sales to German customers in the western hemisphere.....	\$390,867,000
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THE PATHS OF THE INVADERS.

Germany presses on into the heart of France, but the Russian hosts move more slowly toward Berlin and Vienna. The arrows note the general direction taken by the different armies of invasion. At the left is (1) the German turning force which drove back the Allies' left flank on the way to Paris; 2, 3, and 4 show the general position of the several German armies which have been battling against the center and right of the Allies, coming from Belgium, Luxemburg, Lorraine, and Alsace; 5 and 6, respectively, are the German and Austrian invasions of Poland; 7 is the strong Russian force moving on Lemberg and invading Austria; 8, at the north, shows the Russian movement across East Prussia. While Paris is but 170 miles from Brussels, 180 from Nancy, and 130 from Lille, Berlin is 225 from Thorn and 335 from Königsberg. Vienna is 370 miles from Lemberg.

purely intrastate rates based on two-cent law. But in time we will go further and ask the State legislatures to repeal or amend their passenger-rate laws."

The roads are protesting, too, against the Government's proposed emergency tax of 10 per cent. on all passenger-tickets and mileage-books. If this tax be imposed, say railroad authorities, it will be impossible for them to increase their passenger-rates, even if, as Washington report has it, the roads are to be allowed to make a 10-per-cent. raise. Meanwhile, as a reply to the railroads, we may quote from the *New York American* as follows:

"The public was pretty well satisfied that the regulation of passenger-rates—State and national—was complete in the densely populated districts of the East. But the alert passenger-agent has discovered that the traveling public saves a little by buying round-trip tickets, and that little he proposes to recapture if the Interstate Commerce Commission will allow it.

"The usual explanation, full of 'no actual change,' 'merely' this or that, 'simply putting the round trip on the one-way basis,' etc., is put forth, but all the reassuring and minimizing adverbs and adjectives fail in face of the fact that instead of the \$4 charged for the round trip between New York and Philadelphia the new schedule calls for \$4.50.

"However, they have to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to make these charges. The public is not without its defense, but the railroad managers will continue to wonder why they are so unpopular."

"The total German market, therefore, in the western hemisphere appears to be considerably in excess of the American market in Germany. However, in addition to the \$328,000,000 accredited as sales to Germany, many millions of dollars' worth of American goods are bought or handled by Germany for consumption in Austria-Hungary, Russia, the Balkan States, and Switzerland, in the marketing of which Germany can no longer help us."

In South America Germany's loss of trade, says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, amounts to upward of \$144,500,000, "represented chiefly by such manufactured articles as general machinery, motors, stationary engines, tools, pumps, automobiles, farming implements and machinery, paints, rubber, wearing apparel, and paper." And we read further that while "England and France, if successful in blockading Germany, will in all probability maintain their present export trade," still "they can hardly expect to do more"; and "Germany seems to have ousted herself for years to come."

South America is our "richest trade prize of the war," says a writer in *Collier's Weekly*, who adds that, "altho this vast region lies at our very feet, and is bound to us by geographical and sentimental ties, by a curious irony it has taken a great and devastating European struggle to give us the adequate commercial opening there that long ago should have been ours." Lack of basic understanding between the two continents is the reason for this, we read generally.

But a new era has begun, if we are to believe the press reports which reveal the Government's activities along trade education lines. This work has been going on for some years, as a preparation for the opening of the Panama Canal. Now it receives an added impetus, as may be gathered from a Washington dispatch in *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland). We read:

"It has just been announced that efforts will be made at once to bring this country and Latin America into closer industrial relations, and to this end it has arranged to send a number of experts in commercial lines as a traveling force to expand the trade of this country. Representatives of the steel and hardware trades will be included in the list. Names of these representatives will be made public soon. . . . This force will consist of men familiar with the language, customs, and business methods of Latin America, who have had practical experience in the lines of business carried on with Latin America."

The *Columbus Dispatch* speaks of the South-American accomplishments of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce as "a fine service," and points out that—

"the great demand is for foodstuffs, but textiles, cement, flour,

coal, coke, paper, petroleum, steel rails, tools, machinery, jewelry, hops, and wines are also wanted. The reports also contain lists of articles that Latin America is offering for sale in the United States. In the list are wool, meat, hides, tallow, quebracho wood and extract, cacao, beeswax, coffee, bananas, tin, and mahogany."

Because our bankers "are rapidly placing financial facilities at the disposal of our own business men, and those of Latin



WHERE RUSSIA FIGHTS.

A Russian invading army was checked at Allenstein, in East Prussia, but another has won successes around Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia. Counter-invasions have been made by German armies in the direction of Lodz, and by the Austrians toward Lublin. The Russian objectives are Berlin and Vienna. But the Germans expect the forts along the Vistula to halt the Slav invasion, while the Carpathians are looked upon in Austria as a strong defense for the capital.

America," the *Cincinnati Enquirer* predicts during the next sixty days "a greatly increased exportation of manufactured goods," and it adds:

"The South-American countries are now eager to trade with the United States, for their Governments, their financiers, their merchants know that Europe now, and probably for months in the future, will be unable to transact business with them to their profit or satisfaction.

"Take the trade statistics of Argentina for the year 1913, and note the fact that it imported from Great Britain in that year commodities to the value of \$126,000,000, from Germany to the value of nearly \$69,000,000, from the United States approximately \$60,000,000.

"That supply from Germany is impossible now, while war has so disturbed Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, finances there are so bad, manufacturing in all of them laboring under such difficulties, transportation so uncertain, that Argentina turns to the United States to transact far greater business than ever before.

"This also applies to every other Latin-American country, and by the patronage of those countries our export trade should increase hundreds of millions of dollars during the coming twelve months."

A GERMAN MOVE IN HOLLAND

A BARGAIN that was concluded before the war began is of interest now as showing Germany's commercial expansion toward the North Sea which England hopes to check. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Antwerp were largely German ports in a commercial sense, but were jealously guarded against actual German control. Hence the importance of Germany's victory in a duel with the Dutch Government about a concession of Dutch territory for the erection of steel-works and building of a harbor. The harbor concession was the fruit of nearly two years' persistent effort pursued with the tireless patience so characteristic of German diplomacy. It was not exactly a public grant, according to *The Standard* (London), and can not be in any way disturbed by the circumstances of the present war. In any case, a private harbor and steel-works are to be built on the northern bank of the New Waterway, the canal which connects the port of Rotterdam with the North Sea. In return for this grant, according to the authority cited, Germany had made to Holland attractive proposals in regard to building war-ships for the defense of the Dutch East Indies. The principal advantage which Germany will gain from this concession lies in her power henceforth to manufacture arms and accumulate fuel within a few miles of the coast of England. This is at least *The Standard's* explanation of its importance. An interesting light is thrown on this subject by W. A. R. Zimmerman, the Burgomaster of Rotterdam, who is quoted in the *London Times* as saying:

"The Government has taken a decision which, in my opinion, will prove to be the most important and in its consequences more far-reaching than any action taken by the central authority for some time.

"It has granted to the Vulkan Company—in other words, to Mr. Thyssen, for the two names are practically synonymous—a license to establish a private harbor on the New Waterway at Vlaardingen. The harbor will be available for ocean-going vessels, and will be equipped for dealing with coal and ore. The ground will also be large enough to allow for repairing-shops and a repairing-wharf.

"From this and from the fact that the New Waterway is one of the most important outlets to the sea on the whole continent of Europe, it will be seen that this development is of great importance. All the more so, in that this action on the part of the Government constitutes a departure from the principles which hitherto have governed the administration of all harbors, docks, and waterways in Holland—namely, that they should be under public control. Administered on those lines, the Dutch harbors have become great, and Rotterdam itself has become the second port on the continent of Europe. For a small country those principles have obvious advantages, for under any other system important docks and harbors could be sold to any one, irrespective of nationality.

"Rather more than two years ago Mr. Thyssen made strong

efforts to obtain an independent position on the Waterway. It was soon made evident that the entire public opinion of Rotterdam was strongly opposed to the scheme. The City Council unanimously requested the Burgomaster and Wethouders [Aldermen] to use every means at their disposal to oppose the establishment of private docks, and this the city authorities have done. Nevertheless, the Government has now granted a license to a German firm, which is a rival, if not in some respects superior to, Krupp."

The words of *The Standard* quoted above are suggestive and noteworthy. It was a long time, we are told, before the

Dutch ministers would give Germany a right to use the Waterway. Hence we read:

"It was at once felt by far-seeing men in Holland that there might be ultimate danger to Dutch neutrality in the lodgment of an undertaking of the kind within two or three miles of Rotterdam.

"The Dutch Government had one simple means of vetoing the whole proposal. Messrs. Thyssen were free to buy any land behind the Waterway that happened to be in the market, but the few feet of ground immediately above the high-water mark are the property of the Dutch Government. Without official consent to cut through this strip of foreshore the scheme could not be carried out. Docks and repairing establishments might be built, but no access could be had to them from the Waterway. Hence the German Minister at The

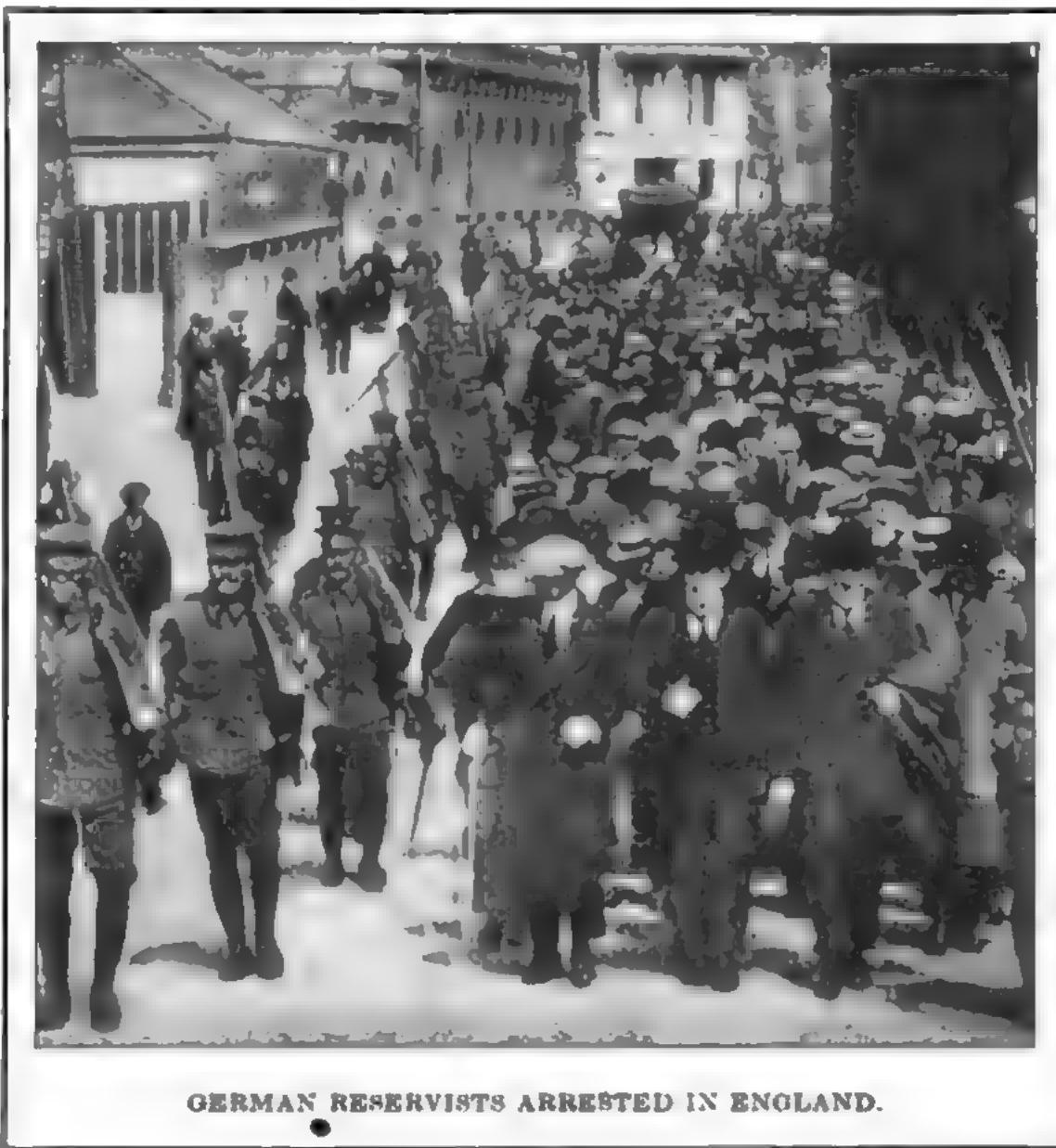
Hague, working on behalf of Messrs. Thyssen, has concentrated on these few feet of foreshore. He has, at least, asked for the consent of the Dutch Government to cut through them, and Messrs. Thyssen will shortly be in a position to proceed with their far-reaching plans."

English suspicions had been thus expressed in the same newspaper before the present war broke out:

"Messrs. Thyssen's harbor, it must be remembered, is to be a quite private concern; it is not to be under the administration of the Dutch authorities, and it would be perfectly practicable to build up, under the guise of a purely commercial undertaking, something like a German naval base within six or seven hours of the shores of Great Britain. In the event of a European war it would be quite impossible for the Netherlands Government to enforce neutrality, and the temptation to Germany to make use of its opportunity would be irresistible. At any rate, the concession of the privileges sought with such ardor by German diplomacy is regarded by thoughtful observers here as a significant step forward in the Germanization of Holland."

Sydney Brooks in the *London Daily Chronicle* speaks thus of German plans:

"For three decades at least Holland, Belgium, and Denmark have been the objects of the Pan-German propaganda. The Dutch have been plainly told that it is an insufferable monstrosity that the mouth of the Rhine, the German Tiber, should be in the hands of strangers and that a small coast people should set astride of Germany's busiest river. They have been warned that Germany must advance to her natural confines and that at present Germany is in the position of a man who is denied a key to his own front door."



GERMAN RESERVISTS ARRESTED IN ENGLAND.

FOREIGN COMMENT

LOYALTY OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS

THE GERMAN followers of the great Socialist leader Bebel are very different from the French followers of Jaurès, the brilliant Socialist and antimilitarist, recently assassinated because of his outspoken opposition to the military ardor and warlike enthusiasm which he saw animating the bulk of his fellow countrymen on the brink of war. The German Socialists are ready to fight down what they style Russian despotism, and they rally round their Government in its war policy because of their hatred and dread of the Czar. They style the Kaiser "a prince of peace," and speak of him as "showing himself the protector of universal tranquillity." The chief organ of Socialism in Berlin, the *Vorwärts*, contains the following editorial utterance:

"We were always open enemies of the monarchic form of government, and we always will be. We were often obliged to conduct a bitter opposition to the temperamental wearer of the crown. But we have to acknowledge to-day that William II. has shown himself the friend of universal peace."

In harmony with this is the speech made at a mass-meeting of Social Democrats by N. Feuerstein, Socialist member of the Reichstag, from which the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) quotes the following passage:

"We are all convinced that the German Government is peace-loving and desires nothing better than to uphold the peace. But in the case of the present war it is the duty of every Social Democrat called to arms to do his best fighting beside his fellow countrymen, especially when operations are directed against Russia, whose absolute despotism constitutes a menace and danger to civilized Europe."

"War in our country," declares the *Volkstimme*, a Socialist organ of Chemnitz, compels all comrades "to unite against the foe," and this paper proceeds to say:

"All must set aside the aims and purposes of their party, and bear in mind one fact—Germany, and in a larger sense all Europe, is endangered by Russian despotism. At this moment we all feel the duty to fight chiefly and exclusively against Russian despotism. Germany's women and children must not become the prey of Russian bestiality; the German country must not be the spoil of Cossacks; because if the Allies should be victorious, not an English governor or a French republican would rule over Germany, but the Russian Czar. Therefore we must defend at this moment everything that means German culture and German liberty against a merciless and barbaric enemy."

A similar sentiment is expressed by the Socialist Deputy Kolb, in an article in *Volksfreund* (Carlsruhe), when he says:

"If the Russian Government should really be senseless enough to force, against all common sense, reason, and humanity, this European war, every Social Democrat will be expected to do his duty toward his fatherland, culture, and humanity. It will be the last thing that Social Democracy could endure to have Russian Czarism act as political arbiter of Europe."

Deputy Haase, speaking in the Reichstag, voiced the view of the Socialists in a speech regretting the war, but pledging

support to the Government. He is quoted as follows in the *Kölnische Zeitung*:

"On behalf of my party, I wish to make the following declaration:

"The policy of Imperialism has plunged the entire world into war, and made the peoples fling themselves against each other and deluge Europe in a torrent of blood. The defenders of this policy will have to bear full responsibility before the world.

"The Social Democrats of Germany have combated this policy with all their strength, and at this very hour they combat it still, in union with their French brothers, who have always labored to maintain peace. Our efforts have failed. We find ourselves in a state of war and menaced with foreign invasion. It is no longer a question of the cause of the war; it is a question of the means whereby we can defend our frontier. But we have the right to think with sorrow of the millions of our fellow countrymen who have been dragged, in spite of themselves, into this catastrophe.

"It is they who will suffer from the horrors of war. Our eyes accompany our soldiers, but we think of the mothers who are forced to separate from their sons, of the women and children deprived suddenly of their bread-winners, and of all those who will suffer from misery and hunger. To-morrow thousands of sick and wounded will return to us. We consider it our duty to ease their pains and to assist them as much as possible.

"Germany is threatened with annihilation by Russian despotism, and to prevent this danger the Government can count on the support of the Social Democratic party on condition that all efforts are made to secure, at the earliest possible moment, an honorable and permanent international peace."

The British Socialists can scarcely believe that their German comrades are supporting the Kaiser in the present war. Thus *The Labor Leader* (London), "a journal of Socialism, Trade Unionism, and Politics," while expressing the horror and hatred with which English Socialists regard the havoc of internecine strife, remarks:

"Disgraceful attempts have been made by the capitalist press of this country to depict the Socialists of Germany as blinded 'Jingoes,' cheering the Kaiser and the cause of German Imperialism as enthusiastically as the most bigoted reactionaries. Such reports are a vicious misrepresentation of the facts. We have no doubt the German people are being told that British Socialists are cheering King George and British Imperialism. On both sides of the North Sea the ruling classes are anxious to convince the workers that their comrades have played traitor to the sacred trust of international solidarity.

"The truth is the German Socialists have protested against the war probably more vigorously than the Socialists of any country in Europe. On the very eve of the war the party organized demonstrations throughout the country attended by hundreds of thousands of people; in Berlin alone the audiences totaled seventy thousand. A manifesto was also distributed broadcast voicing 'in the name of humanity and civilization a burning protest against the criminal behavior of the war-mongers.' This agitation was only suppressed by the declaration of martial law."



"BUSINESS IS VERRA DULL THE NOO!"

—The Sun (Vancouver, B. C.).

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY IN WARFARE

NOTHING is more striking in the outbreak of the present war than the way in which everybody is considering it from a moral standpoint. The press refer with horror to the bloody battle-fields heaped with the slain; the idea of military glory or territorial expansion has sunk into the background, and all the present events are treated in a tone which indicates a prevailing feeling that such a struggle is a barbarous anachronism in our day. The Hague Tribunal has done one thing for the world in making the Dove of Peace take a living place beside the eagles of Napoleonism in the popular mind. The sense of responsibility for the homicidal ravages of howitzers and machine guns has been a question most of all the subject of debate in the press, and we read much more about the agents or agencies that caused the new struggle in the cockpit of Europe, the famine with which the poor are universally threatened, the bankruptcy of traders and the paralyzing of commerce, than about the outcome of the struggle or the probable triumph of Pan-Germanism or Pan-Slavism. In fact, alongside the war in the field is the fierce war of newspapers waged with the object of pointing out and defaming the wire-pullers or instigators of a ghastly Armageddon. The British press naturally regard William II. as the culprit; while the German press denounce such an idea as grossly libelous. The former notion is somewhat savagely presented in the *London (Canada) Advertiser*, which declares that

"the Kaiser wears a badge of infamy before the whole world." Here is one of its bitterest paragraphs:

"The Emperor of Germany has defiled the earth. He has stood forward against a background of friendship and moderation, a supreme and terrible iconoclast. He will drag Europe and the world through the mire to achieve his mad ambitions. He will dismantle every good thing that the centuries of invention and achievement have placed on substantial foundations. Art, commerce, international amity, the individual triumphs of brotherhood and Christianity, all may fall before this horrible monster. He has polluted his escutcheon, defiled his countrymen; his acts do not measure the all-embracing consequences that may come after him. He has been guided by no good intentions. Capitulation would have been his great virtue. He was looked for as the peacemaker of all time. The world looked with friendly eyes toward him a few days ago. There was no vast issue of empire which assailed his honor. His cause was the cause of the barbarian. And if the world can expect so little from the statesman-emperor, who suddenly threw off his mask to reveal the greatest criminal of the ages, what are the possibilities if the hordes of the Orient should some day sue for supremacy?"

This "responsibility," as implicating the Kaiser, an eminent German of learning, experience, and authority utterly repudiates. We refer to the following utterance of Mr. Herman Ridder, the editor of the able *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, who prints his statement both in German and English. The substance of his editorial may thus be given in his own words, as he impartially distributes the blame among all the Great Powers of Europe, omitting Germany:

"To picture the Kaiser as a bloodthirsty war-lord is arrant

nonsense. The telegrams that were exchanged between the Kaiser and the Czar show how far the German Emperor went to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Further to assume that the Emperor declared war in the present instance against the will of Germany is an absurd assumption.

"Germany is a military nation. Its people are soldiers, and the problems of Germany from a military standpoint are known to every German citizen. When Russia mobilized her army it meant war, and every German knew and expected it. Had Germany been under a republican form of government war would have been declared just as quickly, and just as certainly, and just as surely.

"The Emperor is a part of the German national life, but by no means an all-important part. The rôle he plays in the commercial, artistic, and military life of Germany is in direct proportion to his personal magnetism and to his personal ability. In this situation, however, the war spirit was abroad in the land,

and no Emperor or Reichstag could have controlled it for very long. Russian mobilization spelled danger for Germany, and the nation realized it and acted accordingly.

"It is my belief, which is worth as little or as much as that of any other American who tries to keep in touch with the situation abroad, that the blow of Russia and France against Germany has been delayed many years through the moderation and peace-loving nature of the present German Emperor. An 'ambitious-war-lord' would have plunged Europe into war at the time of the Morocco crisis.

"England has been jealous of Germany and her commercial triumphs for over a generation. France has advertised her loss of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine until the whole world has accepted her sentimental attitude on this question. Russia since her setback by Japan

has been looking westward for an outlet to the sea.

"This is not a war of conquest. It is not a Napoleonic war to satisfy the personal ambitions of an emperor. It is a defensive war for the German race with their national life at stake. Europe was ready for this struggle."

We find a French view in an article by Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu in his *Économiste Français* (Paris), which he entitles "The Greedy Designs of the German Ogre." He gives an account of German designs in colonizing Africa, Asia, and the coasts and islands of the Pacific, and after a long and emphatic account of these designs he concludes bitterly:

"Such is the greed of the German ogre. Is it not quite time that all independent countries of Europe united in order to prevent the establishment of his growing tyranny and to stop the inroads of a country which is none other than a beast of prey? He is trying to subject all such countries to the barbarous treatment which he inflicts upon them. This he has been doing for forty-three years with increasing brutality, as is shown in his treatment of Alsace-Lorraine."

Such expressions show how the French feel in the dark hour when the spiked helmets are nearing Paris. This writer informs us that at the last session of the Academy of Moral and Political Science the president of that body, Mr. Henri Bergson, the most celebrated French philosopher of the present day, said:

"The struggle against Germany which is now going on is no more nor no less than a struggle of civilization against barbarism. . . . The German ogre must be placed in such a condition that it will be impossible for him to devour his neighbors or even distant countries, at least during the century which we have set out upon."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



EUROPEAN WAR AND AMERICAN MINERALS

WAR is a great disturber of industrial and commercial conditions. It makes the fortunes of some persons and ruins others. Most of us have already felt the pressure of disturbed conditions in the increase of prices, but we are quite ready to believe that the country at large is to benefit in some way by the disturbance. According to Secretary Franklin K. Lane, in an interview sent out from the Interior Department in Washington, one of the most direct benefits will be in making us realize to a greater extent the value of our own mineral resources. Mr. Lane thinks it entirely possible so to utilize these resources and expand our industries that the label "Made in America" will become familiar in our own and foreign markets. Says the Secretary:

"Of an importance second only to that of the food-supply is the supply of mineral products necessary to meet the requirements of twentieth-century civilization. One of the first effects of the war has been to make us realize the interdependence of nations in the matter of food-supply. Most of the countries now at war are dependent upon importation of foodstuffs, and we have cause for self-congratulation in the United States that we are able to feed ourselves. What we possibly have not so fully realized is that we are nearly as independent in the possession of essential mineral resources, and that the interference with manufacturing caused by interruption of the flow of importations of many necessary raw materials may be overcome almost wholly by development of neglected resources in our own country."

Mr. Lane believes that the United States can very largely make itself independent of the rest of the world in its manufactures. The main difficulties to be overcome, he thinks, are in the rearrangement of the distribution system. It has been easier, and perhaps cheaper, to import mineral products and materials than to develop our own resources. Forced to the latter course, American enterprise and energy will almost at once show results. To quote again:

"For the maintenance of agriculture, for instance, we rely more and more largely upon mineral fertilizers. The three essential plant-foods are potash, nitrogen, and phosphorus, the latter used generally in the form of phosphates. We have depended, with the rest of the world, very largely upon the mines of Germany for our supply of potash salts, and war has cut off this supply, but we have large deposits of potash in a California reserve which can be immediately opened and developed if a bill now before Congress to make these supplies available is enacted. Chile holds a practical world monopoly of the most readily available nitrogen in its great nitrate beds. . . . Fortunately . . . we can draw nitrogen from the air and fix it with lime by the use of large and cheap electrical development, as is done at Niagara Falls and in Norway. . . .

"The Southern States have for years largely supplied the world with phosphates, but because of the distribution system a large part of this supply has gone to Europe, and much of the phosphates used in the Western States have been imported across the Pacific. We have some 3,000,000 acres of phosphate lands in the West lying near the smelters from which is produced the sulfuric acid necessary to convert these phosphates into form available for plant-food."

Among other industries, now dependent upon the products of other countries, which can be made independent, Mr. Lane specifies the steel industry. He says:

"Manganese is of large importance to this industry, and the largest supply of ore comes from Russia and other countries with which commerce is now paralyzed. . . . We have great stores of manganese in this country which has been largely untouched because it is somewhat inferior in quality. To bring this home supply into use means merely adoption of methods

for its purification, which are known and can be successfully used. . . . There are other international contributions, too, in the steel industry. We have depended largely upon the island of Ceylon for the graphite used in the manufacture of the crucibles in which crucible steel for edge-tools and small firearms is made. Or to take another metal, European smelters, using in part Chinese and Mexican ores, have in late years furnished much of the world's supply of antimony, which is used in the manufacture of type-metal, and also medicinally. War has paralyzed the production of antimony in England (at Newcastle), and prices have gone up. Antimony, however, is easily extracted from many low-grade ores which we have in great quantities in at least seven States, and there is no reason why we should not make this extraction and be independent of other countries, both as to supply and prices. Similar conditions hold in the case of arsenic.

"A large tonnage of ferromanganese alloys comes from Germany and England. It is only in the last ten years that we have freed ourselves from Sicily's monopolistic control of the sulfur-supply. Flint pebbles are common and the supply large enough in the United States, but for such an apparently unimportant product as these, used in the fine grinding of cement and ores, we have been depending upon the chalk cliffs of England, Denmark, and France."

According to Mr. Lane, the Government is doing all that it can to aid industry in such matters as these. We are told:

"The nation's greatest natural resources are a part of the public domain, and under the charge of the Interior Department. The annual reports on the mineral resources of the United States published by the United States Geological Survey for the last thirty years contain not only statistics of yearly production of all commercial minerals, but also useful facts regarding the occurrence, exploitation, and application in the arts and sciences of the mineral wealth of the country. The Geological Survey has been instructed to furnish upon request the addresses of producers from whom buyers can supply their wants if the mineral is produced at all in this country or information regarding the localities where reported deposits are undeveloped. In some instances large deposits remain undeveloped simply because of the fact that distance from market has given to the foreign sources of raw material with the lower ocean freights an advantage over domestic producers shipping by rail."

Asked what immediate effects upon mineral industries may be expected from the war, Mr. Lane replied that an instance is the copper industry, which has already felt injurious effects in the curtailment of production:

"While considerable copper is consumed in the munitions of war, the constructive arts of peace furnish a far better world market. . . . In the case of zinc, however, the effect of the European war is the opposite. The smelting centers of the Continent are in the zone of fighting. In Belgium, for instance, practically all the zinc smelters lie along the line of attack chosen by the German armies, while in Rhenish Prussia, Austria-Hungary, and Russian Poland the smelters are likewise located where military operations promise to be most active. It is within the limits of probability to expect a loss of a half million tons in the foreign production of zinc, or nearly half the world's output, with beneficial effect upon the recent overproduction in the United States, especially as affording the opportunity to export zinc and galvanized-iron products to South-American countries which market has hitherto been only in part utilized by our exporters.

"Fuel-oil has a large use in naval warfare of to-day, yet the tying up of the big tank-steamers on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaports is already embarrassing the oil-producers of this country who depend so largely upon the export trade in all the forms of petroleum, crude and refined. On the other hand, Russia, our strongest rival in oil production, must suffer more complete and longer-continued interruption of exports, which should tend to enlarge the market for our oil.

"The supply of cheap foreign barytes has prevented the



A TANK FIRE AT ITS HEIGHT.



AFTER THE "SUDS" WERE TURNED ON.

development of many good deposits of that mineral, but with the consumers on the Atlantic seaboard already looking for domestic supplies, some of the Southern mines should be reopened to supplement the outputs of those already in operation.

"The closure of the European market leaves but one buyer for the radium ores of Colorado and Utah, which is decidedly to the disadvantage of the miner. Had the legislation introduced in Congress been promptly enacted the United States Government would probably have been buying these ores at this time.

"While the United States leads in coal-mines, the six European nations now at war happen to be the six next largest coal-mining countries, producing together over half the world's coal. Interference with both the mining and the commerce of these nations must necessarily increase the demand for our coal, at least in the neutral countries of the world. And coal is our one resource about which there need be no present anxiety. The United States is now producing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of coal, and the reserves yet to be drawn upon exceed, so far as known, those of all the rest of the world combined. It is not generally known, however, to what an extent we have been depending upon Europe, principally Germany, for many of the chemical products derivable from coal, and which we have been permitting to go to waste, in the most reckless manner. Coal-tar obtained in the manufacture of coal-gas and of coke (in retort ovens) is capable of producing hundreds of chemical products, but the chemical industries dependent upon coal-tar as a raw material have had little development in the United States. Our imports of coal-tar products in 1913 were valued at \$11,000,000 at initiating points, and when they reached the ultimate consumer probably cost double that amount. If the present war continues any length of time the American consumer will have to do without aniline colors and dyes, certain drugs, and numerous other coal-tar products, or the American manufacturers will undertake to supply these essential commodities which have hitherto carried the label 'Made in Germany.'

"The Panama Canal is opened in time to help us in many ways. Bolivia, for instance, is one of the greatest tin-producing countries in the world, but its heaviest exportations have been to Europe, and the United States has been getting its supply of materials for the manufacture of tin-plate and tin alloys from London and Liverpool. With the suspension of European

industry and the opening of the canal, there is no good reason why we should not now step in, bring Bolivia's tin ore to this country, and manufacture it."

"This change of supply would not necessarily mean higher prices in this country, Mr. Lane thinks. During the transition from one supply to another, and the development of new sources of material, cost of production might possibly be slightly enhanced, but with a new production and distribution system, wholly domestic, once established, there is no reason why foreign fluctuations in prices should affect our industries or the prices of our products to home consumers.

NO MORE TANK FIRES

THE EFFECTIVENESS of foam or "suds" in putting out fires in oil or other liquid fuel was demonstrated some time ago, and was duly reported in these pages. It has now been applied in an automatic extinguishing plant recently installed at the Standard Oil Company's refinery at Bayonne, N. J. The satisfactory results of several tests seem to show that tank fires, long the bugaboo of the oil man, need no longer be feared. The equipment, which is described in *Engineering News* (New York, August 20) consists of stand-pipes placed around and connected to a storage tank. We read:



THE LAYER OF FOAM AFTER A HARD FIRE.

"The first test was run on July 22 in connection with a roofed tank 40 feet in diameter. The fire apparatus consisted of four stand-pipes 30 inches in diameter, the same heights as the tank, arranged outside and against the tank at intervals of 90 degrees. There was a direct outlet into the tank from the stand-pipes, about 12 inches wide by 8 inches deep, at the top of the tank. These stand-pipes contained about one gallon of a solution of sodium carbonate and soapbark per square foot of oil surface. Lead-lined sulfuric-acid containers were suspended from the top of the stand-pipes, and connected to a phosphor-bronze cable containing standard fusible links, controlled by a series of triggers. The cable and fusible links were arranged to permit

frequent inspection. In the test, water was admitted to the tank to within 3 feet of the top; 3,000 gallons of Mexican crude oil and some naphtha were floated upon the water, and a torch applied. When the fuses melted, the acid dropt into the chemical solution in the stand-pipe and the resulting foam started instantly into the tank through the opening. The fire was automatically extinguished in nine seconds by a 14-inch layer of foam.

"On July 24, another test was run, in which the fire was permitted to gain headway. The roof and automatic devices were removed, and the stand-pipes arranged to operate by hand on a 7-foot cable, so that the acid could be released at will. The water in the tank was lowered 6 feet. It was thought by some that the foam in issuing from the discharge opening would be destroyed to a certain extent, and that its swift delivery across the surface of the oil would be impossible. On the water in the tank, 3,000 gallons of Mexican crude oil and 100 gallons of gasoline were floated and ignited. The fire was permitted to rage for five minutes, when one of the stand-pipes was operated. It made little impression. The remaining stand-pipes were released thirty seconds later and the fire was extinguished in one minute."

TOPSY-TURVY EVOLUTION

THAT the development of life may not have proceeded from the simple to the complex, as Darwin and his followers have taught us, but rather from the complex to the simple, is the somewhat sensational thought elaborated by Prof. William Bateson, Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, in his presidential address before the British Association at its meeting in Melbourne, Australia, this month. Professor Bateson thinks that we may regard the earliest and simplest forms of life as containing in some mysterious way all the peculiarities of the more complex forms that descend from it. A speck of protoplasm on this theory would thus be a sort of concentrated essence of the world's greatest men, with their bodies and brains complete, and the influence of environment and education reduces to a minimum, perhaps to zero. Quantity is of no account in these considerations, Professor Bateson assures us. Shakespeare once existed as a speck of protoplasm not so big as a small pin's head, and whatever was added to this in the process of growth could equally well have served to build up a halibut or a rat. We quote from an extended report of Professor Bateson's address printed in *The Times* (New York, August 16). He said:

"We must begin seriously to consider whether the course of evolution can at all reasonably be represented as an unmaking of an original complex which contained within itself the whole range of diversity which living things present. I do not suggest that we should come to a judgment as to what is or is not probable in these respects. As I have said already, this is no time for devising theories of evolution, and I pronounce none. But, as we have got to recognize that there has been an evolution, that somehow or other the forms of life have arisen from fewer forms, we may as well see whether we are limited to the old view that evolutionary progress is from the simple to the complex, and whether after all it is conceivable that the process was the other way about. When the facts of genetic discovery become familiarly known to biologists, and cease to be the preoccupation of a few, as they still are, many long discussions must inevitably arise on the question, and I offer these remarks to prepare the ground. I ask you simply to open your minds to this possibility. It involves a certain effort. We have to reverse our habitual modes of thought. At first it may seem rank absurdity to suppose that the primordial form or forms of protoplasm could have contained com-

plexity enough to produce the divers types of life. But is it easier to imagine that these powers could have been conveyed by extrinsic additions? Of what nature could these additions be? Additions of material can not surely be in question.

"We are told that salts of iron in the soil may turn a pink hydrangea blue. The iron can not be passed on to the next generation. How can the iron multiply itself? The power to assimilate the iron is all that can be transmitted. A disease-producing organism like the pebrine of silkworms can in a very few cases be passed on through the germ-cells. Such an organism can multiply and can produce its characteristic effects in the next generation. But it does not become part of the invaded host, and we can not conceive it taking part in the geometrically ordered processes of segregation.

"These illustrations may seem too gross; but what refinement will meet the requirements of the problem, that the thing introduced must be, as the living organism itself is, capable of multiplication and of subordinating itself in a definite system of segregation?

"That which is conferred in variation must rather itself be a change, not of material, but of arrangement, or of motion. The invocation of additions extrinsic to the organism does not seriously help us to imagine how the power to change can be conferred, and if it proves that hope in that direction must be abandoned I think we lose very little. By the rearrangement of a very moderate number of things we soon reach a number of possibilities practically infinite. . . .

"I have confidence that the artistic gifts of mankind will prove to be due not to something added to the make-up of an ordinary man, but to the absence of actors which in the normal person inhibit the development of these gifts. They are almost beyond doubt to be looked upon as releases of powers normally suppressed. The instrument is there, but it is 'stopt down.'

"The scents of flowers or fruits, the finely repeated divisions that give its quality to the wool of the merino, or, in an analogous case, the multiplicity of quills to the tail of the fantail pigeon, are in all probability other examples of such releases. . . .

"Somewhat reluctantly, and rather from a sense of duty, I have devoted most of this address to the evolutionary aspects of genetic research. We can not keep these things out of our heads, tho sometimes we wish we could.

"The outcome, as you will have seen, is negative, destroying much that till lately passed for gospel. Destruction may be useful, but it is a low kind of work. We are just about where Boyle was in the seventeenth century. We can dispose of alchemy, but we can not make more than a quasicchemistry. We are awaiting our Priestley and our Mendeleeff."



HE REVERSED EVOLUTION.

Professor Bateson, president of the British Association, thinks the earliest and simplest forms of life may have contained all the more complex forms that have descended from them.

THE RECORD SALT CROP—The production of salt in the United States in the year just past exceeds the ten-million-dollar mark in value and breaks the record, according to information given out by the U. S. Geological Survey in its *Press Bulletin* (Washington, August). Says this publication:

"The marketed production of salt in the United States, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, in 1913 reached the record-breaking total of 34,390,298 barrels of 280 pounds each or 4,815,902 short tons. The value of the product was \$10,123,139. These figures are the greatest yet recorded by the United States Geological Survey for the salt industry in the United States, and they represent an increase of 3 per cent. in quantity produced and of nearly 8 per cent. in value compared with 1912. Salt occurs in two distinct ways—as rock salt in beds or associated with bedded or sedimentary rocks, and in solution, as in sea-water or in brines or bitters. A very large part of the salt production is derived by converting the natural rock salt into brine, which is then pumped to the surface and evaporated. The two main methods of obtaining salt are the mining of rock salt and the evaporation of salt-bearing solutions. Rock salt is produced chiefly by deep shaft mining."

EFFECTIVE SUBMARINE SIGNALS

AN ELECTRIC OSCILLATOR which, when attached to the inner skin of a ship, sends out a tone that can be heard on board another vessel five to thirty miles away, has been invented by Prof. R. A. Fessenden. P. Harvey Middleton, who describes this device in the pages of *Popular*



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics"

IT MIGHT HAVE AVERTED GREAT SEA DISASTERS.

The new submarine signal that tells of approaching ships or icebergs. In the view above it is being used as a telephone.

Electricity and Modern Mechanics (New York, September), asserts that it might have averted all of the terrible marine disasters of the past two years—the sinking of the *Titanic*, the burning of the *Volturno*, the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*, and the collision of the *New York* and *Pretoria*, all of which, he says, were due to the absence of reliable means of warning vessels in fogs of the proximity of danger. Of Professor Fessenden's apparatus he says:

"The sound is produced in the oscillator by the vibration of the diaphragm itself, this motion being produced by electrical impulses induced in a copper cylinder inside the casing, which hangs free in an electromagnet. The motion, 1-1000th of an inch, is given at the rate of 500 per second. The receiving oscillator is practically a duplicate of the sender, excepting that the action is reversed; in this case the diaphragm excites a telephonic apparatus within as it receives vibrations from the water.

"This oscillator is a development of the submarine-bell system of signaling, the serious defect of which, it is said, was that it only enabled vessels to receive the sounds made by bells located on buoys and light-ships, leaving the problem of ship-to-ship communication still to be solved. This oscillator will, however, not only enable a moving ship to communicate with another moving ship, but will also receive the submarine-bell sounds.

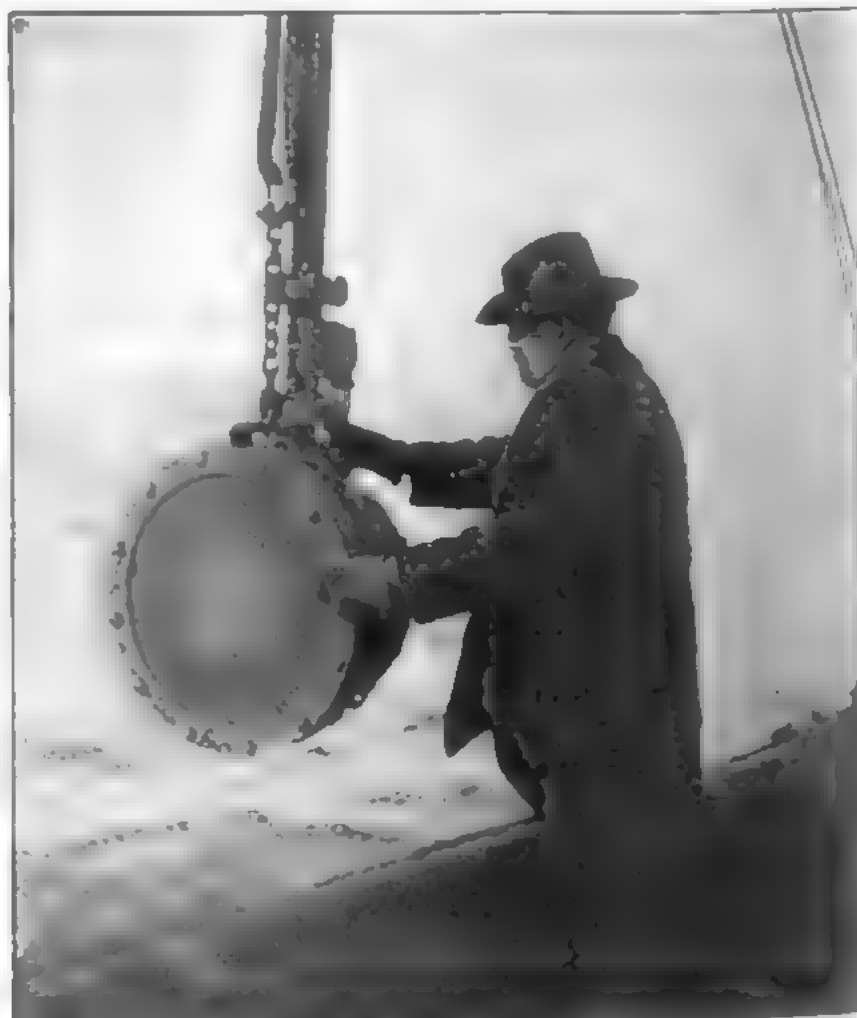
"Signals transmitted through the air have proved powerless to prevent collisions and avoid icebergs, owing to the fact that air does not transmit sound uniformly. It varies in density, and columns and bodies of air at different densities reflect and refract sound so that when heard it may not truly indicate the direction from which it comes, and it often skips over spaces where it can not be heard at all. H. J. W. Fay is authority for the statement that between 900 and 1,000 vessels were

wrecked from 1893 to 1902 by aberrations of sound or by being drawn on a false course by the echo, the loss in property amounting to fifty-seven millions of dollars and over 500 lives being lost. The transmission of sound through the medium of the ocean itself is the only safe method, and it is four times quicker than through the air.

"On June 3 the collier *Derercur*, of the Metropolitan Coal Company's fleet, rounded Cape Cod. About 9:30 p.m. she began sounding a Fessenden oscillator installed for test purposes, using alternately an oscillator on the port and another on the starboard. At Boston Light-ship the tug *Neponset* was lying with Professor Fessenden and a number of newspaper men aboard. A receiving oscillator was hung overboard from a davit. Almost immediately the *Derercur's* signal was heard, carried across Massachusetts Bay, the Morse dot and dash sound, being clear and unmistakable. By prearrangement the *Derercur* sounded first her port oscillator, with the letter 'M S,' over and over, for five minutes. Then she switched to her starboard oscillator, sounding 'G O.' After five minutes more she left an interval of five minutes of silence. Then the process was repeated and she kept it up all the way across the bay. Just as her lights appeared to those on the tug the sound became so strong that, tho the ship could not be seen, the sound of her signals could be heard distinctly by the men on the tug's deck coming up out of the water. That they were not conveyed by the air was demonstrated by going down into the tug's forepeak, where the sounds were much louder.

"Earlier in the day, with two tugs equipped with oscillator anchored near each other, messages were sent by means of the human voice transmitted under water. The next day the writer was present in the workshops of the Submarine Signal Company at Boston, when Professor Fessenden played a phonograph record on a machine in a small room at the end of the shop with the door closed. The sound of Melba's voice came clear and distinct from the center of a tank filled with water, to which an oscillator was attached, a hundred feet away from the room in which the record was playing.

"That this oscillator would have prevented the sinking of the *Titanic* was fairly proved in a series of tests conducted this spring.



THE OSCILLATOR.

Its tones can be heard on a vessel five to thirty miles away

on the Grand Banks from the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Moran*, engaged in ice-patrol service, when Professor Fessenden was able, by timing the echo returned from the transmitting apparatus, to compute the depth of soundings, and not only the proximity of icebergs, but the approximate distance of the icebergs from the vessel."

BUTTER FROM A TREE.

A SO-CALLED "butter-tree" is described in a recent report by United States Consul Yerby, from Sierra Leone, Africa. The product, he thinks, may become an important export, and it is already used, in Europe, to make an artificial butter. Says an editorial writer in *The Courier-Journal* (Louisville, Ky.), commenting on Mr. Yerby's report:

"The shea-tree produces a nut covered with a soft pulp, which is in turn covered with a smooth skin easily removable when the nut ripens. The pulp is sweet and wholesome. It may, perhaps, be used for the manufacture of alcohol, says the Consul. The nut is about 60 per cent. 'butter,' which is edible. The tree begins bearing at the age of fifteen years and reaches its full capacity at about twenty-five years. The butter plantation then lasts indefinitely if jungle fires do not get it.

"Chocolate manufacturers in Europe could easily absorb the product of a greatly enlarged cultivation of the shea-tree, in the opinion of Mr. Yerby. Candles and soap, he says, may also be made of it.

"Three products of a single tree so widely different in use and requirements suggest too great versatility upon the part of the tree which might otherwise seem a useful servant of mankind. In Sierra Leone, no doubt, nearly everything that will lubricate a biscuit so that it may be swallowed easily rates as butter. But discriminating palates will not be enticed by a substance with which a man may scrub his face and hands prior to the discussion of the evening meal, light the dining-room during the meal, or butter the sliced bread when the meal is in progress.

"Sundry varieties of synthetic butter have long been money-makers in America, among them oleomargarine. But nothing other than real butter meets the reasonable demand of any one who has been brought up on a dairy farm, or on dairy products. The butter-tree sounds marvelous, but a little too much so to create the belief that the time may come when shea-tree plantations in British West Africa will produce a competitor for the genuine article."

UNCLEAN SODA - FOUNTAINS—Dirty methods at soda-water fountains are reprobated in a note by *American Medicine* (New York, July), which intimates that they should receive more attention from health authorities than they now do. Says this paper:

"Frequent mention is made of the matter in the daily press, and we must say that the complaints are often well founded. The glasses after being used are merely dipt in a sink of dirty water and are presented to the next customer with the greasy lip-marks of the last one still on them. In times of epidemics of infections of the throat there must be many cases contracted this way—indeed, it is a danger at all times, not to mention the disgusting filthiness of the custom. It is so easy to install flowing water in an apparatus which will effectively cleanse the glasses that we are surprised that all fountains are not thus equipped anyhow.

"Perhaps the patrons of these places might drive the offenders out of business by refusing to buy of them and inducing their friends to join in a boycott for decency as well as good health. Then we might also take up the matter of flies, and force the merchants so to cover or screen the drinking utensils that patrons will not be compelled to use those which have had the dirty insects crawling over them."

THE VALUE OF STUMPS

WOOD of the most contorted grain—the most valuable for decorative purposes—is to be found in the lower part of the trunk of hardwood trees, nearest to the roots. This part is frequently wasted in cutting, because it is difficult to remove. A correspondent of *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, July 25), signing himself "J. V. H.," calls attention to this fact and suggests that lumbermen should put a stop to this waste. He contributes two pertinent illustrations and thus comments upon them:

"This drawing represents a mahogany-tree that stood near Camp Vaca, on the headwaters of the Belize River, about 30 miles



From "The Hardwood Record," Chicago.

WASTEFUL CUTTING OF A MAHOGANY-TREE.



WALNUT-TREE, READY FOR ECONOMICAL CUTTING.

WRONG AND RIGHT WAY TO FELL TREES OF VALUABLE WOOD.

northeast of Lake Peten, Guatemala, Central America. It is a typical representative of the mahogany-tree, as it grows in that country. The picture shows the extremely wasteful method of the natives in felling timber by erecting a platform (or barbecue, as they call it) with poles bound together with tie-vine. On this the chopper stands, and is so elevated that he can cut a great notch around the tree, clear above the great buttresses, or brace roots, sometimes called spines. Nature strengthens the stumps and crotches of trees by knitting and twisting the fiber, and increasing the thickness of the annular layers of the growth of woody substance at points where falls the greatest strain. Thus every tree has been given a stump and crotch figure common to itself. From both of these in walnut we obtain a beautiful and valuable veneer, and from the crotches or fans of the mahogany has been produced a rare style of fancy veneer that has been prized very highly for a long time, and is still in demand. Why not utilize its stump?

"This photograph represents a large walnut-tree, after the earth had been dug away in grubbing, thus exposing the side or spur roots so they can be chopped down on a line with the body of the butt log, thus saving the extreme butt or stump, the most valuable portion of all large walnut-trees and many small ones, if of a figured nature. This tree stood near the Arkansas River at Blackburn, in the Osage Nation, Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. The average gain in felling walnut by grubbing is about equal to the average loss in felling mahogany by cutting high stumps. . . . All walnut stumps can be cut off at a point considerably below the ground line, and not produce an objectionable amount of end grain in the veneer, and by cutting them in various ways are very productive of a fine product. This, I claim, is also true of mahogany, and it should be thoroughly tried out by experiment."

LETTERS AND ART



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LOUVAIN, THE HISTORIC BELGIAN CITY WHICH IS NOW A WASTE OF ASHES

DESTRUCTION OF ART AT LOUVAIN

QUITE APART from the question of whether or not the burning of Louvain by the Germans was justified as a military expedient, art lovers in all parts of the world are mourning the artistic and historical treasures irreparably lost in the destruction of that ancient Belgian city. The Germans might say, on the one hand, that it was impossible to separate the art treasures in the stern exigencies of war, and, on the other, of course it is only natural that an English paper like the *London Daily Chronicle* should denounce this destruction as "treason to civilization" and "war on posterity to the remotest generations." For, says *The Chronicle*, "it is tragic for individuals to die, but in a few years we must each die, anyhow, and others will come after who may more than replace us; but these trophies and stepping-stones of the human soul need never have died; and now that they are dead, they are irreplaceable." Turning to the journals of neutral nations, we

find echoes of the same feeling. Thus the *Rotterdam Telegraph* declares that in the devastation of Louvain "a wound that can never be healed" was inflicted "on the whole of civilized humanity." And the *New York Tribune* reminds us that while Napoleon robbed Italy of a wealth of pictures and statues, he was never guilty of the wanton destruction of works of art. The great works which he carried off still exist and are ac-

cessible to the world's art lovers—"partly in the Louvre, and partly in Italy, whither some of them were later returned." *The Tribune* continues, in a rather anti-German vein:

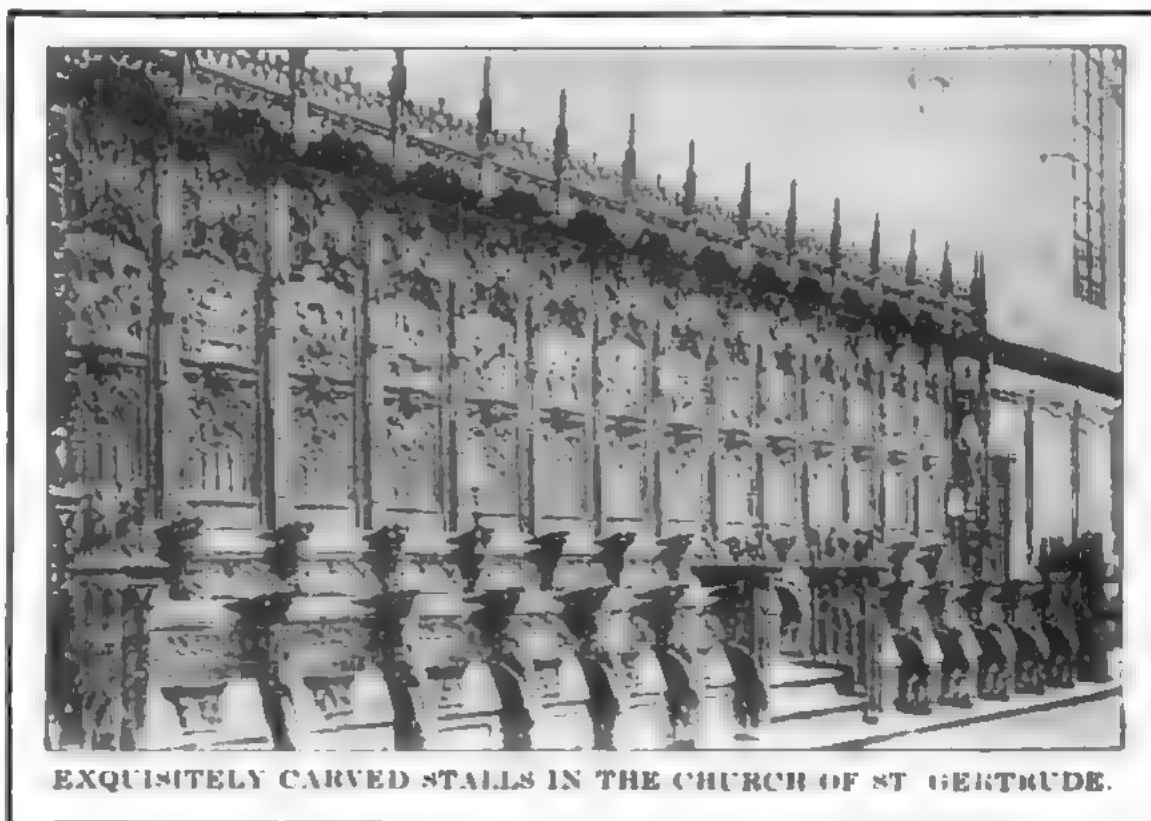
"If the worst is true and the beautiful Hôtel de Ville at Louvain has gone with the rest of the city into smoldering ruins, the whole world is the poorer. It ranked as one of the most exquisite of late Gothic buildings in the Low Countries. The pictures in the town, while not of the first rank, were important examples of Flemish art."

"All Belgium is dotted with similar spots of beauty. Ghent with its Van Dycks, Antwerp with its Rubenses, its Musée Plantin—there is hardly a town or city in the whole district where German revenge can strike without injuring the whole human race, living and to come."

"It is an interesting suggestion which the London papers make—that if the Allies shall be successful, art treasures be taken from Germany and presented to Belgium to replace what has been wantonly destroyed. That is not reprisal. The razing of Nuremberg or the slash-

ing of the Dresden Madonna would be a poor revenge. But the shifting of beauty from a nation whose army is an army of vandals to a nation better able to honor it would be a just punishment and a just recompense."

Another suggestion—one of prevention rather than compensation—is offered by Paul Ottet, president of the Union des Associations Internationales at Brussels, who seeks the aid of



EXQUISITELY CARVED STALLS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GERTRUDE.

the neutral Powers for the preservation of the museums and other treasure-houses of art, not only in Belgium but in all European cities which may be menaced by the war. In the *New York Telegraph* we read:

"M. Ottet points out that the United States is in a position to be of great assistance in this regard by securing the cooperation of other neutral nations and proffering to the belligerents a petition that all parties to the great conflict now in progress respect the wish of the whole intellectual world that these priceless indicia of the world's development and civilization's growth be everywhere preserved."

The *Chicago Evening Post*, after speaking of the priceless canvases by Rubens, Van Dyck, Franz Hals, and other masters that would be imperilled by the bombardment of Antwerp, goes on to say:

"All through Belgium, all through the country of the Franco-German border line, are towns and cities filled with treasures of art or history.

"Under the guns of both sides of the mighty conflict these pictures and shrines and storied buildings are exposed to destruction.

"We wish that it could be the office of the United States to beseech the great Powers of Europe to throw around the works of art in all the war zone the protection of general orders to their soldiery.

"Under the last Hague proposals, Article XXVIII, historic monuments and such things are supposed to be respected. But both Germany and France have accused each other of disregarding this convention."

Returning to the specific case of Louvain, we find a graphic account of its destruction, by Richard Harding Davis, in the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Davis witnessed the tragedy from the window of a car in which he was held prisoner by the Germans. He writes in part:

"For two hours on Thursday night I was in what for six hundred years had been the city of Louvain. The Germans were burning it, and to hide their work kept us locked in the railroad carriages. But the story was written against the sky, was told to us by German soldiers incoherent with excesses; and we could read it in the faces of women and children being led to concentration camps and of citizens on their way to be shot.

"The Germans sentenced Louvain on Wednesday to become a wilderness, and with the German system and love of thoroughness they left Louvain an empty, blackened shell. The reason for this appeal to the torch and the execution of non-combatants, as given to me on Thursday morning by General von Lutwitz, military governor of Brussels, was this: On Wednesday, while the German military commander of the troops in Louvain was at the Hôtel de Ville talking to the burgomaster, a son of

the burgomaster with an automatic pistol shot the chief of staff and German staff surgeons.

"Lutwitz claims this was the signal for the Civil Guard, in civilian clothes on roofs, to fire upon the German soldiers in the open square below. He said also the Belgians had quick-firing guns, brought from Antwerp. As for a week the Germans had occupied Louvain and closely guarded all approaches, the story that there was any gun-running is absurd.

"Fifty Germans were killed and wounded. For that, said Lutwitz, Louvain must be wiped out. . . .

"No one defends the sniper. But because ignorant Mexicans, when their city was invaded, fired upon our sailors, we did not destroy Vera Cruz. Even had we bombarded Vera Cruz, money could have restored it. Money can never restore Louvain. Great architects and artists, dead these six hundred years, made it beautiful, and their handiwork belonged to the world. With torch and dynamite the Germans have turned these masterpieces into ashes, and all the Kaiser's horses and all his men can not bring them back again.

"When by troop train we reached Louvain, the entire heart of the city was destroyed and fire had reached the Boulevard Tirlemont, which faces the railroad station. The night was windless, and the sparks rose in steady, leisurely pillars, falling back into the furnace from which they sprang. In their work the soldiers were moving from the heart of the city to the outskirts, street by street, from house to house. . . .

"On the high ground rose the broken spires of the Church of St. Pierre and the Hôtel de Ville, and descending like

steps were row beneath row of houses, roofless, with windows like blind eyes. The fire had reached the last row of houses, those on the Boulevard de Jodigne. Some of these were already cold, but others sent up steady, straight columns of flame. In others at the third and fourth stories the window curtains still hung, flowers still filled the window-boxes, while on the first floor the torch had just passed and the flames were leaping."

Louvain, a town of about 42,000 inhabitants, is described by the *Chicago Tribune* as "one of the quaintest and most picturesque memorials of the days of feudalism." The *Chicago* paper goes on to say of it—

"There was hardly a building within the ramparts but breathed the air of some romance of the Middle Ages or marked a stepping-stone in its stirring history. Once before war robbed it of its commercial prestige, only to permit it to rise, phoenixlike, as the center of learning during the sixteenth century. At the opening of the present war it still boasted of the largest university in Belgium, in which thousands of antique volumes and prints were stored. Its museums and its churches housed scores of paintings of the old Flemish masters.

"Louvain has passed through successive periods of culture



LOUVAIN'S FAMOUS HOTEL DE VILLE.

This edifice, recognized as one of the most beautiful examples of the ornamental ogival style, was built by Mathieu de Layens about the middle of the fifteenth century. Reports have it that the Germans spared this building.

and barbarity ever since Julius Cæsar established a permanent camp there during his campaigns against the Belgians and the Germans.

"In the eleventh century it became the residence of the long line of Dukes of Brabant, and was the capital until Brussels wrested this distinction from it during an uprising of weavers against their feudal masters.

"In the fourteenth century it had gained a population of between 100,000 and 150,000, and there were no fewer than 2,400 woolen manufactories. The weavers were a turbulent lot, however, and when they rose against the Duke Wencelaus he conquered them and forced thousands of them to flee to Holland and England. It was then that Brussels became the capital and Louvain lost its prestige as a center of the cloth-making industry.

"Scholars began to pour into the town, however, to glean what learning they could from the old parchments and books which its castles contained. In 1423 Duke John IV. of Brabant founded Louvain University. Students flocked there from

GERMAN IDEALISM IN THE BALANCE

EVERYWHERE in America are found sympathy and admiration for "German culture and civilization." It is feared that whatever the outcome of the trial at arms the delicate flowers of this growth must be crushed. The German Chancellor himself fears for it, and appeals to the American people on the ground that German culture and civilization are fighting for their life "against a half-Asiatic and slightly cultured barbarism." The American hears these pleas with concern and thinks of Goethe and Schiller and of German idealism, and feels that here is a world that must be saved. But one of our most thoughtful papers asks if German idealism has not already given way somewhat to commercialism, materialism, and militarism. In fact, the *Springfield Republican* finds

in this lowering of ideals the explanation of Germany's appeal to arms. To readers who may think such a charge unfriendly to Germany it might be said that this New England daily spoke even more strongly of the decay of American idealism in our war with Spain, so its words may be taken as the faithful wounds of a friend. Moreover, its contention is based upon purely German authority. They are the very teachers Germany has sent us, and it appears that we have only half comprehended their meaning. *The Republican* quotes from an essay written by Prof. Kuno Francke, of Harvard, about seven years ago, and says that "it helps wonderfully to explain how the war came to pass." The German professor has lately been doing his part to defend his nation and his Emperor from blame for the war. Seven years ago the Professor asserted — what *The Republican* ventures to think he would be wary of affirming

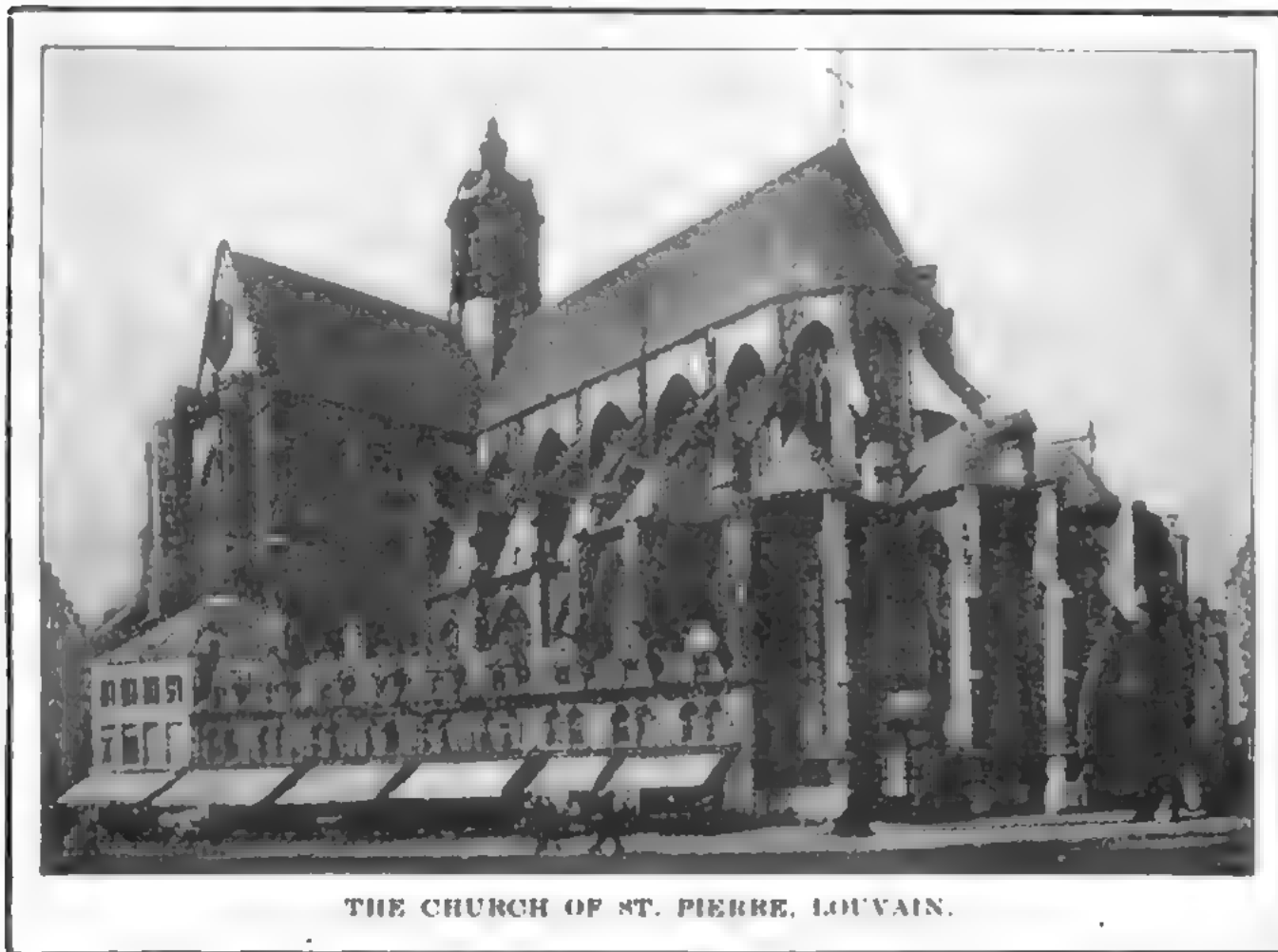
now — that "the idealism of Schiller is out of date in Germany." We read on:

"In the last years, the great poet was occupied with a 'Hymn to Germany,' which he never completed:

"Apparently Schiller wanted to proclaim the greatness of Germany in the midst of national disasters; he wanted to tell his people, threatened in its very existence by the Napoleonic invasion, that there was still a hope left for it; he wanted to contrast the brute force of military prowess with the eternal achievements of literature and art. Bereft of political power, he says, the German has found his worth in another sphere, a sphere of his own; and even if the empire should crumble to pieces, German greatness would remain unimpaired. To him, the German, the highest destiny has been set. He has been chosen by the world spirit, in the midst of temporary struggles, to devote his work to the eternal structure of human culture, to give permanence to what the fleeting moment brings."

"How strangely out of date, says Dr. Francke, do those words seem: 'Now the question is, "Will the new era of popular prosperity and national self-assertion result in a reawakening of spiritual strivings also?"' That was in 1907; to-day national self-assertion seems to lead rather to another kind of strife. A strong central government based on military power, a benevolent bureaucracy, a robust imperialism, this is the dominant German ideal of to-day; the ideals of Schiller's time are threadbare and antiquated:

"The brotherhood of nations has no particular charm for the German of the twentieth century. Enlightenment? The time has long passed when this word thrilled the élite of the nation beyond any other. We have come to see that, priceless a possession as intellectual enlightenment is, it is after all not



THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN.

all over the world. In the sixteenth century it had 4,000 students and forty-three colleges. . . .

"The library occupied a large room with fine wood panels, carved in intricate designs. It held 150,000 volumes and thousands of manuscripts, valuable beyond price. In the center of the room stood a colossal group representing a scene from the Flood, sculptured by Geerts in 1839.

"One block to the north of the university is the Grande Place, on which faced the Hôtel de Ville, one of the finest examples of the late Gothic style of architecture in Europe. It surpassed the town halls of Bruges, Brussels, and Ghent in elegance of detail and harmony of design. It was erected in 1448 by Mathieu de Layens, and it was from the upper windows of this building that thirteen magistrates of noble birth were hurled to their death on the spears of the populace in the streets below during the weavers' uprising.

"Across the Grande Place stood the church of St. Pierre, a magnificent type of the Gothic style built on a cruciform plan and flanked by chapels holding reliquaries of the saints, life-sized wooden figures, and priceless carvings and paintings. There might have been seen the works of Van Papenhoven, Roger van der Weyden, Dierick Bouts, and De Layens.

"Four other churches in the town, all centuries old, held treasures equally as valuable from the historical standpoint. They were the churches of St. Jacques, St. Quentin, St. Michael, and St. Gertrude."

According to a rather bitter statement by Frank Jewett Mather, the well-known American art critic, Louvain "contained more beautiful works of art than the Prussian nation has produced in its entire history."

without its dangers, and easily leads the masses to materialism and moral indifference.

"Nor is freedom any longer a word to conjure with; even the Socialist demands not freedom, but justice. Nationality appeals more to the modern German than human brotherhood or enlightenment or freedom, but having been achieved it has ceased to be an ideal. The song 'What is the German Fatherland?' no longer makes the German heart beat faster. Industrial progress and supremacy engage the keenest and best trained minds of the country, but can hardly be called an ideal without adding social justice, and this Dr. Franke leaves as the summing up of the modern German ideal.

"The old vague longing for enlightenment which inspired Schiller has gone: 'The increased struggle of life, the quicker pulsation of blood, the greater tension of will and intellect, all of which are characteristic features of modern society, are bringing about, in Germany as much as anywhere else to-day, a new type of man and of woman.'"

There have been other changes in Germany hardly less significant. According to the Springfield paper:

"Bismarck, man of blood and iron, was a profoundly religious man, and often said that if he were not a believer in his religion, he would be a democrat. But even in Bismarck's day religion was losing its hold: 'In America and England questions of the higher life are still very largely bound up with the Church; it is hardly conceivable that spiritual problems should arise in either of these countries without the Church trying to meet them. In Germany, the Church has ceased to be a moral leader; it has sunk back to the position of a defender of creeds.' Does not this perhaps explain the moral shock which the brutal invasion of Belgium gave to America, and the difficulty of more realistic Germany in comprehending such an outcry over an injustice which statecraft had pronounced useful? It may explain, too, why Professor Münsterberg, a strong exponent of imperial ideals, finds the Americans so sentimental and idealistic as compared with the Germans of to-day. And in return no writer has done so much as Dr. Münsterberg in the past ten years to make Americans aware that a new Germany, a Germany with a hard cutting edge, had replaced the Germany which since Emerson America had been admiring.

"To the same effect other Germans have testified. In 1902 Dr. Wolf von Schierbrand wrote in an American magazine:

"The whole spirit has greatly changed in German schools and higher educational institutions. This is but natural in a nation whose conditions of life have been so greatly modified of late. And this change is even more noticeable among the students and pupils than among their teachers. The spirit of bold militarism is rampant among these boys and young men. For the specific form it has taken *Strebertum* has been coined in Germany, which in its generally accepted meaning stands for a hard striving after material success, no matter what the means employed to that end. There is, indeed, no disguising the fact that German youth of to-day is no longer distinguished for that idealism, that love of science and knowledge for their own sake, which formed one of the prime characteristics until not many years ago. The present generation of young Germans has discarded old aims and ideals, and indulges no longer in ideals of any kind. They are severely matter-of-fact. This change is most pronounced among the university students."

Each of these writers, *The Republican* reminds us, has "come out loyally in this crisis in defense of Germany and Austria, and with this loyalty nobody can fail to sympathize, but—

"Their words written before the crisis, words so frank that possibly they would not be written now, go far to explain how the crisis came about. Germany's advocates appeal to 'German culture' almost as tho it put Germany necessarily in the right—the Imperial Chancellor in his appeal to foreign opinion had really little else to urge. But it would be a more convincing appeal if German spokesmen had not for years been disowning Schiller:

Das ist nicht des Deutschen Grösse
Obzu legen mit dem Schwert.

"With the growth of material wealth and the decay of spiritual ideals, with the decline of democracy and the evolution of a militant imperialism, modern Germany as interpreted by these Germans has become a dangerous aggressive force. That the average German is peaceably disposed does not affect the case, if organization and ideals make for war. Schiller might deny that German greatness lay in conquest by the sword, but Schiller, as we have seen on unimpeachable authority, is out of date."

AN ENGLISHMAN SPEAKS FOR GERMANY

IF THE GERMAN would secure sympathy for his "fight for existence and for civilization," his advocate is perhaps to be found in one of the nations now ranged with his enemies. Mr. Henry W. Nevins, the English publicist and author, writes for the *London Nation* (August 15), a statement of "how it looks to Germany." The nation itself, he declares, "did not desire war, and certainly they did not expect it." Mr. Nevins was traveling in Germany when the trouble began, and he reports "the whole population that can afford holidays was out holiday-making." "They hurried home. They knew the awful loss that must befall nearly every family in such a war as this, when it is estimated that 9,000,000 men between twenty and fifty will be called up for service of one kind or another." But for two generations they have been brought up to expect this terrible hour. "They have heard the great songs of the 'War of Liberation' from the cradle. All can sing the national songs of 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and 'Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles,' as musicians would have them sung." Furthermore:

"They have imprinted upon them from childhood the text of Scharnhorst's army reform, 'All the inhabitants of a country are its born defenders.' By nature an orderly and patient people, very submissive to authority, they have accepted the army discipline as a national necessity, and it has become part of themselves. They are not bellicose, but the military spirit has certainly been encouraged by their admired Kaiser's phrases about 'the mailed fist' and 'the shining armor,' or by Bismarck's phrases about 'Blood and iron,' and 'Words are not soldiers; speeches are not battalions.' It has been further encouraged by historians of the Treitschke school, and by the romantic thinkers, like the Kaiser himself, who brood over the glories of Charlemagne and the adventures of medieval knighthood. Nietzsche, with his German superman and his contempt for the gentler qualities of self-denial, has had his effect.

"So it is a rough school under which the German is brought up, and there is no denying its oppressive and brutalizing side. Strong and conspicuous individuality is likely to be destroyed under it, and genius seldom emerges. But to understand the German nature we must recognize the long pressure of the fear which is now being realized. Germans fear for their lives, for their rapidly increasing prosperity, for their learning, their schools, their way of life—everything that they call their culture or civilization. In the Socialist leader's speech, there was a friendly reference to 'our brothers in France.' The mention of Russian despotism was received with tumultuous applause. That distinction is significant. In all this terrible crisis, almost the only ray of light is the disappearance of the German people's old enmity to the French. What hatred exists is directed entirely against Russia. There is no national feeling against France. That is a signal for future hope.

"When I was coming down from the Transvaal to the Natal frontier a few days before the Boer War, General Joubert said to me at parting, 'The heart of my soul is bloody with sorrow.' I write as an Englishman who thinks that if we had stood by and watched Belgium violated and France bled to the white without one effort in their defense we should never have been able to look the world in the face again. But when I think of Germany and all she has been to us, I say with Joubert, 'The heart of my soul is bloody with sorrow.' Goethe, reproached for not having written war-songs against the French, once replied:

"In my poetry I have never shammed (*nie affectirt*). How could I have written songs of hate without hatred? I did not hate the French, tho I thanked God when we got rid of them. How could I, to whom civilization and barbarism are the only distinctions of importance, hate a nation which is one of the most civilized on earth?"

"The words came to my mind the other day as the train slowly dragged us through Germany after our escape from Berlin. From the carriage I could see the pleasant German villages and the old German towns, where I had so often been happy with country people and students in years when I thought the German mind held the secret of the universe. I was wrong; but I do not regret the time I spent among Germans in the search. There they were still—the well-built houses with high roofs, the well-cultured fields, the woods and low hills, murmuring of fairy-land."



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THE NEW POPE, BENEDICT XV.

By its election of Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, to succeed the late Pope Pius X., remarks the *New York Evening Post*, the Sacred College of Cardinals "has sustained its record of making an unexpected choice." The new Pontiff has worn the red hat for only three months, having been made a cardinal on May 30 of this year, and it is only seven years since he became an archbishop. Hence his election, we are told, came as a great surprise. As an indication of how little was known of him in this country, the *New York Times* points out that "in the 'Catholic Encyclopedia,' which was completed early this year, not a line about him is printed." Dispatches state that he was born on November 21, 1854, in Pegli, in the Diocese of Genoa, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1878. Unlike his predecessor, he is of noble blood, being the son of the Marchese della Chiesa. In his ecclesiastical career he has been closely associated with the late Cardinal Rampolla, whose secretary he was for several years. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar-General of the New York Archdiocese, expressed to a representative of the *New York Times* the opinion that, as a logical result of this association with Cardinal Rampolla, the new Pope would be inclined to adopt a policy closer to that of Leo XIII. than to that of Pius X.—in other words, that he would "be more active and participate to a greater extent in the affairs of the world than did his immediate predecessor." "In fact," Mgr. Mooney went on to say, "this probably had something to do with his election, for the Cardinals must naturally have sought for a man who was best equipped to cope with the perturbed conditions in Europe at the present time." The *New York Sun* points out that the new Pope, who has chosen to be known as Benedict XV., is "in the prime of life, bred to a wide scope of affairs, close to Cardinal Merry del Val, and a friend of cordial relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal." "Like his predecessor," says *The Times*, "Pope Benedict is a formidable enemy of Modernism."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



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TWO HARVESTS. SOLDIERS ENTRENCHING IN A FIELD WHERE REAPERS ARE STILL AT WORK.

"THE COLLAPSE OF CIVILIZATION"

THE IRONY of eight avowedly Christian nations plunging into such a war as now devastates Europe was emphasized in our issue of August 29, under the query, "Has Christianity Broken Down?" Now the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, writing in the *New York Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenominational), describes the conflict, from the scene of which he has just returned, as the temporary collapse of Christian civilization. As he sees it, "Christianity has been thrown to the dogs, and the nations have gone mad." As an immediate result of this insanity "we have the sight, in the twentieth century of Christ's Church, of eight nations doing their best to annihilate one another, while at the same time the good people in every one of these nations, previous to the sudden spread of the war fever, bore no ill will to the good people of the other nations—indeed, had much good will." In a flash, with the apparent inconsequence of things happening in a dream, came the change. Says Dr. Lynch:

"In a moment, almost without premonition, millions of men on the Continent have become frenzied, and with wild eyes, with bestial thirst for blood, and with savage yells, are rushing to rip their brothers' bowels out. Women are rushing from besieged and burning cities with little babies in their arms, and little, cold, hungry, tired boys and girls, hardly old enough to walk, trying to keep up. Poverty stares millions in the face—poverty not only during this war, but during long years to come. Thousands of women are to be widowed, millions of little children are to be left fatherless. Natural affections are already blotted out, and their place being taken by strange, cruel lusts and passions. The virtue of women will be a free commodity for all soldiers. Drunkenness has already spread throughout these lands in a mad orgy. All industry will be ruined. Thou-

sands of farms and villages will be laid waste. Thousands of schools and churches will be blown up. Hatreds will be engendered which will keep Europe irritated fifty years after the peace of exhaustion shall come. The commerce of the world will be all upset. The general morality of Europe will be lowered to a point where the churches will have to begin all over again and work a hundred years to restore it. Already thousands of atheists have been made. Almost every other man we have met in Europe this last week has shook his head with sadness and said: 'What's the good of Christianity if it can not stop this sort of thing.' It is as if the Devil and all his angels have taken complete possession of Europe."

Dr. Lynch does not evade this challenge to Christianity. We read:

"What does it all mean? It means many things. First of all, it means that there is something the matter with our Christianity, or else that we are not presenting it truly. For it seems to have no power whatever over men or nations when any real provocative of men's passions comes. Most of these millions of men who are now drunk with lust of killing, and hoarsely shouting for their brother's blood, have been calling themselves Christians, and have most of them been taught in Christian schools and churches. And in a day it is all forgotten, and if one who remembers dares suggest, as a few did suggest in the various parliaments and in the press, that we remember our religion, he is hooted down. Is it that the human heart is too desperately wicked for even Christianity to control it when the deepest passions of all, revenge and lust of blood, are aroused? Is it that it can find only a few in each community—which is all it has yet done—whom it can fully regenerate? Or is it that we have been concerned too much with dealing with those sins which are more easily uprooted and controlled, and have neglected to uproot those awful, fiendish, demoniacal passions that burst forth at such a time as this? Or have we

in our endeavor to inculcate righteousness in our personal dealing with our brother of our own land neglected altogether to eradicate the beast out of men which such a crisis as this reveals as only slumbering. For the thousands of men we saw howling in all the cities of Europe were not men any longer. They had become beasts. The least could even be seen in their eyes. They howled for only three things: drink, women, and blood of their brothers. Perhaps there has got to be a wholly new presentation of Christianity before these things can be stopt. Perhaps we have got really to teach what Christ himself taught, namely, that love of all Christians for each other, all men of good will for one another, must transcend race, nationality, and every other bond. We have never dared preach this, altho it was continually on Christ's lips. He even went further, and said it must transcend family ties. It would be as

country above love of one's country being right, and which talks more about love of country than it does about love of God and all his children. This awful tragedy, beyond anything since Napoleon's day, is the result of this sort of patriotism. The time has come to lift this quality up to something high, noble, and universal. We are glad the report of the Federal Council delegates at Constance to the churches of America emphasizes this need of Christianizing patriotism."

The lesson of it all is that nations must live up to the same rules of conduct that their people observe as individuals:

"One thing even the blind can see lies at the root of all this calamity of the nations, and that is our neglect to preach the one truth on which any lasting order of justice or peace can be reared, namely, that nations must be amenable to the same Christian ethics that govern the relationships of men. There can be no double standard of ethics in the kingdom of God. Right must be right and wrong be wrong throughout the whole universe of men. If it is wrong for men to steal, it is just as criminal for big nations to seize little ones. If it is wrong for men to murder, it is wrong for nations to kill and destroy weaker nations, or men in any nation. If it is un-Christian for men to settle their disputes with their fists, it is wrong for nations to adjust their quarrels by iron fists on sea or land. If it is Christian for a man to negotiate all questions with his brother in the sweet Christian spirit of forbearance, charity, even forgiveness, what else can be Christian for nations? We have not believed this, we have not preached it in our pulpits, or taught it in our schools. We are going to learn it now in this year of agony. Every pulpit should reiterate it every week."

FOR A SPIRITUAL CENSUS

A SERIOUS DEFECT in the numerical church census taken by the United States Government, according to a minister who writes in the *New York Presbyterian Examiner*, is the fact that it ignores the questions of largest interest to Christian people. Believing that "it is far more important to know whether the Church is growing better than to learn whether it is growing bigger," he suggests a comprehensive "spiritual census." Experiments along this line, he says, have already been tried by three churches in three different cities, which circularized the members of their congregations with printed slips carrying "a number of leading and important questions" to be answered anonymously. Of these experiments and their results we read:

"The leading question upon a slip given out to heads of households was, 'Do you have family prayers?' And this was followed by another question, 'Did your parents maintain a family altar?' Despite the fact that one is everywhere met by the assertion that 'Family prayer is a thing of the past,' in the largest of the three churches located in a city of modest size, there were 12 per cent. more replying 'yes' to the first question than to the second. In the second church two-thirds of the older members replied that they had been brought up in households where family prayer was the rule, while of the generation still under parental control almost one-half reported that they had family prayers at home. In the third church the question was not properly printed, so that the comparison could not be carried out. But enough was gathered to make it certain that the family altar is not 'lost' and that its neglect is not a social necessity anywhere.

"Another fact brought out by these written questions was that 98 per cent. of all those responding had had a Christian mother, 90 per cent. a Christian father, and over 63 per cent. had been brought up in homes where family worship was the rule. The Church is perpetuated by the family. . . .

"In the three churches those who had 'read the whole Bible through' numbered 33 per cent., 50 per cent., and 55 per cent. Many of those who had not completed such reading were still quite youthful members. In the matter of New Testament reading, in one church 60 per cent., in a second 66, and in the third 75 per cent. had read the entire New Testament through.

"As to other helps toward religious nurture, in one church 30 per cent., in another 65, and in the third 75 per cent. of the families took religious papers or magazines."



THE REAPERS.

—Ripley in the *New York Globe*.

impossible for one Christian to kill another, did we really believe in Christ and accept his Gospel, as it would be for a man to kill his mother. Another thing which we think every American of the fifty who got this first sight of war has come to feel is that our religion has broken down in its psychology, that our Gospel has been addrest to a man who does not exist, that our sermons have been preached to an imaginary man. We have been preaching to men as highly respectable, on the whole good, some of them saintly, while as a matter of fact this has been only seeming. They have seemed this because great temptations have not roused them from their sleep. No one who came across Europe within the last month can ever hold this easy faith again. Men are beasts; cruel, lustful, revengeful, ravening, just as the Gospel represents them. There are exceptions, but in most of us the beast lies just below the surface, and nothing but a regeneration which shall sweep through men's souls as a wind from heaven can make them clean."

Another theory "dissipated forever" by this cataclysm, according to Dr. Lynch, is the idea that "the way to get justice or peace is to prepare for war." And "the kind of patriotism the nations of Europe have been cherishing is discredited also." For—

"This whole miserable business has arisen out of a perverted patriotism, a race consciousness raised to the power of madness. It was a Servian 'patriot,' a devotee of 'Greater Serbia,' who threw the bomb that stirred Austria to revenge. All through Europe there is this patriotism which makes a God of one's country and declares there is no other god, which is forever imputing intrigues and schemes to other countries, which goes into fervors about one's own country that exasperate other countries, which would clamor for little rights for one's own country and bring on a war, regardless of the effect it would have upon six or eight innocent countries; which puts love of

CURRENT POETRY



THE European war, during the first days of its course, brought from the poets of the United States many a passionate plea for peace and reproach for the battling nations. Strangely enough, the English poet whose attempt to justify the war is, as a work of art, most worthy of attention is that laureate of peace, Mr. Alfred Noyes.

The three sonnets quoted below were printed in the *London Daily Mail*. For an equally partizan poem on the German side our readers can turn to George Sylvester Viereck's "Wilhelm II., Prince of Peace," which we quoted in our issue of August 29.

The United Front

BY ALFRED NOYES

The Kaiser, in his reply to Belgium, has definitely placed it on record for all future ages that the destiny of Germany depends absolutely upon his right to violate guaranties, tear up treaties, and dishonor his own word. He himself has now definitely stated it in language which does not admit of any other interpretation; and the duty of nations that respect law, honor, and righteousness is now quite clear.

I

Thus only should it have come, if come it must:
Not with a riot of flags or a mob-born cry,
But with a noble faith, a conscience high
And pure and proud as heaven, wherein we trust,
We who have fought for peace, have dared the thrust
Of calumny for peace, and watched her die,
Her scutcheons rent from sky to outraged sky
By felon hands, and trampled into the dust.

We fought for peace, and we have seen the law
Canceled, not once, nor twice, by felon hands,
But shattered, again, again, and yet again
We fought for peace. Now, in God's name we draw
The sword, not with a riot of flags and bands;
But silence, and a mustering of men.

II

They challenge Truth. An Empire makes reply,
One faith, one flag, one honor, and one might.
From sea to sea, from height to war-worn height,
The old word rings out—to conquer, or to die.
And we shall conquer. Tho' their eagles fly
Through heaven, around this ancient Isle unite
Powers that were never vanquished in the fight,
The unconquerable Powers that can not lie.

But they who challenge Truth, Law, Justice, all
The bases on which God and man stand sure
Throughout all ages, fools!—they thought us
torn
So far with discord that the blow might fall
Unanswered; and, while all these Powers endure
This is our answer: Unity and Scorn.

III

We trust not in the multitude of a host,
Nations that greatly builded, greatly stand,
In these dark hours, the Splendor of a Hand
Has moved behind the darkness, till that coast
Where hate and faction seemed to triumph most
Reveals itself—a buckler and a brand,
Our rough-hewn work, shining o'er sea and
land,
But shaped to nobler ends than man could boast.

It is God's answer. Tho' for many a year,
This land forgot the faith that made her great,
Now, as her fleets cast off the North Sea foam,
Casting aside all faction and all fear,
Thrice-armed in all the majesty of her fate,
Britain remembers, and her sword strikes
home.

The author of "A Wine of Wizardry" uses the sonnet form to express his feelings about the war, too, but he is not at all in agreement with Alfred Noyes. Mr. Sterling's sonnets are as partizan, in their different way, as those of the English poet. The pacifist attitude toward war is difficult to put into verse, but Mr. Sterling has done it with distinguished success. The poem appeared in the magazine and story section of the *New York World*.

To Europe

BY GEORGE STERLING

I

Beat back thy forfeit plowshares into swords,
It is not yet the far, seraphic Dream
Of peace made beautiful and love supreme.
For now the strong, unwearable chords
Of battle shake to thunder, and the hordes
Advance, where now the circling vultures scream
The standards gather and the trumpets gleam,
Down the long hillside stare the mounted lords.

Now far beyond the tumult and the hate
The white-clad nurses and the surgeons wait
The backward currents of tormented life,
When on the waiting silences shall come
The screams of men, and, ere those lips are dumb,
The searching probe, the ligature and knife.

II

Was it for such, the brutehood and the pain,
Civilization gave her holy fire
Unto thy wardship, and the snowy spire
Of her august and most exalted fane?
Are these the harvests of her ancient rain
Men glean at evening in the scarlet mire,
Or where the mountain smokes, a dreadful pyre,
Or where the war-ship drags a bloody stain?

Are these thy votive lilies and their dew,
That now the outraged stars look down to see?
Behold them, where the cold prophetic damps
Congeal on youthful brows so soon to lose
Their dream of sacrifice to thee—to thee,
Harlot to Murder in a thousand camps!

III

Was it for this that loving men and true
Have labored in the darkness and the light
To rear the solemn temple of the Right
On Reason's deep foundations, bared now
Long after the Cæsarian eagles flew
And Rome's last thunder died upon the Night?
Outraged, the cannon menace from the height;
Armored, the new-born eagles take the blue.

Walt not thy lords the avenging certain knell—
One with the captains and abhorrent fames
The echoes of whose conquests died in Hell?—
They that have loosened the ensanguined flood,
And whose malign and execrable names
The Angel of the Record writes in blood.

The defense of Liège, which inspired Mr. Stephen Phillips to the stirring lines recently reprinted in these columns, has been

celebrated also by Mr. William Watson. His poem, in the *London Daily Chronicle*, has little novelty of phrase to commend it, but it has strength and grace. The two syllables that end every stanza give the poem a laconic emphasis almost military in its effect.

Liège

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Betwixt the foe and France was she,
France the immortal, France the Free,
The foe like one vast living sea
Drew nigh.

He dreamed that none his tide would stay,
But when he bade her to make way
She, through her cannon answered, "Nay,
Not I."

No tremor and no fear she showed;
She held the pass, she barred the road
While Death's undleeping feet bestrode
The ground.

So long as deeds of noblest worth
Are sung 'mid joy and tears and mirth,
Her glory shall to the ends of earth
Resound.

Watched by a world that yearned to aid,
Lonely she stood but undismayed,
Resplendent was the part she played,
And pure.

Praised be her heroes, proud her sons;
She threw her souls into the guns.
Her name shall with the loveliest ones
Endure.

Prof. George Herbert Clarke, of the University of Tennessee, shows in his verse none of the aloofness from humanity which sometimes mars the work of poets who write in academic seclusion. His book "At the Shrine, and Other Poems" (Stewart & Kidd Company) contains many poems of thoughtful beauty.

Sometimes, as in the ecstatic song that follows, Professor Clarke leaves sonnets and other fixed forms for a musical and passionate verse that is free without being that abomination known as "free verse."

Daybreak

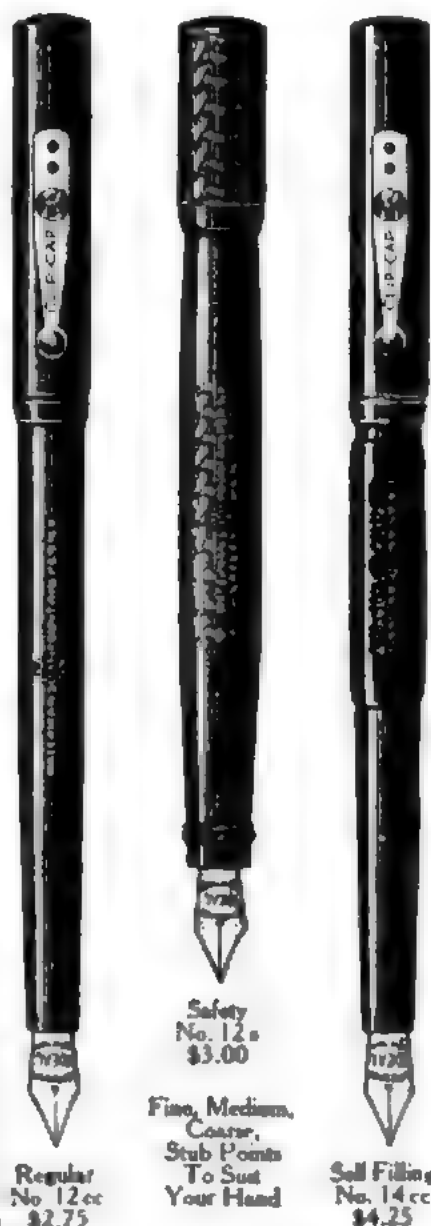
BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

Sun! Sun! Sun! Sun!
Chorus of earth-birds, chorus of sky-birds, myriad
matins begun,
Cross-tangled adventurous music, anthems of awe,
Of appeal, adoration: litanies now of law,
And now raptur'd singings of trust in the truth of
the light,
The Lighter's proud power, and the rich-altared
East, all bedight
With the glimmer, the glow, and the glory, till it
mounts into flame,
And the mass-music mightily swells to the
sovereign Name—
Sun!
As his garment, incredibly golden, the edge of the
world has won,
And life is astir, and love is alive, and the sighing
and sleeping are done!
Sun! Sun! Sun!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TWENTY-SIX HOURS OF MARCHING MEN

WHAT is the German Army like? What is this Army, the greatest in many respects that the world has known, when it is gathered together in its millions? We are told that the men are surpassingly well drilled, that they march and fight like machines, and many other particulars, but it is difficult to put these facts together, repeated a million times in minute detail, and arrive at anything like a picture of the whole. In these columns has been told the story of the men who surged down into the river before Liège, advancing more thickly than the dead and wounded could fall, swarming across and up the other side in the face of a leaden hail; but even this falls short of the picture given us by Richard Harding Davis, in the New York Tribune, in his description of the German forces passing through Brussels. For twenty-six hours this stream of armed men rolled like fog through the echoing streets. It was not at all like a parade or a review, for these are human things, and, as Mr. Davis says:

The entrance of the German Army into Brussels has lost the human quality. It was lost as soon as the three soldiers who led the Army bicycled into the Boulevard du Regent, and asked the way to the Gare du Nord. When they passed the human note passed with them.

What came after them, and twenty-four hours later is still coming, is not men marching, but a force of nature like a tidal wave, an avalanche, or a river flooding its banks. At this minute it is rolling through Brussels as the swollen waters of the Conemaugh Valley swept through Johnstown.

At the sight of the first few regiments of the enemy we were thrilled with interest. After, for three hours, they had passed in one unbroken steel-gray column, we were bored. But when hour after hour passed and there was no halt, no breathing time, no open spaces in the ranks, the thing became uncanny, unhuman. You returned to watch it, fascinated. It held the mystery and menace of fog rolling toward you across the sea.

The gray of the uniforms worn by both officers and men helped this air of mystery. Only the sharpest eye could detect, among the thousands that passed, the slightest difference. All moved under a cloak of invisibility. Only after the most numerous and severe tests at all distances, with all materials and combinations of colors that give forth no color, could this gray have been discovered. That it was selected to clothe and disguise the German when he fights is typical of the German staff in striving for efficiency to leave nothing to chance, to neglect no detail.

After you have seen this service uniform under conditions entirely opposite, you are convinced that for the German soldier it is his strongest weapon. Even the most expert marksman can not hit a target he

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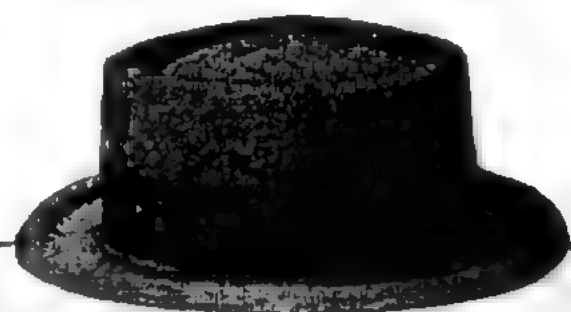
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can not see. It is a gray-green, not the blue-gray of our Confederates. It is the gray of the hour just before daybreak, the gray of unpolished steel, of mist among green trees.

I saw it first in the Grand Place in front of the Hotel de Ville. It was impossible to tell if in that noble square there was a regiment or a brigade. You saw only a fog that melted into the stones, blended with the ancient house fronts, that shifted and drifted, but left you nothing at which you could point.

Later, as the Army passed below my window, under the trees of the Botanical Park, it merged and was lost against the green leaves. It is no exaggeration to say that at a hundred yards you can see the horses on which the Uhlans ride, but can not see the men who ride them.

If I appear to overemphasize this disguising uniform it is because, of all the details of the German outfit, it appealed to me as one of the most remarkable. The other day, when I was with the rear guard of the French Dragoons and Curassiers and they threw out pickets, we could distinguish them against the yellow wheat or green corn at half a mile, while these men passing in the street, when they have reached the next crossing, become merged into the gray of the paving-stones and the earth swallows them. In comparison, the yellow khaki of our own American Army is about as invisible as the flag of Spain.

Yesterday Major-General von Jarotzky, the German Military Governor of Brussels, assured Burgomaster Max that the German Army would not occupy the city, but would pass through it. It is still passing. I have followed, in campaigns, six armies, but, excepting not even our own, the Japanese, or the British, I have not seen one so thoroughly equipped. I am not speaking of the fighting qualities of any army, only of the equipment and organization. The German Army moved into this city as smoothly and as compactly as an Empire State Express. There were no halts, no open places, no stragglers.

This Army has been on active service three weeks, and so far there is not apparently a chin-strap or a horseshoe missing. It came in with the smoke pouring from cook-stoves on wheels, and in an hour had set up post-office wagons, from which mounted messengers galloped along the line of column, distributing letters, and at which soldiers posted picture post-cards.

The infantry came in in files of five, two hundred men to each company; the Lancers in columns of four, with not a pennant missing. The quick-firing guns and field-pieces were one hour at a time in passing, each gun with its caisson and ammunition-wagon taking twenty seconds in which to pass.

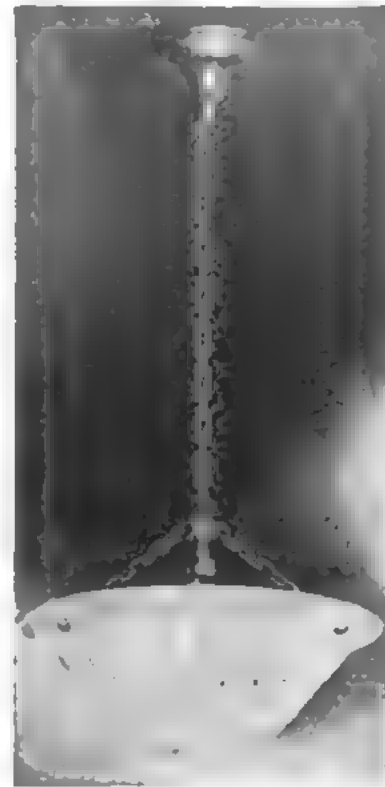
The men of the infantry sang "Fatherland, My Fatherland." Between each line of song they took three steps. At times two thousand men were singing together in absolute rhythm and beat. When the melody gave way, the silence was broken only by the stamp of iron-shod boots, and then again the song rose. When the singing ceased the bands played marches. They were followed by the rumble of siege-guns, the creaking of wheels, and of chains clanking against the cobblestones, and the sharp, bell-like voices of the bugles.

For seven hours the Army passed in such

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solid column that not once might a taxicab or trolley-car pass through the city. Like a river of steel it flowed, gray and ghostlike. Then, as dusk came and as thousands of horses' hoofs and thousands of iron boots continued to tramp forward, they struck tiny sparks from the stones, but the horses and the men who beat out the sparks were invisible.

At midnight pack-wagons and siege-guns were still passing. At 7 this morning I was awakened by the tramp of men and hands playing jauntily. Whether they marched all night or not I do not know; but now for twenty-six hours the gray Army has rumbled by with the mystery of fog and the pertinacity of a steam-roller.

STRIKING OUT THE GREATEST HITTER

WITH Time upon the mound one can not line them out to the fence forever. Time puts over some easy ones and is guilty of not a few wild pitches now and then, but in the end he always rallies and the strikes come—one, two, three. Even one who is a hitter by profession, and the shrewdest and heaviest of the lot, is not safe against that baffling, slow in-curve. Thus it is that Napoleon Lajoie, of Cleveland, has slipt for the first time in eighteen years below a .250 average, and is counted out of the regulars and among the reserves. And with his going, points out Grantland Rice, in the *New York Mail*, the diamond loses a more remarkable hitter than is generally realized:

It is not generally known, but Lajoie, off the field now, means that the greatest hitter in all baseball is on the bench.

Larry the larruper hasn't batted .300 as many seasons as Wagner. He has slipt below the .300 mark twice in seventeen years. But the Nap star has compiled the greatest average ever known over an eighteen-year stretch—a greater average than Wagner, Anson, or any of the old guard were able to hang up.

Anson's batting average for his complete length of service was .337. Wagner's up to 1914 was .344. Lajoie's for eighteen years was .351. Including 1914, Wagner's grand average is .341 and Lajoie's .348. Cobb is well beyond them both, but Tyrus Raymond had only served half the time established by the renowned Frenchman and the equally renowned German. Cobb has a grand nine-year average of .371, but what the next nine years will show is another matter.

It will be interesting to see where Lajoie winds up as a player—whether he will serve out his time in Cleveland as a pinch hitter and then retire, or whether he decides that a shift to another city will give him still another year or two to star with the old war club. He is still two years younger than Wagner, and Wagner isn't through yet. It might be that, shifted to the Yanks, Lajoie would get going again and find the change of scenery beneficial to his batting eye.

But if he comes to New York it will be of his own accord. He will have his

choice of remaining under the Cleveland flag or picking his next home. Charley Somers, owner of the Naps, has told us on several occasions that Lajoie would end his career in Cleveland if he desired to stick. His home is there and he has saved up enough money to take life easily. He has been paid a fine salary for twelve years—a salary that averaged around \$8,000 a year.

HOW THE WAR NEWS CAME TO ST. MARGARET'S

LET people once be lulled into a belief in the impossibility of a thing, and their faith becomes implicit and unshakable, under ordinary circumstances. But the breaking forth of war upon the continent of Europe has taught all mankind a new lesson upon this text. A sacred impossibility was violated in an instant, and in that instant the impossibility became a concrete and terrible fact. It would be highly instructive were it possible to record the composite processes in the minds of those to whom the news of war came in this way, as a surprise. Something of the sort has been done by one man, Alfred Pittman, a writer to the *Kansas City Star*, who, in the staid little village of St. Margaret's-by-the-Sea, saw rumor come and saw it grow from a dim wraith of suspicion to the lowering thunder-heads that now hang over the whole of Britain. He gives us an admirable picture of the detached air of the village in ordinary times, and how it was drawn, with the whole of England, helplessly into the whirlpool of war. The scene is set for us as follows:

The village of St. Margaret's sprawls over the edge of the great chalk cliffs; sits on top, skirts the shingle beach at the bottom and clings to the side, amid hanging gardens. From down-town to up-town is two hundred and more steps by a zig-zag stairway. You can stop half-way up and get very good tea and cakes, or whisky and soda if you are dead beat.

The shipping of four empires passes silently before St. Margaret's, like a picture-show. It is a never-ending pageant, branching out to the ends of the earth. On clear days the chalk cliffs of France are as white streaks on the horizon, and, when there is no fog, the light-towers of Dover, Calais, Grinnez, and the Goodwin Sands ship may be seen winking at one another from dusk to dawn—tho, of course, nobody in St. Margaret's stays up after dark to see them.

The village has been a model of composure for centuries. The headstones in the yard of its twelfth-century Norman church—those whose carvings can still be read—are evidence enough of that. No one thinks of dying under eighty. Even in this irreverent day the place is still unprofaned by a railway. An hour's walk from Dover and England's chief highway to the Continent, it rejoices in the headland that lies between, shutting out the smoky view.

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CHIPPENDALE

sit up late for theaters; let the sea pageant keep on at its door—St. Margaret's will go to sleep under its red roofs at half-past nine and be up betimes to tend its flowers. The fragrance of heliotrope, honeysuckle, and St. John's wort hovers about it on a calm day, and in the long dusk the west wind carries the smell of sweet clover and fresh-cut hay. Gulls cry, a dog barks, a distant steamer's whistle drones, the surf roars over the shingle—these are the noises to which St. Margaret's sleeps and wakes.

That is to say, it was so until last week. Last week an agitation such as the oldest inhabitants could not remember—and goodness knows how old they are—began to spread over the town. A new lot of sights and sounds sprang up, with curious effect on both village folk and summer visitors.

The heavy rhythm of tramp—tramp—tramp on the gravel road brought people to their windows. A squad of soldiers in khaki, carrying rifles, passed by. They marched down the crazy steps to the beach and fell to work with picks and shovels about the little cubical concrete house that marks the end of the French cable, and before which at low tide the cable lies exposed. The building of bullet-proof breastworks was started. The little officer "ragged" with the hotelkeepers, billeting his men on them—at a loss to the hotels. Tents were pitched in the gardens and marching and bugling became night and morning routine.

A huge defense gun on the headland was uncovered. Lookouts stood before it with telescopes to their eyes.

A man from the hotel motored to Dover and was stopt by sentinels. They asked if he had any camera or sketching materials, and, when they had searched the car, let him pass.

"I'm glad they didn't ask my name," he said. "Schreiberg! That would have got me in. But I'm English as can be." And his speech proved it.

"I say," he went on, "you should have seen Dover Harbor. Full of black war-ships—thirty-five of them. Sentinels at the pier gates and a military band playing on the esplanade."

St. Margaret's is used to war-ships. They are always passing—on play business. But the rumors in the air now give a grave significance to their movements. Fifteen torpedo-boats, low-lying and stocky, pass by in file for the North Sea. Five dreadnoughts, the flag-ship flying the balled white ensign, meaning admiral aboard, cruise to the south. St. Margaret's saw the ill-starred Russian Fleet sail proudly by toward its fate in the Japan Sea. That is a sobering thought for the village now, looking out on British ships.

At night search-lights from both sides of the Channel crisscross in the clouds and on the water and pick up every vessel within range, making a white phantom ship of it against the dark sea. Aeroplanes whir by in twos and threes, and submarines, their tops just visible, appear and disappear. All these are daily and nightly spectacles.

And now the scene shifts to the prim little summer hotel, typical of "The Green Man," "The Cliff House," and every other inn and gathering-place in the village. News filters in slowly; one day no

papers come down from town; a rumor is started, contradicted, reaffirmed, it grows, spreads, and lays siege to reason. Nothing is certain, and yet, in the midst of uncertainty, the one great fact of European war attains its certainty in the startled thought of those who wait for its confirmation. All this Mr. Pittman has cleverly expressed in the following dialog, which, if not reported verbatim, must be a close paraphrase of the actual words of those concerned. The dialog forms a grim little playlet, cast in four brief scenes, as follows:

THURSDAY EVENING

POSTMAN (in the office)—"Germany's declared war."

ELDERLY BRITON (with pointed beard)—"Look here! Is that certain?"

POSTMAN (nodding)—"At six-thirty this afternoon, sir."

PRETTY ENGLISH GIRL (tears shining in her eyes)—"Oh!"

ELDERLY BRITON (joining group on terrace)—"Well, it's come."

GROUP—"Yes? Yes?"

ELDERLY MAN—"Germany's declared war."

GROUP—(Dead silence.)

TALKATIVE WOMAN—"This is frightful. Do you think we are in danger here? My son told me—"

YOUNG ENGLISH WIFE—"What do you think, Cyril? Should I write Maria to stock the house with provisions?"

CYRIL—"I would, I believe. Things will be high and devilish hard to get."

POET—"Bread went up ha'penny to-day. They'll be starving in the East End. Two German bankers committed suicide. When the bankers can't stand it, what about the others? Peruvian preference, Brazilian railway, Amalgamated Copper, Union Pacific, Aerated bread—all down. Those who weren't consulted pay. And no one profits. That's war!"

AMERICAN—"I wonder if I can get my passage changed to this Saturday. I'd better be clearing out if I'm to be home by September."

CYRIL—"They closed up Portsmouth Harbor to-day—gave notice they'd fire on any ship that tried to come in or go out."

AMERICAN—"By George, I'll wire and see, anyway." (Goes out, followed by Elderly Briton.)

PRETTY ENGLISH GIRL (brightly, to Elderly Briton)—"I've just 'phoned Aldershot and they say the German report is false."

ELDERLY BRITON (rejoining group on terrace)—"Good news now—they say in Aldershot that war has not been declared. The young lady just telephoned."

TALKATIVE WOMAN—"I was sure it couldn't be so!"

ELDERLY MAN (fervently, half to himself)—"I'm glad, God! I'm glad."

CYRIL (to his wife)—"I wonder if some soldier chap down at Aldershot hasn't been spoofing that girl; trying to buck her up."

FRIDAY EVENING

(Word has been received that Germany did not declare war, but a "state of war," meaning martial law.)

ELDERLY BRITON—"It must have been a wonderful sight on the stock exchange



My Cry is— Votes for Men

"I am one of the men who prefer Van Camp's to any old-style Baked Beans. I like them ten times better than the Beans that mother baked.

"I like their wholeness, their nuttiness, their mealiness. I like the tang of the sauce.

"I believe millions of men are just like me. My lunch-room downtown—which serves Van Camp's—is fairly mobbed at noontimes.

"So I stand for votes for men—votes on the Beans to be served on their home tables. If men had the say, no Beans would be baked in the old ways."

But men do have the say. Just try it. Say how you like Van Camp's. Within 15 minutes your grocer will get a telephone order for them.

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE

Also Baked Without the Sauce

10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

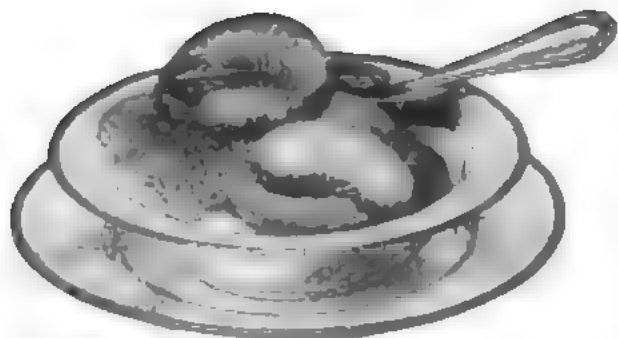
Madam, you cannot compete with our chefs on Baked Beans. Nobody ever has. You can't get such raw beans as they get. And there is no other sauce like the sauce they bake into them.

You have not a steam oven, and Beans can't be baked as Van Camp's are without it. That is, baked until mellow without crisping or bursting.

These are new-style Baked Beans. Every process is scientific. Materials are specially grown for them. The ablest chefs prepare them.

Try them. They cost but three cents per serving. They are ready on a moment's notice. They come to your table with the fresh oven flavor. Find out, for your own sake, what it means to have such meals as these ready on the pantry shelf.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.



A Five-Cent Banquet

The costliest banquet ever spread, with all the gastro-nomic concoctions that culinary genius can devise, could not contain as much real body-building, digestible nutriment as two

Shredded Wheat Biscuits

the food that contains all the elements in the whole wheat grain steam-cooked, shredded and baked. It is what you digest, not what you eat, that builds muscle, bone and brain. The filmy, porous shreds of whole wheat are digested when the stomach rejects all other foods. Two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, with milk or cream and sliced peaches, make a complete, perfect meal at a cost of five or six cents.

Always heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness; then cover it with sliced peaches or other fresh fruit and serve with milk or cream. Try toasted Triscuit, the Shredded Wheat Wafer, for luncheon with butter, cheese or marmalades.

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Made only by

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

You Can't Smoke Looks nor Hands But Quality and Sanitary Made what counts

I-See-Co. Smokes—
direct from our factory to you—
—solve the problem.

We make eight varieties in long filler, high-grade Havana and Domestic tobaccos, hand rolled, without licking or paste thread—from \$2.00 to \$7.50 per 100. Smoke a few at our risk.

Special Convincing Offer Simply send us \$5.00 for 100 Aromas, 50 Havanas, 50 Domestic, clear Havana filler, packed 50 in a box. Positively best value on the market. We'll one-cut one open—smoke all you like. If you are not delighted, we'll refund your money.

I-See-Co. Cigar Company
Wholesale W. Va.

Many Pretty Bands & Wrappers
For Multitudes of Rank Filler

yesterday. I have a letter from my office. Every man of them dying to sell and not one of them offering a share. They knew it would be like a break in a Holland dike if they did. They're heroes, those chaps. They kept out a deluge."

AMERICAN—"That's bully!"

ELDERLY BRITON—"My letter says it looks pretty dark. Germany's sure to start things within a day."

STUDENT—"Well, if it does! Why does England have to mix in?"

ELDERLY BRITON—"For our own security, my son."

STUDENT—"That was it the last time we sent troops to the Continent. For our security we fought to check the Russians. Now we fight to turn them loose."

ELDERLY BRITON—"Great Britain must stand with its friends. If the Germans get into the Channel our empire is at an end. With the Germans overrunning Belgium and northern France, we are gone."

STUDENT—"I've heard that before, and the same kind of talk about the Russians in Asia not long ago. I don't believe we have more to fear from 65 million Germans than from 200 million united Slavs, with their rudimentary civilization and their enormous military force. Let them tear at each other's throats. We shall be relatively stronger and more secure if we stay out."

ELDERLY BRITON—"That's a very good theory."

STUDENT—"It's a stock debate. Let's save it for a dull night."

(The sound of cannonading from the direction of the French coast intervenes.)

TWO OR THREE PERSONS—"What's that!"

A WAITER (smiling)—"Coast guns, sir. They test them every now and then."

SUNDAY EVENING

(Germany has declared war on Russia and France.)

ELDERLY BRITON (seating himself beside the young English wife)—"I'm a bit upset to-night. I suppose I'm ruined. (Pause.) My office hears the Bank of England will suspend gold payments Tuesday morning, and Monday's a bank holiday. Pretty tough on a man at sixty-two."

YOUNG ENGLISH WIFE—"Yes; we must keep a grip on ourselves."

CYRIL (crossing to his wife)—"This is rough on us. Bank-notes were just plain paper in town this afternoon. Nobody would take anything but gold. We've got to get back Monday, and if the banks don't open Tuesday, we've got to stay around until they do open."

AMERICAN GIRL (to Poet)—"Won't you please explain to me what's the real cause of it all? I can't seem to understand."

POET—"No wonder. It is hard to comprehend. But it's something like this: A certain man took it especially to heart that some of his neighbors differed from him in race and religion. That kind of thing doesn't make much difference ordinarily, but as it was it made all the difference in the world. You see, the man happened to be the son of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and because of his bitterness, some 500 million people have to go to war." . . . (The explanation goes on.)

ELDERLY BRITON (bringing in Sunday afternoon extras)—" . . . Germany seizes two British merchantmen . . . Battle on the French frontier. . . . Germans violate the neutrality of Luxemburg. Lord, Great Britain's bound to get into it now." CYRIL—"She is in it."

MONDAY MORNING

POET—(Exit, followed by porter and bags.)

ELDERLY BRITON—(Exit, ditto.)

AMERICAN GIRL AND HER FATHER—(Exeunt, preceded by porter with truck and trunks.)

CYRIL AND HIS WIFE—(Exeunt, ditto.)

Others follow, including three waiters, the student, and the talkative woman, who wonders whether the American was lucky enough to catch his ship.

HOTEL MANAGER (soliloquizing)—"And bank holiday was to have been a fat day for me."

TOURIST STORIES OF EUROPE'S METAMORPHOSIS

FROM this side of the Atlantic we had a certain picture of the sudden crystallization of the war spirit in Europe, and the subsequent rapid course of events that led with lightninglike rapidity to open warfare; but only those Americans who were caught abroad in the vortex of war itself saw the real change that came over the whole Continent in those few eventful opening days of August. These unwilling spectators of the world spectacle did not have the sense of universal catastrophe of which we were conscious here, but the drama which they did witness was in many ways more startling. Wherever they happened to be in Europe, when the blow fell, they beheld whole communities change, overnight, from peaceful towns and cities into seething centers of mobilization and armament. They returned to their hotels at nightfall through innocent-appearing crowds of curious citizens, and awakened in the morning to hear outside their windows the martial strains of military music, accompanied by the steady tramp of soldiers marching to take their places in one of the greatest wars of history. Often in a single day was this metamorphosis visible. In France and in England, as in Germany, they were witness to an almost instantaneous change from the ways of peace to the devices of war. Great cities that for half a century had slumbered peacefully in apparent immunity from disturbance altered suddenly to armed camps. The travelers, taken wholly unawares, saw civilization, which they had believed to be an edifice of adamant, displayed as nothing better than a painted curtain, which, flung aside, revealed in full panoply the hideous form of stark barbarity. And all this, as we learn from the accounts which have been brought home to us, or have been sent by those who could not yet manage to

Why Not Live the Thoroughly Successful Life?

I know that I can easily, quickly and positively prove to you that you are only half as alive as you must be to realize the joys and benefits of living in full; and that you are only half as well as you should be, half as vigorous as you can be, half as ambitious as you may be, and only half as well developed as you ought to be.

The fact is that no matter who you are, whether you are young or old, weak or strong, rich or poor, I can prove to you readily by demonstration that you are leading an inferior life, and I want the opportunity to show you the way in which you may completely and easily, without inconvenience or loss of time, come in possession of new life, vigor, energy, development and a higher realization of life, success and happiness.

Become Superior to Other Men. The Swoboda System can make a better human being of you, physically, mentally and in every way. It creates a greater activity of the forces of life which in you are partially dormant, thus compelling them to become more alive and positive, enabling you to grow and evolutionize to a higher state of perfection. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it.

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure? Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best?—thoroughly well, virile, energetic. Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

The Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution is no experiment. I am giving it successfully to pupils all over the world. I have among my pupils hundreds of doctors, judges, senators, members of cabinet, ambassadors, governors, thousands of business and professional men, farmers, mechanics and laborers, and almost an equal number of women—*more than two hundred thousand people have profited through this system.*

Your Earning Power, your success depend entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. Without these, all knowledge becomes of small value, for it cannot be put into active use. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be. I promise it.



Pupils are men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 92.

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Conscious Evolution

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."
"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."
"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'
"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."

"It reduced my weight 30 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."
"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."
"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."
"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was

in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."
"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."
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You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

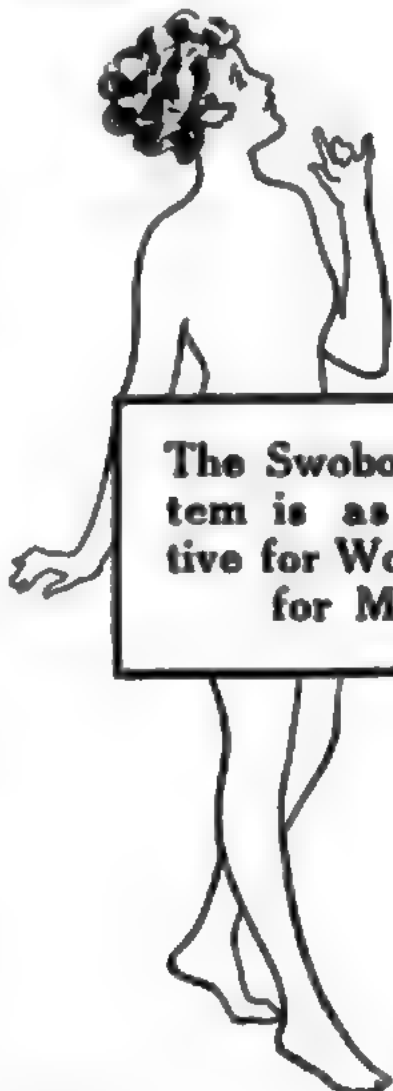
My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It also explains the DANGERS OF EXERCISE and of EXCESSIVE, DEEP BREATHING.

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Architects,
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few, they saw in concrete terms, in scenes and events poignant in themselves, but a thousand times more so because of the personal meaning they held for the panic-stricken onlookers. Of all cities of the Continent, few are so peaceful in appearance, so hospitable to the casual visitor, as Munich. This old town is famed above all others for its *Gemüthlichkeit*, the one universal German expression for peaceful, quiet enjoyment. Yet it is a very different picture of the Bavarian capital that is given by one contributor to the *New York Evening Post*, who happened to arrive there just as the change came. We read:

On Friday, the last day of July, Munich was feverish with excitement over the prospects of war. Altho official bulletins were epidemic, the final orders for the march to the front had not come to the troops which throughout Bavaria had rapidly been mobilizing during the few previous days of this stormy midsummer week. We had only arrived the night before from Berlin and Dresden, where the mobs in the streets and processions of students singing "Die Wacht am Rhein," and other war ballads, were of such magnitude that old residents said nothing like them had been seen since the beginning of the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870. Consequently it was not surprising to find the Haupt Bahnhof, or central station, swarming with excited Bavarians all trying to move in opposing directions.

It took us a full hour to get our baggage and ourselves out of the terminus into a taxicab, and the drive to the hotel was blocked by masses of people at every turn. Under such conditions Germany seemed a good place to retreat from, and our first efforts on reaching the hotel were devoted to securing accommodations to Paris for the following night on that crack train, the Orient Express, which makes the run in twelve hours.

To see Munich in a day seemed like sacrilege, but if we had fallen to its charms instead of steeling ourselves against them, we might be there yet. So we cautiously selected the best of the many double-starred attractions recommended by Mr. Baodeker, and had just been driven out of the famous picture-gallery by the four o'clock closing bell, when we found excited throngs eagerly reading large pink posters, conspicuously plastered on walls and buildings calling for immediate and complete mobilization of all reserves and indicating that the great European war, dreaded by all, had come. Bavarian officers, with aids, were everywhere pushing through the streets in motors reading proclamations to the crowds at various points and, on hurrying back to our hotel, we found Cook's agent besieged by tourists hysterically trying to get tickets out of Munich by night trains, on which all accommodations had been sold. We could have disposed of our places on the Orient Express at a large profit, but, of course, kept them tightly buttoned up and made ready to leave.

It took us another full hour to get into the station, check our baggage, and find our places on the train, and our clothes were nearly dragged from our backs by the seething mass of people that were surging in every direction. Fortunately, the Orient

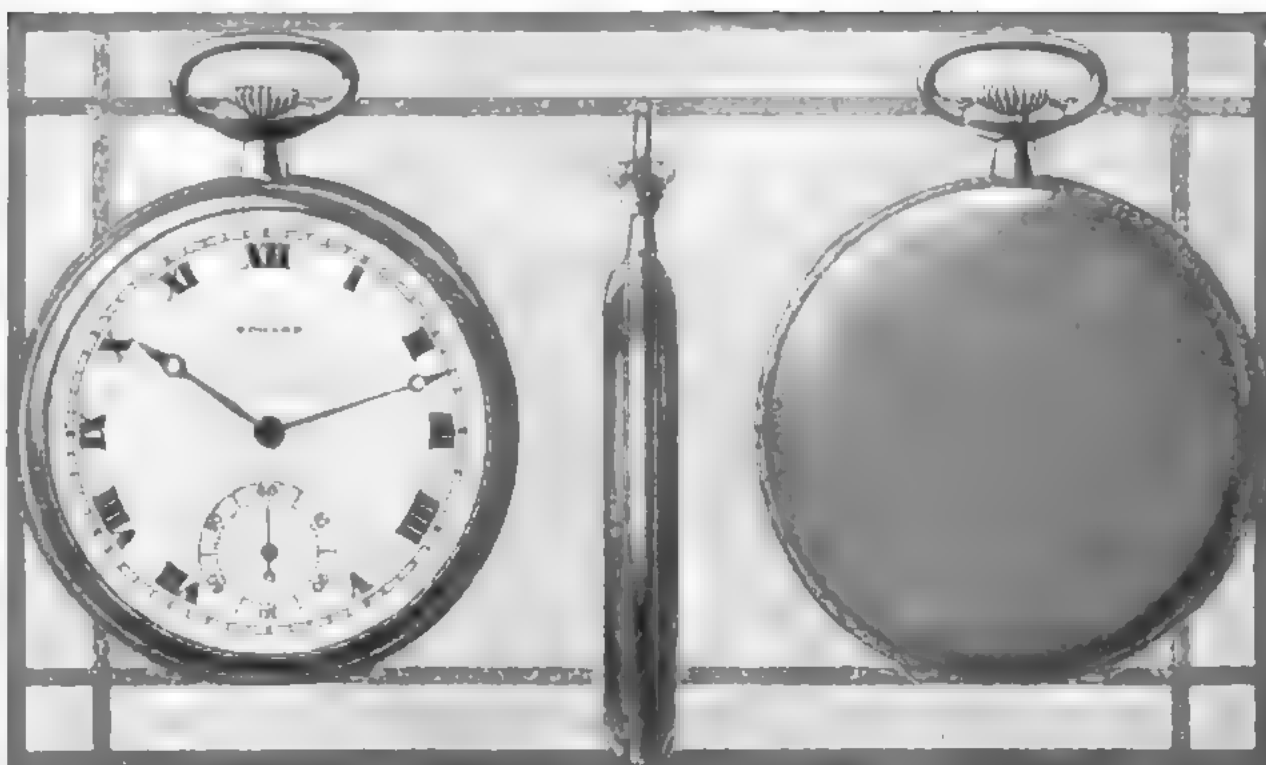
Express pulled in from Vienna late, and as it disgorged its hundreds of passengers, they were literally swallowed up by the throng that stormed the cars in their eagerness to get on board. Our satisfaction in finally reaching our compartment was short-lived, for the attendant told us the train would not proceed beyond Strassburg, six hours distant, since none of the cars would be allowed to leave German territory under existing conditions.

This looked like war, indeed, and our real troubles began when we were ordered out of the train at Strassburg in the small hours of the morning, with the announcement that the train would go no farther. No one at the station could tell us if or when we should be provided with another train to the French frontier, and none of our fellow passengers knew what to do next. So we all paced the platforms awaiting daylight and developments.

Soldiers were everywhere, and the buffet where we tried to get some small refreshment was so overrun with them that it was war to the knife in obtaining a poor cup of coffee and an unbuttered roll. It was not until about nine o'clock in the morning that a train of third-class cars backed into the station, and we were finally told it would take us across Alsace to the French frontier at Avricourt—some two hours distant. There was nothing to do but clamber in and forget the Orient Express. Our third-class local was packed with troops fully armed and belted with cartridge, and at every small station were detachments of soldiers. Every railway bridge—big and little—had its guards, who were actually throwing up intrenchments. Long trains of cavalry and artillery could be seen moving along the high roads toward the west, and the farmers everywhere seemed to be working frantically to harvest their grain—some of which had not yet fully matured—before their farms became battlefields. The German soldiers—many of whom were mere boys—were equipped in khaki uniforms, khaki-covered helmets, new cartridge belts, and heavy army boots. Whether they knew of the cause for which they were going to fight seemed doubtful, but they certainly were prepared for war.

Of the same change in Paris there have been many descriptions given. It began with the pink mobilization bulletins, took color with the singing of the "Marseillaise," and developed more swiftly than thought could realize into a wild outburst of military ardor, and the confusion of departing regiments. Something of this is shown by the writer of the above, who arrived in Paris after still more difficulty in crossing the French border, and nineteen sleepless hours in a train filled to the corridors with French soldiery:

We looked forward to a bath and breakfast at the Ritz, but were immediately confronted with scenes of the greatest confusion and excitement at the terminus. Baggage of every description was piled to the roofs of all the fourteen platforms of the Gare de l'Est, and soldiers were rushing in every direction. We at once saw the hopelessness of trying to get our trunks out of the mêlée, and, with a stroke of real genius—as it afterward proved—imme-



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diately decided to abandon them where they were, in order to investigate conditions in Paris generally. For we feared that the declaration of war, following so soon on the murder of the prominent French Socialist legislator, which had taken place but a few days before, might mean bad times in the city.

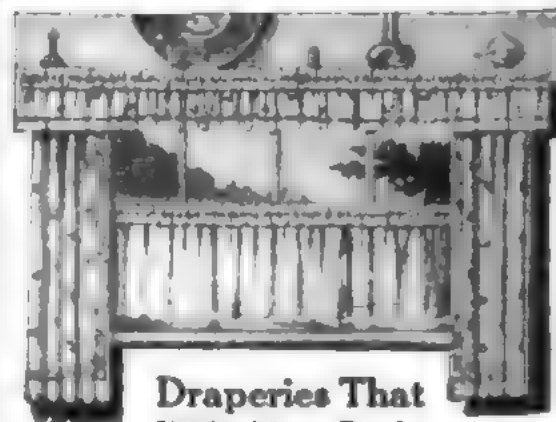
Once outside the station, we found it surrounded by a cordon of troops, who permitted no civilians to enter; for the station and the railway had all been taken over by the Government in moving troops and supplies to the frontier, and all other traffic was suspended. Only two or three cabs were in sight—bringing officers to the terminus—and it seemed as if we must walk. But, amid the excitement, we jumped into a taxi, out of which a captain of infantry was dismounting, and, altho the driver continued to expostulate, we succeeded in getting him to take us through the deserted streets to the hotel.

Shutters were everywhere up—no busses were running, having been commandeered by the Government for transporting troops—few people were in sight, and this was Paris on a bright Sunday midsummer morning!

At the hotel everything was in silent confusion among the few attendants who remained. The very courteous manager reported that three hundred of his servants had left the day before—his guests were going as fast as they could—he was being forced to pay gold for his bread and his ice, and that, under such conditions, he couldn't keep the hotel open. He advised us immediately to get out of Paris, if we could, but added that, if we already had no tickets for London, it would be quite impossible for us to buy any, as the railroad station was surrounded, and only those having tickets would be allowed to enter. As to motors, he said, they were almost impossible to obtain, and further added that he understood the authorities would stop all cars from leaving Paris by noon that day. And it was 11:15 then! We had no money—no tickets anywhere—and now we were practically told to get away as soon as we could. But how? Our breakfast and bath were forgotten, and we stared helplessly out into the vacant Place de la Concorde, asking ourselves, What next? And this was the Paris we had looked forward to with pleasant anticipations!

But we were running with luck, for, just as our case seemed hopeless, and our wits scattered to the four winds, a real American stepped up to us and asked if we were trying to get out of Paris. We said we had only just arrived, and were more than anything else looking for a bath and breakfast. "Cut it all out and get to England as soon as you can," was the gist of his response, and he emphasized his advice by saying that on Saturday, the day before, he had paid the guard at the Gare du Nord 500 francs simply to permit his wife, child, and nurse to go through the gate and get on the Boulogne train without tickets.

"I have a motor outside the city walls waiting to take me to Boulogne," he added, "and a taxicab chained here to the front door to take me outside the walls, but we must get through the gates before twelve or we may be prevented from leaving Paris at all. If you want to come, I shall be glad to take you, but we must start at once if we are to catch the last boat to England at seven to-night."



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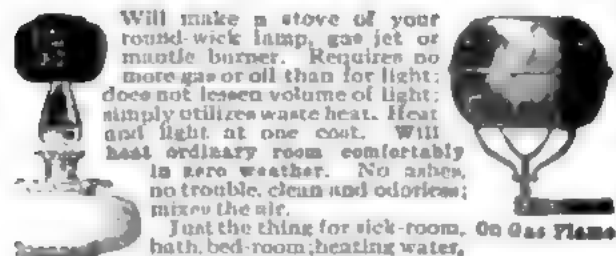
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His courtesy and his invitation were like the proverbial straws to the drowning, and we grasped them greedily. We threw our bags into his taxicab, left our baggage receipt for the trunks abandoned at the Gare de l'Est with the hotel porter, and at 11:30 started out of Paris, one hour after our arrival. There was no trouble at the city gate, and the motor was awaiting us at a garage just beyond. It took five minutes to buy a loaf of bread, some butter, and two bottles of mineral water at a near-by café, and we were ready for the 145-mile run against time to Boulogne.

Just as we were about to start, a parting telephone greeting came to us from the manager of the Ritz, who said that the latest information was that we would probably be stopt on the way and our car commandeered by the authorities for war purposes. It was too late to hesitate now, so we climbed in and started off through the quiet suburbs toward Boulogne, every moment of the way expecting to be held up. We slid safely through Pontoise, however, and other villages between it and Abbeville, where we stopt only long enough to buy a few extra liters of gasoline. There was no time for lunch, altho it was the lunch hour here, and altho savory odors floated out from the courtyard of the little inn by which we halted. Asking the chauffeur if he were not hungry, he looked at me disdainfully, waved his hand down the road ahead, and merely said dramatically the two words: "A Boulogne!" We admired his state of mind as we rapidly pulled out of Abbeville and headed north by the well-worn "Route de Calais." As we drew near each village we prepared ourselves for the inevitable detention, but it never came, and we successively slid through Montreuil, Samer, and St. Léonard until it seemed as if fortune was indeed with us.

At six o'clock we saw the sea from the uplands back of Boulogne, and at 6:30 we reached the end of our exciting ride.

Another writer in the same paper, a young woman member of the staff, had so great a faith in the solidity of the civilization that surrounded her in the English capital that she scorned the reports then coming in from the Continent, and continued blithely on her intended tour through France. If she had heeded the warning, she says, she "would not have seen Paris in its mad war fever, would not have missed the boat I was booked for, would not have got steerage room on the *Celtic* just five minutes before the tender left with its cargo of Americans and its smattering of immigrants." There was talk of "*la guerre*," and the railroad trains were filled with soldiers all the way to Paris.

Paris was hot, crowded, hectic, hurried, confused. The army was mobilizing. We had come from England and from old Rouen, where the glass doors of our rooms opened into an old garden, and the sweet night air had come in from where the dark yew trees and the Cathedral spire were silhouetted against the late twilight. It was a very rude awakening. At that time there were two of us. I could talk only the merest trifle of French. My friend could



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And then came the question, "Will you fill your pipe from a stranger's pouch?"

Neither the words "I love you" nor the words "Here's that money I owe you" ever sounded as sweet as those that proffered tobacco to that empty pipe.

"That smoke," he told us, "was the best tasting, the most entirely satisfactory, I had ever breathed through an amber bit. Maybe



standing under a dripping eave on a rainy night, waiting for a slow train, gives to tobacco an added charm. I don't know. But I do know that I never found the equal of that smoke until months later when I had some Edgeworth from a fellow in the Yale Club."

Maybe there is something of good omen in that question, "Will you fill your pipe from a

stranger's pouch?"

Let's try and see.

We are strangers, you and we, let us offer you some Edgeworth. Let us send you—not a pipeful, but a pouchful—free to try, to like or to dislike, to smoke but a little, or to smoke to the last bit and buy more, as you like it.

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not say anything but, "Mais, oui, madame," "Mais, non, monsieur."

With great difficulty we got a cab and after coming out ahead in an argument with the porter, who wanted four francs for carrying our bags to the cab, we started for our hotel.

In the hotel an East Indian porter, several French porters, a worried Russian proprietor, and a weeping maid greeted us.

"How comes it that Americans still enter this city?" asked the Russian. His black hair was cropped close to his head, his face was very pale, and his eyes looked as if he had been crying. "It would be better not to come."

We dropt our bags and went directly to the American Express office, for all the money we had between us was a coin or two, amounting in all to about 15 centimes. We had never doubted that our checks could be cashed at once, when we reached Paris.

"Go at once to the Express office, for it closes early on Saturdays," the Russian proprietor had said. This was Saturday, August 1. The East Indian, who trod like a cat and had smirking, smooth ways with him, escorted us to the Rue Scribe. Probably the majority of Americans in Paris were assembled there, on the Rue Scribe, besieging the Express office, the steamship companies, or the New York Herald office, or talking together in excited, morbid knots. We tried to hear nothing that was said. Our object was to get some money changed and to find out the chances for an immediate escape.

The efforts of the pair proved, for the time being, fruitless. Through a heedlessly chaotic Paris they tramped back to their hotel, only to find it practically deserted, and to be told by the harassed proprietor that, tho they might remain there for the night, the hotel would surely be shut up on the morrow, as he must leave the country. Penniless or not, they must move on. There follows a graphic description of the night of turmoil that followed:

That was the wildest night of my life. Some of the time I tried to sleep, but wild, feverish dreams made sleep unbearable, and finally we sat by the windows and looked down into the Rue de Mathurin and up and down the street to the corners, where carriages and machines tore past, all night, crowded with soldiers. Americans and all other foreigners were leaving in great numbers, whole families together, hurrying along, sometimes talking in shrill voices, sometimes keeping a hurried silence, which was worse. They were all on foot, for no one but soldiers could ride in machines, and almost all the horses were taken for the Army.

No one could take baggage with him which he could not carry himself, and the people's arms and hands were full. Often two men carried a trunk between them. All night long the life of the Paris streets went on, and fragments of it floated up to us in sight and sound. The cafés were full of men. Women of the street plied their trade diligently. One of these women, a large, dark, strange creature, I can never forget. Her large hat and flowered, ample, silk waist gleamed up at me every time she sauntered under a street-light. So uncon-

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cernedly she strolled along, at midnight, and still, when the dawn came, always with furtive eyes, always flirting the tiny, glittering, white fan she carried in her pudgy, beringed fingers.

At one o'clock a great coach-load of Americans drove up to our door. The red-coated driver took down all the luggage and rang the bell. Then he beat upon the door, and roared at the top of his voice. They had engaged rooms, but the Russian would not take them in. He put his head out at the door, and said many things to them. They answered him also many things, and the red-coated driver piled the luggage on the coach-top again and drove them away.

And so that first night wore on. The soldiers dashed by in motor-cars, and the foreigners flocked out to the stations. The café doors swung in and out, and the little white fan glittered slowly up and down the street, shining wanly under the street-lights. Now and then we would hear the tramp of many feet, and snatches of the "Marseillaise" sung by many voices. All Paris was awake.

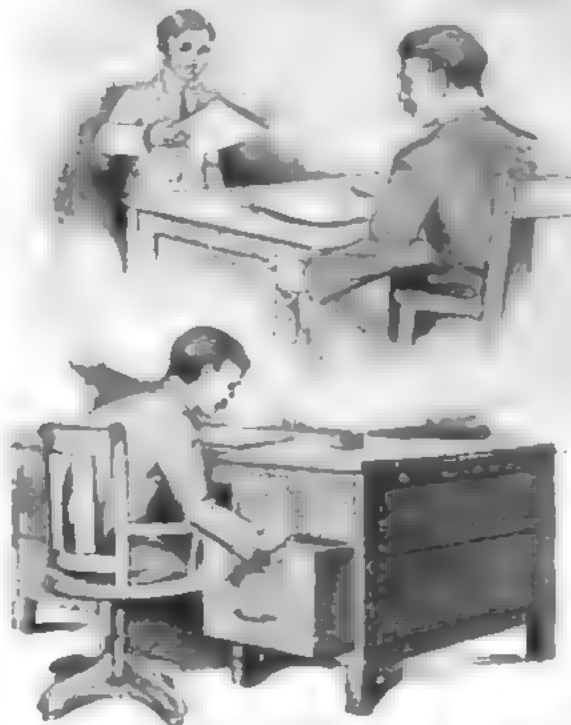
Up by our windows we had almost forgotten our share of the troubles, but sometimes we remarked that we had no money, that probably the trains would all be given up to soldiers for the next few days, that we were somewhat alone, and really very, very much afraid. I knew that it was the experience of a lifetime for which any one of the American men I knew would barter his very soul. But I was not an American man, only an American girl, and I dared not stop staring at the Paris street, for fear of sleep and feverish dreams from which waking could bring no relief.

Had these two women reached Paris some weeks earlier and found themselves without baggage, alone, and unfriended, with no place, apparently, where they might rest their heads, there is no knowing how they might have fared. But so great and sudden was the metamorphosis of the city that something of it swept through even the strangers within its gates, and what in other circumstances might have seemed impossibilities became only gratefully accepted opportunities. Somehow or other these two found another place to stay, and, without even car-fare between them, managed to make their way across the unfamiliar city on the various errands which necessity forced them to undertake. They "saw" Paris, tho not at all in the way they had expected to do so:

In searching for the police headquarters that afternoon, we incidentally saw some of the city, the Madeleine, the Rue Royale, the Champs Élysées, the Arc de Triomphe, the Place de la Concorde, the outside of the Louvre and Notre Dame, and other things. The artificial beauty of it all seemed just a mockery that day, and the only sudden joy I had was in seeing the red goldfish in the great pool of the Tuileries Gardens, swimming together in one great patch of color, alive and true and natural.

When we found the police headquarters, after much weary walking, we were told that it was the wrong place, and that every one must go to the police chief of his own district. We walked the many weary miles, it must have been at least six, back again, and, because there was nothing more that

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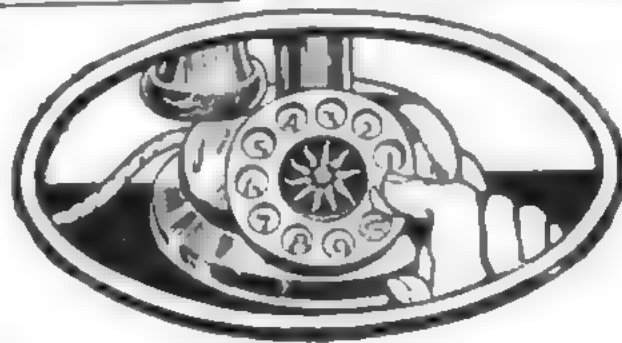
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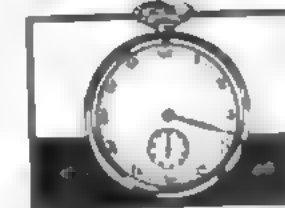
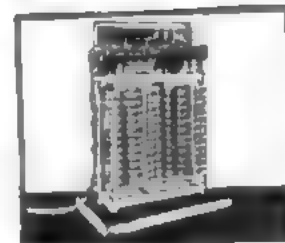
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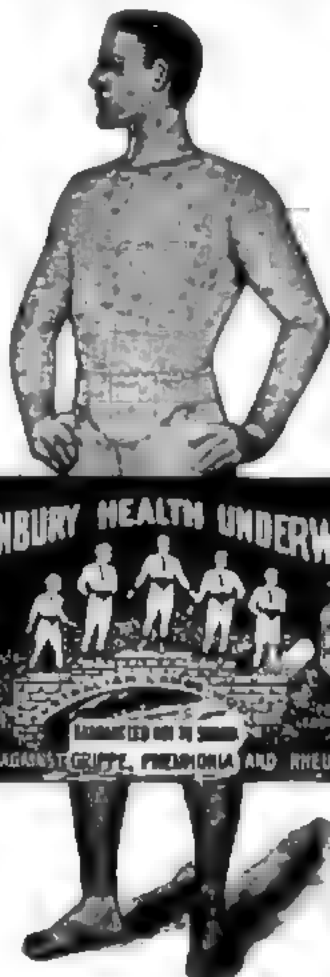
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were afraid of the Paris streets at night, we went to bed.

I was at the steamship office at eight the next morning with an American crowd, which, as Dulcinea would say, "is always so good-natured," waiting for the doors to open.

"What time do you open up?" called a fat American to the clerk within. The former was in a fever of excitement, mopping his bald head.

"Neuf heures," answered the clerk, coolly.

"What, never!" shouted the fat man, his eyes popping from his head.

That day was devoted to passports. When I found that no checks were being cashed that morning, I staked all my hopes of leaving Paris on the few dollars which my friend had extracted from the American Express, and we set out for the American Embassy to get a passport out of Paris, which, after I got it, was never even seen.

We walked for hours in search of the Embassy, and en route picked up another woman and a Spanish man, both bound for the same elusive destination. The American crowd was, as usual, forming lines. This time, it was for numbers which would entitle the holders to a place in another line, where passports were being doled out.

"But I can not wait," said I; "I'm leaving France to-day to catch the *Philadelphia*."

"Then go right up," said the man, and I went right up and signed something in French and bore it away. No money was being given out at the Embassy: only passports.

It being two o'clock, we decided to eat and not try to get to the big meeting of Americans at the Grand Hôtel. We sank into chairs by small tables in front of a tiny café, we two, the other woman, and the Spanish man. The latter could talk French, and he learned from the shop-keeper that we could buy bread from a shop up the street and butter from a shop down the street, and he would give us beer. So we separated. The Spaniard came back waving a two-foot loaf of bread and a handful of coins.

"I told them it was bread for a woman who had not touched food these twenty-four hours," said he, exultantly, "and they changed my fifty-franc note. We must have cheese now to celebrate."

Thus it was we broke our fast. And then the luck changed. The walk back to the Rue Scribe was many weary miles, but when I got there the Mercantile Marine cashed one of my two checks for me.

Now all that was left to do was to get the passport signed by the police and to buy a railroad ticket to the port from which a boat was most likely to leave. And all the time we were closing our ears to the rumors and alarms and facts which swirled around us, that no trains ran; that no boats sailed; that starvation awaited us within the week. As one woman said to me, cornering me suddenly on the street:

"It is this way: we Americans will just have to get together and hire rooms and get any food we can. We won't be able to get beds, but we can use a blanket each, or our steamer-rugs."

She passed on. I straightened my hat and did the same. Akin to her was the woman who pointed her finger at me

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threateningly when I cried. I was waiting in one of the crowds for one of the doors to open. And each story I heard of the war and the plight of Americans in Paris was worse than the last. So I leaned my American Panama against the unopened door and shed a few American tears. Immediately I became the center of the crowd.

"And what are you crying for, young woman? What are you crying for?" demanded a woman, waving her finger in my face. I could not tell her why, and I suppose she will never know.

That night we saw aeroplanes—German, they said—hovering over Paris, and we realized again that Paris was not simply a place for Americans to flee from, and that there were other things in the world than passports, railroad tickets, and American checks.

Paris at sunset, if one can take time to see it, leaves no room for thought of anything but Paris. That night, when all the faces of the crowd were turned up wonderingly, I forgot that it was war aeroplanes they saw, and I had a sudden vision of what Paris might be in peaceful twilights.

But it was not a peaceful twilight. The cars still rolled by full of cheering, waving soldiers. It seemed a glorious adventure for them, they were so young, so gay in their blue and red, and they were borne away so swiftly and with such glory out of the streets of Paris into the great *guerre*, which was so lightly on their tongues. More often than not it was a laughing farewell they gave their wives. And the women, sobbing hopelessly, would watch the horses or the machines out of sight, stand uncertainly for a moment, and then, picking up the tiny child who did not at all understand, join some shouting mob of women and little boys and old men who were filling the streets from curb to curb and singing over and over again the "Marseillaise."

It was the faces of those in the mob which told the story of Paris in war-time; not the faces under the red caps. Thoughtlessly I asked the maid in my hotel whether she had any relatives in the war. She looked at me for a minute, quite speechless. Then she touched her breast with a little quick French movement:

"*C'est fini*," she whispered, and went out of the room, lest I should see her cry. I learned afterward that her husband, her three brothers, and her husband's brothers had all gone. And after that, under all the shouting of the mobs, under all the fragments of the national hymn which every one was singing, under all the laughter of the little children who did not understand, I heard that woman's whispered words, "*C'est fini*."

The writer finally made her way homeward safely enough, tho with considerable difficulty and discomfort. And she concludes thus:

It was eight o'clock on Saturday morning by the clock on the Jersey Central station when we came up the harbor. We had seen the Statue of Liberty, and we could see a black spot up ahead which grew into a crowd of many people, waiting for us at the White Star Line pier. And, just as if nothing in the world had happened, we opened up our bags for the customs man to see.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OPPORTUNITIES IN STOCKS

MOODY'S MAGAZINE declares that while the prompt closing of the New York Stock Exchange when the outbreak of war had brought an avalanche of selling orders from all over the world "prevented what might have been a panic," the situation "does not apparently hold anything of immediate danger to legitimate investors." The position of speculators, however, is "somewhat different." These run a great risk of losing their money, provided they have not "the necessary resource to see the situation through."

As to standard securities, many of which have fallen as much as ten points in price since the war began, the writer believes that "the very greatest confidence can be assumed by the legitimate purchaser," that is, by those who purchased them outright. Moreover, investors who have the funds can now make selections for new purchases at "remarkably low prices"; the bargain counter is "clearly open all along the line." Standard railroad stocks can be bought with "full faith in their future"; so also can the best stocks in the industrial and public utility fields, where well-secured issues can be had at prices "ranging from five to ten points below those which existed a month ago."

These views as to opportunities are shared by *The Wall Street Journal*. When the Stock Exchange reopens, that paper believes, stocks which still sell as low as they did when the exchange was closed will present "many remarkable bargains." Tables are presented of industrial and railroad stocks, in which are given the closing prices for the last day on which the exchange was open, the highest prices that have prevailed in 1914, the rates of dividend paid, the amount of the yields on the closing prices, and figures for the latest returns of earnings. Following are selections from these lists:

INDUSTRIALS					
	Thurs. Close	High 1914	Div. Paid	Yield	Earn.
Am. Can. pf	80	95 3/4	7%	8.8	11.3
Am. Smelters	52 1/2	71 3/4	4	7.7	7.5
Am. T. & Tel	114	124 1/2	8	7.0	9.5
Am. Tobacco	215	258	10	9.5	23.1
National Lead	44 1/2	52	3	7.1	3.6
People's Gas	106	125	8	7.6	7.5
Rep. Ir. & St. pf	78	91 1/4	7	9.0	12.4
U. S. Steel	51 1/2	67 1/2	5	9.6	11.0
U. S. Steel pf	106 1/2	112 3/4	7	6.6	22.7
Wells Fargo	80	103 3/4	6	7.5	9.5

RAILROADS					
	Thurs. Close	High 1914	Div. Paid	Yield	Earn.
Atchafson	89 1/2	100 1/2	6 1/2	6.7	7.2
Balt. & Ohio	72	98 1/2	6	8.3	4.4
Bklyn Rapid Tr	74	94 1/2	6	7.0	7.9
C. M. & St. Paul	85 1/2	107 1/2	5	5.9	6.5
Chic. & Northw.	126	130 3/4	7	5.6	8.0
Del. & Hudson	140	150 1/2	9	6.4	14.5
Gr. North'n pf	111	154 1/2	7	6.1	8.6
Kan. City Sou. pf	50 1/2	62	4	8.0	8.0
Lehigh Valley	122	156 1/2	10	8.2	11.6
Louis. & Nash	127	141 3/4	7	5.5	7.9
Norfolk & West	98 1/2	118 1/2	7	7.1	7.9
Norfolk & West	97 1/2	105 1/2	4	4.2	8.7
Pennsylvania	105 1/2	115 1/2	6	5.7	8.8
Reading	140	172 1/2	8	5.7	8.0
Southern Pac	84 1/2	99 1/2	6	7.1	8.0
Southern Ry pf	67 1/2	85 1/2	5	7.5	9.2
Union Pac	113 1/2	164 1/2	8	7.1	10.5

Among the interesting comments on these lists, made by *The Wall Street Journal*, are the following:

"Fifty industrials closed July 30 at 63.4, July 29 at 68.2, and the average high for

1914 was 79.4. In many individual stocks the declines ran much greater than twenty points from 1914 high. Canadian Pacific at Thursday's close was off 63, American Tobacco 41, Lehigh Valley 34 1/4, Reading 32 1/4, International Harvester 31 1/2, New Haven 27, Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred 32 1/2, Baltimore & Ohio 26 1/2, Chesapeake & Ohio 26 1/2, and Missouri Pacific 28.

"Yield on the investment at Thursday's (July 30) closing prices of thirty-four industrial dividend-paying stocks averaged as high as 7.7 per cent., the average dividend paid being 5.7 per cent. Twenty-nine railroad stocks paying dividends showed an average yield of 6.5 per cent., average dividend paid being 6.6 per cent. In the case of some of the industrials the yield ran particularly high, Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, Tennessee Copper, and United States Rubber showing a yield of over 10 per cent. Of the railroads, Chesapeake & Ohio offered the biggest yield, 9.8 per cent.; Seaboard Air Line preferred was next, with 8.5 per cent. Kansas City Southern preferred, Lehigh Valley and Baltimore & Ohio yields were all over 8 per cent.

"That stocks are selling low, judged from the viewpoint of their earnings the past year, is indicated by the fact that the earnings of the fifty railroads for the year June 30, 1914, were equal on the average to 9.05 per cent. on the closing market price of the outstanding stock. Average earnings on par value of stock were 6.3 per cent. In the case of the fifty industrials, earnings for the calendar year 1913 were equal on the average to 14.43 per cent. on market value and 8.64 per cent. on par value of stock. Some of the industrial companies that show a large per cent. earned on Thursday's closing price follow: American Can, 23.6 per cent.; Central Leather, 18.2 per cent.; Tennessee Copper, 10.4 per cent.; United States Rubber, 21.5 per cent.; Westinghouse, 16.3 per cent.; International Harvester, 17.7 per cent.; Pacific Mail, 20 per cent.

"Of the railroads showing the biggest percentage earned on market value are the following: Seaboard Air Line preferred, 15 per cent.; Kansas City Southern preferred, 16 per cent.; Southern Railway, 12.2 per cent.; and Chesapeake & Ohio, 11.3 per cent. United States Steel earnings as per the last annual report are equal to 21.2 per cent. on Thursday's closing price of common stock, but based on earnings for the first six months of 1914 only 1 per cent. is shown on the market price."

GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILROADS

There are only two countries in the world possessing any considerable amount of railway mileage that have left the operation of their lines entirely to private corporations, says a writer in the *New York Times Annalist*. These are Great Britain, with 23,400 miles of road, and the United States with 250,000. In both countries the state has not yet entered the field, altho the question of government ownership has been raised in both. Except for "the overwhelming preponderance of mileage in this country," statistics would show that the total of government-owned lines would exceed the total owned by private companies. Following is a table printed by *The Railway Age Gazette*, showing the mileage owned pri-



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OVER one hundred million dollars' worth of sheet metal is made each year in this country. Most of it disappears shortly on account of rust. This is due to the fact that most sheet metal of the present day contains impurities such as carbon, manganese, silicon, copper, sulphur; therefore it cannot help rusting when exposed to air, moisture or corrosive gases.

Our chemists are saving millions of dollars for the public as a result of the discovery of two things: first, government experts proved that the rapid corrosion of steel was caused by the presence of impurities, especially manganese; second, we found the way to make pure iron. Either of these discoveries ranks as one of the greatest achievements in metallurgy.

Let us illustrate this saving of millions, literally. In a decade, most of the impure sheet metal made in 1914 and used in exposed situations will have been destroyed by rust. The sheet steel made in 1904 has mostly rusted away. There you have a complete, annual loss of nearly one hundred million dollars.

Pure, Rust-Resisting Iron Will Save Millions

As soon as the public realizes and accepts the great truth that pure iron is a resistant to rust, there will of course be little sheet metal used except pure iron. When that time comes, this terrific waste of millions of dollars will be wiped out.

These are big figures, big claims—but they are true. Perhaps little figures will mean more to you. Let us say it will cost you \$100 to roof a building with metal shingles or sheet metal. Ten years is about as long as you can count on modern impure metal roofing lasting. That is a cost of \$10 a year. Pure iron roofing should last many times ten years. Even the old-fashioned charcoal iron roofs lasted forty to seventy years, and that iron was not as pure and not as rust-resisting as the pure iron which we are making. So instead of \$10 a year, the cost of your roof will be nearer \$2 a year.

Apply the same method of figuring savings to other sheet metal products; to metal window frames, metal lath, ventilators, gutters, pipes, especially to stoves, boilers, ranges and furnaces, which are peculiarly subject to rust, owing to condensation of moisture and to corrosive gases; to refrigerators; to road culverts, metal cars, boats, flumes, smoke stacks, tanks, woven wire fences and the thousand and one other things made from rolled or drawn metal.

ARMCO Iron is Pure

Armco Iron is not only pure, rust-resisting—it is an exceedingly fine quality of metal for other reasons. Every process of manufacture is handled with extreme care and is under the supervision of very highly trained metallurgists. For instance, each sheet, after rolling, undergoes a slow annealing process which takes a week, although ordinary sheet metal is often annealed in a day. Slow annealing restores all of the original strength and evenness of texture and removes molecular strains caused by rolling. For this reason, Armco Iron is very ductile.

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Terne Plate Roofing.—Armco Old Style Terne Plate, with its Armco Iron base, is made by the Morewood hand dipped, old style, pure palm oil process. No acids are used. The coating is pure lead and tin—two almost indestructible metals.

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How to Get Armco Iron

Armco—American Ingot Iron is sold through distributors of sheet metal. It is specified by architects and engineers and



The trademark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Co. with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and, hence, can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it. It has behind it the guarantee of that company concerning the purity of the iron and the accuracy and thoroughness with which each step in its manufacture has been conducted.

is used for making sheet metal products by many manufacturers. You can buy finished products of Armco Iron from hardware dealers, tinnern and sheet metal workers. If you have any difficulty getting Armco Iron, write us for names of dealers and manufacturers who use Armco. For example, the Page Woven Wire Fence Company uses Armco Iron.

Write for Free Book "Defeating Rust"

This book, "Defeating Rust," contains more real information about sheet metal than ever before has been put between two covers. It tells the complete story of pure iron—Armco Iron. It gives processes by which Armco Iron is produced. It shows how Armco Iron compares with other sheet metals in analysis, in tests, in actual use. This book gives the experiences of manufacturers in regard to welding, stamping, forming, enameling and polishing Armco Iron. It tells why stoves and refrigerators made of Armco Iron last longer.

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vately and owned by Governments in all European countries:

Country	Private Railways Miles	State Railways Miles	Total Miles
Germany	2,750	10,200	12,950
Austria-Hungary	3,400	23,000	26,400
Great Britain	23,000		23,000
France	25,600	3,540	29,140
Russia (in Europe)	14,200	24,400	38,600
Italy	1,870	8,030	9,900
Belgium	2,680	2,000	4,680
Luxemburg	201	122	323
Netherlands	880	1,100	1,980
Switzerland	1,200	1,700	2,900
Spain	9,540		9,540
Portugal	1,155	725	1,880
Denmark	1,124	1,216	2,340
Norway	280	1,630	1,910
Sweden	0,000	2,760	2,760
Serbia	220	356	576
Romania	80	2,100	2,180
Greece	1,000		1,000
Bulgaria		1,200	1,200
Turkey (in Europe)	1,045		1,045
Malta, Jersey, Isle of Man	68		68
Total miles	108,052	113,620	221,672

From these figures it appears that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are thoroughly committed to government ownership, while in France little more than 20 per cent. of the mileage is owned by the state. The European countries in which there is no government ownership of railways are Great Britain, Spain, Greece, and Turkey. It is to be noted that the total mileage for all Europe, shown in the above table, is 37,000 miles less than the mileage for the United States alone. Other interesting facts contained in the *Annalist* article are these:

"Either on the basis of population or area the United States has much more than its proportionate share of the world's railway mileage. The following table shows the distribution of railways in 1912, with the division between state- and privately owned lines:

Country	Private Railways Miles	State Railways Miles	Total Miles
Europe	98,052	113,620	211,672
America	321,408	22,237	343,645
Asia	22,004	43,440	65,444
Africa	10,056	15,435	25,491
Australasia	2,708	19,870	22,578
Total miles	456,416	214,581	670,997

"There has been a steady, but slow, increase in the proportion of the world's railways owned by Governments. Of the total mileage for the world in 1912, which was 670,997, private companies owned 456,416 miles, or 68 per cent., and Governments owned 214,581 miles, or 32 per cent. In 1911 the total mileage was 654,435, 16,562 less, and of the total, companies owned 456,881, or 69.8 per cent., and Governments owned 197,554, or 31.2 per cent. In 1910 the total mileage was 638,611, or 32,386 less than the total in 1912, and of this private companies owned 450,659, or 70.57 per cent., while Governments owned 187,952, or 29.43 per cent.

HOW A MAN CAN MAKE HIMSELF INDEPENDENT AT SIXTY

E. C. Thompson, in a contribution to *The Rollins Magazine*, points out how, by proper self-denial in expenditures, any man, with a moderate income, can find himself at sixty possessed of sufficient means to live without work if necessary. Unless a man does save, he may, under present social conditions, "find himself face to face with a very serious condition." Life-insurance is good as a protection to those who are dependent on him, but if, through age or infirmity, he loses the ability to earn money, and has no income from savings, a man finds himself "dependent perhaps on the very ones whom he had hoped to protect by his insurance."

Mr. Thompson believes that about nine men in ten save nothing, their excuse being that "it takes about all I make to pay my

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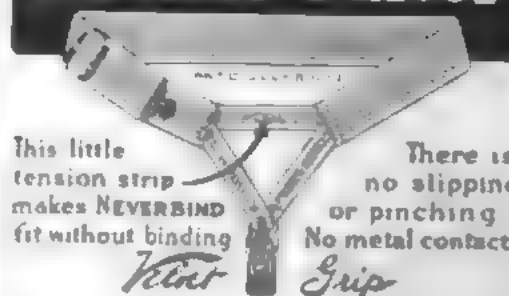


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There is NO RUBBER in the Leg Band
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expenses," the blame being commonly put on "the high cost of living." So far from its being a necessity for a man to spend all he earns in order to live, Mr. Thompson believes that "in these days of high wages and high prices, large profits and large living expenses, there is overflowing opportunity for the thrifty man such as the world has never before witnessed." Few men to-day, earning even what are considered small wages, should fail at sixty, in his judgment, to have at least \$20,000; a sum which, invested at 5 per cent., would yield an annual income of \$1,000. To take another case, a man of thirty, earning \$3,000 a year, ought so to regulate his expenses that by the time he is sixty he will have not less than \$60,000. Other interesting points in the article are these:

"There is no man, married or single, who can not revise his expenses and save money. Any man with sense enough to go in when it rains knows whether his income warrants his present standard of living. If it does not, he should have the moral courage to cut down his expenses. It may be that he will have to give up some things that have come to seem like necessities. It may be that he will have to move out of the house, and even out of the neighborhood where he has been living. He may have to give up pleasant associations. But be the sacrifices what they may, he will find that once made they are by no means as great as his imagination had pictured them.

"They will save him from years of infinitely greater sacrifice and humiliation. The man who makes this move in time will gain all that he gives up, and more, for he will have the satisfaction of feeling solid ground under his feet, and of knowing that he is all that he pretends to be, and not a sham and a humbug. The question as to how much should be saved would require a different answer for each individual case. A table is presented here that will assist any one who will apply it to his own case. Saving one dollar each year and keeping the whole amount saved at compound interest at 5 per cent. will produce:

\$13.21 in ten years	\$50.11 in twenty-five years
\$22.46 in fifteen years	\$89.76 in thirty years
\$34.72 in twenty years	\$134.54 in thirty-five years
	\$126.84 in forty years

"Using this table, it will be found that a person who will begin when twenty years of age and save only \$150 a year will have \$5,208 at forty years of age, \$10,460 at fifty, and \$19,026 at sixty.

"If a man of thirty who is earning \$2,500 a year will save \$1,000 each year, he will have \$13,210 at forty, \$34,720 at fifty, \$69,760 at sixty. This last amount, invested at 5 per cent., will yield an annual income of \$3,488.

"Put in another way, assuming a man's income to be constant, if he will save three dollars out of every ten and invest it at 5 per cent., in a little less than thirty years his savings will return to him at 5 per cent., an amount each year equal to his annual earnings, thus permitting him to retire and maintain a standard of living even better than that to which he has been accustomed."

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY OF GREAT CITIES

In *The Electrical World* was recently printed an article on electric supply stations in great cities, from which it appears that New York now has the greatest "connected load," while Chicago has the "lowest average price" and "the greatest average per capita consumption." The smallest per capita consumption is credited to Paris. The striking feature in

Can Your Wife Trust You?

WHEN you're away from home have you left her to the torture of fear every time a door creaks or a blind slams? Have you left her absolutely unprotected—at the mercy of the first burglar—thug—degenerate that may knock at your door, or force your windows?

Just think what might happen—what may be happening now, while you are miles away? Now, while you are powerless to do anything but rave over your neglect and pray that it may not already have exposed her to danger, to death—or worse!

You swore to protect her. Be worthy of her trust. Get her a ten-shot Savage Automatic, the safest protection that science has devised or love can provide—the greatest protection for helpless women ever brought into the world. And don't give her any other. If she needs protection at all she needs this 10-shot defender; not 8 shots or 6 shots.

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Sozodont comes in three forms.—Paste, Powder and Liquid. The kind used is generally a matter of individual taste.

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This is very easily explained:

Sozodont Paste or Powder will put as beautiful a polish on the teeth as any paste or powder. One or the other should be used each morning. But no matter what paste or powder you use, it does not get between the teeth, and cleanses them as Sozodont Liquid will.

So just before retiring, we recommend that you use Sozodont Liquid. The Liquid gets in between the teeth and around the gums, stimulating and hardening them, where the Paste or Powder—even the tooth brush—cannot reach.

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recent electrical progress is the great observable trend toward the consolidation of stations and the installation of large units. Some of the more interesting facts in the article have been summarized in *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"London, where a movement has been started for centralization of power-supply, leads all other cities in the number of stations, being served by no fewer than 70 stations, with an average capacity of but 5,400 kilowatts each. London, with a population of 7,250,000, has an area of 693 square miles, and its annual consumption per capita is 130 kilowatt-hours and the average price for current for all purposes is 4.5 cents. The connected load of all London is 523,865 kilowatts.

"New York, which twenty years ago had twenty systems, now has but four, serving an area of 131 square miles and a population of 4,754,000. The connected load of all New York stations is 782,682 kilowatts, the greatest of any city in the world and the average capacity of the main stations is 94,000 kilowatts, with an estimated average annual consumption per capita of 360 kilowatt-hours at an average price of 5.2 cents per kilowatt-hour for the New York Edison.

"Chicago, which has one of the greatest electrical outputs of any city, has an average station capacity of 90,000 kilowatts with a connected load of 545,235 kilowatts, and the largest annual per capita consumption of any city in the world, with 425 kilowatt-hours. The average price in Chicago also is the lowest in the world's great cities, being about 2.18 cents a kilowatt-hour. Chicago has 191 square miles area and a population of 2,190,000.

"Paris has practically reduced its generating companies to one with an average station capacity of 54,000 kilowatts, supplying an area of 31 square miles and a population of 2,800,000. The total connected load of the generating stations is 226,890 kilowatts, which is sold at an average price of 10.2 cents a kilowatt-hour, the highest in any of the world's great cities. The average annual consumption of electric current in Paris is but 27 kilowatt-hours per capita, the smallest in the great cities.

"Berlin, with 2,200,000 population and an area of 24 square miles, has an average station capacity of 40,000 kilowatts and a connected load of 255,721 kilowatts. The average annual consumption per capita is 111 kilowatt-hours at an average price of 3.4 cents a kilowatt-hour. Hamburg, another German city with an area of 30 square miles and a population of 1,000,000, is served by four generating stations of an average capacity of 11,000 kilowatts, and the average per capita consumption is but 43 kilowatt-hours a year. It has a connected load of 100,000 kilowatts, and the average price for current for all purposes is 6.16 cents a kilowatt-hour.

"It will be seen that the great cities of the United States compare most favorably with other cities in the price of current and far outstrip them in connected load and also in per capita consumption. In all the cities the tendency is toward consolidation, and in Paris but one company will generate current and it will have but two stations. In Berlin and Hamburg the supply is in the hands of one company in each city."

A Bad Fix.—"How are you fix financially, old man?"

"I'm at the saturation point."

"What do you mean?"

"At the point where I've soaked all I can."—*Boston Transcript*.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Are There Others?—MADGE—"You shouldn't say he's a confirmed bachelor unless you know."

MARJORIE—"But I do know; I confirmed him."—*New York Times*.

A Long Shot.—In a certain text-book on arithmetic designed for use in schools appears the following ingenious problem: "A cannon ball travels 540 feet in one second. How far will it be from the muzzle of the gun after the lapse of thirty-five minutes?"—*Sacred Heart Review*.

The Helpmeet.—MR. NEWLYWED—"Did you sew the button on my coat, darling?"

MRS. NEWLYWED—"No, love; I couldn't find the button, and so I just sewed up the buttonhole."—*Judge*.

Call of the Wild.—INQUISITIVE BLIND MAN—"How do you manage to call your dog in the dark when he can't see your fingers moving?"

INGENIOUS MUTE—"I drum on a dog biscuit with a bone."—*Puck*.

Imported Stock.—"You told me you hadn't any mosquitoes," said the summer boarder, reproachfully.

"I hadn't," replied Farmer Cornmeal. "Them you see floatin' around come from Si Perkins's place. They ain't mine."—*Washington Star*.

Cruel!—YOUNG WOMAN (to her neighbor at dinner)—"Guess who I met to-day, doctor."

DOCTOR—"I'm afraid I'm not a good guesser."

"You're too modest. Aren't you at the top of your profession?"—*Life*.

A Double Fumble.—"Who was that tough-looking chap I saw you with to-day, Hicks?"

"Be careful, Parker! That was my twin brother."

"By Jove, old chap, forgive me! I ought to have known."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Case of Gravity.—The latest Boston story is about a small child who fell out of a window. A kind-hearted lady came hurrying up with the anxious question, "Dear, dear! How did you fall?"

The child looked up at the questioner and replied, in a voice choked with sobs, "Vertically, ma'am."—*Tit-Bits*.

The Kest Explained.—The little agricultural village had been billed with "Lecture on Kests" for over a fortnight. The evening arrived at length, bringing the lecturer ready to discourse on the poet. The advertised chairman, taken ill at the last moment, was replaced by a local farmer. This worthy introduced the lecturer and terminated his remarks by saying:

"And now, my friends, we shall soon all know what I personally have often wondered—what are Kests?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

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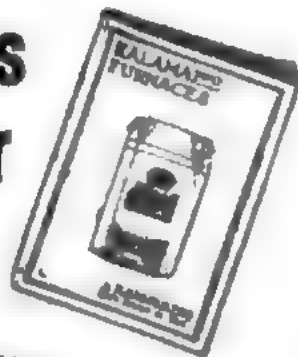
The Literary Digest

Saving Money for Authors

is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. "Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer." Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

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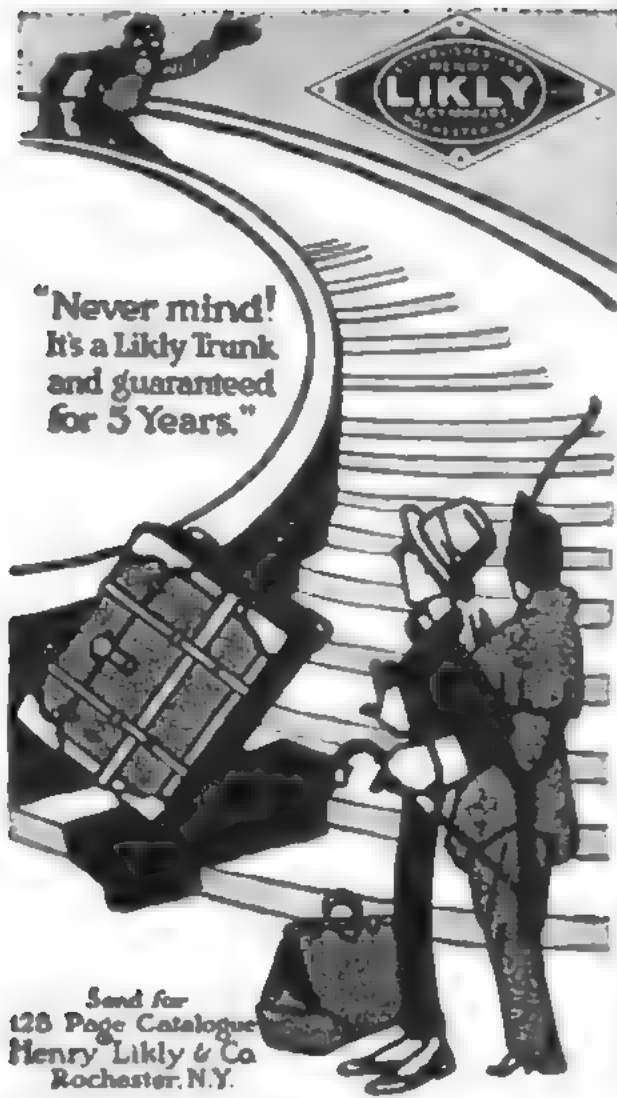
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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

August 25.—A German Zeppelin air-ship flies over Antwerp, dropping bombs, which wreck many houses and kill 12 non-combatants.

August 26.—The Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

August 27.—British marines land in Ostend. The British cruiser *Highflyer* sinks the German armed merchant cruiser *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* off the coast of Africa.

The capture of Namur, Belgium, and its forts is reported by the Germans.

The German cruiser *Maadburg* is sunk in the Gulf of Finland.

Japan declares a blockade of Kiaochow.

Austria recalls her Ambassador from Tokyo.

August 28.—It is announced in London that a squadron of the British North Sea Fleet has sunk three German cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers off Helgoland.

The Russian advance in East Prussia reaches Allenstein.

August 29.—The German forces defeat the Allies near St. Quentin in northern France and drive their left wing further back toward Paris.

August 30.—A German aeroplane drops bombs over Paris.

The Germans continue to drive back the Allies' left flank.

Apa, in German Samoa, surrenders to a British force sent from New Zealand.

August 31.—Paris prepares for a siege. The Allies' left wing is again driven back.

September 1.—The German Government reports a victory over the Russian Army in East Prussia and the capture of 70,000 prisoners. The Germans in France occupy Amiens.

The Czar orders the name of St. Petersburg changed to Petrograd.

September 2.—The German Army pushes on to within 30 miles of Paris, still driving back the Allies' left wing.

The French Government announces the temporary removal of the capital to Bordeaux.

The Russian Army advancing on Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, is reported to have defeated a strong Austrian force.

French and German aviators flying over Paris exchange shots.

General Foreign

August 27.—Seventeen militant suffragists are arrested in London after attempting to force an entrance into the British Home Office to interview Secretary McKenna.

August 30.—The Mexican bandit chief, Zapata, agrees to support Provisional President Carranza.

September 3.—Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, Italy, is elected Pope, in succession to the late Pius X., and takes the name of Benedict XV.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 29.—The House of Representatives passes the bill creating a Federal bureau of war risk marine insurance.

September 2.—The Senate passes the Clayton Antitrust Bill.

GENERAL

August 26.—The *Pleides*, the first ship to make the trip from San Francisco via the Panama Canal, arrives in New York.

The Progressive State Committee of New York indorses F. M. Davenport for Governor.

An explosion destroys the office of the Anaconda Mining Company, and Hutto is again placed under the guard of Montana militia.

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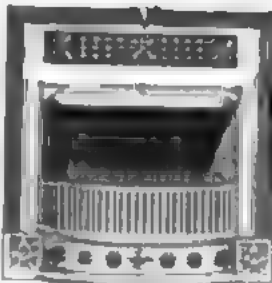
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. H. O." Chicago, Ill.—"I notice that 'in the circumstances' is used according to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY only if the idea of locality is in mind, and 'under the circumstances' if it is intended to express the idea of conditions attending a certain action. Please explain what reason there is for this distinction."

The paragraph concerning *circumstance* treats only of the correct prepositions to use. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY does not state that "in the circumstances" is used only if the idea of locality is in mind; the word it uses is *situation*, which in the sense applied means "a combination of various circumstances," not location. Steps taken to achieve an end and which are due to conditions are said to be taken "under the circumstances." The first treats of condition; the second treats of action only.

"E. S. S." Lincoln, Neb.—"What is the distinction between *cartoon* and *caricature*? I claim that a *caricature* is of one person, while a *cartoon* may be of a group or an event, etc."

A cartoon may be a caricature, but a caricature is not a cartoon. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *caricature* as "a picture or description in which natural characteristics are exaggerated or distorted so as to produce an absurd

effect; burlesque; hence, any exaggerated or distorted reproduction or resemblance; as, his manner is a caricature of his father's." *Cartoon* is defined as "a large picture or caricature in sketchy style as in a newspaper or periodical, especially one intended to affect public opinion as to some matter or person."

"H. B. J." New York.—The statement you make is incorrect. The correct transliteration of the Hindustani is "pagri" and not "pagari." But this form is almost unknown to English and Anglo-Indian literature. The form favored by Yale and Harvard is "pugree" and that favored by Sir William Napier and Sir James Murray is "puggree," and, while the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY records the form *pagri* (the true transliteration as recorded by Forbes and Balfour) in vocabulary place it defines the term under *pugree*, the form which its readers for quotations found most frequently in use in English literature, one which has been commonly accepted by the English-speaking people. It is the province of the lexicographer to record usage as he finds it, not to seek to create it, and as *puggree* and *pugree* have been in use for more than three hundred years in English literature, it is quite evident these forms have come to stay.

"D. P. C." New York.—"What is the proper pronunciation of the word *quay*, a landing-place for convenience in loading and unloading vessels?"

The correct pronunciation of *quay* to-day is *kay*. Formerly it was pronounced *kway* and sometimes *kay*, but that pronunciation is not now considered correct.

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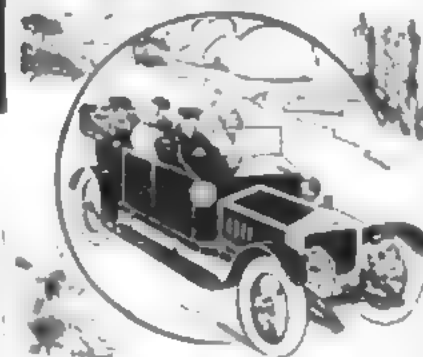
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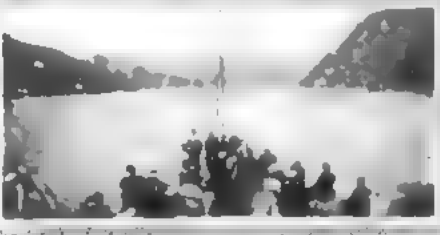
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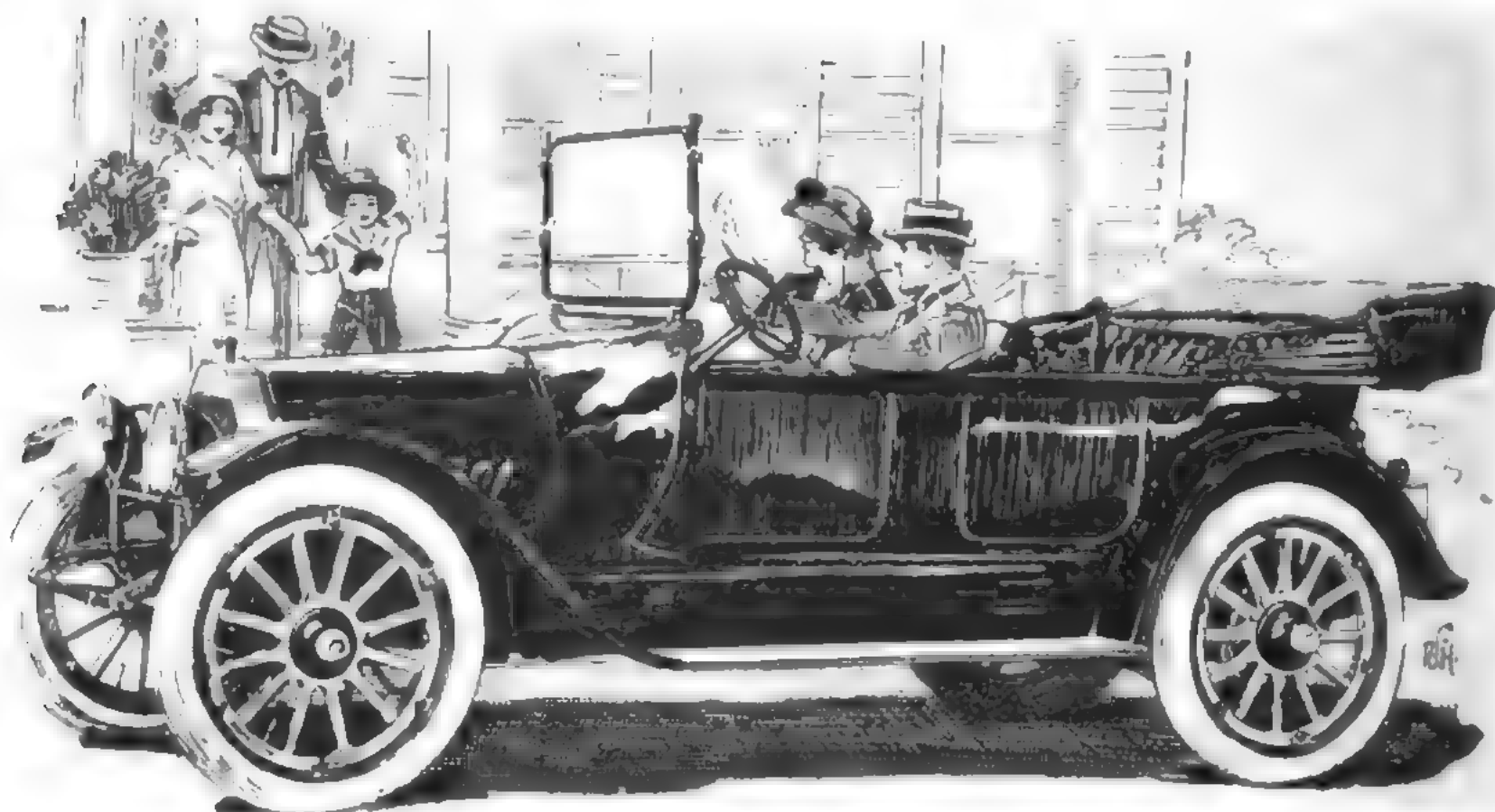
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

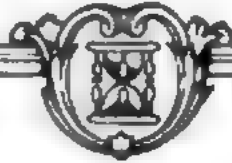
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



WHAT WE PAY TO SEE EUROPE AT WAR

A DOLLAR A HEAD on every man, woman, and child in the United States is what the Emergency Internal Revenue Tax Bill means with its demand for \$100,000,000, to make up the loss in our customs receipts as one result of Europe's war. That is the way it looks to some editors, but others observe that if only luxuries are taxed, a much smaller number of people will foot the bill. The aim of the Ways and Means Committee, say Washington dispatches, is "to limit the tax to as few articles as possible," and we read that their bill provides for "a tax of 3 per cent. on railroad freight, from which it is estimated \$65,000,000 will be realized annually; an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer, which will bring in about \$33,000,000; and a tax of 20 cents a gallon on domestic wines, the probable yield of which will be \$0,000,000." This may soften the blow to some, but not to the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind.), which says that "the paradox that the one great nation which has kept out of this war must pay additional taxes for its exemption is certainly singular." This idea working in minds less calm produces not a little sharp talk from editors who prefer to attribute the present "necessity" to the Democratic tariff and to the extravagance of a Democratic Congress. The chief item in the latter charge is the "pork barrel" of the River and Harbor Bill, which, according to report, is about to be passed by the Senate and will entail an appropriation of about \$53,000,000, tho it is reported from Washington that this figure is to be cut down by about \$25,000,000. Then the deficit in the customs revenue, it is averred by critics of the Administration, was already long under way before the outbreak of the war. Against such strictures may be instanced a large quota of pro-Administration opinions, conceding the need of a war tax and venturing the confidence that the American people will bear it "patiently, patriotically." Suspicion of the River and Harbor Bill is found also among editors of this group, but they frown upon the attempt to turn the discussion into a partizan "tariff debate." For all that, there are observers who, looking forward to the fall elections, see in the President's address to Congress in joint session a "campaign document" that is "highly persuasive." The President's message reads in part as follows:

"During the month of August there was, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,629,538 in the revenues collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal

year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

"I need not tell you to what this falling off is due. It is due, in chief part, not to the reductions recently made in the customs duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man foresaw; they affect the whole world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with. . . .

"The Treasury itself could get along for a considerable period, no doubt, without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately \$75,000,000, a large part of the present Treasury balance, is now on deposit with national banks distributed throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call. I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and distress and confusion would be if the diminishing income of the Treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet, without additional revenue that plainly might become necessary, and the time when it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the business of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the Treasury itself. Such risks are not necessary and ought not to be run. We can not too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are the worst forms of bad policy under such conditions.

"And we ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to taxation, however we may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market; untimely, because this is manifestly not the time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the Government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary. The country is able to pay any just and reasonable taxes without distress. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. . . .

In the view of the *New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.), the President offers "some valid reasons" for making up the revenue deficit and "keeping the public Treasury in a strong position" through an emergency tax, but it adds:

"More stress might well be laid upon the need of economizing government expenditures so far as this can be done without injury to the public service or any important interest of the nation. It is not desirable to maintain a specially liberal surplus for the purpose of using it as an aid to private enterprise where that is able to take care of itself, and it is to be hoped that the

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banks will soon be in a position to perform their functions without a distribution among them of Treasury funds as a means of relief. Those funds should always be so placed as to take their normal course with other deposits.

"While so much concern is shown for increasing revenue, without a very close calculation of government needs, there is



THE PORK-BARREL TWIST.

King in the Chicago Tribune.

a singular lack of any effort to restrict expenditures with due regard for such needs. The bloated River and Harbor Appropriation Bill is now before the Senate loaded with about the usual quantity of 'pork' for local distribution where it will 'do most good' as a political aid to the reelection of members of Congress in both Houses."

"The extravagance of the present Congress," a reproach frequently encountered in opposition journals, is defined by the Republican St. Louis Globe Democrat as follows:

"In spite of the declaration of the Baltimore platform for rigid economy under a tariff for revenue only, extravagance has run riot. In the first full fiscal year of the Wilson Administration, ordinary government expenses amounted to \$701,000,000. In the last full fiscal year of the Taft Administration, ordinary expenses of Government were only \$654,000,000. Appropriations now being made, and which have been already made, keep well up to the high-water marks of past years. The situation being what it is, the President urges, wisely, we think, that it would be better to lay a temporary tax than to issue bonds. The real Treasury situation was far from being revealed in what he told Congress. The address showed the earmarks of evasiveness, and a want of conviction. But, the condition being what it is, it should be relieved by appropriate and prompt legislation."

We read further in this journal that "Mr. Wilson's implied claim that no part of the loss is due to the new Tariff Law . . . is insincere," and it calls attention to the fact that receipts from duties "were declining long before the beginning of the war, during the time when imports were increasing under the greatly enlarged free list and lower duties in practically all schedules." If the Payne-Aldrich Law had remained in operation, we are told, "importations might fall off as they have, owing to the war, and still the loss to the Treasury would have been much less than it is now." A similar view is held by the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times (Rep.), which says also that the Democratic party "is placed in the position of adopting a war tax to cover up its defective system of peace revenues," and this journal adds:

"On the horns of a dilemma it is suspected of having chosen to obtain its ineptitude with the smoke wafted from a foreign ship, hoping in this fashion to avert an accounting in the Con-

gressional campaign for the sorry failure of its financial operations. But the Republican minority will not overlook the opportunity for disclosure of the facts."

"Businesses have to economize in a time like this," says the Progressive Washington Times, "why not Government?" Yet its judgment of the whole matter of the present tax differs sharply from the foregoing opinions. We read:

"The plea for more money was fully justified by the emergency. The demand that it be raised by taxation, not by a loan or loans, was sound. Under the conditions which a Democratic tariff policy imposes, there will be little dissent as to the method, that is, internal-revenue duties.

"The Times does not agree with the whole revenue policy of this Administration. But at this time it refuses to believe that anything will be gained by turning this revenue discussion into a tariff debate. There would have been a deficit under the old tariff schedules if the war had lasted very long. Perhaps it will prove that, by swapping revenue tariff for income taxation, we have stumbled right; the income tax very possibly will produce a more stable revenue than would the customs duties.

"But all this is beside the question. The country is going to be compelled to pay more taxes or else to get government conducted more cheaply. The biggest, plainest, easiest single piece of big economy lies in killing the river and harbor grab.

"Then kill it!"

The belief just expressed that we must submit to a war tax, but that at the same time we must cut down our national running expenses, is supported also by the Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), which adds:

"The main requirement of any emergency provision is that it shall be as free of hardship and as uniform as may be possible. The fact that Oscar Underwood is to have charge of the framing of the bill supplying such revenue is reassuring in this direction. At any rate, it is not likely there will long be need for the levying of the special impost, since with the cessation of war in Europe the custom-houses will again play their rôle in government upkeep.

"Two benefits of a compensatory nature stand out from the situation. The first is that the new Democratic Tariff Law, making the Government less dependent upon the tariff for its expenses, creates a smaller deficit than would have to be met



THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

under high protection. The income tax is already doing much of the work that would otherwise be saddled on any emergency measure."

This journal tells us, moreover, that "it wouldn't hurt any one in the country, except a few place-hunting Congressmen, to cut in half the Waterways and Public Buildings bills for a couple of

years," and the same aversion to "pork" is disclosed by the *Boston Post* (Ind. Dem.), which believes President Wilson's plan for revenue-raising by "indirect taxation" to be "both timely and wise." Yet it adds:

"Congress should see to it that the tax is wisely imposed; that it be kept absolutely clear of the necessities of the people which, in all conscience—and some lack of it—are high enough already. The tax should be placed upon things that the average man and woman can perfectly well go without, but which, by those able to afford them, will be used in sufficient quantities to produce the needed revenue."

The *New York Times* (Dem.) thinks the committee "will be wisely guided if it takes the war-revenue-tax law of June 13, 1898, as a model."

"The chief feature of that law was the placing of a tax by means of stamps upon negotiable instruments, documentary evidences of value, and a large number of proprietary articles. In the first full year of their operation, the year ended June 30, 1899, the adhesive stamp tax yielded \$43,837,819; the next year it yielded \$40,964,365; in 1901, \$39,241,036. In 1902 most of these taxes were repealed and others reduced. The added taxes upon fermented liquors and tobacco produced also a large increase in the internal-revenue receipts.

"Taxes of this nature are easily borne, they provoke few complaints, and they are derived from proper sources of taxation. The taxes proposed by the law of June 13, 1898, took effect at once in respect to fermented liquors, and the others took effect from July 1, only eighteen days after the passage of the act. Promptness is essential, and it can be secured by a resort to similar taxes now. There would be no delay save that involved in the printing of the stamps."

This suggestion is strongly voiced also by the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), which says:

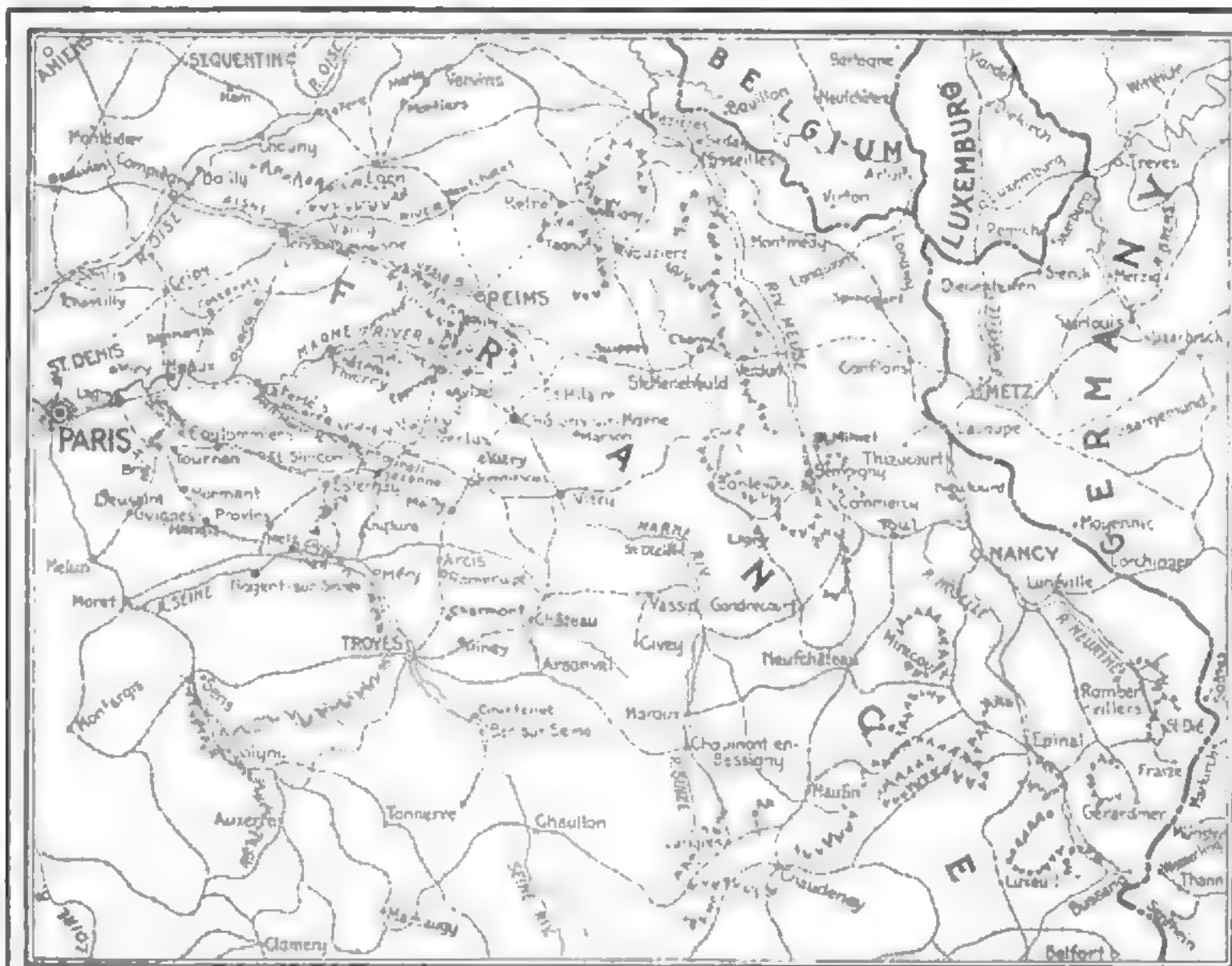
"As for the nature of the action that should be taken, there will be substantially unanimous concurrence in the President's view, that this must not take the shape either of borrowing money or of withdrawing Government deposits at a time when either of these operations would be sure to have the effect of aggravating, instead of alleviating, the strain upon the business interests of the country; and accordingly that it becomes the duty of Congress to levy emergency taxes to make good the falling off in Government revenue caused by the war in Europe."

"The situation is not so distressing as it seems," *The Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.) assures us in these words:

"If the United States can manage to get along for a time without the manufactured goods of Germany, England, France, and Belgium the people of this country will be forced by sheer necessity to supply the demand. The loss in revenue to the Government through falling customs duties will be far more than compensated by the gain to the country through increase in manufacturing equipment, employment of more people, and renewed and increased domestic prosperity."

THE ALLIES' NEW BOND

A SIGNIFICANT "scrap of paper" was the protocol recently signed in London by Sir Edward Grey and the Russian and French Ambassadors in London binding each of their respective nations to make no peace moves without the consent of its allies. At least so it is regarded by the press of this country and England and in official circles in Washington and London. It means, we are told, that the Triple Entente



SCENE OF THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE GERMANS AND THE ALLIES EAST OF PARIS.

has become the Triple Alliance, and that the Allies have committed themselves to a "war to the finish." And it is on this last phase that the editors in this country prefer to dwell, as they see all hopes for an early peace go glimmering. The London agreement of September 5 is brief. Shorn of the words proclaiming its official character, it reads:

"The British, French, and Russian Governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war.

"The three Governments agree that, when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the Allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies."

This means, so a British Foreign Office authority told the London correspondent of the *New York Times*,

"That the Allies are absolutely determined to stand together in this war for freedom, fighting together for the right and to vanquish an enemy who threatens the whole world. Until thrown together by the outbreak of hostilities the Entente had been a rather loosely constructed organization, with no definite undertaking, as far as England was concerned, to join with the others in military operations against any enemy. The French and Russians were pledged to assist each other, but England was not. Now the more or less informal Entente of the three countries becomes an absolute alliance, with each pledged to cooperation in war as well as politics."

Neutral countries, says the *London Daily Chronicle*, now "know definitely where things are. . . . They can assume, a

that whatever allowance must be left for the unforeseen, London, Paris, and Petrograd have reached already a general agreement as to the lines upon which Europe should be reconstructed." And *The Chronicle* adds, significantly: "It goes without saying that the five weeks which have intervened between the first outbreak of war and the signing of the treaty have not been spent by the diplomatists in merely drafting the two short clauses of which its text consists." The *London Times* wishes it under-

possible so as to save the rest of the country from the ravages of war. There is no question but what she could have made peace with honor, but this was not to England's interest.

"The military machine of Germany, which has never made an aggressive war, has never endangered international peace; but the selfish interests of England, who wants to be the undisputed ruler of the shipping and commerce, is the most dangerous proposition that the world has had to face. It is all the more dangerous on account of the natural cant and hypocrisy of the English diplomacy, which is cunning enough to shift the responsibility for its ill deeds on other people."

In the eyes of most editors in this country, however, this new agreement is neither glorious nor perfidious, and means merely "the inevitable prolongation of the war to the bitter end." In the light of this document, they see no hope in the rumors of an early peace through the mediation of President Wilson. It means the slaughter of so many more thousands of German working men, French shopkeepers, and Russian peasants. The *Philadelphia Press*, indeed, thinks that "conditions are conceivable under which the French people would insist that peace be made regardless of the compact which has just been announced," but it admits that the probability is remote. In certain contingencies the protocol would pave the way to an early settlement, suggests the *Baltimore News*, "for the neither France nor Russia may make peace alone, it binds England not to prolong hostilities indefinitely against their wishes." But even if it does mean prolongation of the war, observes the *Washington Times*, "it means less likelihood of a second war of new alliances succeeding the present conflict." If the Allies are eventually successful, explains the *Newark News*, "a real concert of Powers will be established." For,

"No one of the Allies can demand a partitioning of Europe to suit its own interests. . . ."

"This step practically clinches the equal civil rights promised to the Jews. It will tend to persuade the Poles that Russia's promises, even the forced by the emergencies, were made in good faith, and, if Russian arms are successful, they will doubtless seize the opportunity to become united under a Russian viceroy."

"At the very time when the outlook for the Allies was blackest, some of the most influential British papers took occasion to declare that if the tide of battle turned, Britain would guarantee to repartition Europe along racial lines and in accordance with the wishes of the people. Since the people who now suffer most because of artificial boundaries are mainly Slavs, Russia may be expected to support Britain in this undertaking. If Russia should push her zeal for the Slavs too far, however, Britain may turn to France for support in checking her. A reasonable approach to sanity in the final settlement, then, may be looked for, if the Allies succeed."

The *New York Press* and *Tribune* think it well for the world that the war be fought out to the end, namely, the defeat of Germany. For if "militaristic" Germany succeeds, *The Tribune* "can not conceive how anything more than an armed truce is possible." "To obtain peace by a blind compromise," it declares,

"is to ignore the most significant of facts. It is damming Niagara with kind words. In the first place, it can not be done. . . . In the second place, if it conceivably could be done, the peace resulting would be a false peace of no lasting value and certain to involve the world in fresh hostilities before a generation had passed."

But calmer observers outside of New York prefer to take the new agreement as simply an interesting indication that the war will last three years, perhaps, rather than six months. And sober, impartial comment on the great and long-drawn-out contest they now see inevitable is characteristic of such representative dailies as the *Boston Transcript*, *Providence Journal*, *Lowell Courier-Citizen*, *New Haven Journal-Courier*, *Rochester Herald*, *Philadelphia Press*, *Washington Herald*, *Cleveland Leader and Plain Dealer*, *Detroit Free Press*, *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, and *Savannah News*. What we are to see, remarks the *Indianapolis News*, "is not a mere test of military



HE SAVED THE DAY FOR ENGLAND.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. In his account of the British retreat and running fight with the German forces under Von Kluck, on August 26, Field-Marshal Sir John French says: "I can not close the brief account of this glorious stand of the British troops without putting on record my deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command on the morning of August 26 could never have been accomplished unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operations."

stood that there is nothing new in this officially expressed determination of the Allies to persevere together.

"We have all entered into this war for the sake of the peace that we mean to make after it, so that, in the words used in the memorable declaration by Dr. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University, 'it may mean the end of militarism.'"

"But while we know this well enough, Germany did not know it. She believed that when France has suffered a certain amount of her brutality she will forget everything but that suffering and will make peace on what the Germans are pleased to call easy terms, and even, perhaps, be grateful to Germany because these terms are no worse."

So the London protocol appears to those supporting the Allies, but to Germans, if the New York Chamber of German-American Commerce may be permitted to speak for them, it shows the "desperate position" of the Triple Entente, and "keeps up the traditions of perfidious England." Quoting further from this statement:

"France, during the last four weeks, has had the Germans in her territory, and however humane and well disciplined an army may be, it must do a great deal of damage to a country it has to conquer. It would have been reasonable for her, under the circumstances, to make peace as quickly as



GENERAL VON KLUK.



GENERAL PAU.



GENERAL ROUSKY.



ARCHDUKE FREDERICK.

General von Kluk commands the German right wing, which pushed the Allies' left back from Belgium to Paris, but was later itself compelled to retire. General Pau won successes for the French in Alsace-Lorraine in the early days of the war, and was summoned north to help beat back the oncoming German right. General Rouzsky commands the Russian Army in Galicia, which is reported to have defeated the Archduke Frederick's Austrian forces and inflicted a loss of 120,000 men. Vienna denies the Russian reports of victory.

FOUR GENERALS WHO MAY FIGURE IN HISTORY.

strength as it is to-day, but a test of endurance and of resources yet to be developed."

This fact is especially apparent in the dispatches from England. We hear of Premier Asquith's successive calls for troops which will bring the total British Army up to about 1,400,000 men. We hear, too, of Mr. Lloyd George's reminders that England has "won with a silver bullet before," and his opinion that the nation should husband its resources, as "the last few hundred millions may win this war." And the *New York World* is profoundly impressed by the fact that "all the resources of men and money of the greatest Empire ever known have been enlisted for the war and are to be thrown into the balance."

Nor are the other combatants a whit behind Britain. Germany has called out the Landsturm, France is arming her last reserves, Russia has declared her determination to see the war through, "no matter how long it takes or how much it costs." And Japan has declared her resolve to fight as long as do her Western allies. Germany and Austria, we learn, agreed before the fighting began not to make peace separately. Both sides, notes the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "are preparing for protracted warfare. Paris is being stocked with food supplies for a long resistance, and Berlin is reported to be killing animals in the zoo for the purposes of economizing on meat consumption."

In an editorial setting forth the patriotic unanimity of the different warring peoples the *Boston Herald* asks its readers in particular to abandon the belief that the German Kaiser's "hotheadedness forced the issue, contrary to the real wishes of his peace-loving subjects." It asserts, in words which must be read in the light of the recent patriotic statements of German savants, and the almost universal testimony of returning travelers, that behind the Kaiser "the German people are more perfectly united than we have ever been behind any of our war Presidents." For instance, it notes, "Ralph Pulitzer, president of the *New York World*, which is an unsparing critic of the Kaiser and autocracy, writes from Germany that its people as one man are fighting, as they believe, in self-defense." And "no one conversant with the situation has given us a shred of evidence in the other direction."

Both sides, sadly comments the *New York Sun*, believe they are fighting with God in "the highest interests of civilization":

"There can be no doubt that the combatants alike are now determined to put their last man in the field, believing that defeat

would be fatal to national ideals and aspirations. There can also be no doubt that the people of all the combatant nations are at present resolute to support the national policy and make the last sacrifice for its success. It is to be noted that political partizanship has everywhere subsided. Would that the present prospect were for a short war and a quick peace!"

EUROPE APPEALING TO AMERICA

WE ARE ASKED to "imagine Napoleon in the full tide of any of his successful campaigns stopping to explain to some neutral Power why he had destroyed some architectural treasures in the wrath of war!" But the world has moved, continues the newspaper-writer who puts the question, and the nations at war in Europe are actively trying to secure the good-will of neutral America. To say nothing of appeals from newspapers and individuals, there is the Belgian delegation visiting Washington to "present to the President their story of the destruction of Louvain and what they hold to be convincing proof of atrocities committed by the German troops." There is Emperor William's letter to President Wilson charging his foes with using "dum-dum" bullets, and justifying the conduct of his armies in Belgium. There is the reply to this protest from President Poincaré of France. There is the appeal of the Burgomaster of Ghent for American protection. There is the announcement, which the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* notes, "that the German War Office will make a thorough investigation of the acts of wanton cruelty alleged to have been committed by German troops in Belgium, and will then invite three neutral nations to pass in review the findings." These things, the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* is persuaded, can only prove "that, after all, the great force to be reckoned with by the warring nations is the world's public opinion." Neither England nor France, writes Willis J. Abbot in the *New York American*,

"has the remotest idea that the United States will give them material aid, yet it is obvious enough that their efforts to cultivate a sentiment hostile to Germany in this country are only exceeded in vigor by the German endeavors to make that sentiment friendly. . . ."

"Between the warring peoples the United States as a nation can not now judge. But that, coincidentally with the struggles of their armies in the fields, the European governments should be striving so assiduously each to escape the odium of having caused the war, and to prove itself guiltless of the greater and unnecessary barbarities of war, proves that the world has moved far, and

war, even if successful, is becoming more and more a crime rather than a glory in a nation's history."

While our editors appreciate the compliment paid to us as a nation by these appeals from European belligerents, most of them contend that there is nothing we can do about it. We may show sympathy for the sufferers, but that, says the *Indianapolis Star*, "is about as far as we are likely to go":

"The belligerents in Europe . . . are in a life-and-death struggle, and advice from outsiders is not likely to produce any-



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LOOK OUT, UNCLE SAM—Y-TOU'LL BURN YOUR FINGERS.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.

thing except friction. We are not looking for a chance to risk our present friendly relations with any belligerent for the sake of futile protests."

That stories of atrocities on the part of Germans, Belgians, and Russians have been greatly exaggerated is the belief of the *New York Times*, *Tribune*, *Nashville Tennessean*, and *San Francisco Chronicle*. The testimony of the five well-known American newspaper correspondents who signed a statement that they saw no signs of German cruelty in Belgium is deemed particularly impressive. Furthermore, several American newspapers have been printing extracts from letters sent home by German officers and soldiers, telling, first, of the severe treatment meted out by military authorities to soldiers found guilty of misconduct toward non-combatants, and, secondly, of atrocities committed against them by the Belgian population."

The most noteworthy accusation against the Allies comes from no less a personage than Emperor William of Germany. He deems it his duty to inform President Wilson, "as the most notable representative of the principles of humanity," of the "barbarous" methods of his opponents. He alleges in particular the use of "dum-dum" bullets, and the cruelties practised by the Belgians in their "guerrilla warfare." He concludes with the declaration that his "heart bleeds" at the inevitable suffering from the punitive measures made necessary by such conduct.

In reply to this, however, we have President Poincaré's explicit denial of the Emperor's charges, and a return charge that the Germans were using the torturing bullets. English journalists hope Americans will not be convinced by these attempts to influence public opinion, in which "Belgian atrocities are explained away, and the most monstrous allegations made against the allied troops and unhappy Belgians themselves." "At all embassies and legations here," says a London dispatch to the *New York Times*, "as well as with the Government, there is no question about German outrages."

THE PRESIDENT "ON THE JOB"

OPONENTS of the President are certainly making no objections to his decision to renounce the stump this fall in the Congressional campaign, and his friends unite in lauding the high patriotism of it, so the approval appears to be pretty nearly unanimous. At a time when the European din is drowning out all other sounds and politics is driven into the back pages of the daily papers, a decision not to speak is thought wise as well as virtuous by opposition critics; but more friendly observers remark that the less said by our Chief Executive the better for our international relations just now, and his intention to stay in Washington and "on the job," as he phrases it, is declared by the *New York Herald* (Ind.) to be "none the less welcome and none the less commendable because it is what the American people had a right to expect." Some Democratic Congressmen are, of course, disappointed that the President is not to appear in their districts. But Democrats, as a rule, if their newspapers represent them fairly, do not expect their cause to suffer. For one thing, as the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) reminds us, tho the President will not leave Washington, he may take opportunity to state the Democratic party's case in writing, and, declares *The Record*, he "is the best political letter-writer we ever had." Moreover, says the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, speaking for a number of its fellow supporters of the Administration, "his refusal to take the stump this fall and the letter in which he gives the reasons for that refusal will be worth more to himself and the Democratic party politically than all the speeches he could deliver in the Congressional campaign." And, what is more, as Democratic dailies like the *New York World* and *Brooklyn Eagle* see it, their party, because of its record and because of the change in the political atmosphere due to the war in Europe, faces the fall elections with perfect confidence. This confidence is shared by the President, as may be seen from his review of the work of the Congress in his letter telling Chairman Doremus, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, why he does not feel justified in taking an active part in the campaign. He trusts that he may often have the privilege of calling attention to the "fine and unselfish service" of Congress, and hopes that he can again be given such "colleagues." But, he continues:

"In view of the unlooked-for international situation, our duty has taken on an unexpected aspect. Every patriotic man ought now to 'stay on his job' until the crisis is passed, and ought to stay where his job can best be done. . . ."

"The President can not, especially in times like these, turn away from his official work even for a little while. Too much depends upon his keeping all the threads of what is occurring in his hands.

"I have, therefore, reached the conclusion that I can not in any ordinary sense take an active part in the approaching campaign; that I must remain here to attend to the serious work sure to fill the months immediately before us—months that will carry with them obligations, no doubt, of the most tremendous sort. I know that you will feel similarly about your own obligations; that members of Congress, too, without distinction as to party affiliations, will feel that they must remain to do the work of necessary and pressing service and bring it to a successful conclusion. . . ."

"The time has come for great things. These are days big with destiny for the United States, as for the other nations of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may under God turn that destiny this way or that.

"Great hearts, great natures, will respond. Even little men will rejoice to be stimulated and guided and set a heroic example. Parties will fare well enough without nursing if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause, and set a great people forward on the path of liberty and peace."

The "good sense and patriotism" of this "will meet with universal approval," in the *New York Sun's* (Ind.) opinion.



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A GERMAN SIEGE-GUN AND WHAT IT CAN DO.

At the right is seen one of the Lige forts after receiving the attention of Germany's siege artillery. The 11-inch portable howitzer, at the left, is one of the types being used by the Germans with terrible effect in their attacks upon fortified positions in Belgium and France.

"Even from the viewpoint of party expediency," adds the *Syracuse Herald* (Ind.), "it is a sagacious stand." In an appreciative vein the *New York World* says that while "we have had Presidents who regarded the duties of the Chief Magistracy as an easy routine," and "others who used their position to exploit themselves by extensive travel, public shows, and incessant speech-making,

"Woodrow Wilson has been on the job for peace, on the job for fair taxation, on the job for honest business, on the job for self-respecting industry, on the job for sound currency, and on the job for just banking. We believe that a great people who are also on the job will take care of him and of every member of Congress, no matter what his party label may be, who has supported him."

And the Democratic majority in Congress, *The World* adds, has a record which speaks for itself in the campaign now opening, for it is no small task—

"To have reformed the tariff, to have lightened the burden of taxation on the consumption of the masses, to have reformed the currency and banking, to have restored the nation's regard for the sanctity of treaties in the Panama Canal tolls legislation, to have cleared up the debatable ground around the antitrust laws, to have opened the way for the restoration of the American merchant marine."

Also, thinks the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "the fact that we are at peace with all the world is sure to weigh mightily with thousands of voters."

"They will be inclined, other things being equal, to make their vote for members of Congress a vote of approval for the Administration which, in the face of all possible discouragement, by skill and patience and firmness averted a war that seemed all but absolutely upon us; and averted it not only without loss of national prestige, but with a great gain for the position of the country in its relations with the South-American republics."

The same thought is in the mind of the *Brooklyn Eagle* (Dem.), as it points out the change that came over the face of our politics within a little over a month:

"Six weeks ago, when partizanship ruled, Republican hopes ran high of a victory in November which should return the control of the House to that party, and which should overwhelm the Wilson policies with a vote of national disapproval. Such a reversal in the House is likely in the mid-term of Presidents, and the Republicans counted, properly enough, not merely upon that recurring mid-term flood, but upon the opposition of many to

Wilson's Mexican policy and to the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption law.

"The invasion of Belgium checked that confidence, however. For a few days people fixt their minds on the cables, to see how far the conflagration was to run. Then, when they realized that we were in the presence of a world war, and that the United States was not to be engulfed in it, through the leadership of a man wise enough and strong enough to maintain our neutrality, a great national wave of thankfulness went up. The people realized that they had a leader whom they could trust, and they resolved to support him firmly until this danger was past. With the growth of that feeling the Republican hopes of a mid-term reversal of the House control vanished, and the Democratic party came into a position where it 'will fare well enough without nursing.'"

Congressmen seeking reelection, observes the *Newark News* (Ind.), may well take a hint from the President's words, for "the people will not forget to reward those of their Representatives who stay with Wilson 'on the job' at Washington, nor will they fail to remember those who have deserted their posts to advance their own interests."

While many Republican papers follow up their praise of the President's stand with criticisms of the Democratic Congressional majority and its acts, a few frankly attack the Doremus letter as a campaign document. The *Brooklyn Standard Union* (Rep.) is displeased with what it considers the Presidential disregard of the proprieties:

"He furnishes to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, on the request of its chairman, a 1,000-word 'key-note' for the campaign, which is put out for partizan use by the Committee at the very time when the President of the United States is supposed by Americans to be occupying his mind with very different things."

"Evidently he realizes the awkwardness of his position in thus suddenly starting up the national political campaign at this particular time. He lamely apologizes for it, and even in writing his campaign document he adopts the tone of pretending he is not doing it."

Now that Mr. Wilson has fired the first gun in the political campaign, he may expect, so *The Standard Union* continues, to draw the fire of the opposition, whose members "do not think his Administration has been such a wonderful and semisacred thing as he makes out, nor do they have the slightest respect for those Democratic Congressmen he puffs up so fulsomely while they are for the most part neglecting the duties they draw pay for in order to come home and look after their own interests."

COLORADO ASKED TO PACIFY ITSELF

THE "DISGRACEFUL AND INTOLERABLE" conditions in Colorado, where United States troops have been doing police duty for more than four months as the result of the strike deadlock between the mine-owners and the United Mine Workers of America, must come to an end, say some commentators as they consider President Wilson's draft of "a tentative basis for the adjustment of the strike" offered in identical letters to the contending parties. The plan of settlement involves a truce of three years' duration, we read, and there are things about it that neither side will like. Yet, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, as "the United States has been compelled to intervene by a situation which was close to civil war, and the intervention can not be made permanent," it behooves Colorado to concede "to the United States at least a moral right to suggest a *modus vivendi* for the preservation of peace after its withdrawal, and to insist upon its acceptance, unless some equally promising plan is forthcoming from the parties."

So far no such plan is in sight, *The Eagle* goes on to say, and "until one is evolved, the man or organization that refuses to accept the Wilson plan will assume a grave responsibility." In making the request for a settlement, which is based on the investigations of the Federal Commissioners of Conciliation, President Wilson urges that the disputants realize that "this is a time . . . when everything should be done that it is possible for men to do, to see that all untoward and threatening circumstances of every sort are taken out of the life of the people of the United States," while the proposals themselves are epitomized by *The Eagle* when it says that the agreement—

"Provides that the State laws shall be thoroughly enforced; that miners who have not been found guilty of a violation of law shall be permitted to return to their work; that intimidation shall be prohibited; that wage scales and mine regulations shall be printed and posted; that a grievance committee be appointed by the men of each mine from men who have worked there six months, and with married men in the majority, and that grievances which this committee is unable to adjust with employers shall be taken to a committee of three, to be appointed by the President, one man from each side and one impartial; that the decisions of this board shall be final, and that, during the truce, there shall be no mine guards, nor any picketing or colonizing

by the men and no suspension of work pending the hearing of a dispute."

"It is none too soon to say," observes the *New York Evening Post*, "to the mining companies and the United Mine Workers alike, that the public opinion of the United States will imperatively demand that this method of terminating an intolerable state of things be accepted promptly and in good faith." And in the *New York World* we read that "in the miserable Colorado business the President addresses the Rockefeller mine-owners and strikers in his demand for peace, but it is plain he intends to move upon the State." Then this journal reminds us that a strike "of peculiar ferocity" has been in progress since last November, and that since May Federal troops have been in command of the State. We read:

"Since then State and Federal commissions have attempted without success to adjust matters. Labor leaders devoted to violence, agents of absentee employers infatuated with the idea that money must conquer, and local officials in a paralysis of timidity and demagoguery have prevented a settlement."

"As the United States Army is not maintained for the purpose of keeping cutthroat capital and cutthroat labor apart in States recognized as sovereign, it is high time that, so far as its present errand is concerned, it should be withdrawn. If Colorado is unwilling or unable to enforce law among its inhabitants, the next visitation of the national forces should be in obedience to an order for the suppression of insurrection. If a Western State must be reconstructed from the ground up, here are precedents at the South that need not be ignored."

But the *New York Journal of Commerce*, viewing the President's proposal from a different angle, points out that "there is no reason why the 'emergency,' which is tacitly implied as the occasion for this appeal, should be used to coerce the acceptance of anything which is not in itself fair to both the parties concerned." And altho "the result aimed at is highly desirable," this journal adds, it is bound to avow that:

"The chance of the acceptance of this scheme by either party in the present case seems rather dubious. To the mine-owners it would be equivalent to a recognition of the very organization which has caused all their trouble by violating the very principles upon which these terms are based. It will be at least interesting to see what effect the President's direct appeal will have."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

WOULD you call a Zeppelin an overhead charge?—*Wall Street Journal*.

TURKEY ought to wait until Thanksgiving Day to declare war on Russia.—*Washington Post*.

AFTER this, European missionaries will have a lot to explain to the heathen in Africa and Asia.—*New York World*.

KAISER WILLIAM has his faults, but he hasn't turned any post laureate loose on the neutral nations.—*Sioux City Tribune*.

AT last England has reached the limit of savagery in warfare. She plans to have a regiment of football players.—*Louisville Post*.

GERMANS are accused of destroying some Belgian paintings. Militarism, then, is only a little brother to militancy.—*New York Evening Sun*.

IT is notable that the censors allow all the flapdoodle to pass; precisely the stuff that a newspaper man would blue-pencil.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

RECENT events cast a shade of doubt on Mr. Kipling's remark as to the comparative deadliness of the male and the female of the species.—*Chicago News*.

IT is suggested by *The Wall Street Journal* that the Venus de Milo was hidden in the vaults of the Louvre because she was unarmed.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

IN permitting 70,000 of its troops to be captured, perhaps it was the shrewd plan of the Russian General Staff to exhaust the German commissariat.—*Washington Post*.

AMONG the other theories that have not worked in practice are these:

1. That our modern implements of war, being so terribly destructive, have made war impossible.
 2. That financiers are the real masters of Europe.
 3. That the spread of Socialism in Europe has made the rulers afraid.
- Kansas City Star*.

THIS country can be thankful that only its Treasury receipts are falling.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHILE the Czar is changing names, why doesn't he change the name of Europe to "Abattoir"?—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

WHEAT spoke yesterday at \$1.25 1/4 a bushel, meaning that in wheat's opinion the war's end is remote.—*Springfield Republican*.

AT the flash of the war Colonel Roosevelt may be invited to Europe to locate the lost rivers and boundary-lines.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

SOME of those spies who have been obtaining accurate photographs of fortified places would hardly recognize the originals by this time.—*Washington Post*.

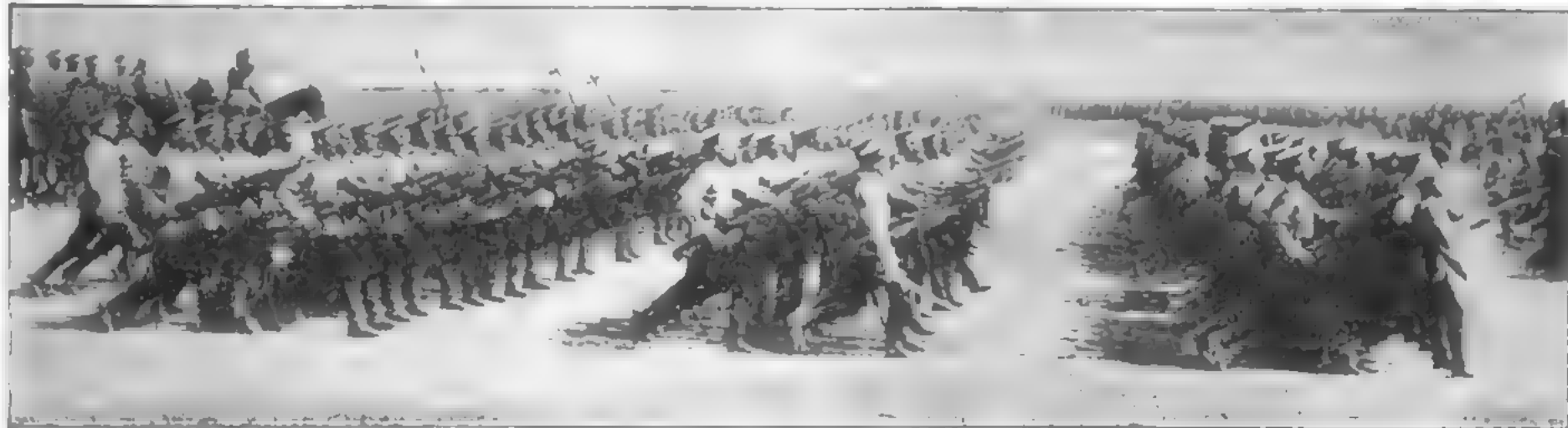
AND now it is twelve cents a pound! We thought we heard somebody say down in Washington last winter that we were going to have free sugar.—*New York American*.

AFTER looking over the war maps one is convinced that the Powers have been so successful in localizing the war that it covers pretty nearly every locality in Europe.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

LORD AYLMER suggests that German prisoners taken in the war be sent to Canada and encouraged to settle there. No higher compliment was ever unconsciously paid by foe to foe than this!—*Chicago Herald*.

INTERNATIONAL REGRETS—(Greatly to my regret . . . —*Francis Joseph*. In spite of our intense desire for friendly relations . . . —*Peter*. In the midst of perfect peace, the enemy surprises us . . . Forward with God . . . —*William*. Little as we incline to do so, we are forced . . . —*Georges Strong* in our ardent desire of arriving at a peaceful solution . . . —*Poincaré*. Our menaced nation abducts and its children have bounded to the frontier . . . —*Albert*. It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled . . . —*Emperor of Japan*. —*Harper's Weekly*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



THE RUSSIAN "STEAM-ROLLER,"

Which has conquered a large part of Austrian Poland, but is finding German Poland a harder proposition.

RESURRECTION OF POLAND

THE CZAR'S PROCLAMATION to the Poles, offering them a restoration of their union and liberty in case the Allies prevail in the present war, is looked upon by the British press and by eminent historians and statesmen as "a masterpiece of imaginative statecraft," to use the phrase of the *London Daily Chronicle*. In the absence of German or Austrian comment, we can present only the views of the Allies in this article, but will give the other side when it appears. In our issue of September 5, several skeptical reflections on the Czar's sincerity were quoted from the American press. The Russian autocrat promises solemnly that Russia, if victorious, will reunite into one Kingdom of Poland the Poles of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. They are to enjoy complete autonomy under the Czar's scepter. It is a promise of resurrection to a nation which was abolished finally by the Congress of Vienna in 1875. For many years the Poles in Paris have chanted on bended knee:

"So long as we can live
and sigh,
Our well-loved Poland
cannot die."

Now, however, writes the Paris correspondent of the *London Daily Chronicle*:

"Among the Polish colony there is unspeakable joy. Family groups gathered to celebrate the good news, while many of the pious Polish wo-

men went to their mission church to offer up prayers of thanksgiving."

The French press thrills with delight to see that the ally of France has seized the unique opportunity of catching up with the progress of the world and at the same time claiming indemnity from the invader of France. For Prussia would be compelled to give up to the restored Kingdom of Poland 26,000 square miles of territory and Austria about 35,000 square miles. The new State would have a population of some 20,000,000. The great French historian, Gabriel Hanotaux, looks upon what he

styles in the *Figaro* "the resurrection of Poland" as in some sense sanctifying the object of the war, and he remarks:

"After this frightful war, this war which was necessary in order to exorcize the devilish spirit which urges Germany to the most frantic of struggles, what shall the new Europe be? The proclamation of the Grand Duke Nicholas reveals the principle upon which the consequences of victory are to be based. Under the scepter of the Czar Poland shall be born again, free in her religion, in her language, in her autonomy, and Europe, the whole liberal world, the countries of civilization and high ideals, will know what they have been fighting for. This war, had it no other object than that which we have indicated, would be well justified. Let our adversaries say what they have been fighting for. They are fighting to maintain the



From the *London "Graphic."*

THE POLAND OF 1740 AND THE POLAND OF TO-DAY.

yoke of servitude imposed by braggarts, blockheads, and sabre-bearers. It is a war of officers, as said a German soldier who was picked up on the field of battle at Liège. We will make a new Europe, free and united. We are numerous enough and strong enough to espouse all causes that are just. France is used to such sacrifices as are imposed by such a course of action. She needs only to feel that her heart is beating in union with



"THE STORMING OF LIÈGE."
Patriotic post-card circulating in Germany.

that of the Allies. England does not wish to incur the charge of dishonor. Belgium does not wish to submit to a German yoke; Russia is restoring the kingdom of Poland. Come, then, without fear and without reproach and engage in the great impending battle. The cause is understood before the tribunal of God."

Speaking of Poland's future as to be determined by the result of the war, the semi-official *Temps* (Paris) observes:

"It is a war for the good of the peoples, a war to redress the errors of a century of history. Russia reconciles the two great branches of the Slav family, while France, in reclaiming Alsace and Lorraine, pursues *la revanche*, not for its own prestige, but for the right of peoples to dispose freely of themselves."

Impassioned are the terms in which Mr. Clemenceau in his *L'Homme Libre* (Paris) hails this coming rebirth of Poland.

"One of the greatest crimes of history is thus to be ended. The Allies in a war waged in pursuit of justice and liberty naturally seek support in an appeal to the noble sentiments of independence, which form one of the strongest forces in the human breast. Nicholas II. should now certainly reflect upon the position of the people of Finland.

"As for the Poles, there are quite 300,000 of them in the armies of the German Kaiser, and they would ask nothing better than to direct their weapons against those who lead them bound in the chains of an iron discipline. Poland rises miraculously like Lazarus from the grave. Neither William II. nor Francis Joseph could have attempted this deed without making war upon each other.

"It needed courage to break with the harsh traditions of Russia, but it was inevitable that a war of liberation should lead to still further extensions of right and liberty between the peoples."

The spirit of Jaurès, the antimilitarist and Socialist, breathes through the following words of the *Humanité*, a paper he founded and edited to the day of his death:

"The world must go back to the wars of the French Revolution to find anything like the wind of liberty which is blowing upon and bringing back to life the dead bones of the European policies of to-day. In every land the war is regarded as being directed against imperialistic brutality and the misuse of power. Those, on the other hand, who supply the sinews and support the struggle and endure the sacrifice it entails will demand that it should result in the extension of liberty and the more rapid promotion of social progress."

When the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, published his proclamation in Poland he offered the Poles their choice, to stay as they were or join Russia

against Germany and Austria. Of their answer, *The Daily News* (London) says:

"The leader of the Poles in the Duma has announced the solidarity of the Poles of the Kingdom with the Russian people. The Polish nobles of the Government of Minsk, outside the Kingdom, have met together to express their loyalty to Russia. In London the Poles are considering a plan for forming a Polish legion to fight on our side. The same thing is happening in France. There is at present no indication, so far as we know, of the attitude of the Poles of Galicia. One thing is certain, they will place their own interests before everything else. It is important for the Poles to be on the side of the victors in this war. This consideration is likely to induce the Poles of Austria to throw in their lot with their brethren in Russia. Prussian oppression of the Poles has been too brutal to leave any doubt as to the attitude of the people of the Duchy, a territory more seething with discontent than Alsace."

The *London Spectator* asks, "Will the Poles trust Russia's words?" and continues:

"We hope that Russia may be able to dissipate all Polish hesitation. Let her guarantee the Prussian and Austrian Poles absolute protection, and at the same time let her exact from the Poles promises that they will never use autonomy to oppress Jews or Ruthenians or any other minority. If this be accomplished, the war will more than ever be stamped as a war for the safeguarding of the smaller peoples who dare to preserve the distinctive marks of their race or their nationality."

The evident satisfaction with which French writers and statesmen receive the news of Russia's action in the case of Poland is not shared by some English organs which scarcely



MARS RUNNING AMOK.

When once he's loosed, who can hold him?

— © Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

trust to the genuineness of Russia's sincerity. The Poles themselves, however, take the matter seriously, as their spokesman in the Duma declared. But the coldest comment we have found is the cautious utterance of the *London Tablet*, which thinks that "the difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Czar's offer are as great as they are numerous, but it contains a chance for the divided Poles to become, in some sort, what England, France, and Russia are fighting to maintain for Belgium."

ENGLISH SHARE IN THE GUILT

THE GERMAN KAISER has for some weeks been made the target of contumely by English, French, Canadian, and a few New York newspapers. It is his overhearing ambition, we are told, which has driven the civilized nations of the Continent into deadly strife. It is Krupp forges and foundries that have been encouraged to shape the thunderbolt of this war lord, his enemies tell us, and at Essen alone are to be found the destructive weapons with which he has long intended to strike his foes, and especially England, whose naval supremacy and vantage-ground of commercial power he covets.

Now this is all wrong, declares the editor of the *London Labor Leader*. There are mercantile firms in England who have long been helping to furnish the Kaiser and the Emperor of the Dual Monarchy with explosives, with ships of war, and other warlike supplies. The paper whose opinion we are stating is edited with singular ability, and a spirit of honest conviction lends intensity to its sometimes blazing columns. We quote as follows from an article headed "A Hellish Conspiracy," in which Germany and Austria are said to be armed by British firms:

"Few people realize that British armaments firms, both inside and outside the ring, have actually armed the German and Austrian forces against Great Britain. This assertion will appear incredible. Even those who appreciate the lack of principle which characterizes modern business transactions will hesitate to believe that the claims of 'patriotism' can be betrayed so infamously. Well, we will state the facts in detail."

It then names several firms dealing in explosives, arms, and ammunition, and proceeds:

"Names of officers of the British, German, and French armies are to be found side by side in the shareholders' list."

"Let us hope fate may not be so unkind as to cause any of these officers to be blown to bits by their own gunpowder."

"Great Britain is now at war with Austria, and before many days have passed the Austrian and British fleets will, no doubt, be engaged in battle in the Mediterranean."

"Many of the destroyers in the Austrian fleet have been constructed and equipped by British armaments firms."

More than that, we are told, many of the torpedoes with which the Austrian fleet will attempt to sink British "dreadnoughts" have been manufactured at the torpedo-factory at Fiume, which is controlled by British capital. Such are the main features of what this paper styles a "hellish conspiracy" against peace and the abolition of armies and navies desired by the Labor Party. The labor leader, John Burns, resigned his seat in the Cabinet because he was opposed to the "war lords" of England, we are told. But in spite of the efforts of the English Labor Party:

"Alas—the schemers were also at work. The war lords, the financiers, and those who supply the instruments of destruction were not asleep."

"Why supply money and men and ships without an opportunity of trying them? The blood of the men, the tears of the women and children, and the future taxation and poverty of the poor were as nothing. An excuse must be made, and, slight as it was, it presented itself and it was sufficient."

"A man and a woman were done to death by a maniac. Men and women have been done to death in thousands in all of the countries in Europe, by those whose god is Mammon, as a matter of course and without protest. But this man and woman—they were more than God's creatures. Were they not gilded darlings of society? Nay, were they not Royalty? A cause of quarrel had arisen and rivers of blood must flow."

"Few people thought that the initial cause was enough to kindle a fire which might traverse the whole of Europe, but the chance of the war-mongers had come, and the conflagration must be hurried forward before the good sense of the people of all the nations concerned could arouse in them a feeling of horror which would arrest the blood lust and keep their rulers in check."

Those who blame Germany and its ruler for the condition of things are putting the saddle on the wrong horse, proclaims this British writer:

"Efforts are being made to arouse the hatred of British workers against the workers of Germany. The war has not been forced upon the people of France, Belgium, and Britain by the people of Germany, but in spite of them, and any word now spoken by us against the German people will make our task, and their task, more difficult in the years to come."

Germany is really not to blame, and her adversaries must bear the blood-guiltiness on their head, this writer tells us:

"It is monstrously unfair to thrust upon the war lords of Germany all the responsibility for the present conflict. It may be true that they have held a pistol at the head of Europe, but is



GERMAN SATIRE ON FRENCH ARTILLERY.

"If Mme. Caillaux had used a French cannon instead of a Browning revolver, Calmette would still be alive."

— © Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

there not some justification for a man whipping out his pistol when he is surrounded by armed enemies plotting his downfall? That has been the position of Germany. During the last ten years Great Britain, France, and Russia have deliberately schemed to isolate and degrade Germany."

Such are the utterances of an extreme party organ, but the most learned and eminent men in Germany share this opinion. Thus we find in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) the following declaration published by Prof. Ernst Haeckel, the leading materialistic philosopher of Jena, and Professor Eucken, the most eminent of German spiritualistic philosophers, in which they express their indignation at the present behavior of England in the following terms:

"What is happening to-day will be inscribed in the annals of history as an indelible shame to England. England fights to please a half-Asiatic Power against Germanism. She fights not only on the side of barbarism, but also of moral injustice, for it is not to be forgotten that Russia began the war because it was not willing that there should be a thorough expiation of a wretched murder."

"It is the fault of England that the present war is extended to a world war, and that all culture is thereby endangered. And why all this? Because she was envious of Germany's greatness, because she wished at all costs to hinder a further extension of this greatness. She was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to break out to the detriment of Germany, and she therefore seized most promptly on the necessary German advance through Belgium as a pretext in order to cloak her brutal national selfishness with a mantle of respectability."

WHY JAPAN ATTACKS GERMANY

AMERICAN CRITICISM of Japan for attacking the Kaiser when he was already pretty fully occupied with other Powers was almost ludicrously exaggerated in the Japanese imagination. We find in the Japanese press, in fact, that the attitude of the American public caused no small apprehension. It was even rumored there, we are told, that the whole Atlantic squadron of the United States was ordered to pass through the Panama Canal and proceed to the Far East. While no one knew what the meaning of this alleged move was, the public was so worked up by the rumor that the Government and the leading statesmen of Japan had to employ their utmost influence to calm the people. Count Okuma repeatedly assured the people that Japan and the United States understand each other perfectly well in the present juncture. At the same time our President and Secretary of State have also publicly stated that the United States has no reason to interfere with Japan's course of action, and it has been reported from Tokyo that the utterances of our Chief Executive have laid to rest the ghost of American interference.

Before the opening of hostilities between Germany and Great Britain, the press of Japan all expressed the wish that the European war would not drag Japan into the turmoil. They were cautious in commenting upon the relations between Japan and England, but intimated that if England should enter the conflict, Japan could not shirk the responsibility which the Treaty of Alliance with England placed upon her shoulders. According to the Tokyo *Asahi*, regarded as an authority on international problems, the Okuma Cabinet obviously had a clear understanding with Downing Street before Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany. The *Asahi* informs us:

"A few days before England declared war on Germany, that is, on August 3, the British Ambassador returned to Tokyo from his summer villa to hold a conference with Baron Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is understood that at this meeting the British Ambassador wished to ascertain whether the Mikado's Government could be relied upon as the protector of British interests in the Far East, should the British Government be compelled to declare war on Germany. This was the first time England approached Japan since the opening of the European war. In putting this question to the Japanese Government, the British Ambassador had of course in mind clauses 1 and 3 in the preamble to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, which are, respectively, worded as follows:

"The consolidation of the general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and of India."

"The maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions."

"At this conference Baron Kato replied to the British Ambassador that the question before him was of too serious a nature for him to give immediate answer. Consequently, on the day following, Baron Kato conferred with Premier Okuma and all the members of the Cabinet. On the evening of the same day Baron Kato had another conference with the British Ambassador and assured him that Japan was ready to take up arms at any moment Great Britain called upon her for aid.

"Up to this time Japan did not expect to be called upon to join England very soon, but on the evening of August 7 the British Ambassador suddenly requested an interview with Baron Kato. It is understood that at this conference the British Ambassador told the Foreign Minister that a certain new factor was injected into the situation obliging England to ask for immediate assistance of Japan. On the same evening Premier Okuma called a meeting of Cabinet members and Elder Statesmen, and on August 16 Japan sent an 'advice' or ultimatum to Germany."

All the leading journals emphasize Japan's obligation to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and recall the moral support which England extended to Japan during the war against Russia.

And yet some of the newspapers are frank enough to admit that has seized upon the present opportunity to "get even Germany." German interference in 1895 with the peace

terms between Japan and China was, they declare, only the first in the long string of events calculated to alienate Japanese sympathy from Germany. The *Jiji*, for instance, publishes a history of Japanese-German relations during the past twenty years. To summarize the *Jiji*'s story:

"The German 'advice,' admonishing Japan for taking the Liaotung Peninsula from China, was of a peremptory nature—far more so than those of Russia and France. On April 23, 1895, the German Minister presented himself at the Foreign Office and in a most overbearing manner handed to the Foreign Minister the advice bluntly telling the Japanese to quit the peninsula for the sake of the peace of the Far East. In the original note it was even stated that Japan, a weak nation, could not afford to reject the advice and take the risk of entering into an armed conflict with such powerful nations as Germany and Russia. Upon the protest of the Foreign Department this part was struck out.

"In the wake of Japan's forced evacuation of Liaotung, Germany and Russia entered into a secret understanding in virtue of which Germany occupied Kiaochow and Russia Liaotung, the self-same territory from which Japan was ousted only a short while before.

"Since that time the Kaiser has been encouraging the Czar to concentrate attention upon the Far East, so that Germany could be comparatively free from Russian aggression in Europe. The result was the mustering in Manchuria of Russian troops in increasing numbers.

"When the Boxer disturbance broke out in China, Japan proposed to the Powers that she be permitted to rush troops to China to rescue the beleaguered foreigners in Peking. Again the Kaiser interfered and said that unless he was convinced that Japan would not interfere with the interests of other Powers, he could not consent to Japan's proposal.

"During the Russo-Japanese War Germany's attitude toward Russia was a virtual violation of neutrality, and Japan had to protest against Germany offering secret assistance to Russia.

"What almost horrified the Japanese military authorities was that a German officer who was, by special courtesy of the Japanese Government, permitted to accompany the Army to the front, was found secretly sending war reports to the German Government without first submitting them to the censor."

All these experiences seem to have led the Japanese to the conclusion that Germany is a dangerous element in the Far East, and they have caught the first opportunity to destroy the German base in China. Immediately after England entered into the arena in Europe, a number of British merchant vessels in the Far East were either chased or captured by German cruisers, while a vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet was captured by a German war-ship within Japanese jurisdiction. All these incidents were interpreted by Japan and England as a menace to the "general peace" of the Far East and to the "special interests" of England and Japan in the said region, thus affording Japan the occasion for sending an ultimatum to Germany. And, of course, the Japanese have not yet forgotten the Kaiser's historic picture of the "Yellow Peril" in which an Oriental people, presumably the Japanese, was painted as tramping across the Asian continent and invading the Christendom of Europe. Speaking of England's share of the spoils in Germany's risk of her colonial possessions, the *London Outlook* remarks:

"We do not for a moment suggest that Great Britain should annex the entire German Colonial Empire. But we do say the German colonies are legitimate objectives of British attack at this crisis, and the inability of the Germans to defend them would mean a severe loss of prestige and respect. This stroke at Britain's enemy is well worth considering by India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. England had no desire to interfere with Germany's work of tropical administration. She might have kept her colonies for ever, and, indeed, England had already concluded an agreement with Germany which aimed at settling all possible grounds of conflict in Central Africa and substituting friendly cooperation for wasteful and dangerous rivalry. Germany has herself to thank if one of the results of this wantonly provoked war with the British Empire is the downfall of that imperial fabric which she has reared with such pride and care."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



A PUBLIC REFRIGERATOR

THE new city market-house in Cleveland, Ohio, includes a public cold-storage plant, where perishable goods are stored at reasonable rates. This plant is at the disposal not only of commercial concerns, but of private families, which are making increasing use of it. A man in Cleveland may not only lay in his coal for the winter, buying it in summer when the price is low, but he may now do precisely the same thing with his meat, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and other perishable supplies, using the facilities of the city's refrigerating plant. The large commercial cold-storage concerns have always refused to do small business of this kind. Arnold E. Cornell, writing in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September), on "Summer Prices in Mid-Winter," describes the new market-building, and then goes on:

"In the basement of this structure, 235 feet long and 136 feet wide, is the great opportunity, as yet but little used—the municipal cold-storage plant. It is here the housewife may store eggs, butter, or apples, when the prices are lowest, for use in the long winter when prices are almost prohibitive. Here, also, are cold-storage lockers five by six feet, for which the retail merchants in the market-house pay four dollars a month. Tho it is not apparent, these lockers are one of the greatest sanitary features of the establishment. The market is open only four days a week. On the closed days, perishable stocks are stored in these lockers instead of being hauled about the city in unsanitary wagons, through dusty streets, to ice-boxes of doubtful cleanliness.

"The lockers, however, take up only a small part of the storage capacity of the plant. Seven cold rooms with a total capacity of nearly fifty thousand cubic feet are devoted exclusively to storing foods for the public. Wholesale dealers who make a business of speculating in cold-storage products were quick to take advantage of the excellent service, and the first year stored 3,000 barrels of apples, 2,000 cases of eggs, 175,000 pounds of cheese, besides a large quantity of bakers' supplies.

"Tucked away in odd corners were a few cases of eggs, a few crocks of butter, and three boxes of apples—all the property of families. That was in the winter of 1913-1914. This year, however, the glad word has been spread and consignments of family supplies are coming in most gratifyingly.

"When the warehouse, with its single refrigerating-machine,

rated at thirty tons of ice a day cooling capacity and seven public rooms, was opened, few people realized it was there for their use. Cold storage to the public mind was a vast undertaking only for the experienced and wealthy speculators. Joseph M. McCurdy, superintendent of the plant, had been superintendent of the largest commercial plant in northern Ohio for

ten years. He had experimented with small family facilities for years, but in a private venture the profits had been too small. In this public plant he began a campaign to educate the people, and it was quite by accident he obtained the first family consignment.

"We of the city administration wanted the people to take advantage of the opportunity we were able to offer, but they did not flock to us as we had hoped," says Mr. McCurdy. "As superintendent of the warehouse, the responsibility for its success was directly upon me, and I went among my friends urging them to let me take care of their produce for them. I did everything I could think of to interest the people, but met with indifference.

"Early in April, 1913, a woman called me over the telephone. She explained she had known me for years and begged as a favor that I permit her to store a case of eggs in the municipal warehouse. I could not convince her that the warehouse was designed for just such people as she. The city has no provision for trucking, but I wanted those eggs so much that I made an excuse to

get into her neighborhood that day and brought them here. That was our first family lot. As a result of that call the women of the neighborhood combined and stored 150 dozen eggs with us.

"The butter-storing season is the month of June. We had made a beginning with eggs, and it was not so hard to get people to put butter away. The big difficulty was educating prospective consumers to buy butter in tubs and repack it in crocks or to buy one-pound bricks. These were then crated and received as crates containing a specified number of packages which could be removed one or more at a time. We have to have such produce crated to save room and to save loss.

"Apples were next in season. A woman who had no way of keeping a barrel of apples in her home was our first customer in this line. We never would have got those apples if the woman had not placed a sentimental value on them. They were raised at her old home and she did not want them to spoil. She repacked them in three boxes and sent them in. Toward spring she found she would need only two of the three boxes."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

CLEVELAND'S GREAT PUBLIC REFRIGERATOR.

"In the saving to the people, in the comfort and cleanliness it assures, it is, as Tom Johnson would say, 'a gold-mine to the commonwealth.'"

came to me again. I went to one of the grocers in the market and sold the extra box, a bushel of apples, for enough to pay all expense of shipping, packing, and storing, together with the amount she paid for the whole barrel.

"We have not begun to develop the possibilities of private storage. Bakers store fruits used in making pies, but so far we have not been able to devise a proper package for family use.

"Poultry can be bought cheap in the spring and summer, dressed and stored in a cold warehouse for use in the winter. The best hotels and clubs making a specialty of broilers in January and February use only cold-storage birds. They are less expensive and much improved by freezing. This is true of all meats.

"Each article must be kept at a certain temperature, and no two kinds of food can be stored in the same room. We have



EXPLAINING IT TO THE HOUSEWIFE

The cost of living can be reduced by buying in the low-price season and storing in the city refrigerator until the high-price season.

only seven rooms, but as the plant is enlarged we shall be able to extend our facilities. In the meantime we are experimenting, learning, and educating. Eventually we hope to be closer to the public than the corner grocer and of infinitely more benefit."

"Thus has the city of Cleveland invested almost one million dollars of the taxpayers' money. Does it pay? A crate of eggs (thirty dozen) is stored from April 1 to January 1 for forty cents, one hundred pounds of butter from June 1 to February 1 for fifteen cents, one hundred pounds of cheese for a month for ten cents, and a barrel of apples (three bushels) from October 1 to April 1 for forty cents. Does it pay, when others charge from 5 to 10 per cent. more and refuse to handle family consignments?

"During the first year the Municipal Cold Storage warehouse showed a deficit of \$1,663.74. It was not ready for use all of that time, and more than \$2,200 was charged to operating expenses tho actually belonging to construction account."

"Perhaps from a commercial viewpoint, with taxes to pay and stockholders to satisfy, it would be a failure. But in the saving to the people, in the comfort and cleanliness it assures, it is, as Tom Johnson would say, 'a gold-mine to the commonwealth.'"

AVALANCHES WHILE YOU WAIT—The production of real avalanches by the pressure of a button is described in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 23). This business, or sport, was carried on in certain parts of the Swiss Alps, either in connection with the moving-picture industry or simply for the enjoyment of the tourist, until the avalanche of war interrupted it. We read:

"Explosive cartridges are buried deeply in the accumulations of snow that crown the high ridges and are fitted with

electric fuses connected by cable with a magnetic exploder situated in the valley. When everything is ready, the production of a feeble electric current is sufficient to explode simultaneously all the charges of powder, and formidable masses of snow are precipitated down the mountainsides, with all the terrible roarings of a natural avalanche."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW WAY TO STUDY PLANETS

EVERY ONE knows how many different worlds one may view by holding glass of different colors before the eyes. It is quite conceivable that if we had no sense but that of sight we might learn much about the objects around us by comparing their appearances under these circumstances. This is precisely our relation to the distant celestial bodies which we can not hear, touch, or smell. Vision is our only means of contact with them, and the filter of colored glass, properly varied, has been found a fertile means of investigation. We have already described in these columns the discoveries of Professor Wood, made by photographs taken with invisible rays below and above the ordinary spectrum. Now a Russian astronomer has gone further in the same direction by using different colors in the visible gamut for his experimental filters. His results, as described in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 2), are most interesting. We read in this magazine:

"Selective filters are plates of glass covered with layers of gelatin saturated with chemical substances so chosen that the filters thus prepared can be traversed only by luminous radiations of a rigorously definite length.

"Several scientists have made curious and original use of these filters in astronomical research, and especially a Russian astronomer, G. A. Tikhoff, has arrived, in this domain, at most curious results, especially in planetography.

"Tikhoff uses the great telescope . . . of the Pulkowa observatory to photograph, with exposures of 5 to 40 seconds, the planets Mars and Saturn. On the plates, the disk of the former measures about $\frac{1}{17}$ inch, and that of the latter, with its rings, about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch. But instead of photographing the planets with ordinary plates, Mr. Tikhoff employs special emulsions, and interposes in the path of the luminous rays various selective filters. He then compares the appearance of the images obtained through these different filters, and draws some interesting inferences.

"For Mars, for instance, this comparison shows that the color of the 'canals' is entirely similar to that of the seas; the red filters show, in a truly striking way, the contrast between the 'continents' and the 'seas.' Besides, comparison between the photographs taken in red and in violet light shows that the Martian atmosphere must diffuse the solar light in a way similar to that of the terrestrial atmosphere, that is to say, this diffusion must increase as the wave-length of the diffused rays diminishes. It is worth noting that the more important 'canals' (180 miles long) are visible on the best 'red' negatives, on which they have the appearance of continuous, regular lines.

"Study of the photographs of Saturn obtained through the selective filters of divers colors gives the following results:

"1. The difference of intensity, between the center and edges of the planet's disk, diminishes to zero, and the equatorial belt gradually weakens, when we pass from the red to the violet rays.

"2. The intensity of the ring undergoes changes in the reverse order; in the red it is of less than medium intensity, while it exceeds that intensity in the violet.

"3. These results are in perfect accord with spectrographic studies of the planet and its ring; they are attributable to the influence of Saturn's atmosphere.

"4. Near the edges of the planet's disk there is observed only the light diffused by its atmosphere; on the other hand, the ring near its points of intersection with the disk presents the same variation of intensity as the edges. It may be concluded that the matter constituting the ring is similar, so far as its diffusive power is concerned, to that of the atmosphere of Saturn, and that the corpuscles that form the ring have an average diameter less than the wave-length of light.

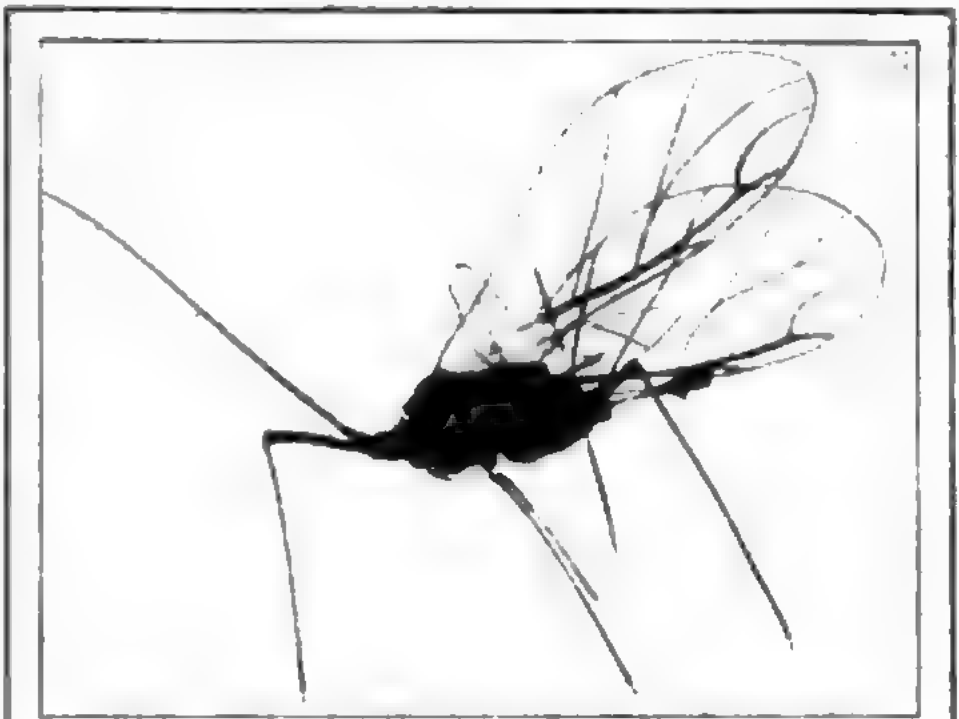
"Such a startling conclusion, of course, demands verification by other methods."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR AND DRUG FAMINE

THERE will be a difference of opinion regarding the effect of a possible scarcity of drugs, due to the war in Europe. Physicians may have to adapt their prescriptions to the available supply; patients will have to be satisfied with what they can get. Druggists will find additional scope for their skill in recommending "something just as good." But those who eschew the use of drugs altogether, and many physicians who are leaning toward the use of other therapeutic measures, will doubtless keep calm and regard the "famine" with equanimity, even with a certain sardonic amusement. However, we take it, it is very likely to come, we are told editorially in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, August 15). Says this paper:

"While American life has not been at once affected in any wide-spread dramatic way by the European catastrophe, all sorts and conditions of men are likely to find it touching them at unexpected points. Physicians, for instance, may find that they are hampered in the writing of prescriptions by scarcity of some drug. This country doubtless would suffer little inconvenience beyond the increase in price if compelled to rely on the resources of this continent so far as most inorganic chemicals and biologic preparations are concerned. As for vegetable drugs, however, aside from cascara, hydrastris, and podophyllum, few of therapeutic importance are produced in the United States. This country depends largely on European manufacturers for finished preparations and on European middlemen for crude drugs. Crude drugs from the Far East, such as buchu, cinchona, senna, asafetida, rhubarb, opium, and aloe, come to us largely through the London and Amsterdam markets. A comparatively small amount of cinchona comes from South America, and, if access to the London and Amsterdam markets is shut off, the South-American drug might be obtained direct. While the prices for

sostigmin, pilocarpin, atropin, and homatropin. Other important drugs of German manufacture are strychnin, quinin, caffein, cocain, theobromin, formaldehyd, and salvarsan. The involvement of France, the chief source of supply of tartaric acid, and of Austria-Hungary, which with France and the Balkan



THE ROSE'S ENEMY.

THE GREEN FLY, GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

He loves roses too well, and is being "swatted" by electricity.

States supplies us with the essential oils, will affect the drug-supply much less than the isolation of Germany."

In another editorial *The Journal* calls attention to the fact that there may be an entry on the other side of the account if the war leads to a scrutiny with a view to revision of the United States patent laws, which it asserts now favor the importer at the expense of the American public. We read:

"The patent laws of Great Britain and some other countries provide that the holder of a patent must, under penalty of forfeiture, begin manufacture of the patented product within the country in a reasonable period of time from the issuance of the patent. An American branch of at least one German house had begun the manufacture of a synthetic product before the war. Others may find it worth while to manufacture on American soil if the war continues; but if our patent laws had contained a provision similar to that of the British law, we would not now be threatened with temporary shortage or stoppage of therapeutic supplies. Our laws, in addition, permit the patenting, not merely of the process, but also of the product. Therefore the American market is altogether dependent for any given patented product on a single foreign manufacturer. Revision of our patent laws may become a necessity if the European war is not over soon. Another result may be an investigation of the possibility of producing in this country a larger proportion of the drugs used here. The Department of Agriculture has long maintained that, so far as soil and climate are concerned, the conditions are favorable for the growing in this country of many of the drug-plants now imported from abroad."

AN ELECTRIC FLY-KILLER—The latest application of electricity, according to *Popular Electricity and Modern Mechanics* (New York, September), is that of killing the green fly by means of an electric spark. We read in this magazine:

"This fly is a species found on rose-trees and is exceedingly disastrous to the flowers. Heretofore, considerable difficulty has been experienced in ridding rose-trees of these pests, but the electrical method recently devised is proving both practical and efficient. Briefly, the fly-killing apparatus consists of a small spark-coil, spark-gap, high-frequency transformer, switches, and other accessories. A flexible conductor conveys the current from the high-frequency transformer to a brass-ball electrode fitted with an insulating handle so that it may be held without danger of shock. To use the apparatus, the electrode is brought near the flies on the rose-bushes. A spark then jumps from the electrode to the tree and kills the flies, the current passing through the tree to the ground without damage to the leaves or flowers."



THE ELECTRIC FLY-SWATTER.

Its current spares the roses, but kills their enemy.

these substances have advanced, the supply should not be altogether cut off by this war unless it should spread to the East and thus limit production. . . . Of imported synthetic drugs and alkaloids, by far the largest proportion comes from Germany. Ophthalmologists are likely to feel the result of the interruption of trade with Germany in the withdrawal of supplies of phy-

THE INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER

THAT gunpowder was well known for a century or so before it was used in guns appears probable from investigations in connection with the recent celebration at Oxford of the 700th anniversary of the birth of Roger Bacon. Bacon's claims to the invention of gunpowder are often met by



THE MAGNETIC RAKE.

English writers in opposition to those of Berthold Schwartz, who is generally said to have invented it about 1344—a century after Bacon's time. It seems certain from the latter's writings that he was familiar with the composition, not as its inventor, but because of its use in various countries of the world. Apparently, however, it was regarded merely as a firework, a means of producing sudden and brilliant flame, and its users were far from suspecting that in a confined space the expansive power of its gases could be put to use in hurling projectiles.

Says an editorial writer in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, July 20), with little thought of what the approaching days would bring to his city:

"The text that we have studied allows no further doubt that Bacon knew of gunpowder. On page 213, under the title 'Of the Powder of the Lombards,' he restates what he has already said in his 'Opus Majus' of the explosive properties of this powder, but he also informs us that it is known in various parts of the world, and that it is composed of saltpeter, sulfur, and willow-charcoal. . . .

"Comparison of the terms used by Bacon to describe the effects of explosive powder [in three different places] shows that he was writing of the same powder. Now his letter on the 'Secret Works of Nature' would appear to have been written to William of Auvergne, Archbishop of Paris, who died in 1248 or 1249. It seems, then, that the explosive properties of black powder were known in France and England before the middle of the thirteenth century. . . .

"It should be noted, however, that nothing shows that Bacon knew also of the projective power of the powder when ignited in a closed vessel, or that he ever dreamed of making this use of it. Nowhere in his writings, in fact, did he allude to it, and the first cannons must have made their appearance much later. Bacon and his contemporaries doubtless saw nothing in this explosive mixture, but a new incendiary composition calculated to frighten animals and human beings." *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A MAGNETIC RAKE. A rake whose teeth are magnets, designed to remove from a driveway nails and sharp bits of iron and steel liable to injure the tender portion of a horse's hoof has been devised by an employee of the Chicago post-office. Says *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September):

"The need of such an instrument was realized for work on sharp inclines in entrances to the general post-office. In order to check the heavy vehicles on the downward course, the concrete paving was spread with ashes from the post-office furnaces, in which were burned old boxes and barrels. The nails and bits of wire left in the ashes caused injury to a number of valuable horses. The magnetic rake is now used to abstract all dangerous particles from the ashes before a team is permitted to drive over it. It is worked on the vacuum-sweeper plan.

About two dozen steel teeth with blunt points are arranged, in two rows, to a boxlike top. A long coil of insulated wire leads from a socket to the plate holding the teeth, and the latter become heavily charged with electricity. The rake is worked back and forth through the ashes on the roadway and the teeth pick up every substance of metallic character. About two pounds of old nails, bits of wire, and pieces of iron bands are taken out of the ashes at each raking, and the whole mass is so cleaned out that all the former danger is removed."

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS WITHOUT PRESSURE

MAKING REAL DIAMONDS artificially has not heretofore been a profitable experiment. The French chemist, Moissan, who first crystallized carbon artificially by the use of enormous pressure, was able to get only tiny stones, of no value as gems. A French engineer, Guyot de Boismenu, has now succeeded, by a new process, involving the use of electricity, in making diamonds about an eighth of an inch in diameter, with the prospect of still further increasing the size by prolonging the action of the electric current which is the effective agent in their production. Boismenu's diamonds, in fact, grow at the rate of one-hundredth of an inch per hour, so that if he could only keep up the process long enough, he would be able to give us gems as large as a pigeon's egg. Up to the present time, however, he has managed only diamonds of the size already noted. Says a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris), which has temporarily suspended publication:

"Being director of a large manufactory of calcium carbide, he remarked that the fused carbide could be decomposed by electrolysis, and he began to experiment along this line. . . . His first success, according to the author himself, was on April 13, 1908. The furnace having been fed with fragments of carbide, which melted slowly, the electrodes were gradually withdrawn. At the end of four hours the crucible contained over six pounds of melted carbide; an intense current was maintained for the next two hours, and then the circuit was broken and the crucible was allowed to cool all night. The solidified mass showed, in its center, finely crystallized carbide, and near the negative electrode a black, friable mass, like spongy carbon. Thrown into water, this gave off carbon dust with some crystals of pure carbon [diamond].

"In subsequent trials Mr. Boismenu observed that the size of the artificial diamonds increased nearly proportionally with the duration of the electrical action, the rate being about one-one-hundredth inch per hour. Not being able to keep up his current longer than twelve hours, he has not obtained, up to this time, crystals more than one-eighth inch in size. . . .

"Moissan had already made in the electric furnace small diamonds of one-twenty-fifth of an inch, but he believed that the

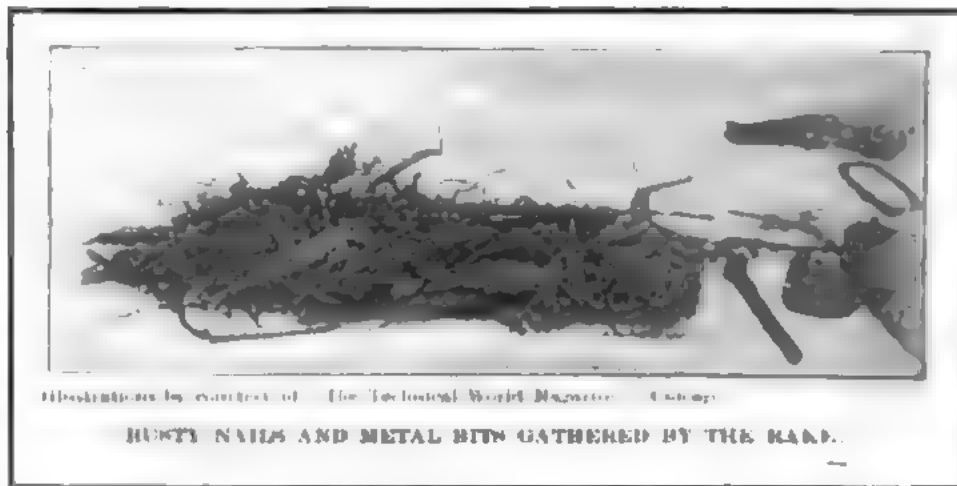


Illustration by courtesy of The Technical World Magazine, Chicago.

RUSTY NAILS AND METAL BITS GATHERED BY THE RAKE.

crystallization of carbon required formidable pressure; and it was on this idea that he based his somewhat complicated process. The carbon being first dissolved in molten iron, he plunged the crucible into cold water in order that, the exterior layers of iron being solidified in the first place, the internal mass still in fusion should be subjected to great pressure during the course of its solidification. Mr. Boismenu, on the contrary, does not consider pressure necessary."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "TWILIGHT SLEEP" DISPUTE

A MISUNDERSTANDING seems to have arisen between Dr. Krönig, of Freiburg, and the writers who described his work in an American magazine. On July 18 we quoted a letter from Dr. Krönig in which he said that unauthorized material was used, erroneous statements made, and the article published despite his protest. Now one of the authors of the article, Miss Constance D. Leupp, writes to *The Lancet-Clinic* (Cincinnati, August 8):

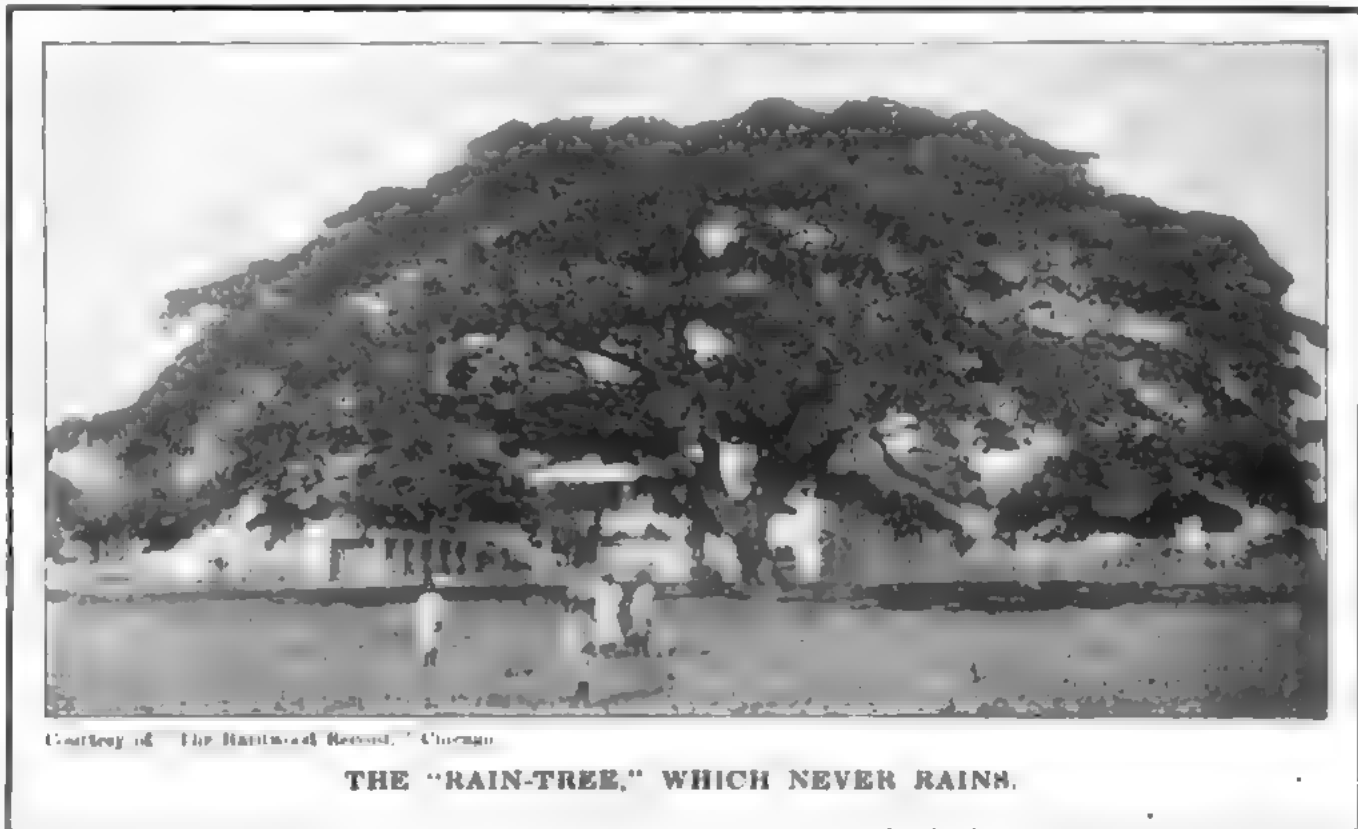
"When Drs. Krönig and Gauss were in this country last winter, I met and talked with them both, and they knew what Miss Tracy and I were planning. The Freiburg end of the work was carried on by Miss Tracy subsequently, and I am writing her now to ask her to get an explanation from the doctor. I know that he has been very adverse to publicity and that he was unwilling to give Miss Tracy any help whatsoever in the writing of the article and collection of the material. We knew enough of medical etiquette not to expect such help. On the other hand, we should not have undertaken to write the article had our relations with the clinic been other than friendly. The completed manuscript was read over by one of the assistants there, and by an unfortunate misunderstanding, which we all greatly regretted, but which was due to the difficulty of dealings between people three thousand miles apart, the uncensored manuscript went to press in New York, so that it was impossible, when the corrected one came, to make all of the revisions. The important ones were made, however. You can perhaps appreciate that neither Miss Tracy nor I, as writers with reputations for integrity to maintain, can afford to allow the impression to get abroad that we deliberately published material from Dr. Krönig's clinic which he was unwilling to have us use, and that such material is unreliable. Nor shall we allow your paper or *THE LITERARY DIGEST* or any other publication to convey such an impression without our vigorous protest. We did not expect the doctors or the medical journals to agree with us as to the wisdom or expediency of discussing painless child-birth in the pages of a popular magazine; we know the peculiarities of the medical profession too well for that. But we think it is not too much to ask of them that they treat us fairly. This the majority of medical journals who have complimented us with their attention have conspicuously not done; yet we feel that we can show quite as clear title to integrity, intelligence, and disinterestedness in our desire to get the 'twilight sleep' recognized and established under the right auspices in this country as the physicians and medical editors who have disapproved our methods."

FISH THAT SURVIVE FREEZING—The ordinary cold storage of fish is put out of date by Mr. R. Pietet, the brilliant Swiss scientist, noted for his experiments with cold. He has just succeeded in freezing live fish and reviving them several weeks or months later, an achievement which recalls Edmond About's fanciful tale of "The Man with the Broken Ear." He recently placed twenty-eight fish in a box containing water rich in oxygen, and in which several pieces of ice were floating. He then very slowly reduced the temperature of the contents. At the end of about two months the resultant cake of ice was gradually thawed and the fish were all found to be alive. According to the report of the experiment given in *L'Illustration* (Paris), it is essential that the water be very gradually frozen and that it shall have contained pieces of ice for from fifteen to eighteen hours before the whole mass is frozen. The process of thawing must also be very slow. It is stated that Alaskan

salmon and Siberian sturgeon may thus be brought alive to Paris. Methods of making the process commercially successful are now being sought.

A DRY RAIN-TREE

THE FAMOUS PERUVIAN "RAIN-TREE," fabled to drip moisture from its branches, is really as innocent of any such processing as an oak or a maple, we are assured by a contributor to *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, August 25). This tree, otherwise known as the saman, is a conspicuous feature of the tropical American landscape. Botanists call it *Pithecolobium saman*. One of its chief characteristics is the size of its crown, which often covers fully half an acre.



Another distinguishing feature is that it has its leaves on small twigs at the ends of the branches, so that all are exposed to the rays of the sun. We read further:

"There is no other tree in tropical America about which there is so much curious information as the saman, and every one who visits the region of its growth alludes to it as one of the most wonderful trees. There is a story about this tree which is familiar to many. It is said that during the day the tree takes up a great deal of water from the earth by means of the roots, and that during the night the water is given off profusely through the leaves in the form of rain. Some of the numerous stories which have been written and published in newspapers about this tree state that travelers in tropical America never pitch their tents under it on account of the profuse dripping of water transpired by the leaves during the night.

"A number of credulous people who have read such exaggerated statements about its water-transpiring qualities have conceived the idea that the rain-tree would be the proper kind to plant in the arid Southwest, where droughts are so common. It is true that the rain-tree grows in semiarid condition in Colombia and Peru, but this does not argue that it would grow in New Mexico and Arizona, and that it would supply moisture enough to grow crops in the vicinity of such plantations.

"The truth of the matter is that the saman does not transpire any more water than other trees with similar leaf surfaces. It is difficult to say how this legend ever originated. The forest officer of Trinidad, British West Indies, ventured the conjecture that it may have arisen from the fact that the crown is open and the sun always shines through it to the ground, so that grass and some farm crops will grow underneath a saman almost as freely as in the open. This is a fact which does not obtain in the case of other tropical trees.

"Aside from this legend, the tree is an intensely interesting one from an ornamental point of view. The photograph accompanying these notes shows a fine example of many large saman trees which form landmarks in tropical America. The one here illustrated is at Port of Spain, Trinidad."

LETTERS AND ART



BOYCOTTING WAGNER

THE TEMPORARY BOYCOTT of Wagner and other German composers at the famous Queen's Hall promenade concerts, London, was one manifestation of war-time feeling that evoked a prompt protest in the English press. It seems that a week after war was declared a piece by Strauss was replaced on the program of the first promenade concert

that even for a moment this tendency to pander to the passions of the hour should have thus invaded the world of art.

The incident has evoked the following interesting comment from the pen of William Archer in the columns of the *London News and Leader*:

"Passing through the Embankment Gardens the other evening, I heard the band discoursing to a large crowd the march from 'Tannhäuser.' 'Good!' I said to my companion; 'we're not boycotting Wagner!' What was my amazement, then, to read that Wagner, received with applause on the Embankment, was to be boycotted at Queen's Hall! I went to the Promenade Concert on Monday evening, half hoping—shall I confess?—to hear some protest on the part of the public. There was nothing of the sort; the audience accepted the 'Franco-Russian' program on its merits, with no trace of political feeling; but as 'A. K.' pointed out, there was nothing like the crowded house usual on Wagner nights. Glancing down the announcements in advance, one is glad to note that there is no thought of such an imbecility as a general boycott of German music. Handel, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn hold their places; and Friday is, as usual, a Beethoven night. I trust the public will mark its resentment of the exclusion of Wagner by giving Beethoven a bumper house. That will be the most dignified protest."

Emphasizing the distinction between waging war against Germany and waging war against German art, Mr. Archer goes on to say:

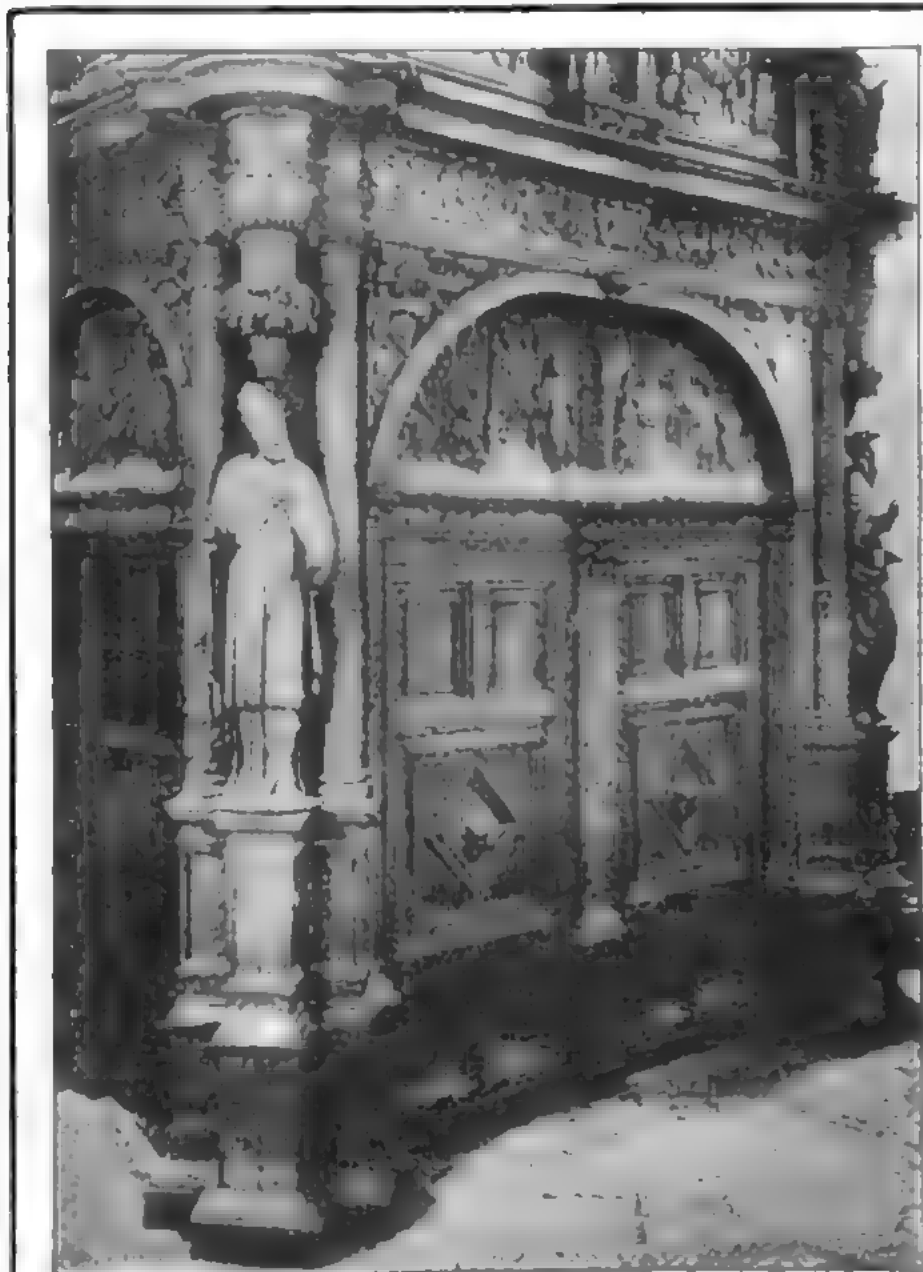
"For my part, I am heart and soul with this war against the incubus of militarism under which Europe has been tossing and gasping for the past half century. But is a war against militarism a war against German culture? Heaven forbid! And even if it were, what has music—that mysterious transcript of the rhythmic universe and intimation of our kinship to the stars—what has music to do with earthly boundaries and petty tribal rancors? It is true that some music has, by association, a chauvinistic tinge. I do not know how far Wagner in his later years may have been caught up in the vortex of German Imperialism. But all his best work, if I am not greatly mistaken, was done before 1870; and it is not to be imagined that the revolutionary of '48 would have any real sympathy with the military tyranny of to-day. It would be untimely to play the 'Kaisermarsch'; but who wants to hear the 'Kaisermarsch' when he can hear the 'Lohengrin' prelude or the 'Tristan' overture? Why should we cut off our nose to spite our face?"

Mr. Archer regards the incident as "typical," and expresses the hope that "we may turn it to profit." To quote him further:

"'Love as thou would one day hate' is a particularly mean specimen of proverbial wisdom; but its converse, 'Hate as thou would one day love' is truly wise and peculiarly apt at the present juncture. One day—unless this war be indeed the end of civilization—we shall be the friends of a purified, ennobled Germany. Let us do nothing that shall needlessly postpone that day, nothing that shall tend to mar it by memories of senseless, futile alienation. Shall we forget, because of the misdeeds of a caste of soldier-politicians, all that Germany has given us of great and beautiful, in science and scholarship, in poetry and music? Nay, rather, let us keep in closest touch with it, that, when the day of reconciliation comes, we may be able to say, 'From the true soul of Germany we were never estranged.'"

"Here we may well call to mind another proverbial tag: 'Fas est et ab hoste doceri.' If it is right to be taught by an enemy, much more evidently is it wise to accept from him all we can of spiritual sustenance, refreshment, solace. One could imagine Germany, if it were possible, cutting off our supplies of Goethe and Heine, of Beethoven and Wagner; but that we ourselves should reject and cast them out would be the height of self-defeating stupidity."

"Literature can not, indeed, claim the aloofness of music from political influences, but the best literature of Germany is



Courtesy of "The Craftsman Magazine."

ART-WORK PROBABLY DESTROYED IN LOUVAIN

This wood-carving was in the portico of the Church of St. Pierre.

of the season by something of Tchaikowsky's; the customary Wagner concert was replaced the next day by a French and Russian program; and it was announced that the names of no living German or Austrian composers would appear on the future programs. In explanation of this course the management stated that "the patriotic feelings of the enormous audience" had to be considered, and that any German music might provoke demonstrations embarrassing to the police. But it seems that the management did its audience an injustice. "It is a worthy tribute to the broad-minded and tolerant view of the British public toward all things artistic," writes the London correspondent of *Musical America* (New York), "that disapproval has been expressed on every side for this attempt to boycott German music." We learn, moreover, that the directors have issued another statement saying that in the future, "with the broad-minded cooperation of their audience," they will adhere to the original scheme of the concerts as set forth in their prospectus. *Musical America's* correspondent regrets



Courtesy of "The Craftsman Magazine."

CARVED STONE-WORK IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, LOUVAIN

Four other famous works of art in this church are specifically mentioned in a dispatch from Ostend as among the treasures destroyed when Louvain was burned. These are Roger Van der Weyden's "The Descent from the Cross," Dirckx Bout's "The Last Supper" and "The Martyrdom of St. Erasmus," and a beautifully carved screen of fifteenth-century workmanship.

entirely free from the spirit with which we are at war. How far Nietzsche may justly be claimed as a product of 1870 I must leave to the Nietzscheans to determine. His arrogance, I own, has always repelled me. In Sudermann there is a great deal of the Prussian drill-sergeant, and Sudermann is therefore a third-rate writer. Hauptmann, a first-rate writer, is devoid of that spirit. "Der Biberpelz" satirizes it: "Hannele" moves in a region of pure poetry and pity. And when we turn to the great classics we find no trace of swaggering Bismarckianism. Schiller, the poet of the human ideal, would certainly have detested it; Goethe is rather to be reproached with lack of patriotism than with chauvinism. As for Heine, he abhorred the Prussian eagle and riddled it with shafts of scorn."

Another writer, discussing the Queen's Hall incident in a London paper, remarks that "it would be interesting to know whether it is also high treason in Germany now to be caught reading Shakespeare and Milton." His irony, however, loses some of its point if the following dispatch, which comes to the New York *Evening Post* from Copenhagen, is true:

"German authors have formed a national association to prevent literary works from hostile countries being translated into German. The authors of plays belonging to hostile countries are not to be mentioned in the German press. This movement, it is said, is due to the attitude of Belgian and British authors."

From the London correspondence of *Musical America* we learn further that while public opinion in England rejects the boycott of German music, it accepts the expedient of employing only British musicians. This discrimination, the director of the Royal Albert Hall explains, is resorted to "as a means of alleviating any possible distress among British musicians rather than from any sordid or chauvinistic motive."

GERMAN CULTURE DEFENDED

OBSERVERS IN BOTH CAMPS agree that behind the present terrific upheaval in Europe there is a conflict of irreconcilable ideals, but they differ diametrically when it comes to defining and allotting these ideals. Thus, from many German sources we have been assured that the basic issue of the war is whether Teuton culture or Slavic barbarism is to survive and dominate Europe. On the other hand, Mr. Henri Bergson, perhaps the most famous of living philosophers, while also characterizing the war as a struggle of civilization against barbarism, sees barbarism represented by the Prussian military machine and civilization by the forces of the Allies. In last week's issue we quoted an article in which the Springfield *Republican* undertook to show, by the testimony of Germans themselves, that the German idealism of an earlier generation had been superseded of late by German materialism and commercialism. Now in *The Fatherland* (New York) we find the same charge of deterioration leveled against both England and France by Prof. Herbert Sanborn, of Vanderbilt University. As this champion of German culture sees the situation, "all Europe except Germany has been steadily sinking to a plane of crass materialism." In support of this rather sweeping contention he says in part:

"From the point of view of universal ideals, if not from the point of view of ordinary racial prudence, the Teutons of the North, England, and even France and Italy, ought to be found at the side of Germany in this contest, and the chief explanation of their defection and antipathy is the fact that these nations themselves have lost their former ideals to such an extent that

they no longer find themselves as whole peoples in sympathy with the German culture. England, as Münsterberg pointed out in the 'Americans,' has steadily degenerated since the days of Shakespeare, until it has been called appropriately merely a 'nation of shopkeepers,' and France, and Italy, taken as a whole, are not much better off; it is not the France of Molière, nor the Italy of Dante, even in spirit.

"The German nation, on the contrary, has steadily adhered to its ancient veneration for the eternal values of life, and has never, in the midst of material progress, lost sight of the fact that riches and commercial prosperity are not for luxury, but for the development of the higher life to be based upon it. This thought permeates all classes of the nation and makes them instinctively despise Russians and other races with low aims of life.

"It should be the sacred duty of all thinking men to do everything possible to prevent the crippling or the downfall of the German Empire. . . . For the destruction and subjection of this people, to which the present war might be merely a preliminary step, would mean, if not immediately so great a reverse as we find in the Dark Ages subsequent to the downfall of the Roman Empire, nevertheless a return to something nearly as bad in the espousal of a point of view of civilization that makes material values ends in themselves; for no modern nation except Germany, one may venture safely to assert, possesses as a whole any higher ideal.

"Concerning the Slav there can, of course, be not the slightest doubt.

"At the time of Peter the Great the race was a horde of barbarians, just emerging from a condition of semisavagery, susceptible, as Peter in his own person only too plainly showed, of nothing but the most superficial veneer of European civilization, and the race, in spite of so-called universities that it has established, and in spite of a few sporadic cases of genius, not of the first rank, such as Tolstoy, has most certainly remained upon the plane of Peter himself. They have furnished America chiefly its anarchists and nihilists. To such a race the leadership and control of civilization can hardly be entrusted.

"England lives on a higher plane, of course, and so does France; but it is nevertheless true that England (as Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, and other cultured Englishmen of our day have frequently lamented) now lives, as a people, on the sordid plane of thinking which regards the accumulation of material wealth and the various forms of luxury to be obtained thereby as the sole aim and end of civilization. . . .

"Ask the average Englishman of breeding and intelligence—the men who at present control the development and application of English material resources—what the purpose of education is, and he will promptly tell you that it is for some material advantage, 'getting on in the world,' and the like. If you suggest that there may be something further than this, he does not understand what you mean; for he and his kind have not yet come to the stage of self-consciousness that grasps higher aims than this.

"He believes in universities and vocational training, to be sure, but only because he believes that these are instrumental to the realization of greater material prosperity, and he is correspondingly alarmed when he seems to discover that the training process does not produce 'efficient' men. He wants specialist-men rather than men-specialists. Germany, on the other hand, has attained as a nation to that stage of self-consciousness where the eternal values are clearly conceived, where material wealth is consciously and unremittingly transmuted into spiritual values.

"It may be true that Germany desires commercial expansion (and certainly this is the cause of the arrayal of English arms against her), but this is a necessary economic right, not a crime. She desires it, however, not in the interest of luxurious living, as does England, but for the sake of the development of an ever higher stage of civilization and culture; and there is no modern nation whose people as a whole are so thoroughly permeated with this spirit.

"For this reason, if for no other, every friend of true culture of whatever nation, every person who has grasped the strictly German thought that history is a development, and a development in self-consciousness, should find himself in warmest sympathy with this noble people in this hour of fate. Patriotism is a fine thing, and it is sometimes necessary for individuals to follow its impulse in opposition to something that is higher and grander than this—the devotion to that country in which the highest ideals of the race seem most secure; but so long as these two impulses do not stand in opposition, nobility obliges sympathy with higher rather than with lower aims."

A NEW DRAMATIST FROM ICELAND

ONCE MORE, it seems, Scandinavia has given to the world a dramatist who unites realistic portrayal of character and circumstance with poetic vision and diction. And this time it is Iceland which has produced a genius who is already acclaimed as worthy to rank with Ibsen, Björnson, and Strindberg. It is even said by enthusiasts that Johann Sigurjonsonn, who is not yet thirty-four years of age, may to-morrow surpass that famous triumvirate.

Mr. Sigurjonsonn's most successful drama, "Bjoerg-Ejvind," has not only been received with enthusiasm in the principal theaters of the Scandinavian countries, but has been played at the Court Theater of Munich, and before the outbreak of war was about to be staged in Vienna, in Hamburg, in Bremen, in Cologne, and in Essen.

In *La Revue* (Paris) for June 1 and 15, Mr. Léon Pineau, the Dean of the Faculty of Letters of Clermont-Ferrand, writes with enthusiasm of the poet-dramatist's work. Much of Mr. Pineau's article is taken up with an analysis of Mr. Sigurjonsonn's three principal dramas, including copious extracts from all. The subject of the first, "Dr. Rung," is very simple. The hero is making an effort to find a specific for tuberculosis.

"He seeks a poison which can destroy the microbe of the terrible malady. He has experimented on rabbits. The results have not satisfied him. However, in the course of his experiments he has come to see the possibility of producing a special serum which will act as a vaccine. He explains it to his friend, Otto Locken.

"Otto—'But you don't think of trying it on yourself.'"

"Harold Rung—'It's the only way of solving the problem. . . . I've made numerous experiments on animals. Unfortunately, none will support a sufficient dose of the poison. In fact, it is requisite not merely that the action shall be durable, but that it shall have also a certain degree of intensity. Man, on the contrary, supports a much higher degree of the poison than any other animal. . . . I shall inoculate myself with tuberculosis in the arm at the same time that I take the poison in progressive doses, which will continue until I have attained my object.'"

The character of Otto, who is a young poet full of the joy of living and ecstatic appreciation of the beauties and glories of the material world, is the obvious foil for that of Harold, the modern scientist searching above all for truth and filled with an ardor for the delivery of humanity from its ills. The love interest is introduced by Otto's sister, Vilda, who, after pleading in vain with her lover to abandon his purpose, refuses to leave him.

Finding his remedy ineffectual against the self-inflicted malady, Harold eventually commits suicide by the novel method of eating some grapes into which he had injected a subtle poison by means of a hypodermic needle. It may seem rather out of keeping with his character that he should present Vilda with some of the same fruit, without telling her of its deadly contents. Mr. Pineau finds, however, in this drama intellectual exactness united to sobriety of language and precision of psychological analysis allied with the most lively and natural poetic sentiment. And these qualities, he goes on to say, are even more evident in the second play, "Gaarden Hraun," or "The Hraun Farm."

"The word 'Hraun' is applied in Iceland to a field strewn with stones of volcanic origin. The characters of the play live in that distant part of the island where the author's infancy was passed, and he sketches in loving detail the patriarchal life. Is not this farm the very spot where he himself grew up?—this farm with the five white pines, the walls of earth and stone, the turf-covered roof, the dairy, the forge, the stables, etc."

The theme is that age-old struggle between the love of the land and the love of the child when the two come in conflict. The peasant *Sveinungi* and his wife, *Jorunn*, have an only daughter, *Ljott*, whom they purpose marrying to the steady but unromantic son of a neighbor, an estimable young man who will properly

keep up the place and improve the property. But *Ljott* has given her heart to a wanderer whom she has seen but once, a young geologist tramping through the country. The first scene shows the family happy and united in the peaceful setting of the prosperous farmhouse. But the next shows us the household gathered outside in the yard, after an earthquake which has destroyed the sheepfold and part of the mansion. This partial destruction of the old mansion is a dramatic expedient for bringing to the surface an expression of that intense love of the place which is part of the peasant landlord's very being. He is almost ready to curse God and die at the very thought that another shock may bring the whole to ruin. And his artless expression of his feeling rises to a strain of exalted poetry. He says to *Jorunn*:

"You know that night when you thought I was lost in the snow-storm. A light was burning in the topmost window. When I saw it I felt happier than if I'd met a friend. And when the dogs began to bark behind the door it was just as if the house itself was talking and uttering cries of joy. It gave me more pleasure than to hear any human voice. And when I opened the door and came into the hall the darkness put its arms about me. I never had a sweeter embrace—not even from my girl when she was a baby. . . . (He points at the house with his finger.) There she is, she who has waited for me every evening as far back as I can remember. I have seen her windows flaming in the sunshine; I have seen them wet with rain; I have seen them white with frost. . . . I have climbed on her roof as I did on my father's shoulders. When I was up there, it was just as if she'd lifted me up so I could see better."

In short, he'll have no son-in-law who'll desert the place and carry *Ljott* away. The girl must choose between father and lover. Sorrowfully but firmly she chooses the latter. But this apparently hopeless deadlock between two iron wills is resolved by *Jorunn*, the obedient wife and loving mother. In a touching and charming scene she finally triumphs by reminding him that *Ljott* will probably have children, and that a grandson may take upon himself the pious care the would-be son-in-law refuses. Says the tactful *Jorunn*: "A daughter's son is often more like his grandfather than his father. You know that as well as I!" The argument suffices, and the curtain falls on a happy ending.

But it is in "Bjoerg-Ejvind" that the dramatist gives the most characteristic picture of his native land as well as the most powerful portrayal of human passions. The hero, whose name gives the title, is an outlaw. Hunger has made him a thief; he has been condemned, but has escaped from prison, taking refuge in the mountains.

"Tired of solitude, he has descended the opposite slope into a region where he is unknown and taken service under the name of *Kari* with *Halla*, a rich young widow. . . . *Halla*'s brother-in-law, the sheriff, wishes to marry her for her property, but she scorns him. *Halla* learns *Kari*'s secret, but tells him she loves him. . . . She flies with him to the mountain. She has two children. The first comes at a time of such great material and moral distress that she leaves it to perish in the snow. The second is a lovely little girl, whom she adores. But the sheriff, whose hate is unceasing, finally tracks them to their hiding-place. Then *Halla*, rather than deliver her child to the vengeance of this man, runs, as if demented, to the cascade and throws the sleeping child into it, while *Bjoerg* plunges his knife into his enemy's heart. They must fly farther. And now these former lovers, wandering through the torment of days and nights of ceaselessly falling snow, maddened by hunger, torture each other with mutual reproaches, until finally, beside themselves with suffering and fear, they are lost in the impenetrable gloom of the white night.

"In this frame the poet has placed a number of pictures, which, with those from the 'Hraun Farm,' constitute a very original gallery of Icelandic life and manners. The opening scene is in the great hall of *Halla*'s farm; along the walls are ranged the beds with their bright coverlets of knitted wool. The dormer windows, with their openings covered with squares of bladder, light dimly the wainscot, black with soot and decay, the carved chests, and painted trunks."

Space forbids extended quotation of the striking dialog, but we quote some of Mr. Pineau's final remarks:

"'Bjoerg-Ejvind' has been received with enthusiasm wherever it has been played. The picturesqueness and variety of the *milieu*, the vigorous movement of the principal scenes, . . . above all, the love, the all-powerful love of this marvelous *Halla*, who abandons everything for the man—the thief, the servant, the outlaw whom she loves; this love, which avenging famine finally destroys in delirium and madness, explains and justifies everything.

"But some persons can not pardon her double crime, the slaying of her children. In reality, this woman, generally so reasonable, is an impulsive. . . . As the author expresses it: 'I mean to show a person who at certain moments acts purely from instinct. . . . Beneath the snows of Iceland is the burning volcano. . . . In fact, *Halla* expiates by her atrocious death the fault she committed in braving the social law to follow her heart.'

"In this theater there is no obscure symbolism, no fog of fantasy, no scandalous thesis, not even a new theory of art—nothing but poetry. Not the poetry of words, charming and fallacious, not of rhythm nor of dazzling imagery making us forget our miseries . . . but the sublime creative poetry which makes beings of flesh and blood like ourselves . . . human creatures to whom Sigurjonsonn has given of his own soul."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR AND LITERATURE

THE IDEA, advanced in some quarters, that one effect of the present war will be to impart a pronounced impetus to literary creation in Europe is characterized by a writer in the *New York Globe* as fallacious. While admitting the plausibility of the idea in theory, this writer argues that "the historical precedents are almost entirely against it." He goes on to say:

"Take Germany, for instance. Here, as in all other countries, nationalism has been violently, artificially stimulated. Cosmopolitan tendencies have naturally been eclipsed for the time. Just as the Englishman feels himself more overwhelmingly English than he did even during the Boer War—for, remember, there was a strong, numerous pro-Boer party in England at that time—just so does the German to-day feel himself more thoroughly Teutonic than he has for forty years.

"The Frenchman does not enter into this discussion except casually. To an amazing extent are the art and literature of France indifferent to outside influence. Sir Walter Scott, of course, left the mark of his example on the novel of all countries. Other exceptions may be picked here and there. But the fact remains that the self-sufficiency, the imperviousness, of the French as a nation to the art and literature of their neighbors, are little short of chauvinistic.

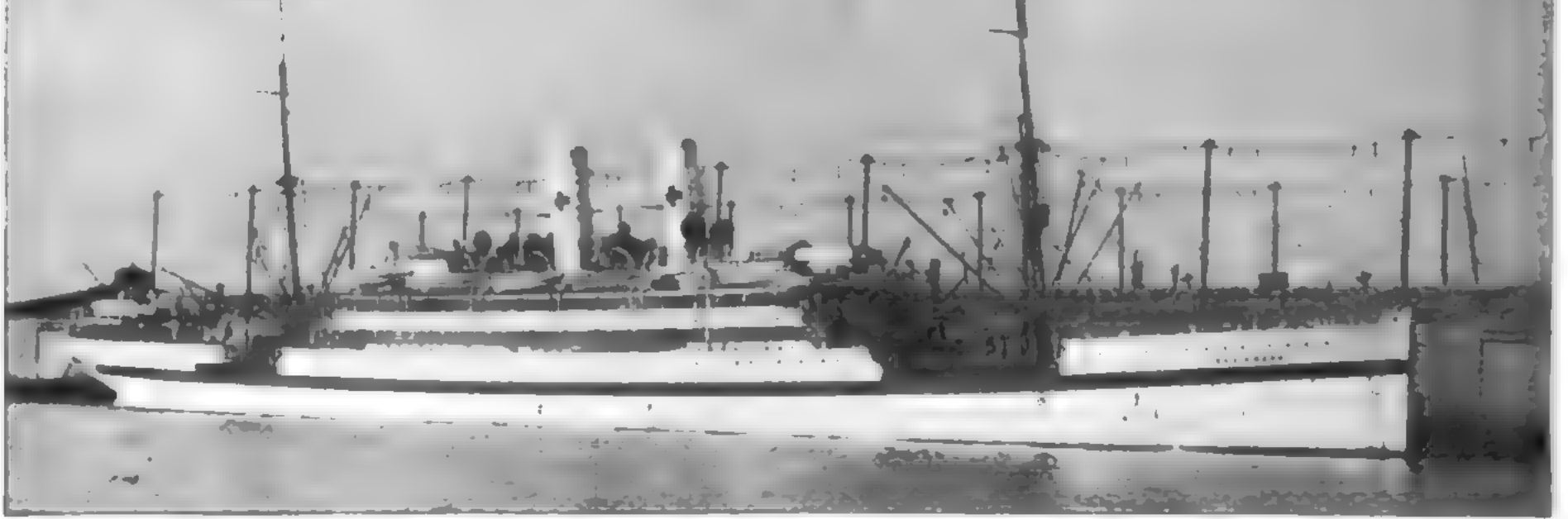
"The German, on the other hand, is peculiarly susceptible. From time to time he has vigorously tried to shake off French influence. In his music he has succeeded. But never in his literature. You can find traces of it in Schnitzler to-day. Despite the Ueberbrett'l movement and the efforts of Bierbaum, Von Wolzogen, Dehmel, Hauptmann, Thoma, and Wedekind, Germany can never keep its eyes off Paris for very long. But surely, one thinks, now that the race-feeling has been so abnormally stimulated, there will be a strong, intensive cultivation of essentially German books, plays, poems. Surely a prolific period of literary vigor will ensue?

"On the contrary, all precedents point to the probability of a period of deadly anemia.

"After the Franco-Prussian War the triumphant nation, having been brought into being upon such strong meat as bayonets and cannon-balls, confined its literary diet to 'pap for babes.' After the Napoleonic wars France plunged into a period of activity that was prolific but futile, a period that did not end until the thirties.

"In the United States most of the big authors antedate the Civil War. Emerson lived until 1882, and Whitman until ten years later. But their creative powers were definitely formed before 1860 ('Leaves of Grass' was published in 1855). And the general taste in the following two decades was undeniable toward the namby-pamby."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



A NEUTRAL SHIP THAT CARRIES AID IMPARTIALLY TO ALL THE COMBATANTS.

THE RED CROSS SHIP

THE SAILING of the steamer *Red Cross* for Europe, with its cargo of thirty doctors and one hundred and twenty-five nurses, bears witness, as the *New York Sun* remarks, "that our solicitude is for those who suffer and our neutrality not the product of indifference." It is the beginning of America's practical response to dispatches telling how the demands made upon the European Red Cross have already run far beyond its resources both in funds and nurses. The *Red Cross* is the transformed *Hamburg*, which was given to the American Red Cross organization for this use by the Hamburg-American line. She sails under the American flag, with American officers and crew. Her commander is Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired. While she carries, in addition to the surgeons and nurses, an immense quantity of hospital supplies and equipment for use in the field, she is not fitted out with wards and operating-rooms. In other words, she is not a hospital ship, and it is explained that the only circumstances in which she would receive wounded on board would be in case she encountered a naval battle. The medical staff is under the command of Major Robert U. Patterson, United States Army Medical Service, and the nurses are under Miss Helen Scott Hay, of Chicago. In a statement to the press Miss Mabel T. Boardman, head of the executive committee of the American organization, gives the following additional information:

"There are five extra nurses, in order to provide substitutes for any possible illness among them. This number of surgeons and nurses constitutes ten units, each including three surgeons and twelve nurses. A double unit will be landed at Falmouth, England, for use by the English medical authorities, and the double unit assigned to Russia will also land at Falmouth and proceed to their destination by way of Copenhagen. A third double unit will be landed at Havre for the French; and double units for service with the German and Austrian armies will be landed at Rotterdam, in Holland.

"Besides the surgeons and nurses, we shall land immense quantities of supplies and equipment for each of the warring countries. Belgium, which has cabled that she does not require surgeons and nurses, will also receive supplies. It is impossible for me to enumerate all the stores we are sending, but everything that can be required in caring for wounded men will be in the holds of the *Red Cross*."

"If this war lasts as long as some authorities say that it will, we shall have to send many more expeditions to Europe and elsewhere. Besides the force going on the *Red Cross*, we are sending a single unit of three surgeons and twelve nurses to Servia on the *Ioannina*, of the Greek line, next week. They will go by way of Piræus and Salonika."

According to the *Kansas City Star* there are 5,000 trained

nurses in this country who are members of the American Red Cross Society, each of them pledged to service in any part of the world when called. In the *Kansas City* paper we read further:

"In times of peace the nurses of the Red Cross pursue their own course. They are in hospitals, in private service, teaching in training-schools. When they enlist they pledge themselves to the service of the Red Cross. They get no pay from the society until called out, then the pay is \$50 a month for service in this country, \$60 a month if sent outside the country.

"The pay is small enough for the risks they run and the hard work they do. In battle they will be in danger of bullets and bursting shells, and their days and nights will be filled with uncertainty, fatigue, and nervous strain. There will be little of romance in the work, with its long lines of sufferers, with limbs shot away, crushed heads, torn bodies, lips that babble in delirium."

"When the American Red Cross volunteers get to Europe they will be assigned for duty with the medical staffs of different armies, where the European head of the society decides their services are most needed. They will go to the front at once, and within two or three weeks will be in the thick of the fighting.

"In Germany and in France the Red Cross is officially recognized and is placed under the direct military control. In England, while it cooperates in every detail with the Army Medical Corps, the Red Cross preserves its own organization intact. In Germany, the volunteer organization is presided over by an imperial commission or inspector-general, and the Red Cross operates according to his instructions. Nurses and doctors volunteering are assigned by him to various commands, but it is a rule of the German service that no volunteer who is not of German nationality can be assigned to duty with the army in the field. At base hospitals, however, the services of foreigners are welcomed, but authorization to engage in the work must emanate from the War Office. The same rules regulate the service in France."

The American branch of the Red Cross advertises that it needs \$1,000,000 to meet adequately the great opportunity for service created by this war, and in its call for contributions it says: "Give what you can—be it five cents or \$5,000." Commenting on this appeal, the *Dallas News* remarks that it is for a cause in which the Church could well cooperate. We read:

"Thousands have died who, if they had received prompt and proper attention, could have been saved. What is lacking is primarily money. Given the necessary money, and the Red Cross will soon provide even the army of nurses demanded by this monstrous war. If it is to get the money, and if thousands are not to lose their lives needlessly, the people of all countries must contribute promptly and generously. The people of the United States ought to contribute with a double measure of generosity, and call it a thanksgiving offering for their exemp-

tion from the frightful calamity that has been brought on the people of Europe. It seems to us that the churches could do nothing better than to take up collections for the Red Cross. Furthermore, we should think ministers could not easily find a more inviting and appropriate theme for discourse than this of our obligation as a people to contribute to the funds of the Red Cross."

The New York Times thinks that the sailing of the Red Cross will awaken Americans to the needs of the situation and accelerate their giving. Says the New York Globe:

"We should not stop with sending one Red Cross ship to Europe. There is crying need for medical supplies, for doctors and nurses. The war is the greatest the world has ever known, and the suffering caused by it is in proportion. As the greatest neutral nation on the globe and the wealthiest, we must live up to our obligations. The chief of these is that when we are called upon in the name of humanity we must promptly respond. Never has this call been more urgent."

"The American Red Cross Society needs more money to send further relief to the stricken countries of Europe. Thirty surgeons and one hundred and twenty-five nurses! Fine! But let us rather make it three hundred surgeons and twelve hundred nurses. The opportunity is here. Let us rise to the occasion."

There is no danger of exaggerating the dire need of Red Cross work in the countries now devastated by war, declares *The Union*, of Manchester, New Hampshire, which goes on to speak of the American society's record for efficiency. Not only does its mission of mercy know no discrimination in time of war, remarks the *Indianapolis News*, but in times of peace it is also active in alleviating suffering in the wake of other disasters. Thus we are reminded that it raised a million dollars for the victims of the Messina earthquake, and distributed two million more among the Ohio flood sufferers. "But never before," adds *The News*, "has it been called upon to meet so overwhelming a disaster as now confronts it."

Whereas, it is the especial wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace:

Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to repair on that day to their places of worship, there to unite their petitions to Almighty God, that overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they can not govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing a way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR PRAYER AGAINST WAR.

PROHIBITION'S NEW ALLY

BIG BUSINESS is "the new foe of the liquor traffic able to deal a staggering blow," says a writer in *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York), who maintains also that "the day of the sober workman, long dawning, is here." Manufacturers can not be expected to indemnify employees injured in their plants, we read, if the accident is due to the semi-sober condition of the worker. Consequently when, as is the case

in New York State, a Workman's Compensation Law provides that employers shall insure their employees against death and injury, the employer rightly insists that none of his men shall drink intoxicating beverages. "Accidents are no longer regarded as providential," says the writer, but are known to proceed largely from the drinking habits of workmen. Of what use is it, he asks, "to have expensive machinery guarded with the most serviceable and approved devices" if even a "moderate drinker" is to handle it? To insure "safety first," we must guarantee "sober first," and he goes on to say that merely

on the ground of efficiency, employers are encouraging the workers in various ways to leave drink alone. What is more interesting, perhaps, to believers in prohibition is the fact that—

"The man who thinks more of his job than he does of his drink has the floor. Society is taking so complex a form, competition is so keen, the standards of efficiency required so high that there is a growing discrimination in favor of the man whose hand is steady, brain clear, and judgment unimpaired by drafts of drink. Even the moderate drinker is out of it; the handwriting is on the wall."

"Let us make the daring prophecy that the time is not far distant when a prohibition zone will surround our mills and factories, even as schools and churches are now protected, within which no liquor may be sold. The webs so skilfully spun at doors and gates of industrial plants will have to come down,



and we shall no longer hear the cordial refrain, 'Will you walk into my parlor?' It is going to be hard on the spiders—but big business is now talking . . . not preachers or reformers. Large financial interests are at stake. Competition is so close that the very existence of factories in the race for trade and maintenance is threatened unless the field be a clear one with no mill discounted by lower standards of efficiency than another."

It is perfectly plain, the writer tells us, why saloons locate close to factories. Indeed, "so desirable is the patronage that if the gates are shifted, the saloons move accordingly," and we read:

"How much of our annual drink bill of \$2,000,000,000 is incurred by employees in mills is problematical; but it is not problematical how far this consumption befores the brains of men entrusted with the machinery, tools, and appliances in our industries. That has been determined. . . . The evidence has been gathering fast, and the call is louder and clearer for sober men in the mills. 'Safety first' is no longer the slogan, but 'Sober first'; then safety will be assured. Men who run dangerous machinery to-day must have steady nerves. They risk their own lives, their fellow workmen's lives, their employers' property, and now in case of accident their employers' money in compensation. It is the drink or the job. Saloons must not be so near that men can steal out unnoticed to the bar. . . ."

"Monday following the weekly holiday, with its usual indulgence in liquor, is the dreaded day of disasters in the mills. The curve of accidents for every day has been charted and the 'peak' shows that at ten o'clock in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, just long enough for alcohol to produce its effects after the morning and noon drinks, are the dangerous hours for men and machines. And on top of it all, unbiased experts have made rigid investigations as to the cause of accidents in scientifically managed plants, and unfailingly have traced the blame to operators visiting near-by saloons during lunch hour, or slipping out across the alley during an idle moment or two. Tell-tale snap shots reveal employees stealing out to the saloon. There is only one sure safeguard: a law permitting no saloon to be located so near a factory that workmen can reach it unnoticed by gatemen or watchmen. This calls for a 500- or 1,000-foot limit, and this is the distance that is being advocated by experienced employers who have made a study of the question."

Another proposition in the effort to establish sobriety as a principle of industrial plants, the writer says, is "the substitution of milk for the saloon lunch," and he adds:

"I have before me a letter detailing the names of seven large factories employing thousands of men which provide bottled milk for their employees, one company taking 300 bottles daily. The milk is packed in ice and sold at cost. Saloons which provide a hot soup as an inducement for workmen to drink their beer can be met on the same ground by substantial meals served in the neighborhood without intoxicating liquors. To look afield for a moment: in the Berliner Allgemeine Gesellschaft, Germany, one of the largest corporations in the world, the use of tea, milk, cocoa, and soft drinks is in every way encouraged, and they are displayed for sale at convenient places throughout the works."

As to wholly personal benefit resulting to the workman from the prohibition attitude of big business, the writer mentions the following instances:

"The Philadelphia Quartz Company, located at Chester, Pa., announced last February that it would increase by 10 per cent. the wages of all its employees who would sign the temperance pledge. There was no compulsion about it, but all the 300 men and boys signed up. The manager of the plant says that it is only common sense to state that a strictly sober man is worth more to his company, and that the firm expects to be more than repaid by the improvement in the service it will get from sober workmen."

"Another firm, one of several which might be cited, the United States Steel Mills, covering the entire Mahoning Valley, in March last issued a sweeping order to the effect that all promotions hereafter of whatever character will be made only from the ranks of those who do not indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks. In the same month of March the Great Northern Railroad notified the town of Garretson, South Dakota, that unless it voted out the saloons and kept them out the road would move its division headquarters to an adjoining dry town."

And to such examples, says the writer, may be added the practise of the firms who will hire no drinkers, those that "warn their men that signing a petition for a saloon is an act inimical to the welfare of the factory employing them," and those that "put in their pay-envelops slips bearing pictures of a keg of beer and of a sack of flour with the query, 'Which do you buy?'" In short, argues the writer, "this is the day of the sober workman," and he concludes:

"Time was when the brilliant alcoholic could hold his place in almost any job or profession. That time is past. Industry has come to realize that dependability is better than brilliancy, and that brilliancy itself is more common with men of clear heads than with those whose brains are muddled with alcohol. Manufacturers with near-by saloons closed or pushed back from their doors have just that much advantage over their rivals."

THE MINISTER OVERWHELMED

THERE IS BOUND TO BE inefficiency in the conduct of churches, especially the larger ones, as long as a minister has to fulfil the threefold mission of "preacher, pastor, and manager," says Joseph Ernest McAfee in *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), and the editor of this journal indorses him as an authority on the subject because of his connection with the Home Board. One who has never undertaken to run a city church with perhaps twenty to thirty different attached organizations, Mr. McAfee tells us, can not realize how great a burden it is. The minister, to make his church successful, must excel in each of the three branches of his work, and while this is a possible achievement in the case of a church of moderate size and a man of exceptional capacity, nevertheless, "in an increasing number of churches this combined office is proving far too heavy a load for one man to carry." The more serious phase of the problem, however, the writer points out, is that "the duties are so varied that the special talent and training demanded for one of the three hamper the same individual in the others." All this is no discovery to "any thoughtful minister," adds the writer, who hopes that in the future the churches will "more and more specialize these three offices and not seek the talents and training for them in one and the same man." For, we are advised, "no individual can prepare a sermon, run upon numerous and heart-wrenching pastoral errands, straighten out the administrative tangles of a great church organization, all in the same day and succeed equally well in each." Yet the present method of helping a minister out of his difficulties by providing him with an assistant or assistants "shows serious limitations," thus outlined:

"Ministers are trained by the same method to do the same kind of work and have been inspired with the same enthusiasm—all measurably the same. The assistant is often as eager to preach as is the principal, and, deprived of the opportunity, grows restive and dissatisfied. There is usually no functional division of duties in the two other departments; to the assistant fall those pastoral and managerial duties which the principal is unable to perform."

A better way, we read, will be found through "scientific and sanctified management," which two adjectives "are to be construed as interchangeable." Of the three offices of preacher, pastor, and manager, which under present conditions the minister is compelled "to jack at," the writer thinks the least capability is shown in that of manager, and he adds:

"Each church ought to embody in its working force as varied elements as there are psychological types in its membership and as there are spiritual needs in the community. Scientific church management will see that it does. Personal magnetism will not of itself express the true science. In short, is not the office of church management too little attended to and, where given attention, is it not handled for the most part in a very unscientific and therefore very unsanctified manner?"

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



COUNT VASSILI'S MEMOIRS OF FRANCE DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS*

SHORTLY before the appearance of the English edition of this brilliant volume, Count Vassili himself joined the great procession of dead celebrities. A Russian diplomat who was practically a Frenchman by adoption, the Count was peculiarly qualified as an annalist of political and social life in contemporary France. He had had an experience of fifty years of active diplomatic life, in the course of which he came in intimate contact with most of the celebrities of Europe. Hardly a famous name is missing from his witty, scintillant pages, which begin with Napoleon III. and his glittering satellites of the Second Empire and conclude with the régime of President Poincaré.

The portrait of Louis Napoleon has been drawn often enough, and not always in pleasing guise. Victor Hugo has left a sketch that certainly does not flatter the Emperor. The attributes of awe and majesty conceded to "the illegitimate son of Queen Hortense," as he is termed in these pages, were not apparent to the author of "Napoléon le Petit," whose judgment of his sovereign was once rendered in the memorable comment, "He deserves to be led before posterity by the left ear." Vassili's estimate is the most favorable we have seen from a trustworthy source. Without minimizing the responsibility of the Emperor for the cataclysm of 1870, the author gives the sovereign full credit for many achievements during his more or less brilliant eighteen years' reign. It is by comparison with the *épouvée* which followed the French Revolution that the second imperial régime lacks historical color or national dignity. One's imagination may well be dazed by the spectacle of a man who, as it were, raised himself by his boot-straps to an imperial throne. "The Emperor's," says Vassili, "was essentially a kind nature. During the eighteen years of his reign he did an enormous amount of good, and certainly France owes to him a good deal of her present prosperity." Of Eugénie, still living at eighty-four in her English home and only recently a visitor to Paris, the author writes in glowing words:

"The features were quite lovely in their regularity, but a certain heaviness in the chin robbed them of what otherwise would have been absolute perfection. . . . The eyes and the hair were glorious, the figure splendid, and there was an inimitable grace in her every movement. With the exception of the Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia, I have never seen any one bow like Eugénie, with that sweeping movement of her whole body and head that seemed to be address to each person present in particular and to all in general. . . . Her glances had something of Spanish softness blended with French coquetry. In a word, she was a most attractive woman—one of the most attractive that ever lived—but she certainly was not an ideal sovereign."

There are descriptions of the aristocratic

society of the Faubourgs and of the social splendor of Eugénie's court, with sketches of the principal figures. The chapters which are devoted to the Franco-Prussian War and the Commune throw fresh light on these terrible events. They reveal some of the inner motives and secret diplomacy which brought about the dénouement of the Napoleonic drama. Separate chapters are given to M. Thiers, the Comte de Chambord, last of the Bourbon pretenders, the Orleans princes, the Duc d'Aumale, Marshal Mac-Mahon, Gambetta, Boulanger, and Dreyfus, and there are highly interesting and diverting descriptions of the salons of the Republic, of contemporary Parisian literature and journalism. Perhaps the most striking chapter in the book is one devoted to Madame Juliette Adam, Gambetta's Egeria, the modern survival of the woman who has been a power in French politics and of whom Madame de Staël is the prototype. There is also a striking sketch of Chambord, the most notable part of it being an account of the author's accidental meeting with him in Versailles, where the Count was staying incognito:

"I had occasion to see him during the short stay which he made at Versailles under an incognito which was only discovered by a very few. We took a walk together in the park, and along the alleys of that garden of Trianon where the young and frivolous Queen, so brutally murdered by the bloody Revolution which she had neither foreseen nor understood, had walked together with the lovely Lamballe and her train of gay courtiers. Everything looked sad and deserted and abandoned; it all spoke of a dead past and of a departed glory. Suddenly the Comte de Chambord stooped in his walk, and turning to me said those memorable words, which I have never forgotten:

"What a pity that this place was not entirely destroyed in 1793!"

"I looked at him with surprise.

"You are astonished to hear me say such a thing," he continued, "but let me explain to you my thoughts, and you will understand me better. Royalty, like so many other things, is a prejudice, at least for the masses who have neither traditions nor principles. It represents, or at least ought to represent, to them something that is strong, powerful, entirely above them, beyond them; something sacred, that no power save that of God may touch or may destroy. Once this feeling concerning it is gone, half its prestige is gone too. The mob only respects what it can neither harm nor kill. If it once sees that royalty, like everything else, can be touched with a sacrilegious hand, that it is at the mercy of the first boy or man in the street, then the mob not only loses every fear, but also its veneration. It rejoices to see that it has got over the feeling of awe which formerly inspired it with regard to that superior thing which ruled it; it delights in pulling it down, and in treasuring the remembrance of the day on which it smashed it to the ground. Now, nothing reminds one more of deeds done, whether good or bad, than the spots where such deeds were committed.

"The French people, when looking at Versailles, and walking freely through the rooms where kings formerly reigned,

can always think, speak, and remember, with something of that low pride which a boxer feels when he has knocked his adversary to the ground, of the time when they destroyed the power which had ruled them, and feasted in the halls of their former masters. That remembrance is most unwholesome, and can only foster rebellious feelings in the breasts of those who treasure it. Had Versailles been destroyed the Revolution of course would not have been forgotten, but the nation would not always have had before its eyes the sight of the monument of the fallen grandeur of its kings. Facts are forgotten or lose their importance far quicker than one thinks; but places, and spots, keep their eloquence, and unfortunately keep it forever."

"He stooped, and looked back toward the walls of the massive old pile, whose many windows were blazing in the setting sun. And once more he sighed: 'Yes, I do regret that this place has not been burned down and destroyed; it would not have witnessed then the triumph of the victorious Prussian eagle, and after that, what real French king would care to live in it, even if a king ever reigns again in France!'

"He sighed yet again, and we slowly retraced our steps toward the town. As we passed the castle gates, he stooped again: 'sic transit gloria mundi,' he quoted; 'my glory, like that of my ancestors, has passed away; perhaps it is for the best after all, since I was not destined to see my race continued!'"

CENTRAL-AFRICAN TRIBES

Weeks, J. H. *Among the Primitive Bakongo. A Record of Thirty Years' Close Intercourse with the Bakongo and Other Tribes of Equatorial Africa, with a Description of their Habits, Customs, and Religious Beliefs. With 40 illustrations and a map. 8vo, pp. 318. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$3.50.*

The registration of anthropological facts among primitive peoples is an important and praiseworthy task. This is especially the case when the area dealt with is coming rapidly under the civilizing influence of the white man, under which native customs change, old ideals are lost, and primitive ideas pass forever. Mr. Weeks is no tyro; in fact, his last work was on a similar line, dealing however with the Upper Kongo region, far less affected by Western civilization than the lower stretches of the river.

It is because the Lower Kongo peoples are changing so fast that the present volume is welcome. A newcomer there would find conditions greatly changed. The orderly tabulation of facts begun to be assembled thirty years ago on the various questions that arise out of anthropological science, including the problems of government, public and social life, superstition and religion, industry, warfare, and hunting, was well worth while. And of the twenty-six chapters all but the first two are full of information of this sort. Those on fetishism and religious beliefs have especial value. While there is nothing absolutely new, perhaps, in the entire volume, nothing that is not familiar to anthropologists, new areas are charted for certain well-known features of primitive life—such as mother-right, circumcision, puberty rites, and the like, as well as more

(Continued on page 318)

*Vassili, Count Paul. *France from Behind the Veil: Fifty Years of Social and Political Life. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. viii-396. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$3.75 net.*



Don't ever let your children tease in vain for "light," wholesome food. They can't eat too much KELLOGG'S TOASTED CORN FLAKES, or eat it too often. Neither can you. This "good old Summertime" favorite now comes to you as crisp as the minute it was toasted. All the freshness and the famous flavor are sealed in by the new WAXTITE wrapper—but only on packages bearing this signature:

W.K. Kellogg



CURRENT POETRY

SIMPLICITY is the goal at which many modern poets wisely aim. The greatest art, it has been said, is to conceal art, and the greatest poems of Wordsworth and Landor are those in which the poets have succeeded in uttering beautiful thoughts naturally and directly. But in an age of sophistication and artificiality, writers gain simplicity only by an effort, and sometimes this effort is evident in a poem and makes its simplicity seem an affectation as alien to true art as the most elaborate rhetorical flourish.

This is by way of introduction to a poem which needs no apology. In a recent issue of *The Commercial*, a newspaper published in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, appeared some verses which, in spite of the awkwardness of the first few lines, have an irresistible charm. There is a quality of simplicity and naturalness about this little poem which other poets who have won wider fame would give much to impart to their work. The briefer alternate quatrains, coming as a sort of chorus to the reflections of the woman who sits turning the pages of the old family Bible, have an air of impersonal finality which is dramatically effective. Miss Hocker (the name "Willie" is not uncommon among the women of the South and West) has given the world a poem that is more than quaint; it is beautiful with the beauty which belongs to all things that are natural, wholesome, and fresh.

An Old Family Bible

By WILLIE K. HOCKER

Ancstral Bible leaves I turn,
On ancient yellow page discern
Some trace of birth, but can't acquire
The name of my great, great grandire.

(No small the band
Each generation,
That can withstand
Obliteration.)

The ink is pale, the page is marred,
Good Book, you safely now may guard
His little span of incarnation,
All record gone of appellation.

(His fate the same
As millions more,
Time swept his name
On chartless shore.)

But no! the reading lens I bring
And focus brilliant, lighted ring,
Read name, and date, of death and birth,
Of one who long has passed from earth.

(When ages pile
Oh! may I shun
A little while
Oblivion.)

The written line can be erased,
The carved stone is oft defaced,
But goodly lives, their courses run,
From worthy sire through better son.

'Till Good shall blend
With man to bless,
And Evil end
In righteousness.)

There is simplicity, too, in the following poem, which we quote from *The American Magazine*. The final couplets of the stanzas are especially telling. Of course, the whole poem suggests one of Swinburne's familiar refrains, but the development of the idea is original and imaginative.

What Three Can Do

By MARY CAROLYN DAVIES

Three men, together riding,
Can win new worlds at their will;
Resolute, ne'er dividing,
Lead, and be victors, still.
Three can laugh and doom a king,
Three can make the planets sing.

Three, when the whim shall take them,
Can gleefully fight, and win;
Touch Heaven's doors, and shake them,
Loose them, and look within.
Three can laugh Hell from the code,
As they jest along the road.

Three, with a joyful daring,
Can steal new fire from the dawn,
Ere, in their happy faring,
They've loitered, and galloped on
Three can level gods to men;
Three can build new gods again.

Here, from *The Book News Monthly*, is a bit of appreciative criticism skillfully done into verse. The second stanza is somewhat weak, but the first stanza and the last two lines of the third are admirable.

Robert Louis Stevenson

By ETHEL TALBOT SCHEFFAUER

He sings for youth, the passionate and sad
Youth that despairs and triumphs and is blind
And ever through the singing, clean and glad,
The keen cool moorland runs and the north wind.

A starkness and a fierceness and a pride
That still defies the night, and with caught
breath
Cries hope—the louder, not to be denied,
The sullen trumpets of the court of death.

Peal through the page with strong, insist-
ing surge
And ever in the blackness tenanted:
Somewhere far off, a song rings like a dirge,
And a veiled King stands by the poet's head.

Dr. Johnson's muse is not always solemn.
Here, for instance, is a graceful little song
that fairly radiates a lover's mirth. We
take it from his "Collected Poems" (The
Bobbs-Merrill Co.).

Love in the Calendar

By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

When chinks in April's windy dome
Let through a day of June,
And foot and thought incline to roam,
And every sound's a tune;
When Nature fills a fuller cup,
And hides with green the gray,—
Then, lover, pluck your courage up
To try your fate in May.

The proud she was as sunset clad
In autumn's fruity shades,
Love too is proud, and brings (gay lad)
Humility to maids.

Scorn not from Nature's mood to learn,
Take counsel of the day:
Since haughty skies to tender turn,
Go try your fate in May.

The cold she scorned as pearly light
Adown December even,
And stern as night when March winds smite
The beech's lingering leaves;
Yet Love hath seasons like the year,
And grave will turn to gay,—
Then, lover, harken not to fear,
But try your fate in May.

And you whose art it is to hide
The constant love you feel;
Beware, lest overmuch of pride
Your happiness shall steal.
No longer pout, for May is here,
And hearts will have their way;
Love's in the calendar, my dear,
So yield to fate—and May!

There is charm in this sonnet; it is a graceful and effective bit of writing, but the octave lacks the strength and dignity which mark the sextet. It appeared in the *London Nation*.

Altho the Season of Thy Life Decline

BY EDITH ANNE STEWART

Altho the season of thy life decline,
And this thy body show her wintry night,
These springtime suns will grant perpetual light,
Nor ever coldly on the lily shine,
Nor ever coldly on this flesh of thine:
Earth's children take no unreturning flight,
Yearly the primrose hails thy yearning sight,
Yearly each hedge restores the eglantine.

And tho thy brain and body tire and fall,
And tho Death make a harvest of thy dew,
And hang his sickle near thy door by night—
Before thee then new mercies will unveil,
New hands, full of old kindness, stay thy tears,
New eyes console thee with the old love-light.

There are three contemporary English poets who have learned thoroughly the value of simplicity. They are A. E. Housman, W. H. Davies, and Walter de la Mare. The last-named poet contributes to a recent issue of *The Westminster Gazette* a love-song so direct and so artfully artless that it might have been written in Elizabeth's reign instead of that of George V.

I Went to Pluck a Flow'r

BY WALTER DE LA MARE

I went to pluck a flow'r,
To send it to my love,
But no bloom could I find
Perfect enough and fair
To set among her hair,
Or where the laces bind
Her bosom, or above
Her heart to lie an hour.

And so my choice prefers
An unpretentious bloom,
A simple meadow weed,
A humble, blue-eyed thing:
Like the weak praise I sing,
It is to intercede
For one whose sighs presume
To beauties such as here.

And when my offering
She sees, and reads my rhyme,
She'll gently put it by,
She'll ponder for a while;
Then smile a little smile,
And sigh a little sigh,
And wonder that old Time
Has such a leaden wing.



"Cook could you
spare me a little, please?"

Artful minx! Bound whatever happens, to have
her fill of this tempting and satisfying dinner-course—

Campbell's Tomato Soup

And right here is the moral for every solicitous
mother—anxious first of all for the physical welfare of
her children.

Their normal appetite, nine times in ten at least, is
a safe guide to the food which does them good.

The genuine wholesomeness of this
perfect soup is what makes it so irresistible to the unspoiled appetite of young
and old.

Do you and yours get the full advantage of this fact as often as you might?
How about dinner today?

21 kinds

10c a can



Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(Continued from page 515)

exact information on that most difficult of subjects, fetishism. Mr. Weeks covers well the course of life among these tribes from the cradle to the grave, and among all classes from kings to the lowest slave. The illustrations are perhaps less effective than in his other volumes, but still have high value. The format is excellent—as is usual with the firm issuing this volume.

THREE "WHO'S WHO" BOOKS

Marquis, Albert Nelson (Editor). *Who's Who in America*. Vol. VIII. (1914-1915). Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Company. \$5 net.

During the fifteen years that "Who's Who in America" has been before the public, it has almost from its start been a necessity to writers and business men in this country, as well as abroad. The eighth edition (1914-1915) in its almost 3,000 pages contains 21,459 biographical notices, over 2,000 more than Vol. VII., altho nearly 1,000 prominent people have died in the biennial period since the previous issue. Of the birthplaces recorded, New York heads the list with 3,322 names. Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and South Dakota claim only one each. Of the 2,259 persons of foreign birth, Canada is credited with 452; England, 424; Germany, 385; Ireland, 178; Scotland, 129; France, 99; Sweden, 69; and Russia, 58; while six were born on the high seas. These figures are interesting as showing the great preponderance of the native-born. The biographical information given, while concise, is remarkably full and up-to-date, and the statistical information thorough.

Mohr, Wm. F. (Editor). *Who's Who in New York, 1914*. Pp. 800. New York: Who's Who in New York City and State, Inc.

This is the sixth biennial edition of "Who's Who in New York." It is restricted to biographical notes of prominent men and women in New York City and State. It is attractively bound and printed in readable type. The alphabetical arrangement makes it comparatively easy of reference, but the make-up could be improved by placing key-words at the heads of facing pages and by placing advertisements at the beginning and end of the book instead of scattering them through the reading-matter.

Shunjiro Kurita. *Who's Who in Japan*. Pp. (Japanese) 1293; (Foreign) 134. Portraits. Tokyo: Who's Who in Japan Office. Price, yen 3.50 (\$1.75).

This is the second issue of "Who's Who in Japan." Mr. Kurita gives valuable information regarding prominent men and women in Japan, both in politics and business. In his preface he says "it was not very important to insert the names of Koreans, but, if found necessary, they will be included in future editions." Other foreigners in Japan are treated quite fully.

The book shows a great need of competent editing and proof-reading. The editor claims that it is "a complete cyclopaedia and the only reference book of present-day Japan." Some of the examples of "English as she is writ" in Japan are peculiar. One advertisement declares that the "Harumoto soap factory is the earliest and most experienced soap factory in Japan." Viscount Chinda is described as Ambassador to Washington, but his address is given as "Japanese Embassy, Berlin." Funaki Rontaro went to England in 1893 to attend the

NABISCO

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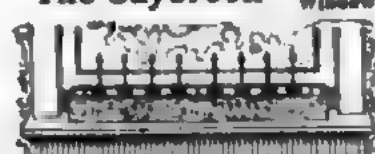
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coronation ceremony of Queen Victoria. Tadanori Ishiguro is "widely known for his wonderful development of common sense"; Katsuno Sake Inoue was "dismissed from his post, and appointed Ambassador to St. James Court"; Kosuke Tomeoka was "given chage and is engaging in investigation works of social reforming question by the Home Office"; Nichi Torikata was "also awarded prizes in money and medals"; while Homei Yoshida (altho not a vivisectionist) "once had the honor of engraving a cat in the presence of the Empress." The book, with its many photographic portraits, will be of great aid to newspaper men and others who have occasion to write of men in Japan.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Howells, W. D. *The Seen and Unseen at Stratford-on-Avon.* Pp. 112. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1 net.

This delightful tale is told in a spirit of mischief and delicious humor—a fantasy in which the author meets both Shakespeare and Bacon during the celebration of festivities in Stratford in memory of the "Bard." The entrance of the spirits is made to seem most natural, and their conversations are very enlightening in regard to many mooted points. Reference to the "birthplace, where I wasn't born" is a frequent joke of the poet's, and in the good-natured railery between Shakespeare and Bacon in regard to the authorship of the plays, Mr. Howells makes his attitude very clear and voices some very telling arguments and explanations in regard to criticized points. The little volume is a bewitching literary gem, whose only fault is its brevity.

Wilson, James Grant (Editor). *The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1914.* Four volumes. Illustrated. Pp. 1,219. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.50.

In these four volumes we have, in the story of the lives and activities of the Presidents, a sort of concise history of our country from the Stamp Act to the beginning of President Wilson's negotiations for the elimination of Huerta. Most biographies make dry reading, but these, from the pens of John Fiske, Carl Schurz, John Hay, and others, give us such intimate knowledge of the motives that actuated the leaders that they have an authority of such works possess. The series is illustrated by portraits of the various Presidents and the ladies of the White House during each administration, with many views. The appendices contain in tabular form the cabinets of each President and the popular and electoral vote for each.

Bancroft, Frederic (Editor). *Speeches, Correspondence, and Political Papers of Carl Schurz.* 4 volumes. Pp. 3,119. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons.

These handsome volumes were issued by the Schurz Memorial Committee as a tribute to the memory of one of the most useful men in our recent history, and one of the greatest of foreign-born citizens. In them are contained the many speeches and letters—a veritable life-history—of "the American Burke," beginning almost with the day the young German set foot on our shores, together with many interesting letters in reply. Throughout a long and busy life, General Schurz maintained the spirit that animated his student days, which urged him into the revolutionary movement in the Palatinate in 1849, and

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My final test of a man

I ran the business myself once—and did it well. That's why I am president. Others now run it for me and my job is to pick the men. The one virtue I insist upon in a responsible executive is that he shall spend my money as though it were his own. I don't dare to trust a man who is not economical. The purchasing agent got his job by detecting a big waste in our printing matter and working out a plan to standardize form letterheads, inter-office forms, price lists, etc., on a uniform, strong, quality paper.

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led to his expatriation from the Fatherland. The documents cover the period from 1852 to 1906, and show Schurz's activities as politician, soldier, Secretary of the Interior, and editor. In a prefatory note Mr. Bancroft says: "It has been the aim of the editor to select what will best illustrate Mr. Schurz's political career—his thoughts and acts in the largest and best sense."

Waddington, Mary King. *My First Years as a Frenchwoman*. Illustrated. Pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Mary King Waddington is not new to the business of authorship. Knowing her style and claims to distinction among literary folk, readers will welcome this account of the years following her marriage to M. William Waddington, who at that time was a deputy in the National Assembly in Versailles, and soon after became Minister of Public Instruction, and later Foreign Minister, delegate to the Berlin Congress, and Prime Minister of France. Besides all this, the fact that she was the daughter of President King, of Columbia, and granddaughter of Rufus King, our second Minister to England, endears her to American readers and gives us a sense of proprietorship in her reminiscences. The narrative covers the years 1876-1879 and recounts simply and graphically her duties as a diplomat's wife. It gives an intimate picture of the lives of prominent Frenchmen and foreigners who shared her social activities. The interested reader will get an insight into the formalities of foreign functions, the obligations imposed on those who served the Republic of France, and will find that, under the formalities, there beat many a heart warm and sympathetic. Vivid pen portraits come from the hands of this woman. We are made familiar with kings and queens, presidents, poets, artists, and musicians.

Self's *World's Press for 1914*. Edited by Hubert W. Post. Large 8vo, pp. xiii-516. London: Selfs Ltd. 5s. net. Postage 2½ extra.

This useful work, now in its thirty-third year of annual issue, is to be welcomed on the editorial desk. As a guide to the British press, it is invaluable, and has made its way throughout the Empire; but the foreign newspaper list is not so perfect as the English, while the Russian, Indian, and Balkan press are inadequately represented. The same may be said to some extent of the Turkish press. But these deficiencies will be felt perhaps only by those who handle foreign news from original sources. No doubt the managers of so indispensable a compilation will in time remedy its defects.

Poincaré, Raymond. *How France is Governed*. 8vo, pp. 376. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$2.25 net.

M. Poincaré is well qualified, both as statesman and writer, to present a living and accurate account of the French Government. While his work is not historic in character, it may be called a parliamentary guide and a living picture of the Republic which has its public offices in what once were the palaces of kings. Side by side with this interesting volume the student should have before his mind France as it was in the age of Louis XIV., when feudal subserviency reigned and the noblesse was paramount. In such days a man like Jaurès would have been summarily decapitated or banished eternally

to the lowest dungeons of the Bastille. M. Poincaré gives an account of the republican constitution, the distribution of votes, and the legislation by deputies and senators. The election of the President is explained, and we have a chapter on the administration of justice and the police, the Army and Navy, national education, and compulsory military service. The information thus accumulated is valuable.

Fabre, J. Henri. *The Life of the Fly*. Pp. 470. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50. (Translation.)

Henri Fabre is already well known in the American literary world from his "Life of the Spider." The "Life of the Fly" is no less interesting and instructive, tho it takes a little patience for one to get thoroughly into the subject. The author writes of flies as tho they constituted a race of architects, lawyers, philosophers, and logicians, and we become amazed at the discriminating powers ascribed to them. Besides intensely interesting facts in fly development and utility, there are introduced some autobiographical chapters which are fascinating and eloquent, describing the author's methods of study and research. His tribute to geometry is unique: "True it does not foster imagination, a delicate flower, blossoming none knows how, and unable to thrive on every soil, but it arranges what is confused, thins out the dense, calms the tumultuous, filters the muddy, and gives lucidity, a superior product, to all the tropes of rhetoric." Practical advice is given as to the proper way in which to protect food, especially meat, against the ravages of the fly. His chapter on the mushroom is illuminating. The value of his own discoveries is thus characterized by Fabre, now a nonagenarian. "In my declining days, I, a humble wood-cutter in the forest of science, make haste to put my bundle of sticks in order. What will remain of my researches on the subject of instinct? Not much apparently; at most one or two windows opened on a world that has not yet been explored with all the attention it deserves." Much of the book is thrilling and dramatic, just as was "The Life of the Spider."

Bruce, H. Addington. *The Education of Karl Witte*. Translated by Leo Wiener. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1.50.

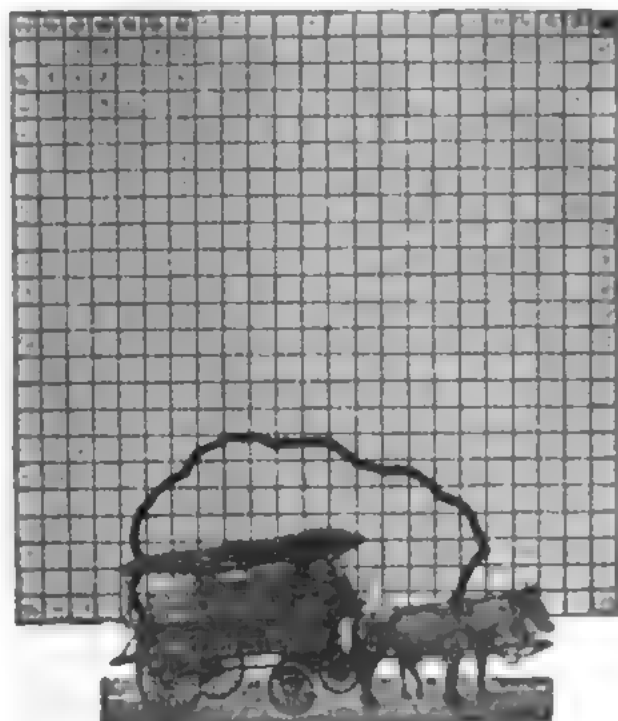
No question is of more vital interest than methods of educating children. Both parents and educators will find many valuable suggestions in this account of Pastor Witte's theories and practices of a hundred years ago. These made a marvel of his son Karl, who, at the age of nine, had mastered nine languages, at ten had entered the University, at fourteen was a Ph.D., and at sixteen a university teacher. To emulate the example of this famous pastor, parents would have to educate themselves, control their friends and assistants, and devote every minute to the correct solution of the daily problems of a growing child. Few, if they desired, could fulfil the conditions necessary to such ideal perfection. No thoughtful teacher could fail to receive help and inspiration, however, from the exhaustive account of Pastor Witte's theories as he worked them out. His text is this: "Even a mediocre child may be approximated to a higher being if one understands

Willys Utility Truck

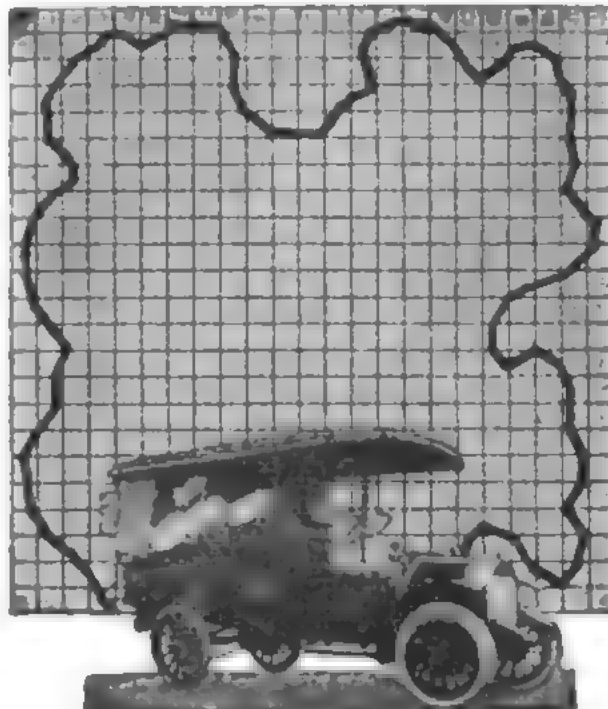
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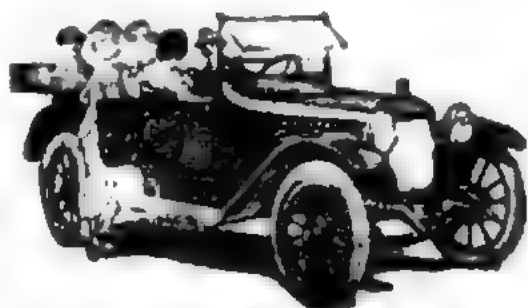
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Nineteen
Fifteen

how to do it and is willing to try it." All his teaching is against allowing a child's mind to "lie fallow," until he is eight or nine.

Kunz, George Frederick, A.M., Ph.D., D.Sc. *The Curious Lore of Precious Stones.* Pp. 406. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The object of Dr. Kunz's book is to "indicate and illustrate the various ways in which precious stones have been used at different times and among different peoples, and more especially to explain some of the curious ideas and fancies that have gathered around them." The need of such a book has been vaguely felt by many. There is something interesting for every one in so comprehensive a study of the physical origin of different gems, as well as the significance of their power, either talismanic or religious. The book is beautifully illustrated and full of information in regard to the history of stones, the superstitions connected with them when worn as talismans or amulets, and also their popularity as adornments. The subject of crystal-gazing is delightfully treated. So are legends connected with "birth-stones," and the therapeutic use of precious stones as traced back to ancient times. Each stone is given individual attention. Famous jewels are exhaustively described. Nothing is omitted that can interest or instruct the reader in any phase of the subject in general or particular.

Cabot, Richard C., M.D. *What Men Live By.* Pp. 336. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

Altho a physician, the author of this mentally stimulating volume looks outside of medicine for the things that should restore health, happiness, and ambition to any one who is discouraged, and should make life broader, deeper, and more "worth while." He chooses four cures: "Work, Play, Love, and Worship." In entertaining chapters he proves how these should form helpful companions to all ambitious men and women. "Real life, then, is after all the best teacher and the best doctor." His style is intimate and searching. He makes it very plain how to distinguish "Work, Play, and Love," from "Drudgery, Frivolity, and Lust," claiming that the former trio is open to rich and poor, to young and old; they are of all times and all races in which character is an ideal. The practical application made by the author of his principles to our daily life and its problems makes the book doubly interesting and singularly helpful in giving a sane and healthful comprehension of apparent difficulties. The real key-note of his plea is: Give each one an aim in life, something in the line of work which will make him feel that he is of use and adding to the world's success, and you have made that man contented and happy, and the rule of "Give and take" should be the prevalent adjuster at all times, and in all cases.

Laughlin, Clara E. *The Work-a-Day Girl.* Pp. 320. New York, Chicago, and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50 net.

This is a book on present conditions among the working girls and developed along lines of the present agitation in regard to the "white-slave" traffic, and the perils of the unsuspecting girl in search for work. It is not so much a disquisition and

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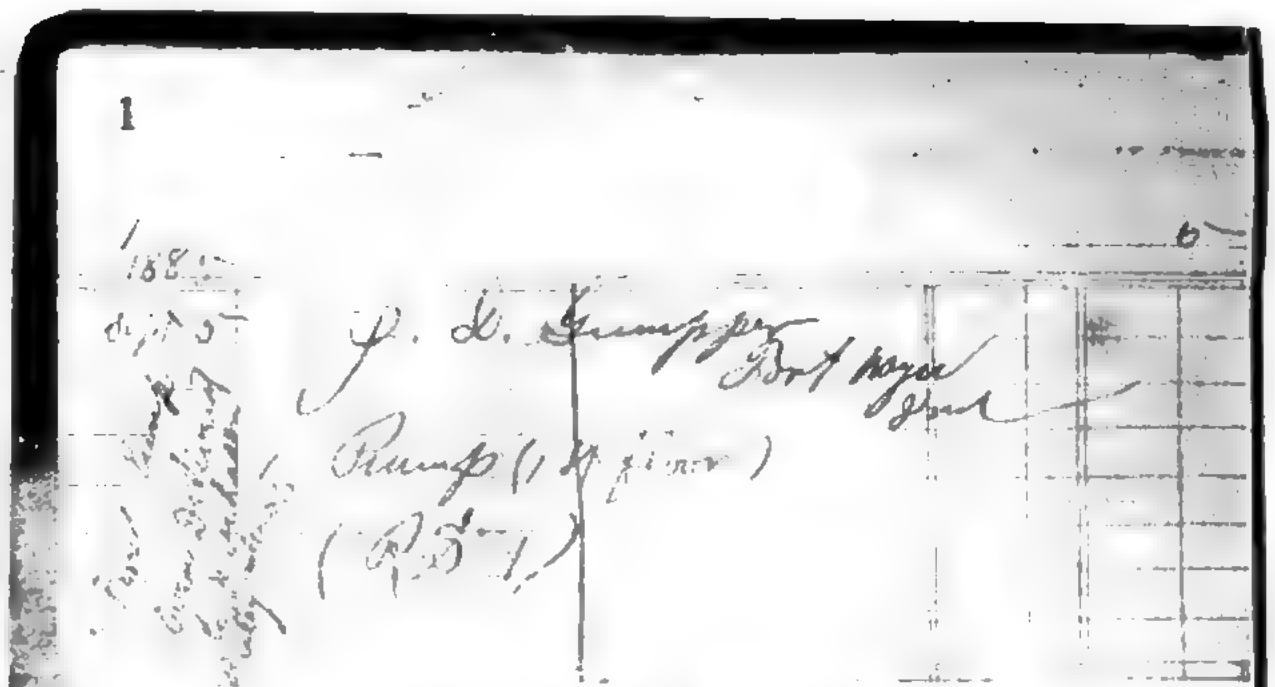
indicated solution of the problem as a brutally frank statement of certain facts and a recounting of certain incidents witnessed by the author in the night courts, the factory, public offices, and places of amusement frequented by the young bread-winner. The episodes cited and conditions described are sufficiently startling and revolting, but, in spite of the plea for help in changing conditions, the book does not give convincing plans for amelioration of dangers, except in making a plea that each woman shall take hold and help, assuming personal responsibility in order to make impossible some common occurrences. We wish we could agree with the writer that woman's participation in politics would solve the problem successfully. The author is earnest and explicit, and she puts her finger on the most potent and fundamental cause of wrong-doing when she calls attention to the natural and deep-seated love in all young people for "good times" and recreation.

Hawley. Walter A. Oriental Rugs. With 11 color-plates and 8 half-tone engravings, and 4 maps. New York: John Lane Company. \$7.50.

Here is a book that to the connoisseur will be a delight, to the student an invaluable acquisition, and to the one who has regarded the values of oriental rugs as fictitious and the admirers of them either faddists or poseurs, an enlightening revelation. Mr. Hawley, who is thorough in his treatment of the subject, says:

"The more we study the several fields of art in the Orient, the better we realize the wonderful creative genius of its people, and . . . when we realize that in different lines of artistic effort the genius of Asia has rivaled and surpassed that of Europe and America, we can believe that choice specimens of woven fabrics are to be regarded as works of highest art."

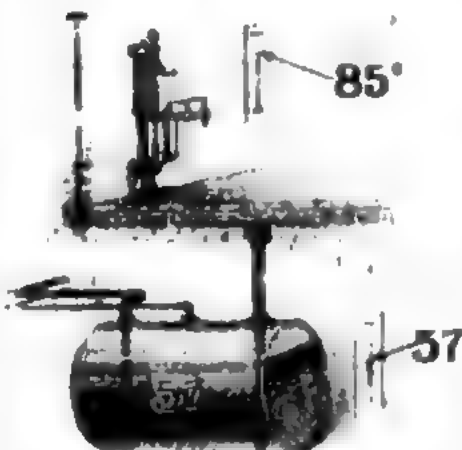
It is principally in the coloring that rugs claim interest and admiration. The colors derived from vegetable or animal dyes grow more mellow and beautiful with passing years. It is the commercial element, the attempt to cheapen the products by use of aniline dyes, that has detracted from the value and beauty of the more modern rugs now on the market. We may begin the study of oriental rugs with the assurance that the further it is pursued the greater will be our appreciation and delight. First, we are told in most interesting narrative of the physical environment which influenced the rug-producing lands, the effect of the climate, the highly imaginative and poetic temperament of the people in contact with elemental forces, and the materials used by different makers. The rug-producing countries may be regarded as a "geographic unit," as all are contiguous—China, India, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Persia, Turkestan, Caucasasia, and Asia Minor. In order to understand the nature of the nomadic tribes as well as the artisans of the more populous cities, we have to understand the history of the country and its conquests, as well as its political home struggles, as it all has an important influence on art. A comprehensive study is given of the materials used and their comparative values, then of the methods of producing and applying the different vegetable dyes, and finally a detailed description of the looms used in weaving, with maps of localities of production.



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It is admitted, we believe, that this Company produced in the four cylinder field, a succession of cars which earned the title "Standard of the World."

Beyond that, loomed for us only one hope and possibility—the promise of a motor in which there would be no lapse, no pause, no hesitation between impulses, but an overlapping of strokes so complete as to produce a flow of power almost literally liquid in its continuity.

We sought the medium by which the Cadillac would be endowed, not with *approximate* freedom from gear shifting, or *approximate* hill-climbing ability on high, or *approximate* swift acceleration, but with the *highest possible form* of these three characteristics.

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This requirement pointed straight to an Eight Cylinder Cadillac with four power impulses during every revolution of the flywheel.

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It is useless to try to depict in words, thrills which you have never felt—or to portray a degree of ease which you have never experienced.

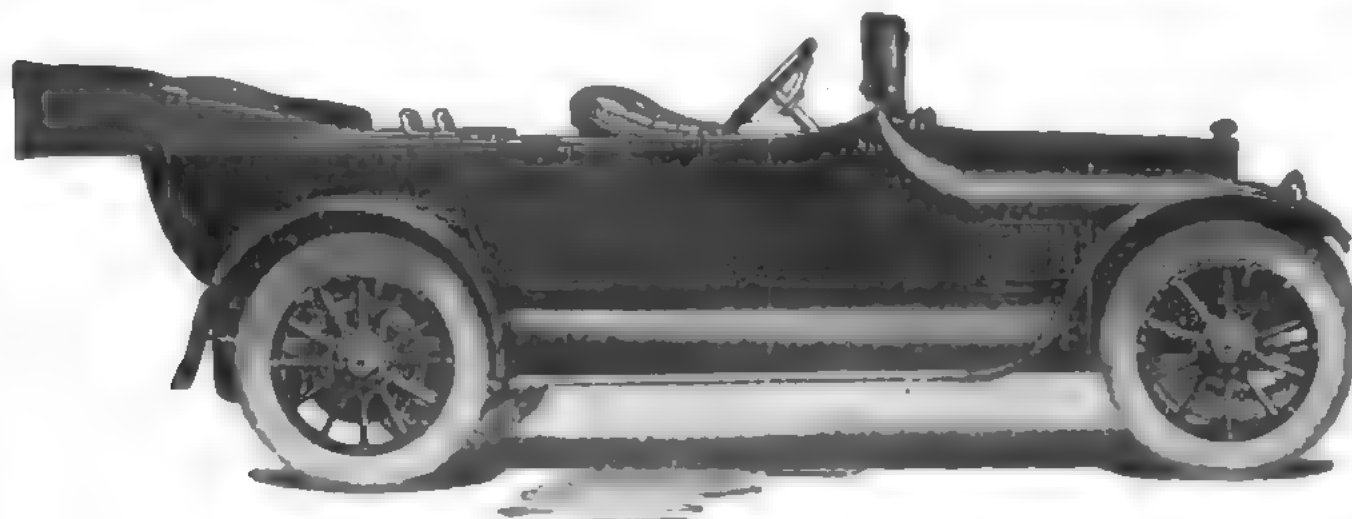
Good roads yield up a velvet quality of travel undreamed of.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM

It was our own O. Henry who told the story of the little department-store girl, of the smirking "Piggy" waiting below stairs, and of the eyes that seemed to glow from the lithograph of the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, on the wall of the little girl's third-floor-back. Those steady, cold, fierce eyes are responsible for many more remarkable things than the rescue of a department-store girl in Gotham. They have made the Englishman, who, the *Hartford Times* remarks, is not an imaginative person and is strongly averse to hysteria of any sort, work himself up into a state of mind wherein he regards the present head of his army as a sort of supernatural being. It is interesting to reread George W. Steevens's chapter on Lord Kitchener, in his "With Kitchener in Khartoum" (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1899), to note with what superlatives his eulogy is phrased. Steevens, of the *London Daily Mail*, was one of the most brilliant of modern English journalists, and his estimate of a man should not ordinarily fall too high or low of the mark. We may believe, then, that we are come near to looking at the real Kitchener in this pen portrait from Steevens's book:

Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener is forty-eight years old by the book; but that is irrelevant. He stands several inches over six feet, straight as a lance, and looks out imperiously above most men's heads; his motions are deliberate and strong; slender, but firmly knit, he seems built for tireless, steel-wire endurance, rather than for power and agility; that is also irrelevant.

Steady, passionless eyes, shaded by decisive brows; brick-red, rather full cheeks; a long mustache, beneath which you divine an immovable mouth; his face is harsh, and neither appeals for affection nor stirs dislike. All this is irrelevant, too; neither age, nor figure, nor face, nor any accident of person, has any bearing on the essential Sirdar.

You could imagine the character just the same as if all the externals were different. He has no age but the prime of life, no body but one to carry his mind, no face but one to keep his brain behind. The brain and the will are the essence and the whole of the man—a brain and a will so perfect in their workings that, in the face of extremest difficulty they have never seemed to know what struggle is.

You can not imagine the Sirdar otherwise than as seeing the right thing to do and doing it. His precision is so inhumanly unerring, he is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris International Exhibition. British Empire: Exhibit No. 1, *hors concours*, the Sudan Machine.

The man has disappeared. The man Herbert Kitchener owns the affection of

private friends in England and of old comrades of fifteen years' standing; for the rest of the world there is no man Herbert Kitchener, but only the Sirdar, neither asking affection nor giving it. His officers and men are wheels in the machine; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mercilessly as he works himself. He will have no married officers in his army—marriage interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down from the climate goes on sick leave once; next time he goes, and the Egyptian Army bears him on its strength no more. Asked once why he did not let his officers come down to Cairo during the season he replied, "If it were to go home, where they would get fit and I could get more work out of them, I would. But why should I let them down to Cairo?" It is unamiable, but it is war, and it has a severe magnificence. And if you suppose, therefore, that the Sirdar is unpopular, he is not. No general is unpopular who always beats the enemy. When the columns move out of camp in the evening to march all night through the dark, they know not whither, and fight at dawn with an enemy they have never seen, every man goes forth with a tranquil mind. He may personally come back and he may not; but about the general result there is not a doubt. You bet your boots the Sirdar knows; he wouldn't fight if he weren't going to win. Other generals have been better loved; none was ever better trusted.

So far as Egypt is concerned, he is the man of destiny—the man who has been preparing himself sixteen years for one great purpose. For Anglo-Egypt he is the Mahdi, the expected; the man who has sifted experience and corrected error; who has worked at small things and waited for great; marble to sit still and fire to smite; steadfast, cold, and inflexible; the man who has cut out human heart and made himself a machine to retake Khartoum.

Lord Kitchener is sixteen years older now, and it may be supposed that his ambition, which Steevens has hinted was the backbone of his "never-fail" efficiency of the old days, will not be as keen an inspiration as before. Still he has already fulfilled one prophecy of 1898, for Steevens writes: "There are some who nurse a desperate hope that he may some day be appointed manager of the War Office. He would be a splendid manager." And that is just what he is at present. The *Hartford Times* comments briefly upon the man's career, and upon the part that he is likely to play in the present war:

In his two best-known campaigns Kitchener has shown a tremendous capacity for arrangement; a genius for the utilization of men and munitions. Seemingly inspired at times in his plans of campaign and ruthless in the accomplishment of his purposes, Kitchener, altho never tested in a really great war, undoubtedly holds place in many military minds as the ablest soldier of Europe. He is sixty-four now and old as field commanders go, but if physical decay or loss of mental alacrity has made itself felt in him it has given no outward sign. As

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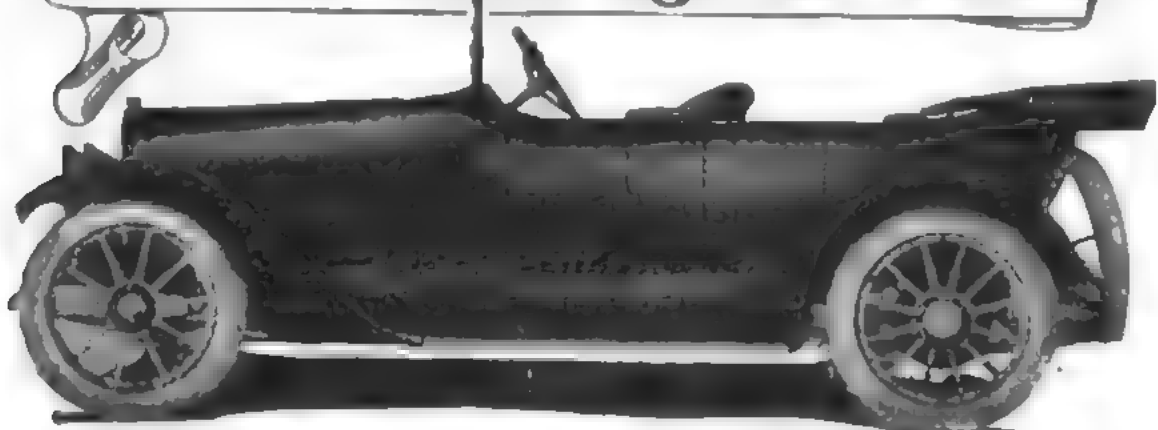
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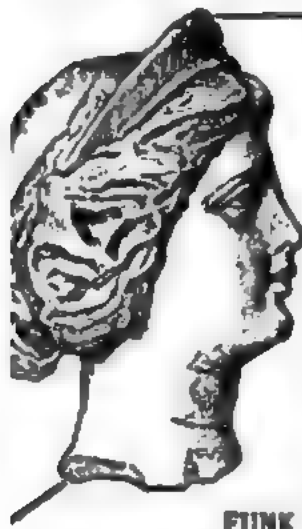
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the administrator of the English Army he has a difficult task. The line forces of the empire are not generally credited with the professional skill of their continental neighbors, the Territorials are an unknown quantity, and while the Boers made plain the lesson that men on horses move faster than men on foot, and that modern cannon shoot with greater rapidity, range, and accuracy than venerated armament of an earlier date, there is some ground for fear that the War Office may not have maintained the efficiency it knew just after 1900.

But in the balance of international conflict a master mind may outweigh many physical defects. Of what value was the mitrailleuse, which Bazaine did not know how to use, against the infantry which Moltke did know how to use!

In view of these comments upon the personality of England's leader on the field of battle, it is interesting to run over Lord Kitchener's last word to the men of the English expeditionary forces. Each British soldier now on the Continent carries in his knapsack a pamphlet signed by Field Marshal Earl Kitchener advising him how to conduct himself. The text of the pamphlet is as follows:

You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, and your patience.

Remember that the honor of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

The operations in which you will be engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate, and kind.

Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

You are sure to meet with a welcome, and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

Your duty can not be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.

Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honor the King.

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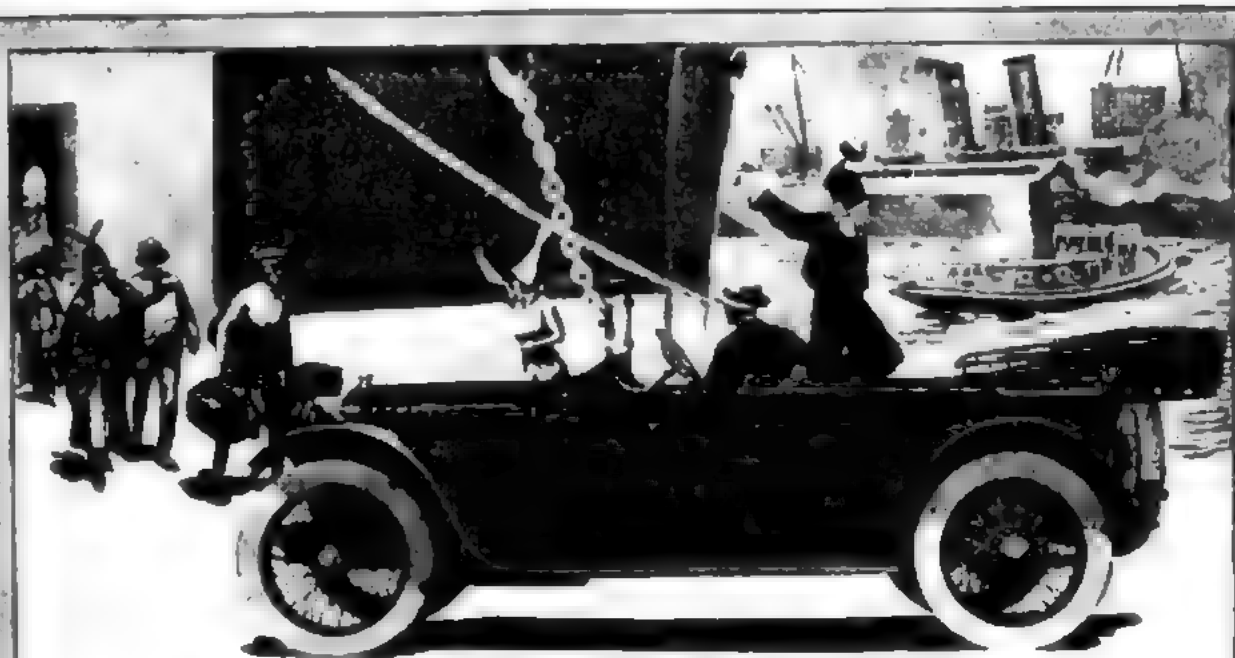
THE New Yorker is no different from other men in his fondness for making public his views on important topics, or in his willingness to argue out any matter of general interest with the nearest opponent. Give him an hour or so in which to form some idea concerning what it is that the newsboys are shouting, and he is ready for all comers. When not debating, himself, he enjoys picking up ideas from others who are, and in this way has been formed, quite naturally, the Times Square Debating Society, as the *New York Times*, in all modesty, calls it. We learn that—

Its daily sessions, and especially its nightly sessions, have become a feature of the life of the town. Night-workers going home near dawn often find it still unadorned, and at sunup forehanded debaters are already gathering. On Sundays such of the holiday crowd as does not go to the beach or has returned from it boards the Subway and hastens to the square, packing it to the curb. The bulletins are the excuse, but after the bulletin service stops the debating society is still in session. There is never a moment of the day when it is not there. It is the outlet for the city's feelings, a fine chance for expression.

Any one can become an orator, and hundreds do. The crowd is like no other crowd ever seen in New York. It is split up into little rings. In the center of each ring stand two debaters, brought into collision by accident, generally of varying speech. Here a German declares himself, and instantly a Frenchman challenges him to verbal duel; in a moment their audience forms itself into a circle about them. There a Servian and an Austrian are clashing, with their laughing and applauding auditors around them. The style varies enough to suit any taste. If you like repartee and satire, you can get it from these two duelists at the Subway kiosk; if you prefer solid argument and knowledge of the matter in hand, step over toward the newsstand and join the audience around these other two.

If you seek a fiercer excitement, you will go away disappointed; the argument does not degenerate into fistieuffs. It is remarkable, considering how deep the passions are that find expression here, how well the debaters hold themselves in hand. Each speaks for his endangered fatherland, and the matter lies close to his heart. Flashing eyes and voices that deepen and become rough with feeling you will see and hear, but the sarcasm and retort often run close to the border line, they do not cross it. There is real wit, too, and sometimes rough eloquence. "You'd better give it up, you're outnumbered," called a Frenchman to a German beset with three adversaries. "I can take care of three at once, and so can Germany," is the retort that brings applause from a none too friendly audience. In the center of another group is a woman making a moving appeal for sympathy for Germany. No statement goes unchallenged, but the challenge is usually couched in terms that are not provocative. The man who knows his subject is instantly the center of a respectful crowd seeking information.

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the first few nights, but they soon found that there was little to be afraid of, and the Manhattan Debating Society became an institution. New Yorkers may take pride in this institution, this new way of venting war feeling, which so quickly succeeded the dangerous and provocative parades and war-songs. And we extend our respectful congratulations to our fellow citizens from the eight warring nations on the object-lesson they are giving in Americanism.

A SKY-SCRAPER SCHOOL

THOSE who have been inclined to disapprove of the rapid advance of the technical and trade schools have now, in the new "school for office-boys," started in the New York Woolworth Building, an opportunity to see how strong is the demand for business and industrial training for school-children. The school for office-boys is the result of a need universally felt. If the young people who come to the offices to find work have not learned in the city schools enough to enable them to perform their tasks thoroughly and intelligently, so that they may attain to increased responsibility, then another school must be found for them. Cases have been known where the boy or girl assistant could not file letters alphabetically because the new method of teaching does not start with alphabetical study. The New York Times points out that the Woolworth school may be followed by many similar schools in office-buildings. As to the present plans:

The Merchants' Association is working with the Board of Education in the matter. Officials of the association and of the board have had extended conferences, and it is believed on both sides that the formation of this school—which, it is stated, will be the first office-building school in the world—will mark a new step in vocational education.

Teachers will be provided by the Board of Education, their number depending on how many employees become pupils. It is expected that the school will begin with 100, but it is thought that ultimately as many as 500 boys and girls, young men and young women may be enrolled.

To make the school a success it will not only be necessary for the employers to co-operate, but the employees themselves must enter into the plan with enthusiasm. It is believed that there will be little difficulty on this score, once the school gets under full headway and once the employees find that what they learn in class is going to make them worth a bigger weekly wage and will aid them to promotion.

It is a cause for complaint now among many down-town business men that it is difficult to get satisfactory employees among the juniors. Office-boys are declared frequently to lack rudimentary knowledge and the idea of thoroughness. The same complaint is made as to office-girls. Other juniors, such as assistant clerks and typists, are stated to lack the education which will enable them to be promoted to better posts.

The idea of the school came, indeed, from an experience of this sort in the office of the

Merchants' Association itself. There was in the office a young woman employed as a typist. She was bright and trustworthy. It was desired to promote her and make her a stenographer. Then it was found she lacked the knowledge which would enable her adequately to do stenographic work of the kind required. Thereupon the girl was given six months' leave of absence to take the courses she needed. This incident led to the discussion of the feasibility of the establishment of schools in office-buildings, and thus to the present intended experiment.

A WILD VOYAGE

A YOUNG Englishman, working his way around the world and traveling strictly "on his own," once found himself stranded in San Francisco, apparently for good and all. The only alternative that presented itself during the short time that his slender resources held out was to ship on a typical "coffin-ship," or tramp steamer of the very worst and most uncertain sort, and work his way to Japan. His name was A. Loton Ridger, and he tells the story in "A Wanderer's Trail" (New York: Henry Holt & Company). Incidentally he is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. At that time, however, he had only two dollars in his pocket, and with the whole region in a terrible state of financial panic due to the recent earthquake, with no chance to get work on land, and surrounded by thousands of men even more desperately situated than himself, he did not delay in making up his mind. There was always the chance that the old ship might stay above the water, and this uncertainty compared to the certainty of starvation on shore seemed the lesser evil. He made his way to the docks and finally managed to find the *Santolo*. He says of her:

In appearance she was about as dilapidated an old tramp as one could have wished to see, her rusted sides and ancient paintwork fully testifying to her age of twenty-five years. Her design was old-fashioned, most of her accommodation being aft in the poop, which was connected to the bridge deck by a running bridge over the aft-well deck. Her registered tonnage was 2,700 tons. I am not giving any unnecessary detail regarding the *Santolo*, for to follow all the old ship's adventures it is necessary to have a little idea of what she was like. The man-in-the-street knows very little about the deep-sea tramp that supplies him with his daily requirements, his slight knowledge of the mercantile marine being limited to a superficial acquaintance with palatial mail steamers.

The *Santolo* flew the German flag, being captained and officered by Teutons; her crew was Chinese. I said officered by Teutons; that, at the time of my joining her, was hardly correct. Her deck officers then consisted of the captain, a young man of twenty-six, the none the worse for that, and the chief officer, an even younger man. The engine staff was equally deficient in officers. The "chief" was only possessor of a second's "ticket," besides being hopelessly addicted to drink, and a poor engineer to boot. The second engineer, the only other officer the engine-room then possessed, was, however, quite a different type



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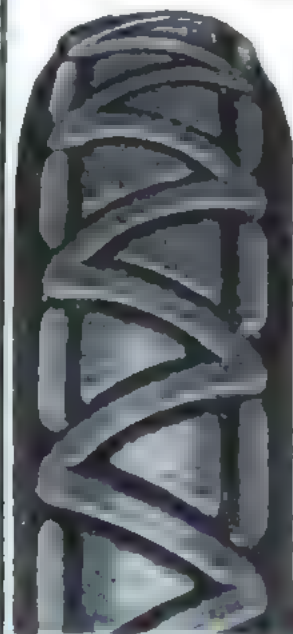
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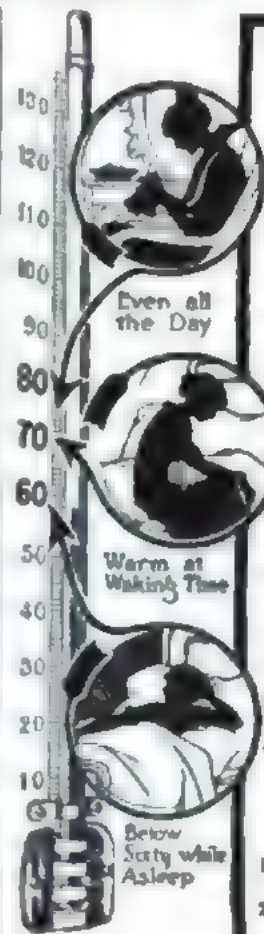
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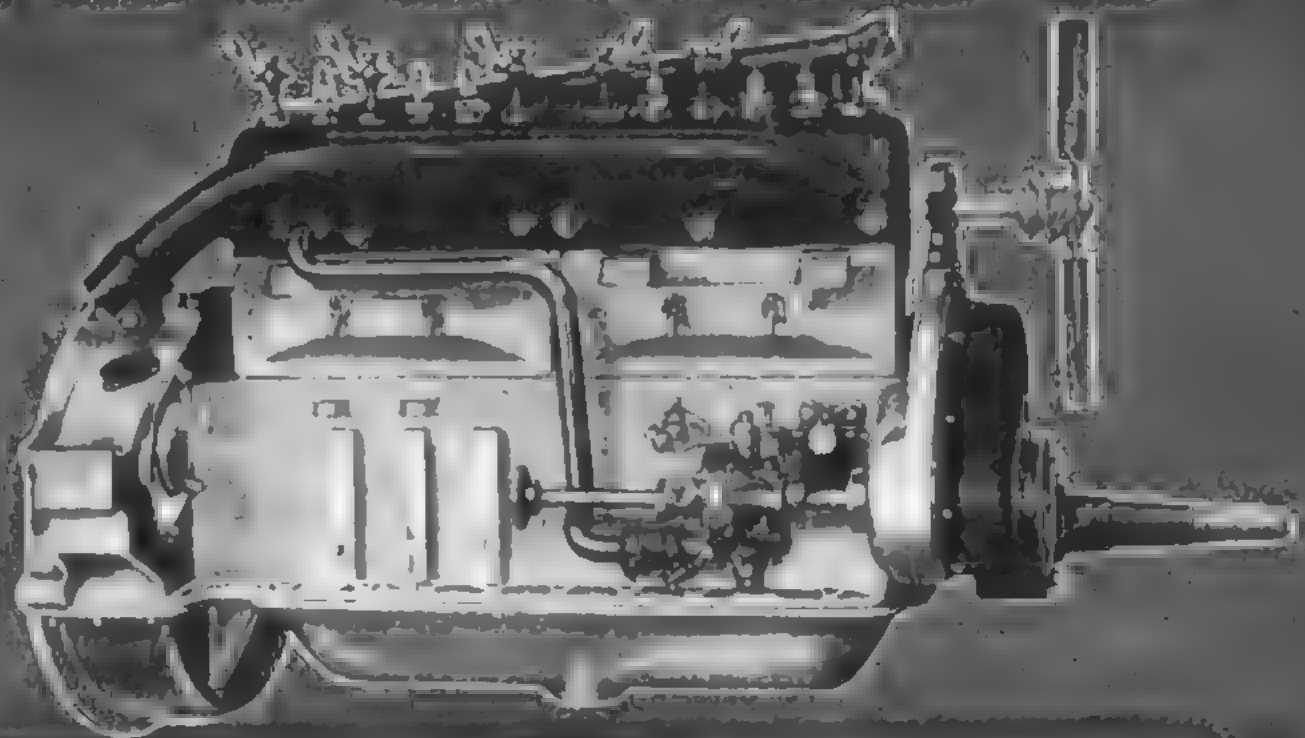
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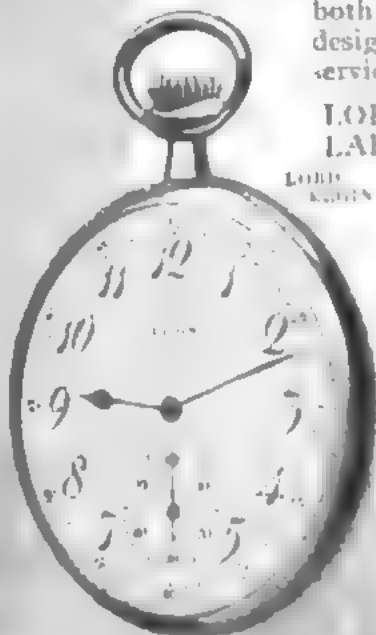
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Elgin, Illinois



of the steel connecting-rods of the steering-gear parted under the strain and left the runner to the mercy of the seas and in imminent danger of being so battered as to be useless. On top of this the Chinese crew struck. The men, paralyzed with fear and certain that the ship was ill-omened, insisted upon remaining below in the fore-castle, burning incense to their gods, awaiting the end with sullen and silent fatalism. The writer continues:

There remained but the four of us deck officers to start in the dim light of a flickering lantern the almost hopeless task of lashing the rudder. Large six-and-a-half-inch hemp hawsers snapt like twine under the tremendous strain of the seas. After three unsuccessful attempts we were compelled to leave the poop for a time to turn our attention to an even greater danger that threatened the safety of the ship—our unbattened coal-hatches, through which water was fast pouring. The ship, in fact, was slowly filling.

The task of shoveling the loose coal from off the hatches was a heartrending one, as every lurch of the distressed steamer undid the work just done. Working feverishly, with shovels and with our hands, we at last were able to get the hatch-covers on, despite the constant shifting of the loose coal at every roll of the ship. This task completed, we once again returned to the poop to try to lash the rudder-quadrant. Realizing that hemp ropes were unable to stand the strain, we thought of a heavy steel hawser. This was stored in the fore-castle. The ship, lying in the trough of the seas, was now rolling nearly on to her beam-ends. To keep a footing on the sloping sea-swept decks was an almost impossible feat. So the task of bringing that steel hawser through the ship, dodging the heavy seas that continually broke over us, hanging on to life-lines, clutching, in short, to anything on which one could get a hold, while sea after sea swept us clean, was about the hardest I can recall. But our effort with the hawser was successful. By means of it we at last securely lashed the quadrant to the "bits," thereby rendering the rudder immovable. When divers examined the ship at Honolulu, they found one of the sockets of the rudder all but broken off; it was not lashed a moment too soon.

The day—Christmas day—broke dull and threatening. Another serious trouble now confronted us. Owing to the continual rolling and lurching of the steamer, the cargo in two of the hatches had shifted considerably, listing the ship well over to starboard. By noon she was listing fully seven degrees. There was nothing to be done but open up the hatches and retrim the shifted cargo. To open up hatches while big seas were being continually shipped was a risk we had to run. The ever-increasing list of the ship was a serious danger, one that might at any moment be the cause of the vessel foundering. Consequently the best part of the day was spent under the hatches restowing the sacks of flour. All hands, from the chief officer to the cook, were engaged. The Chinese had by now recovered from their fright since the danger of foundering was for a time averted. By night time the ship was considerably straightened.

It was not, certainly, the most ideal way of spending the season of Christmas; we had, however, no alternative. My Christmas fare consisted of some old salted pork—of very doubtful age—with the luxury of a bottle of German beer. Salt junk was the staple diet on board. Rations of one tin of milk, two pounds of sugar, and tea, had to last five of us in a mess for a week—of course it never did. We had also some tough Shanghai pigs on board. Eating them in no way compensated us for the ungodly row they raised in bad weather.

At daybreak on the following morning—Boxing-day—the clattering of chains amidships and the ship falling off her course informed us that once again the steering-gear had broken. I was on watch at the time. A glance at the compass was enough! Calling out all hands I rushed aft. In a moment I saw that the repaired rod had again parted. Fortunately the mate had had the foresight to leave in readiness the wire hawser; so it was not long before the rudder was securely lashed. Perceiving the uselessness of again repairing the rod, we substituted in its stead a length of wire rope. This answered rather too successfully, as the strength of the wire threw extra strain on the chains round the quadrant. In the night watch a link in one of these chains snapped; and—for the third time—the ship drifted helpless before the wind. The link was repaired and for the third time we endeavored to continue our luckless voyage! The old tramp was a veritable "coffin-ship"; overladen, ill-equipped, under-manned—and yet she was 100 A1 at Lloyd's! I wonder who was the surveyor.

The *Santolo* certainly bore a charmed life. It was something to have been drifted three times in the worst weather imaginable and yet to be still afloat!

The idea of continuing our attempt to make the northern passage through the Pacific to Vladivostok in our present battered condition was abandoned, despite the exhortations of the captain, who, poor devil, was anxious to make the speediest voyage possible. It was his first command. But it was obvious to all that a few more days of similar battering about would be the finish of the old steamer.

Our course was changed and we headed for Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, to put in for repairs.

The weather till the 29th kept moderately good—moderately in comparison with the weather we had been lately enjoying. We made but poor progress, tho, owing to the heavy seas that were running—the aftermath of the gales that had been sweeping over these northerly waters. I would like to meet the man who gave to this ocean the name of PACIFIC!

In the evening of that day a heavy gale from the southeast sprang up. The seas soon got too high for us to proceed, and again for some hours we were compelled to heave to. When the storm abated and the seas had moderated to some extent, we resumed our course. Not for long, however, as an even stronger gale broke over the ship the following day. Again we lay hove to for hours! During all this bad weather we had with us the continual anxiety as to whether our patched-up steering-gear would stand the strain of the mountainous seas that broke over the ship. We became nervous as cats. On watch the sound of

A church that tripled its membership in eight years

—that became the liveliest thing in the town.

People throng to it and like it because it does things. The story of it all will wake up every "dead church."

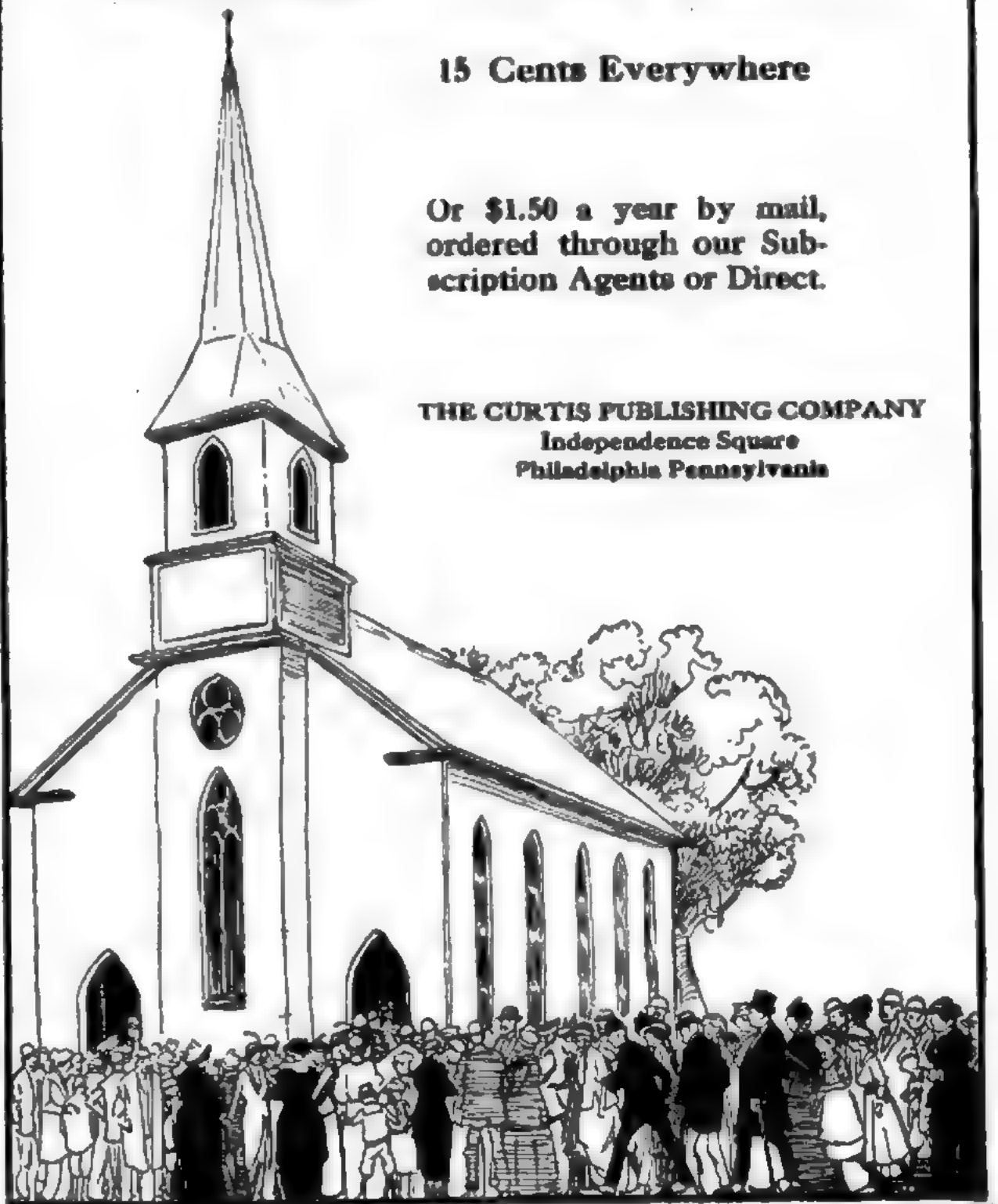
In the October Issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

15 Cents Everywhere

Or \$1.50 a year by mail, ordered through our Subscription Agents or Direct.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square
Philadelphia Pennsylvania



CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

The
Heel
With
Nine
Lives



If you are an advocate of "Safety First" then you will wear Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. They will be your choice because of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping — makes them wear longer, too.

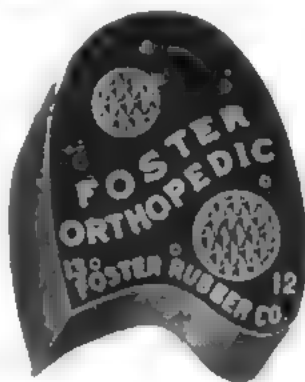
No holes to track mud or dirt. And the Foster Friction Plug gives that crisp, little click to your step which keeps you out of the "gum shoe" class.

Remember the black cat and insist on Cat's Paw Heels. Black or tan. All dealers. 50c attached — costs no more than ordinary kinds.

Foster Rubber Co., 105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

The Foster Orthopedic Heel is a boon to weak arches — extends under the shank of the shoe — gives a firm support to the arch. 75c attached of your dealer — or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c and outline of your heel.



the fireman damping over the ashes would strike our ears as the sound of the steering-chains unshipped; and for a moment our hearts would be in our mouths. Fortunately the gear held. We all considered ourselves very lucky that we had come out of the storm, and that the damage had been no worse. But we had no wish to try the capricious kindness of Fate too much, for fear she might take it into her head to withhold her helping hand on the next occasion. With every storm the vessel met the cabins amidships were flooded. The ship leaked like a sieve! The pumps were kept going more or less continuously the whole voyage. The bilges and bilge-pumps were now in order again, tho not till after some very trying work for the engineers.

On the last day of the year the weather cleared and the seas moderated. We set our coast southwest and rang down "full speed" — for nearly the first time since our departure.

Our oriental crew from the outset of the voyage had been constantly giving trouble, quite apart from their mutinous behavior while the ship was in distress. This day is marked on our log as the occasion of an attempt on the life of the captain by one of the crew, who had been detected in the theft of some of the ship's stores. The Chinaman was put in irons. He was kept there for forty-eight hours and was only released because he was the ship's cook. He had to thank his unspeakable deputy for the taking-off of the chains of justice, for as long as he was in irons no one could get a decently cooked meal.

They reached the Hawaiian Islands at last, where they were welcomed by ardent journalists, Americans purveying news of a varichromatic sort, who seized with glee the opportunity to feature such stories as "Three Days' Awful Battle with Elements," or "Thrilling Tales of Peril at Sea," and so on. Later these same journalists made things vastly unpleasant for the *Santolo* by featuring in the same way a rather exciting dispute between the officers and the Chinese crew. Fortunately, the Chinese consul to whom the crew appealed did not allow his imagination to be stirred, but, on the contrary, criticized the officers for having dealt so gently with the offenders. There were further minor troubles, but eventually the *Santolo* was put into repair and was ready to continue the hazardous journey. Patched up as well as she could be and still retain her identity, she set forth from Honolulu in the latter part of January. She steamed out of the harbor proudly enough, only to heave to at noon in a seemingly hopeless state of breakdown. The situation would have been delightfully comic, were they not forced to share in it. As the writer says:

The pilot had just left us when the second engineer came on the bridge with the unwelcome information that the engines of the steamer (100 A1 at Lloyd's!) were disabled, and, incidentally, that the chief engineer was lying drunk in his cabin! I could not but feel sorry for the young captain on this first command of his having such innumerable troubles; they were enough, indeed, to

**Shirley
President
Suspenders**
50c

Rest the shoulders—
cannot press or chafe

"Satisfaction
or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles
The C. A. Edgerton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

GROW MUSHROOMS

Successful growers use
Brandywine Spawn. Send \$1 for
enough to cover 20 sq. ft. For back-
let gives instructions anyone can follow.

E. H. JACOB

P. O.
Box
616

West Chester, Pa.

PROTECT YOUR HEAD

with hair just like your own. Nature demands this covering—want of it causes colds, neuralgia, catarrh, etc. Why look or feel older when the world demands younger men?

Let us make you one of our Special Undetectable Wigs or Toupees (Top Piece) on approval. If it doesn't match and fit perfectly if it isn't satisfactory in every way—we will promptly refund your money. Prices \$16 to \$22.

Send for Illustrated Wig Book and Measurement Blank

Paris Fashion Co., Dept. 599, 209 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.
Largest Mail Order Hair Merchants in the World



try a far more experienced man. But the German sailor is no chicken-hearted type of man, and our young captain was no exception. Then and there he disrated the drunken engineer, promoting the second engineer to the position of chief. After a period of six hours lying anchored just outside the harbor, the engines were repaired, and we set our course northwest. Just one more untoward incident occurred before we had seen the last of the islands. While heaving up the anchor the flukes dropt overboard, the connecting-pin having parted, consumed by the rust of years. Had not the ship been sold to the Japanese (a nice, new, skilfully disguised wooden pair of flukes being substituted), Lloyd's doubtless would have been generous enough to supply us with a new anchor!

Mere trifles such as this we now regard as of no importance. We were quite prepared to see the funnel roll overboard. In fact, during the second part of the voyage we were compelled daily to tighten up the stays that supported the smoke-stack.

We kept fair weather with us till four days after leaving the islands, when, getting into more northerly latitudes, signs of approaching bad weather were soon visible. After one strong southeast gale had battered us about, we decided to sneak away south again. Our course was changed to west by south.

The new steering-gear that had been put in was now the source of fresh anxiety; for, being new and consequently strong, it threw an unusual and extra strain on the sheaves amidships, which, we found to our dismay, were being slowly dragged from out of the decks. Lashings were consequently fastened to prevent this happening, and one by one the old bolts were taken out and replaced by new ones. The old bolts, once seven-eighths of an inch, were worn and rusted in their center to less than three-eighths of an inch!

Once more the ship's decks were littered with lashings. The running bridge which connected the amidships quarters with the poop—over the aft-well deck—had to be lashed securely to the ship's side, as the seas that continually struck it were slowly forcing it from its support. At night time, particularly on dark nights, it was just about as much as one could do to cover the length of the decks without breaking one's neck over the blocks and tackles that lay here, there, and everywhere. About the only parts that were not lashed were the two sides of the steamer.

Steaming south and west, we ran again into more moderate weather. A week out from Honolulu we were delayed for a few more hours, our engines again breaking down. But what were a few hours to us, already weeks late? The day following—the 26th—my diary reads: "Did not live to-day; crossed the 180° meridian!"

During the three following days we ran again into extremely bad weather, a series of gales and violent squalls coming from all directions to meet the ship. On the 29th we were hove to for nearly twelve hours; our log for that day registered under ninety miles. We were "standing by" most of that night, as we feared that at any moment something would carry away, or that one of the hatches would be stove in under the onslaught of the tremendous seas that struck the ship. At daybreak the bleak and awful expanse of raging seas

Frantz Premier—^{NOW} \$25 ELECTRIC CLEANER

West of the Rockies, \$27.50 Dominion of Canada, \$32.00 Attachments for special purposes, \$7.50



Telephone Now and have a
Frantz Premier sent to Your Home.

☞ You are entitled to same freedom from dusting and sweeping and the priceless leisure hours that 75,000 "Frantz Premier" housewives enjoy every day. Don't delay any longer in merely *wishing*!

☞ Telephone today—and have this sturdy, compact and efficient electric cleaner do your cleaning! You can do this without the slightest obligation and with perfect security.

☞ All Frantz Premier Electric Cleaners are exactly alike—there's only one model. They are made with watch-like precision and guaranteed.

☞ If you don't know our dealers, write us. We will gladly send you name of the nearest dealer, and a free copy of our illustrated "9 A. M." booklet.

The Premier Vacuum Cleaner Co., Cleveland, U.S.A.

Canadian Office: Toronto, Ontario

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ter. It swept the bridge; hurled both the quartermaster at the wheel and myself to the deck, which for nearly five minutes was running a foot in water; and half-wrecked the wheel-house, smashing the windows to fragments.

On the 8th we had 75 tons of coal left, barely four days' steaming power, and we were 400 miles from Muroran and half that distance from Yokohama. As the weather seemed changing slightly for the better we decided to risk it; and our course was changed to northwest by north. We were hoping against hope that when under the lee of the Japanese coast we should be more sheltered and make better progress. This was fortunately the case; for in the afternoon of the day following our change of course we sighted in the distance the snow-clad hills of Japan—a very welcome sight!

Skirting the sheltering coast of Japan, we entered the Straits of Hakodate early on the morning of the 10th, and anchored off the port of Muroran shortly afterward. We had on our arrival less than twenty tons of coal in the bunkers. Had it not been that we had experienced comparatively good weather since sighting the shore of Japan, I fear to contemplate the position in which we should have found ourselves—adrift in those seas!

The voyage from Ladysmith to Muroran had taken us a period of exactly fifty days, instead of the nineteen days estimated when we started the northern passage. It had brought to all of us one series of incessant troubles and privations and had been to me as startling as the preceding trip round South America had been uneventful. I think I saw more in that one trip than if I had been going to sea steadily for a period of seven years.

WAR-TIME ADVERTISEMENTS IN ENGLISH PAPERS

BOTH ludicrous and grim are the stories of the uses made in war-time of the appurtenances of peace. The handsome touring-car and limousine have been seized, to supplant the army mule. Schools and libraries are turned ruthlessly into field hospitals. Everywhere effects, sacred to peaceful uses, are seized and converted, wherever conversion is humanly possible, into the necessities of war. The New York Evening Post prints a story from London, telling of the strange uses that are being made of the advertising space in the daily papers. The war, it is said, is killing the newspapers, partly because of the scarcity of paper, and mainly because the advertisements have fallen off to a startling degree. What advertising is done now is, for the most part, urged solely by the needs that are arising as the result of war. They are as different from the ordinary run of advertisements as could be imagined and constitute alone an instructive side-light upon the general conditions in England at present. "Almost every item of five or six lines," we are told, "is a news story in itself"——.

In the "Personal" column, for instance,

Insurance Can Never Pay for a Burned Home

INSURANCE can never pay for the loss of those things that are worth more to you than their mere physical value. Therefore, build *your* home as fireproof and durable as possible.

A Herringbone house costs little more than a frame one, but it is enduring, low in repair cost, an economy from every standpoint.

Herringbone

Rigid Metal Lath

grips and holds—prevents falling stucco and plaster

Herringbone makes walls that are fire-resisting, economical and durable; ceilings that never fall, crack nor show lath stains. Herringbone stucco on outer walls needs no repairs nor painting. It makes a warm house in winter, a cool house in summer.

For damp climates and wherever lath may be subject to corrosion, we recommend the use of Herringbone Armco Iron Lath. It is the purest iron made, therefore resists rust indefinitely.

If you are interested in building a home that will resist fire, decay and time, and cost little if any more than wood

Write for Book on Building Helps

It is full of illustrations of beautiful Herringbone houses and facts of value to prospective home builders. Let us help you as we are helping hundreds of others in the selection of the right building materials. Mention your architect's or builder's name so we can co-operate through him.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.

4919 Logan Ave., Youngstown, O.

Makers also of Self-Sealing, the concrete reinforcement that makes forms unnecessary



Trade Mark

Residence of
Mrs. J. H. Davis
Oakland, Cal.
C. W. McCall,
Arch't





Telephone Over Your Buzzer Wires With a *Western Electric* Inter-phone

This No. 16 Private
Line Outfit is an in-
expensive, complete
telephone which you can

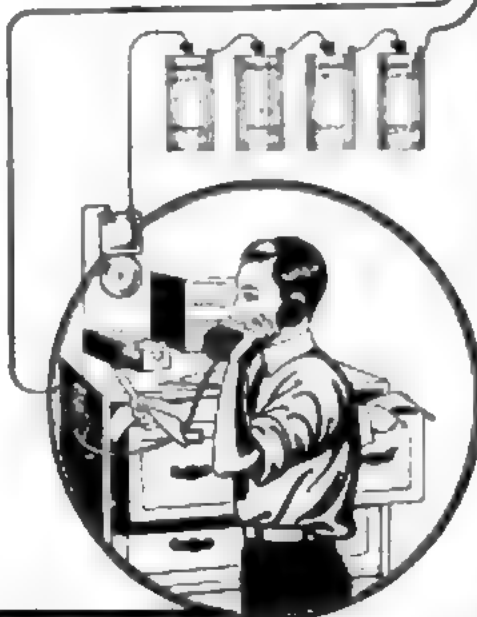
attach to your present buzzer,
bell and push-button wires. You
will then have full telephone con-
nection and can tell what you
want at once instead of waiting
for the called person to arrive.

Send us your check for
\$8.75 and we will ship you a
pair of these Inter-phones
by parcel post. They come
with full directions—your
office boy can connect them
to your buzzer wires.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

Manufacturers of the 6,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

463 West Street, New York
500 S. Clinton Street, Chicago
and all other principal cities



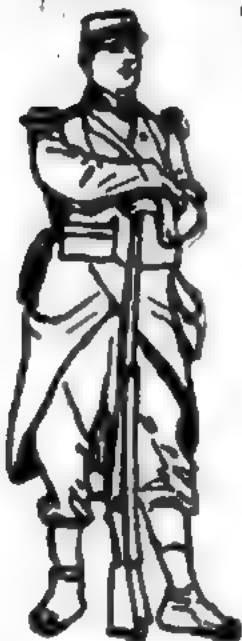
there are many appeals from people who want help of some kind or other that they may go to the war. Young Englishmen ask for motor-cycles, as loans or gifts or part gifts, that they may become dispatch-riders. A London doctor appeals for £600 to free him from practise for voluntary service where experienced surgeons are urgently required. A trained engineer, anxious to serve England, wants an aeroplane. A university man, wishing to take a temporary commission in the Army, is hindered by the fact that he is associated with a foreign firm, who are not prepared to make any allowances while he is absent. Will some one assist financially in the form of a loan? Eugene Sandow, the physical-culture expert, offers to take in hand men who are prevented by some physical deficiency from offering for active service in the field.

The grimmer side of war is suggested by announcements of special classes in nursing and first aid, and by requests for cars to serve Red-Cross associations as motor-ambulances. Two gentlemen are wanted immediately with £200 each to complete the volunteer crew for a large yacht now fitting out for Red-Cross work in the Baltic and the North Seas.

How the normal routine of the business world is being disturbed by the war can be seen most notably in the shipping column. The usual announcements of North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American sailings have, of course, completely disappeared. Other lines warn passengers and traders that all their sailings are liable to cancellation without notice. Some lines give lists of vessels that are to sail, but no dates. Stranded Americans appeal for staterooms on Atlantic liners at almost any price. "Willing to pay very large bonus for good cabin for two on steamship sailing under American or other neutral flag to the United States or even Latin America." The purchaser of a ticket by a boat for Montreal is unable to leave England, and asks offers for his cabin, any excess over the original price to go to the Patriotic Fund.

Auctioneers announce the postponement until next year of their intended sales of houses and estates. A firm of mineral-water manufacturers give notice that, in consequence of the Government having requisitioned a large number of their horses, it will be impossible for their vans to call on customers oftener than once a week. As to with a special view to this sudden need, another firm advertises: "If your horses are being commandeered by the Government, why not use instead a light motor-vehicle? The — light van, etc., etc."

It is in this line of articles for sale, however, that the shortage in advertising is most evident, and where it does appear it is, as in the above example, colored by the state of war. Those who have goods for sale seem to think that no one is left who will buy anything that has not a purpose connected with the war. Hence there are some rather amusing attempts to twist respectable, peace-loving wares into the machinery of warfare. X-ray apparatus are advertised for use in finding bullets, boots are soldiers' boots, and sewing-machines are displayed for use



Important Books That Deal With The Places, Peoples, and Problems

Concerned in the Present

WAR IN EUROPE

France From Behind the Veil, by COUNT PAUL VASSILI. Political and social life in France during the last fifty years, as viewed from the inside. An unusual record of great interest. Octavo, cloth, \$3.75; by mail, 16c extra.

The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, by SIR EDWARD CREASY. A classic narrative covering the stirring drama of the world's greatest battles from Marathon to Waterloo. 12mo, cloth, 35c; by mail, 8c extra.

The History of Civilization in Europe, by FRANCOIS GUIZOT. A wonderful series of lectures, written in Guizot's usual luminous style, and covering the various forces, problems, policies, etc., that have affected European civilization since the fall of the Roman Empire. 12mo, cloth, 35c; by mail, 8c extra.

Guizot's History of France from the Earliest Times to the Outbreak of the Revolution (abridged). A remarkable condensation of Guizot's great work, containing a thorough index, tables, etc. Octavo, cloth, \$1.75; by mail, 16c extra.

Warships and Their Story. A large, beautiful book detailing the fascinating story of the growth of the warship from the primitive craft to the marvelous fighting machines of the present day. Profusely illustrated. \$5.00 net; carriage 10c extra.

Delightful Dalmatia, by ALICE LEE MOQUE. An intimate and charming description of one of the Austrian provinces which may soon be devastated by the war. Just issued. 12mo, cloth, about 50 beautiful illustrations. \$2.00 net; by mail, 12c extra.

From Naval Cadet to Admiral, by ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT HARRIS. Filled with the romance of British naval progress from 1865 to the present day. Octavo, cloth, boxed \$4.50 net; by mail, 16c extra.

The Victoria Cross: Its Heroes and Their Valor, by D. H. PARRY. From personal accounts, official records, and regimental traditions. 8 full-page illustrations. New large edition. Octavo, cloth, \$1.75 net; by mail, 12c extra.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

in making Red-Cross equipment. Bookstores display only war books and maps. Even Baedeker finds a chance for profit in the present situation, and the red-backed tourist's friend is advertised as containing "the fullest general information in regard to the geography, history, and national characteristics of the States involved." Gradually the advertisements for work appear more frequently, some of which are noteworthy:

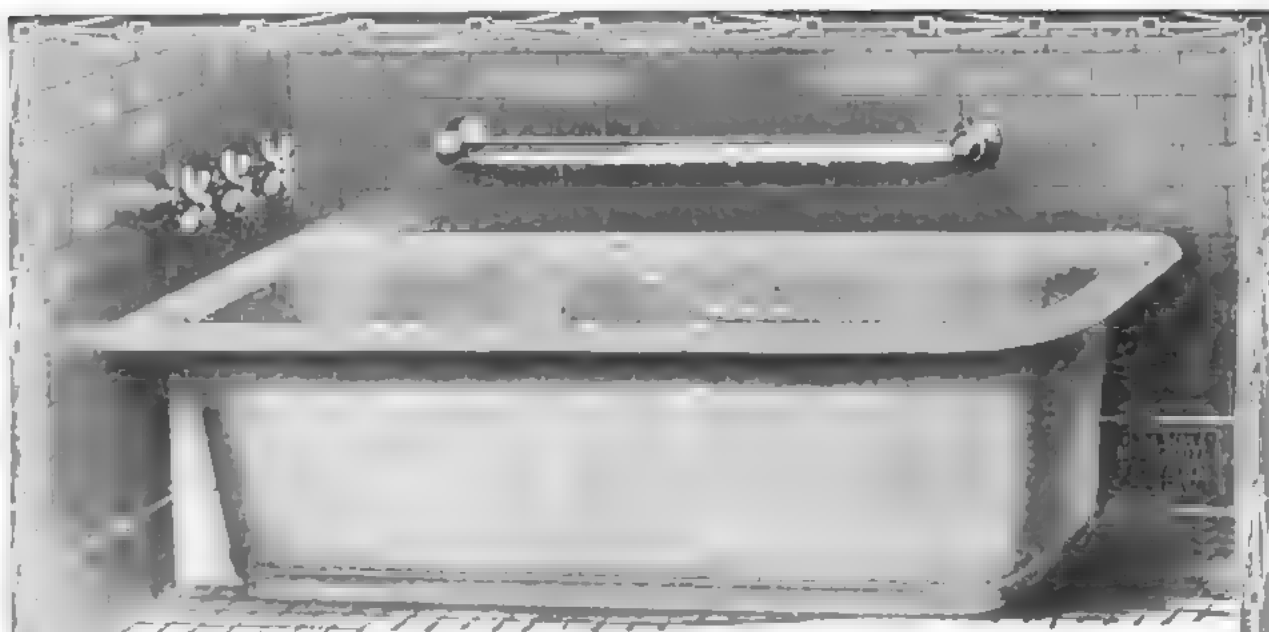
The evidence accumulates, day by day, of the sore straits in which many middle-class people find themselves through the loss of their ordinary occupations. English refugees from the Continent are looking for situations at home. "Stranded Englishman, fourteen years in Germany, expelled through war, good address, appearance, and education, married, no children, fluent French and German, seeks employment, permanent or temporary."

Anglo-Indians, detained in England by the war, are similarly in quest of posts. Members of the Stock Exchange, their ordinary occupation gone, advertise for employment that will tide them over the war. Many persons finding themselves in this plight offer their services to business firms which need emergency help in superintendence while the principals are away at the war. Some, in their anxiety for a livelihood, are ready to take the risk of going back to the Continent on difficult missions.

"Englishman, served South-African war, linguist, just arrived from the Continent, now familiar with ways and means to bring back refugees to England, is willing to return at once and bring back British and American refugees." "Cantab, speaking good French and knowing Belgium and France, willing to go out as newspaper correspondent, or to assist people to England." "An Englishman, speaking Russian, French, German, and Danish, is prepared to undertake the arrangement of business requiring immediate and personal attention in Russia or France. Influential connections, expert negotiator." Only a very few special vacancies are advertised in reply to all these out-of-works. A notable instance of this from Lady Knox: "Chauffeur, gardener, and groom-gardener, wanted, to replace men who have joined the colors. No able-bodied man who can handle a rifle need apply."

Traces may be found in the advertising as well as the news columns of the unpleasant position in which Germans, or persons with a German name, find themselves just now. "Camerer, Kuss & Co. announce that there is no foundation for the rumor that their establishment has been raided by the police. The firm has been established in London over 120 years, and the proprietor is a British-born subject."

A Manchester storekeeper with an English name publishes in a local paper a quarter-column advertisement headed "One Thousand Pounds Reward." "Some person or persons are stating that we have been fined for charging excessive prices. This is untrue, and the above reward will be paid to any person or persons who will give us such information as will lead to the conviction of the originator of this libel."



The BUILT-IN Bath Is In Vogue Today

STYLES progress in baths just as in other furnishings for the modern home. The noteworthy advance represented by "Standard" porcelain enameled built-in baths is the result of our years of effort to produce a fixture which would represent the last word in sanitation and convenience, at a reasonable cost. These baths bear the "Standard" "Green and Gold" Guarantee Label.



"Standard" CONRED BATH
FOR RIGHT CORNER
LEFT CORNER SHOWN ABOVE



"Standard" RECONA BATH
FOR RIGHT CORNER
LEFT CORNER SHOWN ABOVE



"Standard" PIERCON BATH
BUILDS INTO WALL AT BACK

Features of "Standard" Built-in Baths

The baths shown here are made in one-piece, enameled all-over, with the outside as glossy as the inside. (When, to lower cost, enameled inside only is desired, they should be so ordered. However, enameled all-over is more desirable.)

They build into the wall and floor, thereby reducing care and cleaning to a minimum. No reaching nor stooping to clean under and back of the bath—no space for dust and splashing.

They are lower than the ordinary type of bath, yet have better bathing accommodations. Only 18 inches from bottom to top, and 17 inches deep inside.

Consult your Architect or Plumber about "Standard" Built-in Baths, or see all types displayed in the "Standard" Showrooms listed below.

Our book, "Modern Bathrooms," showing these baths and complete line of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures, sent free upon request to persons directly interested. If possible, send name of Architect or Plumber.

Dept. 35

New York 35 West 31st Street
Chicago 900 S. Michigan Avenue
and 656-662 Washington Boulevard
Philadelphia 1215 Walnut Street
Pittsburgh 106 Federal Street
St. Louis 100 N. Fourth Street
Boston 186 Devonshire Street
Louisville 319-23 W. Main Street
Erie, Pa. 17-19 W. 11th Street
Cincinnati 633 Walnut Street
Nashville 315 Tenth Avenue, S.

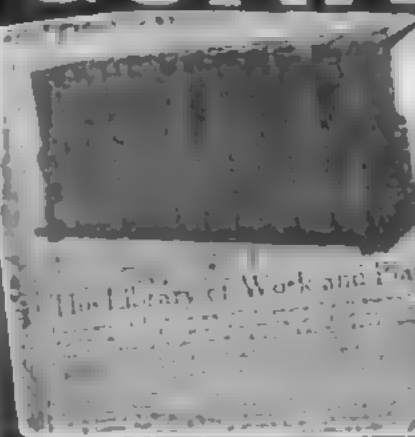
Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Orleans 846 Baronne Street
Cleveland 4505 Euclid Avenue
Houston, Tex. Preston and Smith Sts.
Washington, D. C. Southern Building
Toledo, Ohio 311-321 Erie Street
Fort Worth, Tex. Front and Jones Sts.
San Antonio, Tex. 212 Lozoya Street
San Francisco 719 Riata Building
Toronto, Can. 59 Richmond Street, E.
Hamilton, Can. 20-28 Jackson Street, W.

GUNN

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES



are made for little libraries that are bound to grow. You will find them adapted to the books you have and are getting this season, and you will be just as delighted with their usefulness, fitness, beauty, good quality, and economy when you have hundreds of books in your own collection.

You can start with one section and add as needed. We have agencies everywhere. Gunn quality is guaranteed. Our prices are lower than others. Write for Souvenir bookmark and Catalog showing the removable, non-binding doors, absence of disfiguring iron bands, and the handsome Sanitary, Mission, Colonial, and Standard designs. The Gunn Furniture Co., Dept. B-19, Grand Rapids, Mich.



ROOFS ABOVE CEILINGS

HY-RIB EVERYWHERE

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Such is the walter of announcements and appeals—pathetic, shrewd, self-sacrificing, self-seeking—that now meets the eye of the newspaper reader every morning; in the midst of all this breathless confusion, some unknown advertiser has introduced these words: "And Asa cried unto the Lord his God, and said, Lord, it is nothing with Thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power. Help us, O Lord, our God, for we rest on Thee, and in Thy name we go against this multitude. O Lord, Thou art our God; let no man prevail against Thee."

A NOVEL SKY-PILOT

THE celebrated feat of the lovely lady, who held enchained the fancy of a cruel and callous potentate with the fascinating tales she invented, has at last been duplicated, albeit under radically different circumstances. Instead of the dim-lighted, incense-fragrant harem, the scene was that of a very occidental Seattle Turkish bath; the keen-eyed, bearded son of the Prophet was replaced by an uncertain-visioned, staggering sailor, and the modern Scheherazade was "Mac"—George McPherson Hunter, Scotsman, rescuer of mariners marooned by ignorance and recklessness, friend of all seamen who are morally and spiritually derelict—whether they wish him to be their friend or not. The *Associated Sunday Magazines'* columns recount the incident that put Mac in the class with the mythical Queen of Story-tellers. Mac's idea of reformation is to convince his subjects that there is actually more fun in being decent than in wildness and debauch. One of his charges was wary, but Mac followed him, and the story developed as follows:

Hunter met the fellow in a saloon near a sailors' bethel. The sailor, staggering in through the doors, teetered simultaneously against a table and against Hunter. The sailor insisted upon fighting Hunter on the spot. Hadn't Hunter's table been in his way? Sure! Consequently there was nothing to do but fight. Of course a fiction version of this story should now go on and tell how the little innocent-looking Hunter cleaned up the floor with the giant brute. But, unfortunately for the melodrama and spectacularity of our narrative, this event did not occur. What did occur seems commonplace enough beside it.

Hunter, with perfect seriousness, challenged the man to a soap bath! The laughter of the drunks that crowded the place laughed the fight out of the sailor's fists, as laughter has a way of doing with intoxicated men. After a very brief pause the drunken sailor, slamming his hand down unsteadily on the table, said that "by" many marine things he'd accept.

The next morning, in the Turkish bath, when the sailor woke up, Hunter insisted on treating him to a shave. The treat negotiated, the sailor remarked that he felt so good that he thought it would be a grand idea if he and his neighbor (meaning Hun-

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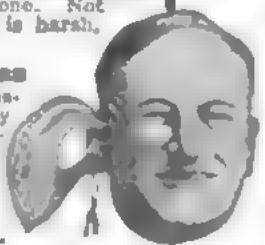
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DEAF

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ter) would go out and "inhale a little red-eye."

It was up to Hunter to win the sailor back to decency now or never, and it was up to him to do it quickly. "Preaching," as he has said, he had long and vainly tried—no more preaching for him! What to take its place? His thoughts had to work with speed. They did that day. And they formed, accidentally, he admits, one of the numerous utilitarian plans that were to stand him in such effective stead in the years to come. The sailor had dropt a hint in his more lucid moments in the hot room that he was "keen on exciting dime novels." That was Hunter's cue.

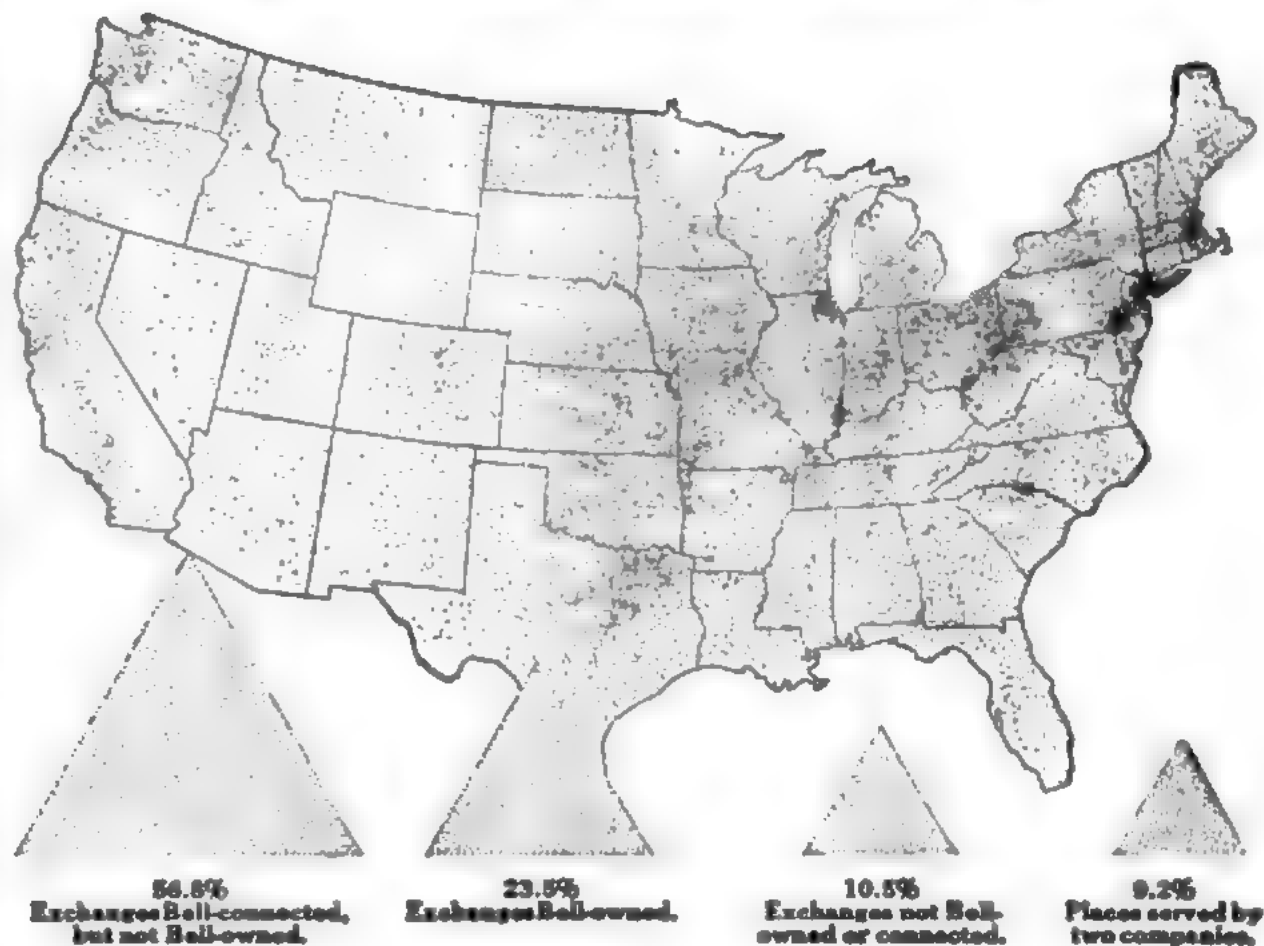
"All right," he said, relative to the invitation to imbibe, "I'll go out on a jam-boree with you to-night; but let's send out for some novels and lie around reading for a while. It'll put us in good shape," he bluffed along genially, "for this evening's party." The sailor agreed. And Hunter sent out for a couple of the detective novels of Gaboriau. If you know the detective tales of Gaboriau you are aware they are exciting tales, and also that they are pretty long. Well, anyway, Hunter managed to "excite" that sailor so with one of the novels, which he proceeded to read aloud to him, that the sailor remained passive, so far as the whisky was concerned, all through the afternoon. And the second novel, at the sailor's own suggestion, kept him away from saloons that night. The sailor slept in the Turkish bath again. He was getting cleaner, and with his increasing cleanliness of body came increasing cleanliness of mind. This is the most truthful of pious platitudes, always. And soon he began to let up on the whisky—"detective stories were more exciting, and when you were boozed up you couldn't read"—and soon he and "Mac" were comrades.

The Christianity that in its frigidity sometimes chills cruelly a naked soul is in Mac warmed by a spirit of brotherliness to a combination of good-fellowship and good fun. Doubtless this would be a weak weapon with which to war against some enemies of right living, but among the sailor folk of Hunter's parish its power is like that of some rare charm. How it works is even better shown by one incident in New York that should bring to Hunter more credit than it has—the rescue of the little handful of sailors who survived from the wreck of the *Titanic*. The newspapers counted them among the "saved," but Mac knew better and was ready for them. We read:

When these sailors reached the port of New York, they were a wretched lot, despairing of everything, prepared to "go on the loose" and drink their woes into oblivion. Hunter met them. One of their number explained to him their plight and state of mind. "We've got no money; there's nothing for us to do, that we can see, in the future; we're without clothes or food or jobs. . . What is there left but liquor?"

Hunter took these men in and told them that people were coming to their assistance; altho he didn't know positively at the time where the help, if any, was to come from, and bluffed the sailors into leading a

What the Telephone Map Shows



EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

Over 8,000 different telephone companies have already connected their exchanges to provide universal service for the whole country.



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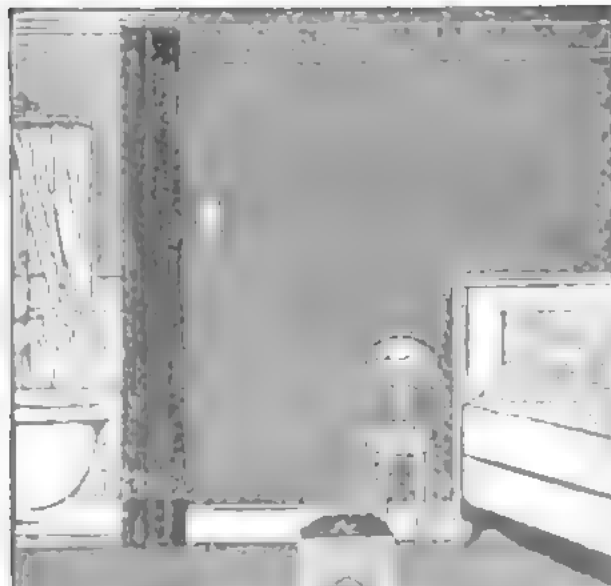
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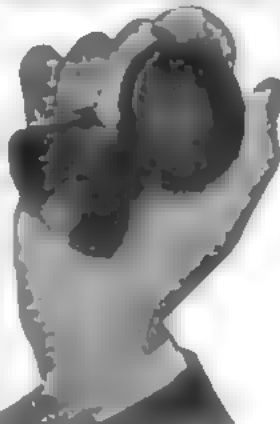
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OPTICIAN

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decent life where otherwise they would have resorted to the reddish-brown nepenthes that in its time has landed tens of thousands of sailors in jail, and worse. And in token of this act on Hunter's part these grateful men of the sea, on their return to England after assistance came to them, assistance for which Hunter worked tooth and nail, sent him the following words engrossed on parchment:

"We, the survivors of the crew of the ill-fated ship *Titanic*, send to you our heartfelt thanks and extreme gratitude for your great kindness to us during our unfortunate stay in New York. 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' 'We were strangers, and ye took us in.'"

THE DEVASTATION OF WAR

WHATEVER the final outcome of the war in regard to Alsace and Lorraine, there is a good chance that the destined lot of these two unfortunate provinces will have been paid for at a ruinous rate. Even if they return to France and become once more French provinces, that triumph will be won only at a cost of men and wealth, property and energy, that will make the net result rather a loss than a gain. So it would seem at present, and the end is still far in the future. It is possible that fighting, desultory and active, may continue there throughout the whole extent of the war, draining the country of all its best and worthiest. A correspondent stationed at Basel, Switzerland, describes for the *New York Tribune* the scenes in the neighboring territory, recently swept by a single wave of the flood of conflict:

I have just returned from an inspection of scenes of the recent fighting between the French and Germans in the southern districts of Alsace. Dispatches from Paris and Berlin describe the engagements between the frontier and Mülhausen as "insignificant encounters between advance guards." If this be true in the military sense, and if preliminaries of war produce the terrible effects I have witnessed, the disastrous results of the war itself will exceed the possibilities of human comprehension.

As a Swiss subject, I was equipped with identification papers. I was accompanied by four fellow countrymen, all on bicycles. At the very outset the spectacle of peasants, men and women, unconcernedly at work in the fields gathering the harvest, struck me as strange and unnatural. The men were either old or well advanced in middle age. Everywhere women and girls of all ages and mere lads were working.

The first sign of war was the demolished villa of a Roman Catholic priest at a village in the vicinity of Ransbach. This priest had lived there for many years, engaged in religious work and literary pursuits. After the outbreak of war the German authorities jumped to the conclusion that he was an agent of the French secret service and that he had been in the habit of sending regularly to Belfort information concerning the German military movements and German measures of

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Anybody can set it up. Anybody can garden in it—for the complete planting instructions sent with each frame are simple and explicit.

Price complete (single glazed), ready to put together, freight prepaid anywhere in the United States, **\$10⁵⁰**

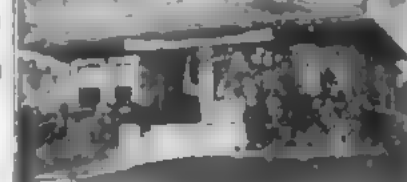
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defense, very often by means of carrier-pigeons.

The Alsations declare these accusations to have been utterly unjust, but last week a military party raided a priest's house, dragged him from his study and placed him against his own garden wall and shot him summarily as a traitor and spy. The house was searched from top to bottom and numerous books and papers were removed, after which the whole building was completely destroyed by dynamite. The priest himself was buried without a coffin at the end of his little garden plot, and some villagers placed a rough cross on the mound which marked the place of interment.

In the next large village we were told it had been successfully occupied by French and German troops, and had been the scene of stiff infantry fighting. Here we found groups of elderly men and boys burying the bodies of men and horses. Pestilence was feared. Further on were a number of German soldiers beating about on both sides of the road, searching for dead and wounded. It was said that many wounded soldiers had crawled in among the corn to escape being trodden on by troops marching along the road, and also to gain relief from the blazing sun.

On the outskirts of another large village we were shown a garden bounded by a thick hedge, behind which a company of French infantry had taken their stand against the advancing German troops. Among the crushed, downtrodden flowers there were still fragments of French soldiers' equipments, including two French caps, stained, and three torn French tunics were likewise dyed red. The walls of a cottage bore marks of rifle-bullets and the roof was partly burned.

Passing through villages we saw on all sides terrible signs of the devastation of war—houses burned, uncut corn trodden down and rendered useless, gardens trampled under foot—everywhere rust and distress.

Just outside this village there was a large common grave, in which French and German soldiers were buried together in their uniforms. A large mound marked this site. Here again the villagers had placed roughly hewn crosses.

Not far from Huningen we met an intelligent Alsatian peasant who remembered the war of 1870 and had witnessed some of the engagements during the last few days. Here is an account of what he saw:

"The bravery of both sides was amazing. The effects of the artillery fire were terrific. As the shells burst, where you formerly saw a body of soldiers you saw a heap of corpses or a number of figures writhing on the ground. Those who were unhurt would scatter for the moment, but would quickly regain their composure and take up their positions in the fighting-line as if nothing had happened.

"The effects of the other weapons were as bad. It seemed remarkable that the soldiers could see the destruction worked all around them and yet control their nerves sufficiently to continue fighting. I remember battles in 1870, five or six of which I fought in myself, but they bear no comparison with the battles of 1914. The war of forty-four years ago was child's play compared with the war at the present time."

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have proved our guarantee that Williamson Underfeed furnaces and boilers cut coal bills $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and deliver clean, even heat with minimum attention.

Our improved Williamson New-Feed Underfeed is the last word—the best word in heating systems. All the good points of the old Underfeed have been retained and a score of improvements added. Every possible objection has been banished. Now the attention of a 12-year-old boy twice a day for firing and once a week for removal of ashes is all that is needed.



Cut Coal Bills $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$

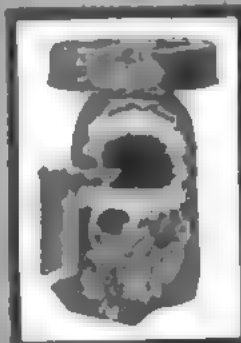
Coal in the Underfeed is fed from below, and, like a candle, burns from top down. With the fire always on top, smoke and gases are consumed, making more heat with no soot, smell, smoke, clinkers or dirt, and few ashes. Cheap slack soft coal and pea or buckwheat sizes of hard coal yield in the Underfeed as much clean, even heat as highest priced coal in other heaters. Any kind or size of coal may be used. The Underfeed is adapted to warm air, steam or hot water in buildings of all kinds, large or small.

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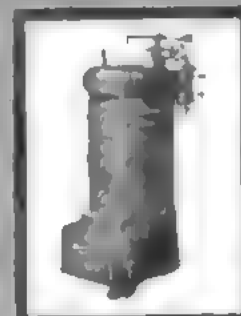
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The tree pictured, seven years old, bore more than a bushel of perfect nuts. At one year from graft, bore three pints, at three years it bore three quarts. An orchard pays almost from the start, because you start with bearing trees.

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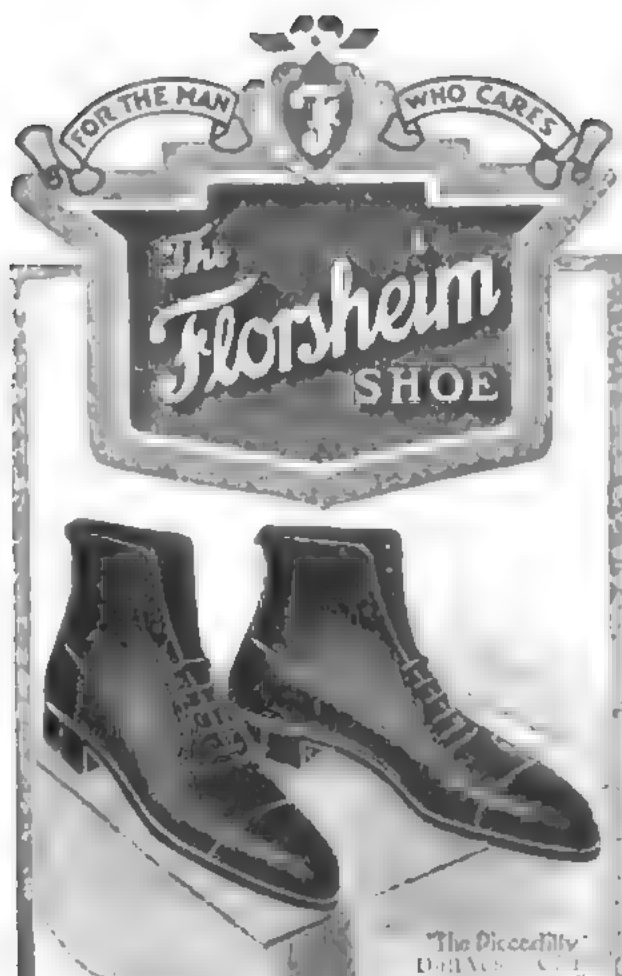
They are magnificent trees for park or lawn; making quick, hardy, symmetrical growth, with luxuriant spreading foliage, clean trunk and stately appearance.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE EFFECT OF WARS ON NATIONAL DEBTS

STATISTICS showing the effect of great wars on the debts of nations are presented in the New York Times Annalist, which takes England's struggle with Napoleon and the American Civil War as examples. England's struggle comprised the period from 1795 to 1815. The rapid increase in her debt during those twenty years is shown in a list of the new loans and fundings she had to make from year to year as follows:

1795.....	£34,000,000	1806.....	£22,000,000
1796.....	25,500,000	1807.....	18,000,000
1797.....	50,000,000	1808.....	10,000,000
1798.....	20,000,000	1809.....	14,000,000
1799.....	15,000,000	1810.....	11,000,000
1800.....	20,000,000	1811.....	24,000,000
1801.....	37,000,000	1812.....	36,000,000
1802.....	25,000,000	1813.....	67,000,000
1803.....	12,000,000	1814.....	24,000,000
1804.....	15,000,000	1815.....	54,000,000
1805.....	24,000,000		

In 1816 the British debt reached its maximum, which was £894,979,075. Equally rapid was the growth of our debt as a consequence of the Civil War. When the war broke out, a total debt of less than \$70,000,000 existed in this country. In 1866 the debt had reached \$2,332,331,208. This was the largest debt this country ever had. Reductions began to be made soon after the war closed, and at times were made with great rapidity. The lowest point in the debt was reached in 1892—something under \$1,000,000,000. After 1892 the debt began to rise, and during the Spanish War increased sharply. Except for that war, it would have stood for many years at a smaller figure than one billion dollars. Between 1865 and 1895 the debt was reduced about 58 per cent. Great Britain, however, in those thirty years reduced her debt less than 7 per cent.

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

Charles A. Conant recently pointed out in the New York Times that, for two years or more before war broke out in Europe, the shadow of a conflict had been thrown across the horizon by the course of European finance. Germany and Russia had been for a considerable period engaged in "a relentless struggle to accumulate gold." Meanwhile, they had made heavy levies of taxation and gradual withdrawals of their balances in foreign countries. Following are points in his interesting article:

"Russia began setting her house in order by withdrawing the large balances which she had kept in German, French, and English banks, and which in time of peace she had counted as a part of her gold reserve, having the same security as coin and bullion in the vaults of the Treasury or the State Bank.

"In Germany, the story was familiarly told that the Kaiser, near the end of the year 1913, inquired of the Governor of the Imperial Bank if the German banks were equipped for war. Being told that they were not ready, he is said to have replied, 'When I ask that question again, I want a different answer.'

"To be able to give a different answer

was the end toward which the Imperial Bank strove resolutely and persistently from that moment until Germany stood forth in shining armor to oppose the intervention of Russia in behalf of threatened Serbia. By maintaining a discount-rate of 6 per cent. at the Imperial Bank from January 1 to October 27, 1913, by active bidding at the London gold auctions for the gold which arrived weekly from South Africa, and by several changes in monetary legislation, the gold was steadily piled up which might enable the Governor of the bank to answer 'yes' when again asked whether German finance was equipped for war.

"From a gold fund of \$184,000,000 on December 31, 1912, the Imperial German Bank increased its reserve to \$336,000,000 on June 30, 1914. In addition, it gathered up for the Imperial Government a sum of about \$30,000,000 to be added to the same amount stored in the vaults of the Julius-turm at Spandau.

"France and Russia were not far behind Germany in the scramble for the world's surplus gold to be added to their reserves. Russia and France were from the beginning in a much stronger position in respect to gold than Germany, even at the outbreak of the war. France piled up her gold holdings in eighteen months from \$616,000,000 to \$792,000,000, and Russia, with a reserve already approximating \$800,000,000, materially increased the amount.

"Austria-Hungary has not undertaken under the monetary reform of 1892 to pay gold freely in the redemption of notes, and her gold fund of approximately \$250,000,000 has remained comparatively unchanged in amount. It was not surprising that, under pressure like this, the New York market should have been called upon to export about \$84,000,000 in gold before the war-cloud burst, during the first six months of the present year, and that it should have lost another sum of about \$46,000,000 when Europe decided to throw over American securities at any price in order to convert her assets into money.

"The entire gold production of the world during the eighteen months ended on June 30, 1914, was approximately \$705,000,000. Of this amount about \$200,000,000 is required for the arts and \$150,000,000 went to British India. This left about \$355,000,000 to be applied to monetary uses, and the whole of this amount was absorbed by the four great central banks of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.

"What course Germany should pursue in respect to her monetary system in case of European war was the subject of considerable discussion in the special commission which was appointed in 1906 to consider the revision of the charter of the Imperial Bank. It was generally agreed that two steps were advisable—to permit the utmost accumulation of gold in the Imperial Bank, and to protect that gold against abnormal demands.

"These two steps were, first, the issue of notes for small amounts, with the object of substituting notes for the gold in circulation; and, secondly, making the notes of the Imperial Bank legal tender throughout the empire. In 1906 the bank had already departed from its original policy of keeping the circulation saturated with gold coin by authorizing the issue of notes for 50 marks (\$11.96) and 20 marks (\$4.76). The effort was at first made to limit the issue of notes of these denominations to 300,000,000 marks (\$72,000,000),

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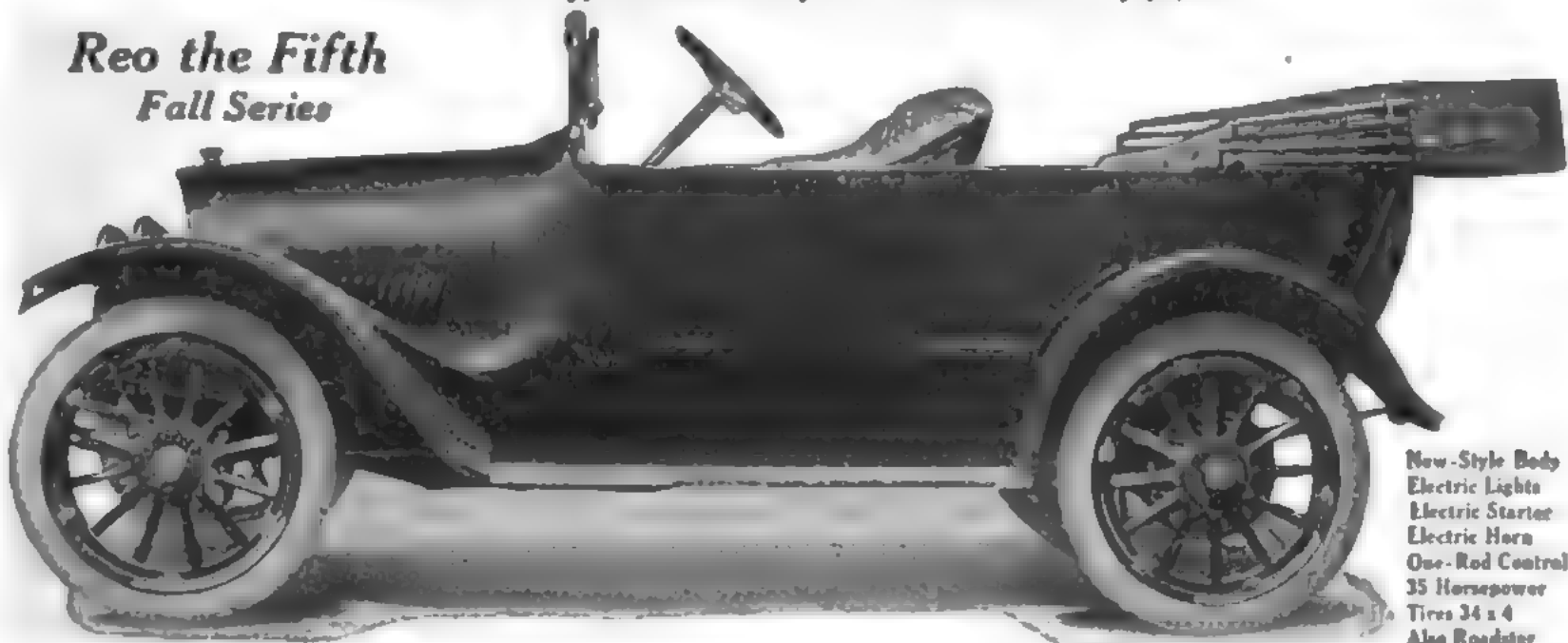
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but early in 1912 this limit was passed, and within the next two years the issue of these two denominations of small notes rose to 681,822,000 marks, and their ratio to the total note circulation to about 26 per cent.

"The Government of Russia had already reversed its original policy of 1897, of saturating the circulation with gold coin, and adopted the policy of issuing small notes. The notes of the smallest denomination, 1 ruble (51½c.), were indeed retired; but notes for 3 rubles, 5 rubles, and 10 rubles (\$5.15) were steadily pumped into the circulation until, as early as 1909, they constituted 46.5 per cent. of the total amount of paper outstanding. Within the next five years the gold in the State bank was increased by about \$170,000,000, which nearly covered the increase of the outstanding note issue by \$209,430,000.

"With the general suspension of gold payments at the central banks of Europe, except at the Bank of England, the banks are in a position to resist raids upon their gold and to lend their resources, as far as sound banking policy permits, to the struggle of their Governments to maintain national independence. In England, while the bank is still paying gold for notes, the policy of keeping gold in circulation has been abandoned, and the old limit of note issue, which was £5 (\$24.40), has been lowered to 10 shillings (\$2.44) and £1 (\$4.88).

"It is not the purpose of any of the European Powers, however, to carry on the war by issues of paper money. The suspension of gold payments at the banks and the issue of notes for small denominations, which are legal tender in domestic transactions, is for the purpose of husbanding the gold stock against needless runs and keeping it as a guaranty fund of national solvency. It is the course which was adopted by France at the time of the Franco-German War in 1870, but so prudently were the affairs of the Bank of France conducted that the paper never fell more than 2½ per cent. below its value in gold.

"A similar policy of reserve will probably be pursued by the banks of France, Germany, and Russia in the present contest. The Government of France has raised the maximum limit of the note circulation of the bank by nearly \$1,000,000,000, but the increase will not be used except as additional currency may be required, owing to the restriction in other forms of credit and the special demand for notes in the districts where the armies are gathered.

"The suspension of specie payments does not convey to the banking community quite the same doleful warning of the unlimited issue of paper and its steady depreciation in gold which were conveyed by specie suspension in the United States in 1861 or by Austria-Hungary and Russia in the desperate contest of the Napoleonic wars. Monetary science is better understood at the present time than in those days."

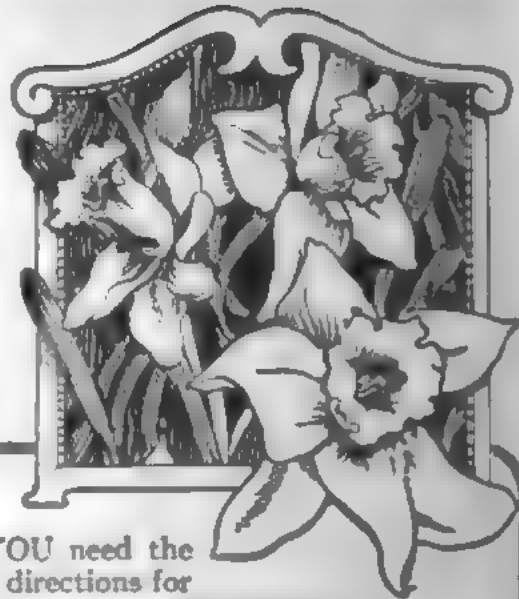
On the Run.—PUZZLED DINER—"What have you got for dinner?"

WAITER—"Roast beef, fried chicken, stewed lamb, hashed baked and fried potatoes, jam, pudding, milk tea and coffee."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THE
FIGHTING MAN

TO speak of "the human side of war" seems paradoxical, for amid the flying death of lead and steel, the cunning little machines built to pour out hundreds of death-dealing bullets a minute, the greater enginery of the siege-guns, modern fortifications, dreadnoughts, and, more than all, the endless phalanxes of the men themselves, drilled to a machinelike precision and solidarity, there would seem to be little chance for any human aspect of the war to make itself apparent. It has appeared now and then, however, in fleeting glimpses, and even has made its way across the Atlantic cable, in spite of heavy cable tolls. The *Kansas City Star* has collected a few of the best of these narratives that "present the human side of the war—present its deeds of valor and its sufferings." We read:

The first actual witness to give a description of the fighting on the French frontier is a reservist named Jacquin, and his story is told by George W. Price, the special correspondent of the *New York Sun* and the *London Mail*. This is Jacquin's story, told on his hospital bed at Chambéry:

"All night long we listened to the roar of gun-fire. As the dawn appeared we could hear the first Prussian bullets pass our ears. It was a curious sensation. One could say at first that a swarm of bumblebees was passing him. Then we all take our breath and instinctively one opens his cartridge-pouch. The officers there are as calm as during the July 14 review in the celebration of the fall of the Bastille.

"A brief order rings out. We lie down and a fusillade begins again. What a noise! We make a few leaps forward and lie down and begin firing again. We carry out this maneuver right to the frontier posts.

"A hundred yards farther are the German positions. The charge bayonets order comes, and we leap forward and the Germans decamp. They are afraid. When we passed the frontier post and knocked against it it fell. One would have thought that the German frontier was firmer than that.

"At last we tread on Alsatian ground. Formidable shouts resound in our chests. I run fifty yards and fall senseless from sunstroke. I recovered twenty-four hours later, but the surgeon would not let me remain on the firing-line.

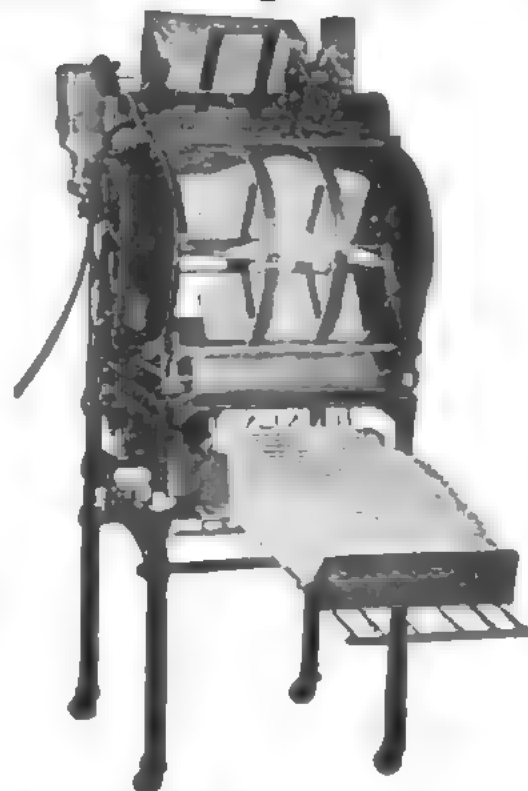
"At one moment on the day preceding the fight at Col du Bonhomme we saw an aeroplane with a French flag-plane over us. We were overjoyed. A minute later we saw it drop a couple of bombs near a transport-train. One fell three yards and the other ten yards from the train and buried themselves in the ground. They did no harm. An officer called out, 'Pigs! They are Germans,' and ordered us to fire, but they were too high."

Another correspondent gives a description of the fight at Ramillies, where the

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German cavalry retreated before the French. Of the battle and what followed he writes:

"Throughout the afternoon the allied force passed through a series of burned villages from which the invaders had been forced to retreat, hastily in many cases. They had set fire to them by means of petrol. Everywhere one heard tales of desolation and of outrage wreaked by Germans as they retired before the triumphant Allies.

"I saw some houses still burning when they had been fired but two hours previously by the enemy.

"The Allies, especially the Belgians, are in a state of fury bordering on madness at these outrages and have vowed that they will exact full measure of retribution for these brutalities.

"The French cavalry completed a long forced march, of which it is not advisable to give particulars here, but when it comes to be written it will certainly rank among the finest things ever accomplished by any mounted force, not excepting Stuart's great raid during the American Civil War.

"The Belgian infantry which was attacked by Uhlans behaved splendidly. They clamored to be allowed to join the pursuit organized by the French cavalry, and if they had been permitted to do so, they would cheerfully have marched in quest of the enemy until they dropt.

"This fair land of Flanders presents a doleful picture of sad ravages of war. In fading daylight one could see everywhere on the horizon the rim of flame and the smoke from burning villages."

And there is another side of the fighting that presents itself but rarely to the imagination of him who has seen no actual warfare. What of the long hours spent by the soldiers in the trenches, awaiting attack, tense, alert, but enforcedly inactive and unable to avail themselves of the relief of physical exertion? Here as never in the day's march or campaign, or in the night's dead sleep of fatigue, must come thronging the deeper, more serious thoughts of what the fighting can mean to the individual. It is in such long watches that a man may turn craven, rather than in the peril of actual conflict, and here a sturdy concentration upon the commonplace becomes a rather fine sort of courage, as in the following case:

Percy Phillip, the Brussels correspondent of the *London News*, gives the following picture of life in the Belgian trenches:

"Sometimes the trenches are only just ditches cut like deep furrows among potatoes or along the edge of a field of corn. Others are banked on the attacking side and branches are placed over them to screen the men from the eyes of airmen.

"Along the quiet banks of the Meuse, between Namur and Dinant, are three-score of these (trenches). There I saw men lying in readiness, with rifles by their sides. Some were asleep on the earth, with a little straw under them, but ready at a word to seize their weapons. Others were gossiping.

"What do you think of to talk about

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in the trenches?' I asked a man who was off duty for a moment. His answer was: "Oh, anything—the heat, the flies, our experiences. Don't think we confide much in each other. When one is in a situation such as that, one catches at anything interesting. We do not talk philosophy, but some of us practise it. Most are only waiting for orders to kill, perhaps, just as one waits for a tram and lets one's interest be taken by anything."

A STOLEN JOURNEY

"I WANTED to do it," says Frederick Niven, a young Englishman sojourning in Canada, in the *London Daily News*, "because a man had told me I could not do it, and I was young, and he was ten years older than I, and the curve of his lips, as he said I could not do it, exasperated me." "It" was riding on the underside of a freight-car for a hundred and twenty miles, from Vancouver City up to Yale on the Fraser River. The reader has heard so often of the penniless traveling in this way, that he fails, perhaps, to give such tourists full credit for the daring they display in choosing the nether Pullman in preference to safe and sane tramping. Short of actually trying it, no better way of judging this form of travel could be found than Niven's story gives us. It was a new thing to him and a fearsome one; he experienced it intensely and has chronicled his experiences carefully. Having taken his dare and found his train, the next step was to reach a wheel-truck without detection from the train crew. Already he had been instructed in the art of "holding it down" on the road; but to attain the dark recesses below the body of the car from the station platform was a matter of momentous difficulty. At length the coast was clear. Niven was quick to grasp his opportunity:

I looked forward and back. Nobody! I swallowed my heart and made one dive of it under the car, down on hands and knees, and crawled to the front axle. It was just as I had been told it would be. I saw a brace-rod a foot from the ground, the great timber of the truck, with the springs on it, behind. But as I approached a voice said: "Full up, partner!" I wanted to yell. Yet it bucked me to hear that voice. I scuttled back to the rear truck, crawled under its front axle, and there, again, was a brace-rod.

There was a drumming in my ears, and through that drumming I heard a bell ring. I went onto that rod in a cold sweat, perched on it, leaned backward so that my shoulders were against the truck. The rod seemed thin as a match as the car received a bump, and then was twitched ahead and jerked slightly back again as the one behind received its tug. My feet, stretching out in front, just grazed a tie (or sleeper), and drawing them up cautiously I got the heels to catch on the rod on which I sat, taking care, you may be sure, to lean back against the truck with some force, remembering that the whole

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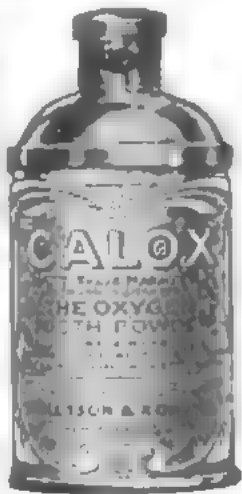
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point was for me to make myself into a wedge between rod and truck.

We got up speed. We went over the criss-cross of terminal lines in a dance with a rebounding motion. Then we slowed down, stopt, puffed back. I took it for granted then that I had been seen, or that the man ahead had been seen, and that she had stopt so that we might be hauled out and committed to prison. Then the bell clanged again. I sat back, took the jerk forward safely—and we were off once more. I don't know what she backed for. I don't care.

We were off in earnest this time. The sleepers kept running underneath as if some one were drawing lines in haste, more haste, frantic haste, to dazzle my eyes. They charged on me and slid under sickeningly. Presently the whole world seemed going from under my feet. I wanted to lean forward and grab it, dust flying in on my face, pricking in my ears, tingling on my cheeks as flies do on summer nights when motoring. For safety's sake I looked up to the floor of the car over me, and glared at it steadily for the next quarter of an hour perhaps, tho it seemed a lifetime. The next thing I had to protect myself against was trying to balance the ears! At curves the solid body of the car overhead moved like a long compass-finger or behaved like a ship going against the wind when the wind suddenly thrusts her a point or two off, and before the steersman brings her up again.

After a little while, however, I began to feel (as they say out West) "good." A great hilarity filled me. My heart was down again where it should be; it was not going to burst after all. I puckered my eyes because of the dust and wind that rushed at me. Ever and again, in some rocky cutting, the sound went up from deafening to awesome. But it was the long trestle over the Fraser that gave me the greatest sense of being attached to life by a mere thread. These bridges are not filled in underneath; between the ties one looks down on the river.

I "held her down" to Yale, where I dropt from the rod and crawled out, feeling as if I had been beaten all over, or as if I had the severest symptoms of influenza. I crawled out and stood up, and then went down on my knees, hauled myself up again, and with wobbly knees crossed to the bushes south of the track and sat down there. A brakeman, stepping down from the cars, saw me, crossed over to the bushes, and stood looking at me long and thoughtfully.

"Got it in the neck all right," he said at last.

I merely looked up and made some kind of smile at him. I did not care very much what he did, severe tho he looked, and helpless tho I was.

"Got any dough?" he said. "Dough" is money.

I put my hand in my pocket and fished out a handful of dust and small cinders, and extracted twenty-five cents ("two bits"), which I tendered to him. The fare would be about six dollars, but it was not money-saving I was after that day. He pocketed his perquisite and strolled away contented. I, too, was contented. I had "beaten my way" underneath—"tangling up with the trimmings," in the slang of the country—to show myself that I could

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do it. I had done it—but I never want to do it again.

THE HIGH COST OF MURDER

THE Louisville *Times* calls its readers' attention to the crisis in crime that is at present blighting Chicago. It appears that, in the trades particularly of slugging, the coup de leadpipe, and murder, the cost of protection, the underground charges, and the scarcity of raw material have brought about the situation where the criminal must receive a higher remuneration for his crimes or he will be forced to seek a more profitable occupation. Such is the disgust of some of the more expert thugs at the present conditions that they threaten to turn honest. The *Times* quotes from the Chicago *Herald* some data on the prohibitive scale of prices upon which all self-respecting Chicago thugs now insist:

A business-agent who actually has hired sluggers in times past has told State's Attorney Hoyne and the *Herald* something of the added cost.

He said that a few months ago an A No. 1 thug, competent and experienced, could be hired on an ordinary knock-down job for \$10. He would hire his own get-away, too. A complete killing would cost \$500 and a one-way ticket.

The old prices per head quoted to employing "business-agents" were about as follows:

"Simple knock-down, victim unconscious and marked up a little, \$10 to \$20.

"Vicious slugging, with a bone or two broken, victim taken to hospital, \$40 to \$75.

"Murder, where slugger had to leave town, \$500 and car-fare."

The new prices, resulting from convictions of labor gunmen and previous to the *Herald's* exposé, were given as follows:

"Hospital cases, light, medium or heavy, \$100 to \$500.

"Killing, necessitating leaving the city, \$2,500 and car-fare.

"In addition the employers of the thugs now must furnish a satisfactory swift automobile to aid in the get-away."

Well might the student of political economy face the future with dismay. With the cost of murder jumping from \$500 to \$2,500 at a single bound, it is enough to discourage even the most opulent promoter of assassination. And it will be noted, too, that under the revised schedule the thugs have eliminated the "simple knock-down," presumably because they can't afford to indulge in any sort of thuggery for such a paltry sum as \$10. Every case now must be a "hospital case," and the price has soared into the hundreds. If conditions do not improve shortly the Chicago thug may have to turn to the hazardous calling of burglary and the exponent of assassination will be obliged to do the job himself.

It is only in Louisville that the price of "hospital cases" and killings remains stationary at a maximum of \$250, provided the work is done with an automobile.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Cautious Owner.—A Pennsylvania farmer was the owner of a good Alderney cow. A stranger, having admired the animal, asked the farmer: "What will you take for your cow?"

The farmer scratched his head for a moment, and then said: "Look a-here, be you the tax assessor or has she been killed by the railroad?"—*The Argonaut.*

Zooratory.—There is no place like the House of Commons for a "nice derangement of metaphors." It will be a long time, however, before we have a mixture equal to the outburst of an effusive orator who said:

"The British lion, whether it is roaming the deserts of India or climbing the forests of Canada, will not draw in its horns or retire into its shell!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Goods Returned.—Once an old dorky visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head he started to leave the office, when the doctor said:

"Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me."

"Pay yo for what, boss?"

"For my advice," replied the doctor.

"Naw, suh; naw, suh; I ain't gwine take it," and Rastus shuffled out.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Perhaps You Know?—"Begorra," observed Pat, "making love to a widow is a quare thing to do. Before ye begin ye know what the end will be and yet you're scared that mebbe somethin'll happen. Ye make up your mind it's no use tryin' and thin ye discover ye've gone so far ye can't back out. It's full av disappointments and hopes and in the end comes the greatest surprize av all whin just what ye expected happens."—*Puck.*

Explained.—"What's yours?"

"Coffee and rolls, my girl."

One of those iron-heavy, quarter-inch, thick mugs of coffee was pushed over the counter. The fastidious person seemed dazed. He looked under the mug and over it.

"But where is the saucer?" he inquired.

"We don't give no saucers here. If we did some low-brow'd come pilin' in an' drink out of his saucer, an' we'd lose a lot of our swellest trade."—*Savannah News.*

"Wolf! Wolf!"—The heavy black clouds had massed in the east and west, the lightning was flashing fiercely between the heavy incessant rolling of the thunder.

Francis was terribly frightened, and his fond mother had gathered her young hopeful and tried logically to calm his fears.

"Don't be afraid, darling. There's nothing to fear. God sends the thunder-storm to clear the air, water the flowers, and make it cooler for us. Now, don't cry, dear; it won't harm you, and everything will be better when it's over."

The little fellow listened intently, and as his mother finished he looked up at her gravely and said: "No, no, mother; you talk exactly the way you did last week when you took me to the dentist to have the tooth pulled."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*



Rare.—"Sadie, what is a gentleman?"
"Please, ma'am," answered the well-bred child, "a gentleman's a man you don't know very well."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Too Much.—WIFE—"Ta-ta, dearie: I shall write before the end of the week."

HUSBAND—"Good gracious, Alice; you must make that check last longer than that."—*London Opinion.*

Not the Same Thing.—"A great deal of what we call pleasure is largely imaginary," said the ready-made philosopher.

"I suppose so," replied the man who was working on his automobile.

"Now, wouldn't you like to be able to take a long ride without having to worry about speed limits or spark-plugs or tires or anything at all?"

"I should say so!"

"Well, here's a street-car ticket."—*Washington Star.*

Hopper Recognized.—"Even animals show their feeling," remarked De Wolf Hopper, the comedian, to a friend the other day. "Only yesterday an animal showed me gratitude. I was wandering along a stream in the country when I met a cow in great distress. Her calf was drowning. I plunged in the water and rescued the calf and the grateful cow licked my hand."

"That wasn't gratitude," replied the friend. "The cow thought she had twins."—*Troy Times.*

The Victim.—It was a wizened little man who appeared before the judge and charged his wife with cruel and abusive treatment. His better half was a big, square-jawed woman, with a determined eye.

"In the first place, where did you meet this woman who has treated you so dreadfully?" asked the judge.

"Well," replied the little man, making a brave attempt to glare defiantly at his wife, "I never did meet her. She just kind of overtook me."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Costly Substitution.—"Come here, Bates!" roared the master of an English village school, one morning. "I have a letter from Mr. Johnson informing me that his son is unable to attend school in consequence of a thrashing you inflicted upon him yesterday. Is that a fact, Bates?"

"N-n-no, sir," quailed Bates, "I never touched 'im."

But the master did not believe him, and two minutes later Bates was asking permission to stand up in class.

On the following day Johnson returned, and the master sought justification for his act before the whole class. "Did you tell your father that Bates thrashed you, Johnson?" he asked.

"No, sir," piped the youth.

The master's countenance clouded. "But your father wrote to me, saying that Bates did it."

"I know 'e did," sniveled Johnson. "It was Billy Beauchamp did it, sir; but father couldn't spell 'Beauchamp,' and so he wrote 'Bates.'"—*Youth's Companion.*

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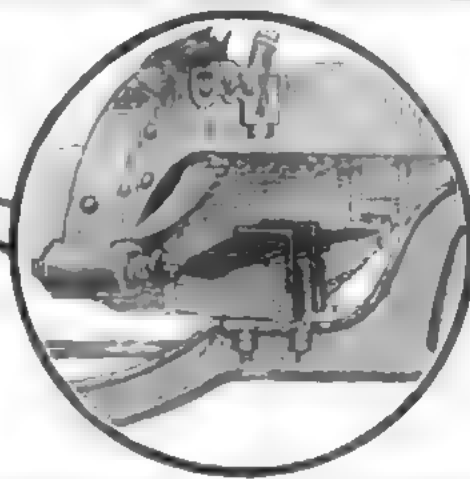
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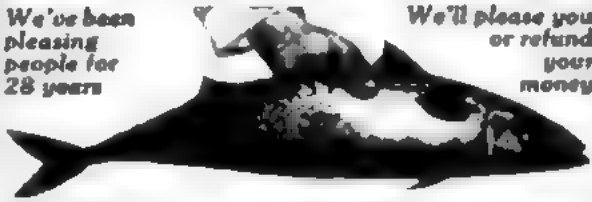
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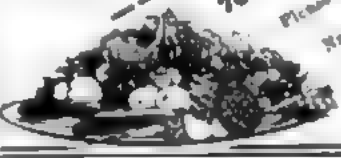
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CURRENT EVENTS

European War

September 3.—Prince William of Wied leaves Albania.

The capture of Amiens and La Fère by the Germans is reported in London.

China protests against the landing in her territory of Japanese troops bound for Tsing-tao.

September 4.—It is reported that Russian troops are being brought to Belgium by way of Archangel, the White Sea, the Arctic and Atlantic oceans, and Scotland.

The Russian Army under General Ruzsky takes Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, while General Brusiloff's takes Halicz; 1,500,000 men are said to have been engaged in this campaign.

The German advance in France swings to the southeast of Paris, and reaches La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.

Fighting is resumed in Belgium near Termonde.

The British Prime Minister announces that two divisions of Indian troops are on their way to the front.

September 5.—It is announced in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) that Jews will henceforth be admitted as officers in the Russian Army and Navy.

Five German Army corps arrive at the Vistula River to help keep back the Russians.

The capture of Reims by the Germans is reported.

Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia sign an agreement that no one of the three shall make peace without the consent of all.

It is announced in Paris that the German advance is checked.

The Wilton passenger liner *Runo* is destroyed by a mine in the North Sea and twenty-five of her 238 passengers are lost.

September 6.—It is reported that the British light cruiser *Pathfinder* has been destroyed by a German submarine in the North Sea.

Dispatches tell of Montenegrin success against the Austrians in Herzegovina.

A French fleet bombards Cattaro, the Austrian seaport in Dalmatia.

September 7.—A dispatch is received in New York from five well-known American newspaper correspondents discounting reports of German brutalities.

Official statements from London and Paris report German repulses along the whole battle-line in northern France, a decided retreat of the German right wing, and victorious encounters at Percy-sur-Oise and Nanteuil-le-Haudouin.

Germany asks China to bar from her soil Japanese and British troops directed against Tsing-tao.

German troops marching to occupy Ghent defeat a Belgian force at Melle.

September 8.—The Russian capture of the strongholds of Nikolaf and Mikolofow in Galicia is reported.

The right wing of the German Army in France is pushed northward over the Marne.

September 9.—The Germans report the capture of Mauberge with 400 guns and 40,000 men.

President Wilson of the United States receives a message from the Kaiser protesting against the use of dum-dum bullets by the Allies and fighting by Belgian non-combatants.

The Russians report a victory over Austria at Ravaruska, in Galicia.

Israel Zangwill appeals to all Jews to support the Allies as against Germany.

The converted cruiser *Oceanic* (Br.) is reported wrecked on the north coast of Scotland.

General Foreign

September 2.—Representatives of the United States and the Republic of Panama, at Panama, sign a treaty giving the United States important rights in the harbors of Colon and Ancon.

September 3.—It is reported that General Aguilar has issued a proclamation of rebellion against the Carranza Government in Mexico.

An anti-Carranza revolt is reported in the State of Tabasco.

September 4.—Pope Benedict XV. appoints Cardinal Ferrata Papal Secretary of State.

September 6.—Pope Benedict is formally crowned in the Sistine Chapel.

General Carranza refuses to accept Zapata's terms for peace in Mexico.

September 8.—Sir John Henniker Heaton, "father of the Imperial Penny Post," dies in Geneva.

Insurrector movements on the part of the

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Zapatistas and General Aguilar are reported in Mexico.

The new Pope holds his first consistory and elevates Mgr. Caernoch, Primate of Hungary, to the cardinalate.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 4.—In an address to Congress President Wilson asks for a \$100,000,000 war tax.

September 6.—The President makes public a letter in which he declines to take part in the coming Congressional campaign on the ground that the present crisis compels him "to stay on the job."

September 7.—The President makes public a letter sent to the contending parties in the Colorado mine trouble in which he outlines a plan for settlement.

September 8.—President Wilson appoints Sunday, October 4, as a day of prayer for European peace.

September 9.—After the visit of a delegation of railroad presidents to the White House and the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is reported in Washington that the Commission is seriously considering a reopening of the rate case.

GENERAL

September 4.—David J. Palmer is elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

September 7.—In a speech at New Orleans, ex-President Roosevelt attacks both old parties, criticizes the Underwood tariff, and advocates Federal development of the Mississippi River.

Pittsburg manufacturers raise \$1,000,000 to conduct a campaign for South-American trade.

September 8.—Mt. Lassen, California, is reported to be in more violent eruption than at any time since it renewed activity.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. R. H.," Danville, N. Y.—"(1) What is the name of the scientist who has been making research into the question of the supposed language of monkeys? (2) What is the latest conclusion concerning the date of the writing of the Pentateuch in its complete present form?"

(1) Richard Lynch Garner. (2) About 400 B.C. The latest note (a single sentence) is subsequent to the period of the work of Ezra-Nehemiah.

"W. T.," Norwood, N. C.—"What is the pronunciation of Jan Sazcepanik? It is the name of a Polish scientist, said to be the inventor of the telemicroscope."

In Polish "sz" has the power of "sh," as in *ship* in English, and "cz" has the power of "ch" as in *church* in English, so that the name you submit is pronounced *shchâ-pâ-nik*—"o" as in *they*, "a" as in *art*, and "i" as in *police*.



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Classified Columns

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY



HOW AUSTRIA FARES

AS AUSTRIA BEGAN the actual hostilities of the European conflict by its attack on Serbia, it is of interest to inquire how it has fared since then. While American

attention has been centered almost entirely on the battle-fields of France and Belgium, the Russian forces in Galicia, according to dispatches from Petrograd, Rome, Paris, and London, have been achieving successes which, if true, are declared practically to eliminate the Austrian armies as a factor in the war. Indeed, as one Russian military expert reads the situation, it was the Russian victories in Galicia that really checked the German advance upon Paris by necessitating the shifting of German troops from the western to the eastern theater of war. Russian reports tell of Austrian losses since the fall of Lemberg amounting to 350,000 men—250,000 killed and wounded, and 100,000 prisoners—and assert that the defeated armies, having lost most of their artillery and supplies, are trapped in the angle formed by the rivers Vistula and San. The Russian plan of campaign, according to a Petrograd dispatch, is to leave them bottled up there, in and around the fortress of Przemyśl, under guard of a part of the Russian Army. "The rest of Austria," we read, "will be left to the Servians and to the commotion among her Balkan nationalities, while the body of the Czar's troops will pass on to concentrate against the Germans, with Berlin the objective." Galicia, says a London dispatch,

"is now a Russian province, save only for the strongholds of Jaroslaw and Przemyśl, toward which the remnants of the shattered armies of Von Auffenberg, Dankl, and the Crown

Prince have fled." Word also comes, still by way of Petrograd, of thousands of unemployed parading the streets of Vienna, and of the third levy of Austrian reservists leaving for the front in civilian attire, the supply of uniforms being exhausted.

On the other hand, dispatches from Austrian sources deny these reports of Russian victories and claim notable successes for the Austrian troops, which they admit are greatly outnumbered. Thus Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, in a communication to Dr. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador at Washington, explains that the Austrian retreat before superior numbers of the enemy was for the purpose of securing a more favorable position, preparatory to new actions. He reports, moreover, that the Austrians are making headway against both the Russians and the Servians. A Rome dispatch to the *New York World* tells of "100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 cannons captured by the Austrians." And a Vienna dispatch to the *New York Tribune* quotes the *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* as saying after the fall of Lemberg: "We can say nothing more than that the high

moral quality of the Austrian and Hungarian troops must eventually prove victorious."

But despite these assurances that the Austrian retreats have



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THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

It was the success of Grand Duke Nicholas's generals operating against the Austrian armies in Galicia, believe some observers, that checked the German advance in France by causing the withdrawal of German troops from that campaign.

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GENERAL AULFFENBERG



CROWN PRINCE CARL FRANZ



GENERAL DANKL

AUSTRIAN LEADERS WHO HAVE FELT THE WEIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN IMPACT IN GALICIA.

been merely tactical, editorial observers on this side of the water are almost unanimous in regarding Austria's position as desperate. Rumors of financial exhaustion and internal dissensions give color to this view, as does the vague intimation that Austria is ready to discuss peace terms independently of her ally. In view of the terms of the Austro-German alliance, however, which preclude such action, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* characterizes this rumor of independent peace negotiations as "unlikely." The same paper, however, quotes a German officer's reference to Austria in its present plight as "a corpse around Germany's neck." And in the *Syracuse Post-Standard* we read:

"Austria has put her last resources in the field. Hungary lacks trained troops. Within ten days, say the military observers, the Cossacks and Servian cavalry will meet on the plains of Hungary to march upon Budapest. Austria has been of no help to Germany in the war she wished on Germany."

The *Syracuse Herald* finds it easy to believe the rumor that Austria-Hungary is "in the throes of a financial panic," since "her financial affairs were in a deplorable condition when the war broke out." Austria is "the forlornest of all nations in the war," remarks the *Atlanta Journal*, which goes on to say:

"Her armies are staggered, her navy, never of formidable strength, is hopelessly locked in, her ports are blockaded, her harvests ungathered, her food-supply desperately short, her industry and business paralyzed, her financial resources at an end; every sinew of the great lumbering Empire is strained to the snapping-point and every nerve tingling with alarm."

"The expedition that was to be hurled against Servia and crush the little Kingdom forthwith is apparently abandoned. Instead, the Serbs and Montenegrins are overrunning Austrian provinces. The armies that were to deal death-blows to the Muscovites in a brief campaign, and then sweep westward to aid the Germans, have been beaten back. Lemberg has fallen. Galicia is in Russia's grasp. Vienna itself is looking anxiously to its defense."

Both Vienna and Budapest, according to the *Providence Journal*, were without fortifications when the war began. Another handicap, the same paper points out, is the fact that "Austria-Hungary entered upon the war with a third of its population Slavs of doubtful loyalty." And in the *Detroit News* we read:

"The principal weakness of this polyglot Empire is that her people are not, like the Germans, of one mind as to the war and eager to make any sacrifice for the fatherland. The elements of Austria are naturally discordant, and only the most expert management has served to keep them a united people in times of peace. The cement of the political bond is chiefly commercial advantage and opportunity. War, and especially a war that

shows a disastrous beginning and threatens a more disastrous finish, must create deep discontent bordering upon mutiny among people who at best had but a half-hearted interest in the conflict and who looked with strong disfavor upon the provocation."

The idea, however, that the internal unrest in Austria-Hungary borders on rebellion is declared false by a writer in *Fair Play*, who says:

"Whatever of it may exist is due to the economic conditions. While the Slavs of Austria and of Hungary are constantly fighting for the purpose of gaining advantages for their race, they fight in the same manner as the different political parties of this country fight each other, not for the purpose of disintegrating the Dual Monarchy, but for political advantages, pure and simple, within the Monarchy. Take, for instance, the case of the Croats and Slavonians: they are the same race as the Servians, but if the Croat hates anybody in the world it is the Servian, and he would rather see his country swept from the face of the globe than to be incorporated in a greater Servian empire or in the holy Russian autocracy, at the head of which is the semi-idiotic Nicholas. The same can be said of the Czechs, of the Poles, of the Slovaks, and of all other Slavic nationalities of Austria and Hungary."

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has 15 million Germans, 10 million Magyars, and 3½ millions of Roumanians and about 20 millions of Slavs, the large majority of whom are either loyal to the Austrian or loyal to the Hungarian crown."

An Austrian collapse "might easily prove a mortal wound for Germany's cause," remarks the *Philadelphia Telegraph*. "Austria has proved a broken reed to Germany," agrees the *New York Sun*, which adds the opinion that the German withdrawal from Paris was due to the Russian victories in Galicia. Another effect of the Galician campaign is pointed out by a correspondent of the *London Morning Post*, who writes:

"One of the most important points about the Russian conquest of Galicia is the fact that Germany is now completely deprived of sources of supply of petroleum and naphtha products, almost the entire yield of Galicia having been formerly taken to Germany. As the Germans in waging this war rely mainly on a mechanical basis, the loss of motive power for motor-cars, aeroplanes, and air-ships must tell heavily on their effectiveness."

The popular impression that Austria's whole military history is a practically unbroken record of defeats is challenged by an Austrian correspondent who sends us the following list of occasions "when Austria was victor":

1618-48.—Thirty Years' War: Austrian General Wallenstein defeats Gustavus Adolphus and drives him out of Germany and Austria.

- 1683.—Austria and Poland defeat the Turks at the gates of Vienna.
- 1707.—Austrians defeat the French in Italy.
- 1714.—Prince Eugene defeats the Turks at Peterwardein and finally at Belgrade.
- 1756-63.—Seven Years' War.
- 1757.—Austrians defeat Frederick the Great at Kalin.
- 1758.—Austrians defeat Frederick the Great at Moxen.
- 1760.—Defeat of the Prussian General Fugne at Landshut by Austrians. Occupation of Berlin by Russians and Austrians.
- 1793.—Austrians defeat the French in Lombardy.
- 1809.—Andreas Hofer and Austrian Army drive the French out of Tyrol.
- 1809.—May 22, Napoleon I. defeated by the Austrians at Aspern—first defeat of Napoleon and only one suffered by him at the hands of one single Power.
- 1813.—Austrians, Prussians, and Russians, under Austrian Field-Marshal Schwarzenberg, defeat Napoleon and his forces decisively at battle of Leipzig.
- 1848-49.—Italians and Sardinians defeated by Austrians under Radetzky in several battles in northern Italy.
- 1866.—June 24, 225,000 Italians decisively defeated by 125,000 Austrians in battle of Custoza.
- 1866.—July 20, sea battle of Lissa; Italian navy decisively beaten and partly annihilated by much weaker Austrian navy under Admiral Tegethoff.
- 1878.—Bosnia occupied and civilized by Austrian Army.

TURKEY TEARING UP TREATIES

"THE SICK MAN of Europe is able to sit up and has begun to take notice of world affairs," remarks the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* as it notices Turkey's peremptory abrogation of extraterritorial treaties with the Powers. This means, we read further, the canceling of agreements "under which foreigners were exempt from occupation taxes, and the Turkish courts were denied jurisdiction of offenses alleged to have been committed by aliens." *The Globe Democrat* notes, moreover, that, owing to the general state of war in Europe, "the United States is the only country likely to suffer any present embarrassment from the abrogation." Meanwhile, we read, that as for Europe, "if the Allies are victorious, they will have little trouble in enforcing the treaties," while if they lose "they will have matters of much more vital consequence

to consider." "Turkey can not be blamed," concludes *The Globe Democrat*, "for insisting on the right to treat aliens as every other nation treats them," and "it forfeited it only by its semi-barbarous disregard of international amenities."

In the view of the *Washington Post*, Turkey's action "will cause great apprehension among Americans resident" in that country, where we maintain important American colleges and schools and have missionaries scattered throughout the Empire. That these Americans are hereafter liable, says *The Post*, "to be tried according to the methods of Turkish jurisprudence is sure to give rise to objection and complaint, and perhaps there will be an exodus of missionaries." Then it is likely that the United States will have additional reason for protest against the Porte, we learn from Washington dispatches, if, as it is reported from Constantinople, "the first result of the abolition of the capitulations is the decision of the administrators of the tariff to impose a 100 per cent. duty on foreign textiles, shoes, or alcohol." The duty on shoes, we read, "is regarded as especially affecting America." How the Administration stands in this matter is plain from the "paraphrase" of a cablegram sent by the State Department to Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople and given to the press as follows:

"You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman Government that the Government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the Imperial Government to set aside the capitulations.

"Furthermore, this Government does not recognize that the Ottoman Government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect upon the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions.

"You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman Government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

In an interview widely quoted, our former Ambassador at Constantinople, Oscar S. Straus, reminds us that American interests in Turkey are large and important in a "human and educational way." According to Mr. Straus, "we have about 550 institutions of various sorts there and several colleges," while he is said to have added, "speaking roughly and without



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Tupical War Service

On the reader's left is a crowd of Parisians watching a German aeroplane, apparently unperturbed by the possibility that it may drop a bomb. On the right a group of American volunteers are crossing the Place de l'Opéra on their way to enlist for service in the French Army.

WAR-TIME INCIDENTS IN PARIS.

exact facts in hand," that "our trade with Turkey does not amount to more than \$20,000,000, both ways, annually." Purely in his capacity as private citizen, Mr. Straus goes on:

"I think no one who is familiar with Turkey and her affairs will begrudge her the right to become sovereign in her own land, provided she will conduct herself to justify reliance upon her courts, provided she will not use her power to oppress those living in the country who are of religious faith other than Mohammedan. It is, indeed, not to be wondered at that the

A NEW TURN IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

THE SUDDEN ANNOUNCEMENT by President Wilson that our troops are to be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, which they have been "peacefully occupying" since April 21, came as "a complete surprise," say Washington press reports, "even to State and War Department officials." Intensifying the element of surprise in some quarters is the report that on the very day evacuation is promised it becomes

known in the Capitol that the Constitutionalist authorities have confiscated the National Railways of Mexico. On top of this come prompt dispatches from Mexico City, described as from "official sources," in which we read that the railways are to be given back by Carranza as soon as he has established for his party "the legal prerogative hitherto exercised by the Government" of having a Government representation on the board of directors. President Wilson explains that his action is taken in view of "the entire removal of the circumstances that were thought to justify the occupation," and so "the further presence of the troops is deemed unnecessary." The order of evacuation, we read, is based on a report from Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, who succeeded John Lind as special agent of the President in Mexico, and who is said to be fully familiar with conditions

through long acquaintance with the country. Says a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun:

"It is understood that Mr. Fuller reported that the withdrawal would greatly facilitate the efforts of Carranza to establish a stable government in Mexico.

"The immediate effect of the President's act will be to leave Carranza free to reorganize Mexican affairs without restraint and to put him in possession of one of the most important points in all Mexico.

"The continued occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces has been a thorn in the side of the Constitutionals, and the prestige of Carranza was threatened if he did not succeed in bringing about the withdrawal of the American forces. His generals already had initiated a movement to bring pressure upon Carranza to demand the removal of the American forces.

"It is assumed here, of course, that Paul Fuller's reports upon the character and plans of the Constitutionalist Government are such as to satisfy President Wilson that it may safely be trusted by this Government. Doubt was expressed, however, that Carranza has given the President's representative any positive specific pledges."

The same writer reports that "Carranza has informed this Government that at the Constitutionalist convention in Mexico on October 1 he will not be a candidate for provisional President." Some other Constitutionalist, we read, will be selected as provisional President, while "Carranza has declared his intention to enter the elections as a candidate for the Presidency." The withdrawal of the American soldiers, seamen, and marines,



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A SCENE IN LOUVAIN AS IT IS TO-DAY.

In a letter to President Wilson the Kaiser refers to the destruction of this historical Belgian city as a military necessity "for the protection of my troops," and says: "My heart bleeds when I see such measures inevitable." On the reader's right is the famous Hôtel de Ville, which was spared, and in the center and background is the fifteenth-century church of St. Pierre, which was partially destroyed.

Turk should seek to free himself from the trammels which the various nations, with more or less persistency, have insisted upon maintaining upon Turkish sovereignty, not—and I wish you would understand this clearly—because of a desire to brow-beat or oppress Turkey, but because of lack of reliance upon her judicial system. This system for the past one hundred years has been nominally based upon the Code Napoléon, but only nominally. The administrative system of Turkey, in truth, was archaic and medieval—it was based upon the Koranic law, but did not breathe the true Koranic spirit."

Optimistic is the mood of the *Baltimore News*, which does not think Turkey is likely to abuse her new-claimed rights; but the *New York Times* thinks that Turkey's "present denial of extraterritorial rights to foreigners will lead in the future to the imposition of more strictures upon the Ottoman Empire." And in the *New York Evening Post* we read:

"She may abrogate the treaties under which extraterritorial jurisdiction is exercised by foreign Powers, but she can not do away with the great fact that her finances are under international control, and must so remain. And as long as the power of the purse is exercised abroad, the Powers must have a voice in the management of internal affairs in the Ottoman Empire. It is an argument which may work both ways. On the one hand, the Powers may hold that a nation which remains under financial guardianship can hardly be called self-sufficient. On the other hand, the Powers may feel that the hold which they exercise through the control of Turkey's finances gives them a sufficient basis for exercising necessary pressure without bothering about the question of extraterritoriality."



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From the reader's left the commissioners are: Count Louis de Lechterveldo, Paul Hymans, Henri Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice, Louis de Bodeleer, and Emil Van de Velde. President Wilson replied to their allegations of German atrocities in practically the same words in which he replied to the Kaiser's letter charging the French and English troops with the use of dumdum bullets. After formal expressions of courtesy and good will he went on to say in part: "You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, the war will be over. The day of accounting will then come when, I take it for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed."

BELGIAN COMMISSION THAT LAID CHARGES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES BEFORE PRESIDENT WILSON.

it is reported, will take place as soon as arrangements can be made for "the delivery of the city to the properly constituted Mexican authorities," and on this point the *New York World* says:

"There is apparently no good reason why the American troops at Vera Cruz should not be withdrawn. . . . Their mission has been achieved. They were sent to Mexico in response to the insulting challenges of the usurper Huerta and as a protecting force against the prevailing anarchy. Huerta has now fled. Anarchy is giving way to order and progress toward the establishment of a Government chosen by the Mexican people themselves. If this proves to be a false conclusion and their presence is again needed, they can be sent back."

So, too, thinks the *New York Herald*, which observes that "the new order in Mexico is to suffer no embarrassment at the hands of this Government in the task of regeneration which it proclaims as its mission," and it adds:

"While all disorder has not subsided in Mexico, a period of comparative calm has succeeded the storm of civil war. The possibility of an attack on foreigners, so seriously discussed as an effect of the collapse of the Huerta régime, no longer is a factor in the situation. It may be that the occasion for our troops and warships in Mexico's principal port happily has passed forever."

In the view of the *Indianapolis News* "there is every reason to believe that affairs are developing satisfactorily" in Mexico, and it analyzes the situation as follows:

"The two foremost figures in Mexico to-day are Villa and Zapata. Both are fighters, and, we believe, both have been fighting for principle. Zapata does not intend to relinquish the hold he has obtained on the region about Mexico City until land reforms are agreed on, and it is now said that the Carranza Government is to accede to Zapata's demands, even as it has

agreed to certain of the demands made by Villa. Months ago, a conference of Constitutionalist leaders was held in Torreon. At that time it was said that a break occurred between Carranza and Villa. It was Villa's desire that a convention be called of representatives of the Constitutionalist army officers and one delegate for every thousand block of enlisted men; and that no military man be a candidate for President, Vice-President, or Governor of any State. Carranza has called a convention, but he has not as yet indorsed the proposal as to the exclusion of military candidates. It is believed, however, that he will do so, for Villa is firm on this point."

This journal holds that "Mexico does not want a military leader," and it adds that "it has had too much of the army already." We read then:

"There is no friction between the Carranza faction and the American Government. Carranza has not been 'recognized' by the United States, for the good reason that he is not even provisional President. He is still but 'first chief' of the Constitutionlists. In the accepted Mexican sense, Carranza is not a military man—certainly he is not the military chief of the Constitutionlists, as this honor belongs chiefly to Villa. The Carranza faction has been compelled to give in on important issues to Villa and the independent rebel, Zapata. This may be for the best, as thereby Carranza is restrained from usurping the power."

A much less tranquil frame of mind is shown by the *Washington Post* when it says:

"Congratulations on Mexican policies of the past eighteen months can wisely be deferred until slaughter of human beings ceases under the men those policies have placed in power, until there is evidence that Americans are safe in every quarter of that Republic, until it is a certainty that our governmental agencies have not been made the instruments of capitalistic conspiracies to plunder the Mexican people through loans, concessions, and grabbing of their transportation facilities."



UNCLE SAM'S QUANDARY.

—May in the *Cleveland Leader*.

WHAT MAINE'S ELECTION SHOWS

"THE RESULT of the election in Maine was expected," is Colonel Roosevelt's reported comment in speaking of the Democratic victory that is supposed in some quarters to foreshadow a general Democratic triumph in November. "All the Progressives could hope for," he adds, "was the defeat of the Republican candidate, and that they achieved." Some such crumb of comfort this election will provide for all parties, according to the independent *Newark News*, which explains that the Republicans will find theirs in the reelection of three Congressmen and "the gain of more than 30,000 over the Taft vote of 1912." The Democrats will point to the election of a Democratic Governor and Legislature and reelection of one Congressman "as evidencing that Maine upholds the national Administration," while the Progressives will figure out that "a vote of 17,000 in an off-year election, even tho it does mean a falling off of more than 30,000 from the Roosevelt vote, indicates that the party is still a factor to be reckoned with." But with this the *New York Globe* (Rep.) disagrees, discerning as "obviously the most impressive feature of the returns" that the Progressive party, "which two years ago attracted two-thirds of the Republican party," is in a state of "practical collapse." Yet this journal, unlike some observers, sees nothing "anti-Roosevelt in the result," and it points out that altho Colonel Roosevelt "dubs himself Progressive," he appears to be "the favorite Republican of Maine Republicans," and "the unanimous preference, one may assume, of the 17,000 remaining Progressives who hold the balance of power in Maine." To the Progressive *Baltimore News* the Maine result is merely "the familiar demonstration that the Democrats can defeat the Republican party when it is split." And *The News* adds that "last year with the Progressives indorsing Governor Haines he was successful," while "this year with the Progressives opposing him he is defeated," so that "whatever else may be said of the election, it certainly makes clear that the best asset the Democrats can have is a united party opposed by a divided one." Another Progressive organ, the *New York Evening Mail*, observes that "Maine sounds a warning that must be heeded by Republicans in every State in which they hope to retrieve their fallen fortunes."

A decidedly opposite view is expressed by the Republican *Boston Transcript*, which says that the Maine affair "might be called a stand-pat election as far as its national aspects are concerned," and it adds that "a reduction of 60 per cent. in the Progressive strength within two years gives them little encouragement and less justification for a continuance of their organization."

Other Republican journals, such as the *New York Tribune*, also see in the Maine result "the gradual disintegration" of the Progressive party as "an independent political force," and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Ind.) concurs in this opinion. Rather appreciating its serviceableness to Democratic interests, the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) tells us that:

"If the rest of the country votes as did Maine, in this entirely normal and average-man election of hers, we may conclude, first, that there will be no landslide; secondly, that the expected revulsion against the party in power will not be strong enough to turn it out; thirdly, that the Progressives are strong enough to prevent the Republican party from returning to office. . . . If Maine means anything, President Wilson will have a Democratic Congress to support him to the end of his term; and if Maine is not a prophet, at least no election could be held under conditions which made an approximate forecast safer than that in Maine."

Finally, in the judgment of the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), "the Maine election tends strongly to confirm the impression, which we believe most impartial observers have formed that . . . the Democratic party may expect to make a showing in November which, all things considered, will be highly encouraging as to the future."

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

A digest of the newspaper reports

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN QUARREL

JUNE 28.—The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, are assassinated in Serajevo, Bosnia, by a Serb student.

JULY 2.—Gabrinovics, who made an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of the Archduke, makes a sworn statement implicating the Secretary of the Pan-Servian Union and others in the murder of the Austrian heir.

JULY 23.—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

JULY 24.—Servia requests an extension of time for consideration of the ultimatum, but the request is refused.

JULY 25.—Servia concedes all of Austria's demands save that of Austrian participation in the investigation of the Austrian Archduke's murder, and asks for Hague mediation. The Austrian Minister leaves Belgrade, declaring this reply to be unsatisfactory. King Peter withdraws the capital of Servia from Belgrade to Kragujevatz.

JULY 27.—Sir Edward Grey makes unsuccessful efforts to convene an international peace conference.

JULY 28.—Austria declares war on Servia.

JULY 29.—An Austrian force attacks Belgrade.

AUGUST 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph orders a general mobilization of the Austrian Army and Navy.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

JULY 28.—Russian troops are reported as beginning a partial mobilization on the western frontier.

JULY 29.—The British first fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders.

JULY 30.—Germany sends an ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russian mobilization cease within twenty-four hours, else Germany will mobilize.

AUGUST 1.—Germany declares war upon Russia. The French Cabinet orders general mobilization.

AUGUST 2.—German troops enter Luxemburg. An ultimatum demanding free passage for German troops is addrest to Belgium.

AUGUST 3.—Belgium appeals to England for diplomatic aid. Germany sends ultimatums to Sweden and Holland, requesting avowals of neutrality. The German Ambassador leaves Paris.

AUGUST 4.—England sends an ultimatum to Berlin demanding unqualified observance of Belgian neutrality. Berlin rejects the ultimatum. Germany declares war on Belgium. President Wilson issues a proclamation of United States neutrality. Engagements are reported between Germans and French at the French border near Belfort.

AUGUST 5.—England declares war on Germany. A German force crosses the Belgian border and attacks Liège. In addition to the German Army in Luxemburg and that crossing the border near Belfort, a third division, between these two, is reported entering east of Nancy, from Lorraine. Germany demands Italy's assistance upon the terms of the Triple Alliance.

AUGUST 6.—Italy notifies Great Britain that she will remain neutral. Austria declares war on Russia. The Austro-Servian situation is reported unchanged.

AUGUST 7.—The Germans enter Liège, after reducing two of the twelve forts. French troops cross into Alsace.

AUGUST 8.—Portugal announces her alliance with Great Britain. Montenegro declares war on Austria. The German armies form an irregular line extending from Altkirche and Mülhausen in Alsace, through Lorraine to Metz, thence northwest and north to Liège.

AUGUST 10.—France proclaims a state of war with Austria. Servian troops are said to be invading Bosnia, assisted by the Montenegrins, who are believed to have retaken Scutari.

AUGUST 11.—The circling movement of the Belgian, or north, wing of the German Army begins, reaching Landen, later to include Tirlemont, Diest, Louvain, Malines, and Brussels. The mass of the invading army is still southwest of Liège. The Luxemburg division of the Germans is reported as making slight headway.

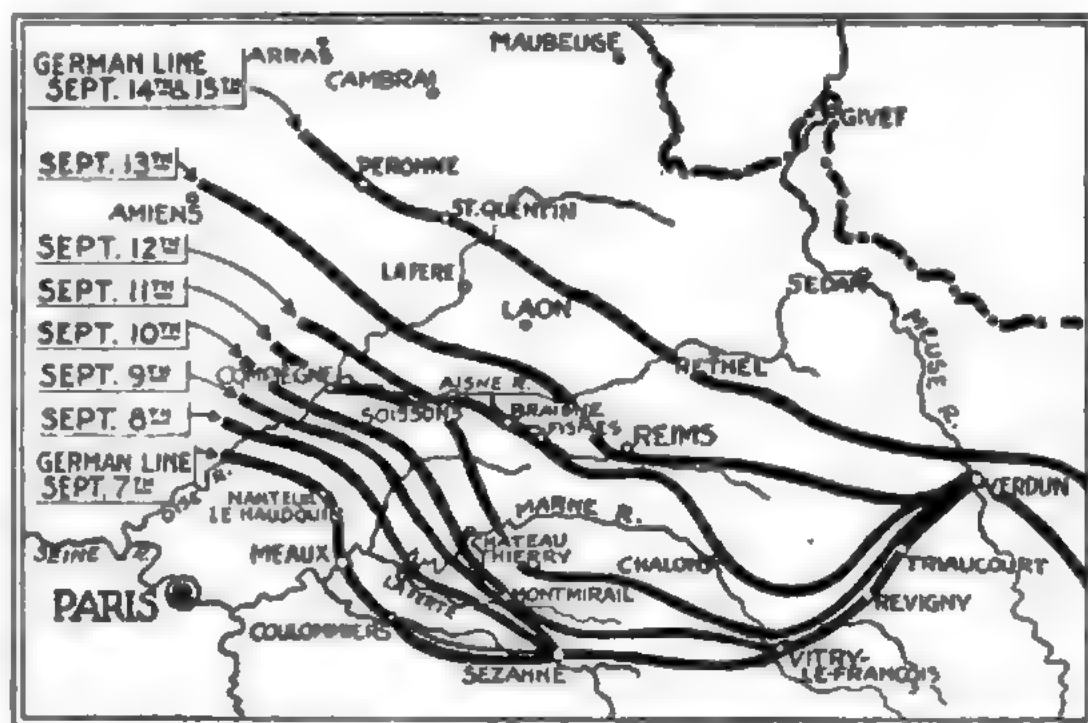
AUGUST 12.—Montenegro declares war on Germany. Huy, southwest of Liège, is captured by the Germans.

AUGUST 13.—England declares a state of war to exist with Austria. France reports small victories over the German armies of Luxemburg and Lorraine, and contradicts Berlin's statement that the French have been driven out of Alsace. Small Russian successes in Galicia are reported.

AUGUST 14.—Belgian engagements center about Diest. The junction of the three Allied Armies of France, England, and

August 26.—The French Cabinet is reorganized upon a non-

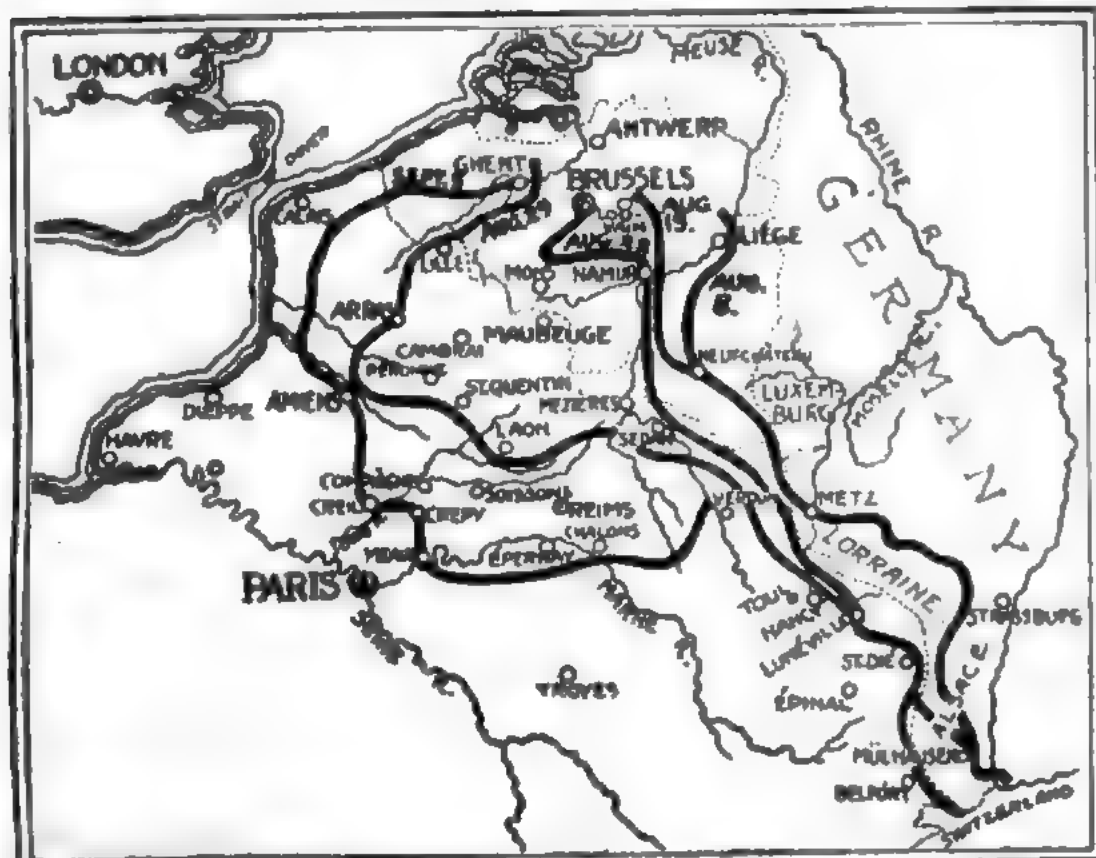
AUGUST 29.—From St. Quentin one wing of the German force approaches Amiens, to the west, while the eastern portion



From The New York Sun.

THE GERMAN RETREAT FROM SEPTEMBER 7 TO SEPTEMBER 15.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Emperor William protests to President Wilson, alleging the use of dum-dum bullets by the Allies. Italy warns two classes of her reserves not to leave the country.



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THE GERMAN ADVANCE FROM AUGUST 8 TO SEPTEMBER 8.

AUGUST 28.—The English and French retreat from Mons slackens. The Germans gain St. Quentin and are spreading westward. Five German war-vessels are reported sunk in an

Holland refuses to violate her neutrality by sending supplies to the Germans. German forces in the northeast of France are storming the important fortified border town of Maubeuge on the Sambre River. Berlin states it has succumbed. Paris denies this report.

SEPTEMBER 10.—The Germans are driven into a V-shaped position, of which the apex is Vitry-le-François, the right arm running up through Châlons to Reims, the left to Verdun. At Vitry the Germans assume the offensive, endeavoring to split the Allies' line and sever the French and English forces. The Russians report a victory at Ravarusska, forty miles north of Lemberg. Petrograd admits decided reverses in East Prussia.

SEPTEMBER 11.—The German right wing is reported to have been pushed back over forty miles, to Compiègne and Soissons. Germans are withdrawing from the north of Belgium and hurrying south.

SEPTEMBER 12.—The German retreat extends along the whole line, the apex of their front now resting at a point opposite Châlons. The right wing is said to have abandoned Amiens, while the left is driven above Lunéville and St. Die. Antwerp reports that the German Army in Belgium has been cut in two. Petrograd announces a second great battle in Galicia, with an Austrian loss of 130,000.

SEPTEMBER 13.—The Germans resist all day the British passage of the Aisne River, but fall back at sunset. The French

regain Soissons and towns along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. A Servian army is reported from Servian sources as marching on Budapest, anticipating a junction with the Russians at that point. German-English engagements in British Central Africa are reported.

SEPTEMBER 14.—The Germans make a stand north of the Aisne River from Noyon to Verdun. The Austrian forces in Galicia rally about the fortress of Przemyśl. German marines cut the British cable at Fanning Island in the Pacific Ocean.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Paris characterizes the present German position as firmly entrenched and capable of offering the most stubborn resistance. The Russian Minister of War declares that country's whole policy to be the capture of Berlin, and that no general invasion of Hungary is planned. The Kaiser leaves the western campaign and hastens to East Prussia.

SEPTEMBER 16.—President Wilson notifies the Kaiser that for the United States to act at this time as referee would be "unwise," "premature," and "inconsistent with its neutral position." The situation on the Aisne holds. Berlin does not recognize a reverse, referring to "the battle of the Marne" as still progressing favorably. The three Austrian armies are said to be united at Rzeszow, between and slightly north of the two Galician fortresses of Przemyśl and Cracow; it is reported that the Russians have cut communications between these two points.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

GREECE is getting ready to sit on the Ottoman.—*Columbia State.*

AUSTRIA'S military budget might be called running expenses.—*Columbia State.*

EUROPE has knocked the "H" out of Hague and given it the ague.—*Birmingham News.*

AFTER all, we have no complaint that the Atlantic is 3,000 miles wide.—*Los Angeles Express.*

WELL, anyhow, the war is developing a lot of new names for Pullman cars.—*Washington Post.*

ROME evidently thinks it has done its share toward making and unmaking the map of Europe.—*Chicago News.*

THERE are many Russian names that need revision worse than St. Petersburg.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THOSE magnificent promises to the Poles must sound mighty familiar to the colored voter.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT begins to look as if the only man in Europe who will do any business after the war will be the junkman.—*New York American.*

RUSSIA and Japan are bunking together, but the first one up in the morning will get the best suit of clothes.—*Los Angeles Times.*

IF President Wilson can settle that Colorado coal strike he ought to find mediation in Europe mere child's play.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE seems to be a demand in the textile trades for practical chemists to teach American workmen how to dye for their country.—*Los Angeles Express.*

THE embattled armies are never so busy that a squad can not be detached for the duty of arresting Richard Harding Davis.—*New York American.*

As a device for suppressing knowledge of the horrors of war the censorship is questionable; it throws the correspondents back upon their imagination.—*Springfield Republican.*

ANOTHER interesting point is, What effect will this war have on some of those titles that have been bought by the rich paper of American girls?—*Duluth Herald.*

NICHOLAS says he'll stand pat if it takes his last moujik—the most patriotic declaration uttered since Artemus Ward offered all his wife's relatives on the altar of his country.—*Washington Post.*

THE most magnanimous offer yet made is that of the Czar, who is ready to sacrifice his last peasant to get to Berlin. But by that time the last peasant might be willing to sacrifice his last Czar to get back to the farm.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT looks as if Galicia has been admitted to the B'ar!—*Columbia State.*

JUST imagine what the Russian war-poems must look like!—*Columbia State.*

AFTER all, the Swiss Navy is making as much noise as the rest.—*Washington Post.*

"ALL drowt up and nowhere to go" seems to be the plight of American trade.—*Chicago News.*

THE Krupp have taken \$7,000,000 of the war loan. Probably to help business.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

PERHAPS the Czar is delaying the capture of Berlin until he can find a new name for it.—*Washington Post.*

AFTER hearing that night life in Paris had been abolished the German Army turned back.—*Boston Transcript.*

THIS King George thanks the British colonies for their help. It was different in 1776.—*Springfield Republican.*

COL. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, late of the Second Nebraska Volunteers, sees the end of militarism.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"THIS war can't last forever," the cotton-growers are assured. But, unhappily, neither can the cotton-growers.—*Columbia State.*

WHEN Nick promised to treat the Jews just as he treats his other subjects he didn't promise so much after all.—*Houston Chronicle.*

ONE of the grand openings for bright young men in Europe after the war will be in the claims and damages department.—*Chicago News.*

IF England wants to send men to the front who have been under fire she ought to organize a regiment of Canadian guides.—*New York American.*

THERE'S one thing the Allies and the Germans can not agree upon—the reporting of a battle. And both sides eye-witnesses!—*New Bedford Times.*

IT is distasteful, too, to think of the number of things that never happened that we will have to unlearn after the war is over and the truth comes out.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE Czar declares he is going to Berlin. It would be only hospitable for the Kaiser to postpone his call on Paris to be in the former city to receive him.—*Baltimore American.*

WE never appreciated how rare was the quality of the foresight exercised by our forefathers in emigrating from Europe quite so keenly as at the present time.—*Wobash Plain Dealer.*

WASN'T it only a little while ago that some of our peace friends protested against the fortification of the Panama Canal on the ground that the world had advanced too far to permit a war?—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*



A FORECAST—IF THE WAR OF DESTRUCTION GOES TO THE LIMIT.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

GERMANY'S DEFENSE

DEEP RESENTMENT is felt in Germany and expressed in the German press at the grave charges made against their troops and the accusation that the Kaiser was responsible for the war. Our newspapers have been filled with stories of the murder or maiming of women and children and accounts of other atrocities, mostly cabled from London, Paris, or other points in lands at war with Germany. A reply to these charges was made last week in the British House of Commons by Premier Asquith, who said, according to a cable report, "that no official information had reached the Ministry of War concerning the repeated stories that German soldiers had abused the Red Cross flag, killed and maimed the wounded, and killed women and children, as had been alleged so often in stories of the battle-fields." He added that "this subject was under consideration, and that an inquiry was being made." A French report some days ago told of the capture of a German soldier who had kept a diary of the war, one entry saying that two hussars had been executed for killing a child, showing that in one case, at least, a crime had occurred, but had met its due and just punishment. The Belgians have sent a commission to President Wilson to complain of their grievances against the Germans, but the German press on both sides of the Atlantic resent and repudiate such charges. To give an example of German opinion, the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* declares that the commission constitutes merely a resurrection from the dead of Baron Munchausen, "the famous world champion of liars." This paper editorially remarks:

"Belgian emissaries of the liars have now landed. They have brought with them as baggage a whole sack of lies, and wherever they go they are followed by a curious crowd. The fact of the matter is that the Belgian Government has sent this commission here merely for the sake of stirring up hard feeling against Germany. An English journalist has expressly declared that he has read accounts of atrocities attributed to Germany, but he does not believe them. Nevertheless, he declares, he would be very ready to believe what is heard of the cruelties permitted by the Belgians."

In a public address delivered in London, Professor Lamprecht, the celebrated historian and apostle of culture in the University of Leipzig, declared that the effect of the present war would be to establish a German unity all over the world—a unity of culture from which only one country would be excluded, and that country, he said, was England. To quote his words:

"The German world to-day is one. There is only one renegade brother. Up and at him! English culture must be in a bad way indeed when it allies itself with the Mongolians. We wait to see what America will say of these things. Germany is now the protector of European civilization, and after bloody victories the world will be healed by being Germanized."

The most famous of German living poets, Gerhardt Hauptmann, publishes in the *Berliner Tageblatt* a diatribe against England, placing all of the responsibility for the war upon that country, and we read:

"The war we are now waging is merely a defensive war. He who doubts this is attempting the impossible. Our enemy has come from our western, our eastern, and our northern frontiers. Our brotherly relation with Austria accords with our duty of mutual support. We were forced to take up weapons from the moment the Kaiser and the Czar exchanged telegrams and the King of England received the news. To speak plainly, the weapons are in our hands and we do not intend to drop them until in the sight of God and man we have maintained our sacred rights. But who set on foot this war? Who has summoned Mongolians as a contingent? Moreover, our foe has called up the Cossacks to trample under foot the civilization of Europe. It is widely known that this opening concert of slaughter has for its impresario and conductor an English statesman."

Referring to the alleged massacres of non-combatants without regard to sex or age, with which the German soldiers are blamed, the *Kölnische Zeitung*

declares, with semiofficial authority, that the Belgians were altogether to blame, for the burning of Louvain, by serving out ammunition to the general population to provoke the unsuspecting Germans by repeated volleys from the roofs and windows of their houses. "German patrol-wagons were also attacked. Street-fighting for twenty-four hours was the consequence, and in the mêlée houses were set on fire and burned to the ground. As a precautionary measure civilians found with weapons were shot." Says the *Vossische Zeitung*:

"The art treasures of the old town exist no more. It is true that art lovers will grieve, but there was no other way of punishing this population, whose devilish women poured burning oil from their windows upon the passing German soldiers."

A similarly bitter view is expressed by the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which hopes "the world will realize that the blame for all the suffering of the people of Louvain rests with the half-civilized men and women who live there."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WRECKAGE DUE TO A "ZEPPELIN" VISIT.

House in Antwerp after a German air-ship passed over in the night. Twelve non-combatants were killed in the city in this manner.

POLISH VIEWS OF THE CZAR'S OFFER

THE NEWS that Sienkiewicz, the famous Polish author, has been imprisoned by the Austrian authorities for advising the Austrian Poles to fight on Russia's side, shows how important the Polish attitude in the struggle has become. The press of Russia and England have represented the Poles as overjoyed by the Czar's proclamation offering them national autonomy under the Russian scepter, but there is some question if such pictures are not overrosy. The Polish Socialists of Austria have published a declaration, quoted in *The Review of Reviews*, ridiculing all such promises. They say:

"Do not lend yourselves to these promises. They are false. None of the invading armies intends to fight for the sake of



JAILED FOR FAVORING RUSSIA.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, who wrote "With Fire and Sword" and "Quo Vadis," advised his fellow Poles in Austria to fight for Russia, and the Austrian Government sent him to prison.

Poland. Every one of them is fighting for the interests of its respective State, and these States care nothing about us. They simply want to use us for their own purposes at this critical moment, and he is a blind dreamer that tells you Austria, in alliance with Prussia, aspires to restore Poland."

The Poles in America have been very cautious in their utterance through the press in commenting upon the Czar's proclamation. Thus we find the *New York Robotnik Polski* (The Polish Worker) quoted as saying:

"From Peter the Great to Alexander III. Russia was half German. The reason that Slavonic Poland was dismembered was mainly because she was surrounded by three German States. Almost to the present day Germany in whole, Austria by half, and Russia 30 per cent. were German. When it has now come to a terrible war of Russia against Germany, Russia has vehemently begun to purge herself of Germanism; and she must become truly Slavonic - there is no other help for it. That is the reason why the Russian Czar has come forth with such an important manifesto, acknowledging that the partition of Poland was a crime, reminding us of our triumph over the Teutonic Knights at Grünwald, and promising to unite the three parts of Poland and to give us autonomy with the freedom of the Polish language."

So it narrows down to the question whether the Poles hate Russia or Germany most:

"Russia has unmercifully wronged the Poles for more than one hundred and thirty years; but Germany has been a racial

foe of the Poles for a thousand years, from the day when, in 900, Margrave Gero put to the sword the Lechite tribes on the Havel and the Spree, to this day, when Emperor William II. allows Drzymala and many Poles like him on the Warta to live—not in houses built on land, however, but in carts."

According to the *Zgoda* (Chicago), a Polish organ which aims at the unification of the scattered Polish colonies, there is something sinister and underhanded behind this recent movement of Russia toward the conciliation of her subject races, and we are told:

"Only this is certain, that the reconstruction of Poland as a neutral State, constituting a barricade between Russia and Germany, is of great consequence to the States to-day allied with Russia. Hence, the Czar's manifesto has been greeted so joyfully and heartily by the French and English papers; hence, the French and English have been overjoyed by it probably more than the Poles.

"For the Poles, having been taught so often by sad experience that no confidence can be placed in any manifestoes and promises of the rulers of the Powers that dismembered the Polish Republic, can not reconcile themselves to the thought that this manifesto also may not be merely an empty promise by which they should not be deluded.

"Hence, the manifesto promising Poland freedom, but under the scepter of the Czar, must also be taken coldly and prudently by the Poles."

LABOR AND THE WAR IN ENGLAND

ANTIWAR PARTIES have been a piquant feature of British politics in nearly every war the Empire has waged. America had her friends in the House of Commons during her fight for independence, and during the South-African war the present British Chancellor of the Exchequer openly sympathized with the enemy. In Germany, as recently noted in these pages, the Socialists are heartily supporting the Government, but in England the Labor party are taking a more critical attitude. The laboring people themselves appear to be showing their feeling by flocking to the colors, but their leaders think they are misguided. Thus a bitter objection to the intervention of England in the European struggle is expressed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, a Labor member of Parliament, who publishes in *The Labor Leader* (Manchester) the following severe criticism of Sir Edward Grey:

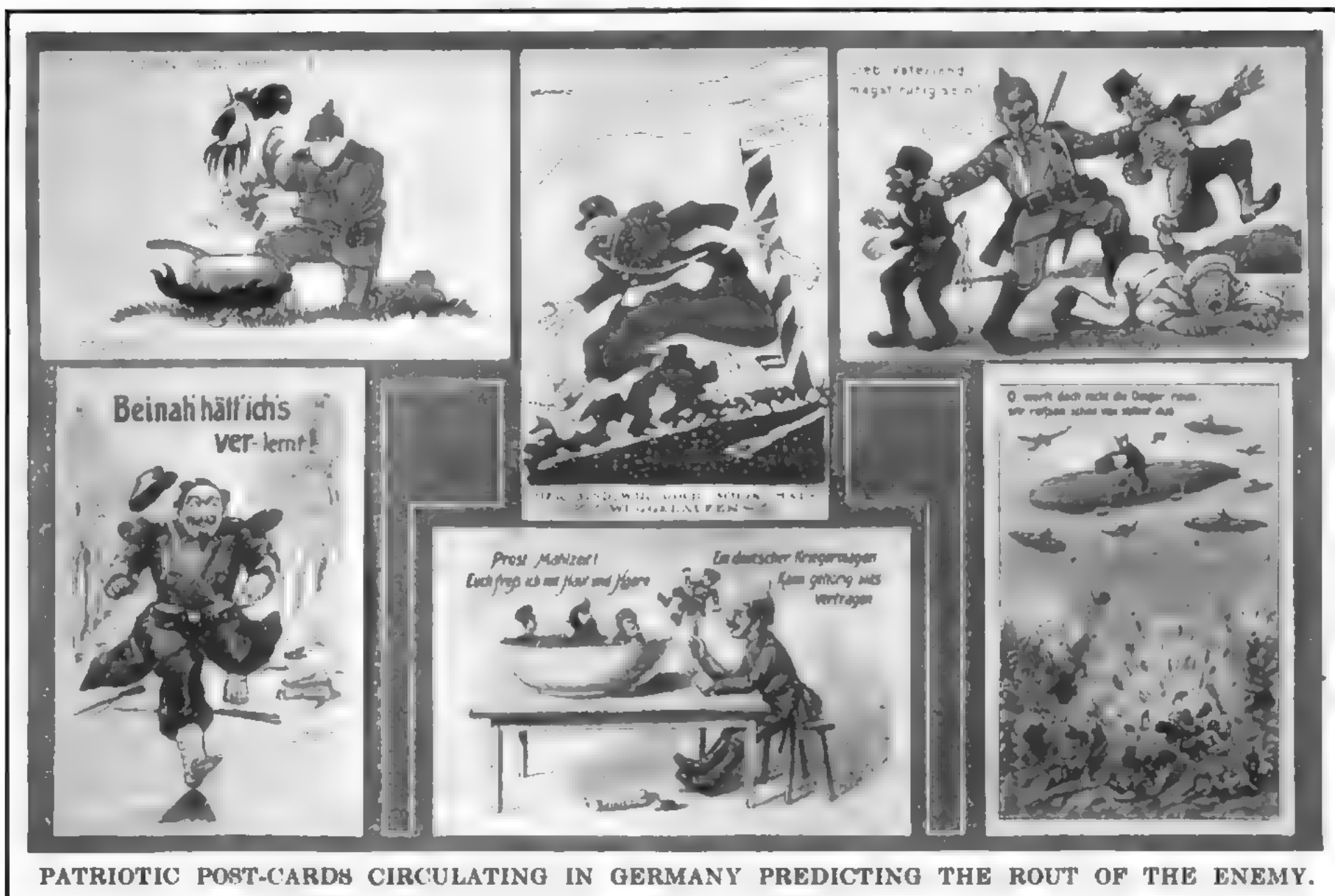
"The justifications offered are nothing but the excuses which ministers can always produce for mistakes. Let me take the case of Belgium. It has been known for years that, in the event of a war between Russia and France on the one hand and Germany on the other, the only possible military tactics for Germany to pursue were to attack France hotfoot through Belgium, and then return to meet the Russians. The plans were in our War Office. They were discusst quite openly during the Agadir trouble, and were the subject of some magazine articles, particularly one by Mr. Belloe. Mr. Gladstone made it clear in 1870 that in a general conflict formal neutrality might be violated. He said in the House of Commons in August, 1870:

"I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guaranty is binding on every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the guaranty arises."

"Germany's guaranties to Belgium would have been accepted by Mr. Gladstone. If France had decided to attack Germany through Belgium, Sir Edward Grey would not have objected, but would have justified himself by Mr. Gladstone's opinions.

"Such are the facts of the case. It is a diplomatists' war, made by about half-a-dozen men. Up to the moment that ambassadors were withdrawn, the peoples were at peace. They had no quarrel with each other; they bore each other no ill will. A dozen men brought Europe to the brink of a precipice, and Europe fell over it."

Mr. MacDonald finds a brilliant supporter in Mr. Keir Hardie, also a Labor member, who has been harassing the Government



PATRIOTIC POST-CARDS CIRCULATING IN GERMANY PREDICTING THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

by his parliamentary utterances until he has provoked from the *London Daily Mail* the following rebuke:

"If any doubt could possibly remain as to the justice of the British cause in the present war, it has been removed by the attitude of Keir Hardie. We can read no other meaning into his questions in the House of Commons yesterday than that he wished his country disloyally to abandon its pledges and from sheer cowardice to forsake a small and weak State in the hour of its agony. We are convinced that he spoke only for himself. Socialists in this country have rallied to the British Government as faithfully as the Irish Nationalists. Keir Hardie stands alone, determined to satisfy his inordinate vanity by making capital out of the public misfortune and attracting to himself attention which his real standing in his party and the country does not for a moment deserve.

"In somewhat similar circumstances Abraham Lincoln was attacked by Vallandigham for carrying on the war against slavery. Lincoln, of all nineteenth-century statesmen the wisest and best, devised an original method of satisfying his critics' desire for fame. He gave orders that Vallandigham should be conducted to the enemy's lines and there handed over to the enemy whose cause he had so warmly espoused. So Keir Hardie might be forwarded to Ostend and sent upon a tour of inspection to Brussels. The German wireless service would meantime keep this country advised of his doings."

Along with this may be set the words of Rudyard Kipling in a speech delivered at Brighton in support of Lord Kitchener's appeal for recruits:

"Our petty social divisions and barriers have been swept away at the outset of our mighty struggle. All the interests of our life of six weeks ago are dead. We have but one interest now, and that touches the naked heart of every man in this island and in the Empire.

"If we are to win the right for ourselves and for freedom to exist on earth, every man must offer himself for that service and that sacrifice, while the State sees to it that his dependents do not suffer.

"There is no middle way in this war. We do not doubt our ultimate victory any more than we doubt the justice of our cause. It is not conceivable that we should fail, for if we fail the lights of freedom go out over the whole world.

"They may glimmer for a little in the western hemisphere, but a Germany dominating half the world by sea and land will most certainly extinguish them in every quarter where they have hitherto shone upon mankind, so that even the traditions of freedom will pass out of remembrance. If we do our duty we shall not fail."

INDIA'S PRESS ON INDIA'S CALL TO ARMS

THE CALL to the stalwart Sikhs and other fighting races of India to rally side by side with other British soldiers in the battle-line in France has aroused enthusiasm in Hindustan which has no parallel in the history of the Dependency. Ever since the British annexed the Punjab (the large Province in the northwest portion of India) in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Sikhs have not confronted a European force in armed conflict. Not since the Indian Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 have the Moslem and Hindu soldiers fought European armies. Therefore the warrior clans of India, whose battle traditions and exploits of valor stretch back to the misty morn of romance and chivalry, antedating anything of the kind that Europe possesses, are thirsting for the blood of Britain's enemies in Europe. A twofold reason for this desire is that the Indian soldier wants to demonstrate his loyalty to Britain, and to prove to the world at large that he has mastered the Occidental methods of fighting and gained such command over the Western weapons of war and is so heroic and fearless that he is able to pit his strength and skill at arms against the crack regiments of Germany and give a good account of himself. The columns upon columns that every newspaper in India is devoting to the subject eloquently speak of India's burning ambition to take its own share of Britain's burden of battle. The following is from *The Bengalee* (Calcutta), which has been throughout its long career under the editorship of Babu Surendranath Banerjea, who was dismissed from the British service, and who ever since that event has been one of the leaders of agitation against British administration in India and one of the sharpest critics



PREACHER WENT OUT A-HUNTING.
PREACHER WILLIAM—"Lordy! If you can't help me, for goodness sake don't help that bear!"
—*London Opinion.*



ONE BLOW WILL SETTLE THEIR HASH!
—*German patriotic post-card.*

CARTOON THRUSTS AT THE WARRING RULERS.

of the British-Indian Administration. It is typical of what the Hindu and Moslem editors are printing in their papers:

"Of the state of preparedness or the efficiency of the Army we are not in a position to speak with anything like authority, tho we are confident that the Commander-in-Chief will be able . . . to give a splendid account of the great army which he commands. But of the attitude of the people we can speak with greater confidence, and we desire to say that behind the serried ranks of one of the finest armies in the world there are the multitudinous peoples of India, ready to cooperate with the Government in the defense of the Empire, which, for them, means, in its ultimate evolution, the complete recognition of their rights as citizens of the finest State in the world. We may have our differences with the Government, but in the presence of a common enemy, Germany or another, we sink our differences and offer all that we possess in the defense of the great Empire with which the future prosperity and advancement of our people are bound up. . . . The Indian people desire . . . to demonstrate their devotion practically."

The enthusiastic manner in which the Rajas, of whom there are close upon 700, ruling a territory which exceeds 700,000 square miles in area and is peopled by over 70,000,000 inhabitants, and who, among them, maintain an army and armed police whose strength in peace times is about 200,000, officers and men, which can be easily raised to many times that figure, can be seen from the following telegram sent by the Nawab of Sachin to the Governor of Bombay and published throughout the Indian press:

"Earnestly request your Excellency to make use of my services either attached Staff of General Office or to regiment. Am confident that I shall not be

disappointed. Please inform where should join duties. Am prepared to start on receipt of orders. All my State greatly concerned to hear war news. Assure your Excellency of our loyalty and support, and pray for success of British arms."

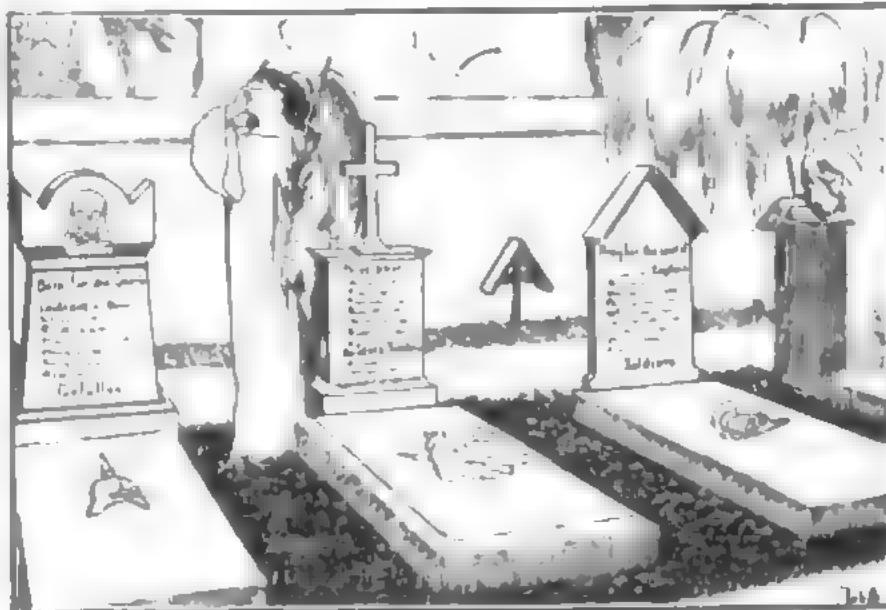
The Nawab of Palanpur regrets that age prevents him from fighting, but adds:

"My son and heir, not only as belonging to a house ever loyal to the paramount power, but also as a lieutenant in his Majesty's Indian Army, is ready at a moment's call for active service, and so is my second son."

The reason why India is standing so staunchly by Britain is clearly set forth in a letter from Ram Rai in *The Times of India* (Bombay), a portion of which we quote:

"Indian interests are so closely connected with British interests that there should be unanimous support on the part of India to help Britain. Imperial interests are concerned, and the protection of British interests are so vital to India that at this moment controversy in this country must end and cooperation must begin."

"More professions of loyalty are futile. Action is needed. . . . We should forget our home quarrels and hush our complaints. Every government has its faults, and every people have their complaints, but where the common cause is at stake the Government and the people must unite. Where imperial interests are concerned individual interests must be pushed aside. That is true nationalism. That is the true spirit of a nation. If Indians claim to be a united people, it is time now to prove it by unanimously pledging her government popular support, both of men and money. . . . In Britain's safety lies our own safety."



THE ONLY PEACE IN SIGHT.

—*Amsterdammer.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



DISCOVERING NATURE'S CURATIVE METHODS

THE MOST ADVANCED students of medical science have always maintained that among the mechanisms of the human body were devices for setting it right when it fell out of order. They have regarded human therapeutics as methods for letting nature alone, for beating back the agencies that might interfere with it, and for reenforcing its acts, if possible. Our ability to do this has been greatly increased by the discoveries and inventions of the German physiologist Abderhalden. According to Abderhalden, the animal organism automatically finds out what ails it and proceeds to apply the remedy. He has studied nature's processes and enabled us to understand what it is doing and to help it. In reading nature's diagnosis by examination of the patient's blood, the method has been particularly successful, and it seems likely to add to our ability to combat not one disease, but a great variety of different maladies. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 22):

"Every organ of the animal organism has its own particular function; in order to properly carry out this function, it is provided with a chemical and molecular constitution of its own. The liver-cells, whose functions differ entirely from those of the lung-cells, are also constructed chemically on quite a different basis. But the blood must always remain homogeneous, if it is to fulfil its life-preserving task. Therefore, the different organs must pass on to the blood the dead cells, used up by the process of life, and their own products of assimilation and disassimilation in a chemically homogeneous form. To do so, every organ performs extremely complicated chemical decompositions, each according to its own peculiar system.

"If any one organ gets out of order, such disarrangement seems to affect first of all this process of decomposition. Parts of insufficiently decomposed cells or of imperfectly decomposed products of the assimilation and disassimilation enter the blood and disturb or even menace its functions. The organism at once sets about to produce protective ferments capable of finally decomposing the cell-constituents of the diseased organ, 'digesting' them, and thus rendering them innocuous.

"It is the great, the undying merit of Abderhalden to have discovered the formation of these protective ferments, and his merit is the greater because his discovery was not an accident, but the result of many years of serious and painstaking research.

"The discovery made by Abderhalden proves that the organism diagnoses its own illness automatically. It remains for us to learn to understand its language. And this diagnosis has the enormous advantage of being infinitely more exact, more rapid, and more certain than all that human art can ever attain."

Each organ contains special ferments within its cells, the writer goes on to tell us. These are attuned to the particular cell-substance of the organ, and show indifference toward the cells of other organs. Under normal conditions these cell-ferments are found only within the cell itself, but as soon as there appears in the blood a foreign substance still showing the "cell-

characteristics," the corresponding ferment also appears in the blood as a protection, often only a few hours after the first disturbances in the function of the organ. To quote further:

"These ferments are, as has been said already, extremely characteristic in their effects, decomposing only the cell-parts of the organ to which they belong. Therefore, by the methods elaborated by Abderhalden, we have the possibility of diagnosing organic disorders at their very first stage, and this, as shown by experiments with chemical substances, very often after only a few days or even hours, while under ordinary circumstances, weeks and months, even years, may elapse before the effects of the disorder have grown to the proportion of pathological symptoms. An imaginary example, anticipating the expectations placed upon Abderhalden's discovery, will show this more clearly.

"Some one comes to his doctor complaining of strong and continuous headaches accompanied by insomnia. The examination reveals no symptom permitting a definite diagnosis. The doctor takes a small quantity of blood from the patient and distributes it in a number of test-tubes. Into each test-tube is then put a piece from a different organ of the animal used for the control: a piece of brain matter, a piece of liver, of the lung, of the kidneys, of the heart, of the thymus, and of the thyroid gland, as the patient's headaches may have the most various causes. Controlling the test-tubes twenty-four hours later, it is found that lung, liver, kidneys, and heart have not been altered by the serum, but that the brain and the thyroid gland show signs of being decomposed. This proves that the blood of the patient contains ferments from the brain and from the

thyroid gland. The presence of these ferments in the blood indicates that the functions of these two organs are disturbed, thus introducing into the blood cells insufficiently decomposed.

"The secretion of the thyroid gland being of extreme importance for the proper function of the brain, the positive reaction of this part of the experiment shows that the disturbances of the brain-cells are caused by the thyroid gland supplying the brain insufficiently with this necessary secretion. Thus the doctor knows exactly where his treatment has to set in.

"One must know the difficulties that beset the timely and correct diagnosis of disturbances of the internal organs, more especially when it is a case of functional disturbances as yet not showing any alterations of the respective organ itself, to be able to appreciate the overwhelming importance of this discovery for the curing of disease.

"This importance accounts for the fact that medical authorities of universal repute have felt it their duty to draw particular attention to this discovery. Should the experiments that are being conducted in all the great centers of Europe prove the theory of Professor Abderhalden to be universally valid, based as it is already on a great number of definite facts and experimental results, then medical science enters upon a new epoch and the name of the German scientist Abderhalden will have its indelible place in the golden book of humanity's greatest men.

"It is too early to form any final conclusion as to the ultimate success and scope of the methods initiated by Abderhalden, but indications are exceedingly favorable in relation to a number of diseases, especially sarcoma (cancer), and certain troubles of the nervous system and brain."



DR. EMIL ABDERHALDEN.

The eminent German physiologist whose discoveries and inventions are enabling us to find how the organs diagnose and prescribe for their own ailments.

STATUES PAINTED ON WIRE

THE PRINCIPLES of reinforced-concrete construction are now applied to the production of statuary, and especially to the making of plaster models for architectural and sculptural designs, both large and small. The new method, we learn from an article in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September), is the invention of a New York sculptor, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, who expects that it will prove to



PAINTING AND SCULPTURE COMBINED.

"The Rescue," now in bronze, purchased by Andrew Carnegie and presented to the New York Police Department.

be a great time-saver over the old methods of making plaster models by hand. The plaster model may be reproduced in bronze, marble, or any other desired material. Miss Church uses half-inch wire net, shaped roughly as needed, and then covered with plaster by applying it with an ordinary flat bristle brush, as one would put on paint. Says the author of the article:

"The brush is first dipped in clear water, then laid lightly on the dry plaster. This adheres, and is at once, while thus freshly moistened, applied to the wire netting, or armature, with one firm and sweeping stroke. The plaster speedily hardens and adheres solidly. The brush is rinsed after each application of the dry plaster, otherwise it would coagulate or set, and it would be difficult to make it clean and soft again.

"Miss Church claims that a little practice and dexterity are all that are needed in acquiring this method of producing a firm foundation for working up a design. Plaster used in this way can be cut almost like stone and altered at will.

"Most of Miss Church's work has been, up to the present time, concerned with subjects close at hand, subjects found in the city of New York, familiar to all the people of the metropolis. Her work, 'The Rescue,' which shows the New York mounted police at work, an officer stopping the runaway horse of a feminine equestrian in Central Park, was purchased originally by Andrew Carnegie. He presented the statue to the New York police department, where it now is.

"Miss Church has also immortalized the mounted traffic-officer who guides the automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles of the city's crowded streets, keeping them always on the move but always in good order. The figure of the man she has drawn is

strong and vigorous, the animal on which he is mounted typical of the magnificent horses used in this branch of the service. She also did a statue of the late Mayor Gaynor.

"All of this work was done by using the plaster-painting system which the young sculptress originated and with which she is able to do much faster work."

GEOLOGY AND MILITARY TACTICS

TO THE MANY branches of knowledge which a crack army officer is required to have at his command it has been suggested by a Roumanian officer that another be added, namely, that of geology. The idea occurred to Mr. G. Teodorescu to utilize the geologic map of Roumania for purposes of military strategy. In commenting on this the French journal *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris, July 25) says:

"It is clear that not only the topography of a country, but also the nature and consistence of the earth might be matters of military importance. Let us first consider mountainous regions like our Dauphine: the soldiers are called upon daily to ascend heights or hills whose difficulties are very unequal, according to whether their rocks are composed of granite, chalk, grit, or more or less decomposed schist. Sometimes there is a good foothold, but sometimes the earth gives treacherously beneath iron-shod shoes.

"An alpinist who knows his business always studies the ground of the mountain he means to climb, and troops have a far weightier interest in such matters than he. . . .

"In a country where there are plains, hillocks, or plateaux, geological knowledge is likewise of prime utility in military service. In case of rain, for example, there is a considerable difference between maneuvers on earth which dries promptly, like sand, gravel, and chalk, and that which not only absorbs water like a sponge but clings to the feet, like clay or peat."

It is of course not suggested that officers should familiarize themselves with the technical and chronological aspects of geology, such as properties and characteristics and eras of Old Red Sandstone and Jurassic and Devonian strata, but merely



ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF BRUSH-WORK ON WIRE.

An animated bit by Miss Church.

with the nature of the earth in regions where campaigns are to be undertaken.

"Thanks to such knowledge the officer can seek dry solid earth for the march of his troops and can force the enemy into positions where his men will have to struggle with clay or peat-bogs. Moreover it will be of great use in determining questions of the transport of trains of artillery, the digging of trenches, and the paths to follow in thick forests or in the intricate mazes of mountains."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MECHANICAL INTELLIGENCE

WHAT IS THE QUALITY that manufacturers demand of their employees? E. H. Fish, writing in *The American Machinist* (New York, August 23), says that all agree in calling it "mechanical intelligence," but that none can define it, except by saying that it is "intelligence along mechanical lines," which is a rewording of the phrase rather than a definition. His article is an attempt at definition and explanation. Mechanical intelligence, he says, consists in knowing what will happen in the mechanical world as a result of some other action. A child that has learned that a toy that is dropt falls downward instead of upward, or sidewise, has taken a first step in the direction of mechanical intelligence. A man who persists in trying to run a belt on a pulley from the side from which it runs off has a limited idea of why a belt stays on or off a pulley. He goes on:

"We might say, then, that mechanical intelligence consists in a knowledge of mechanical laws, together with sense enough to see that they have practical applications under our noses. Teaching these laws is an inadequate way of instilling intelligence about them unless they can be forcibly brought home in familiar terms. Teach a machinist to repeat parrotoke the phrase, 'a body at rest tends to remain at rest, and a body in motion tends to remain in motion in a straight line,' and it means nothing to him in those terms. Show him that in every case that he can bring up of where some part of his machinery appears to start of itself, there is some force, perhaps of friction or gravity, that really starts it. And if he tells you that a baseball will curve on its way without touching anything, let him get a chance to try to turn an aeroplane propeller by hand until he is satisfied that there is such a thing as pressure exerted by apparently unresisting air.

"It is not necessary or desirable that he should be taught to compute the results of his or your deductions; if he knows that the long end of a lever is the easy one to get hold of, it is not necessary that he should know that there are three orders of levers, nor is it especially necessary that he should be able to figure where to put the fulcrum. . . . He should know enough to multiply the load by its distance from the fulcrum, and the applied force by its distance, and to know that the two must be equal provided that the friction is negligible.

"He may not appreciate the full significance of $r = \sqrt{2gh}$, but he should learn that anything that he drops gets going pretty fast pretty soon, and soon afterward it gets going mighty fast. Perhaps you will say that every fool knows that. Possibly he does, but he never stops to think about it as applying to a drop-hammer, unless his attention is brought to it, and then he is apt to wonder why it would not be better to rig a drop about 100 feet high instead of using a steam-hammer. Then there is a chance to usher him into the mysterious relations between force, work, and power, which are things about which even our technical graduates have none too certain opinions.

"Then in power transmission, there is a chance to teach him better than to lace a belt through a ladder; he should learn that only one body can occupy the same space at the same time, tho he may doubt it when he sees some one mix up a batch of concrete and only get as much as he had stone to begin with. If he gets an idea that a belt drives by sticking to the pulley, he should be gotten out of it and shown that it is the difference in tension that pulls. This may sound like a technical education, but he does not need to know the formula for the increased pull due to greater wrap to understand that it is a great advantage to add even a few degrees of wrap if possible, much less is it necessary for him to deduce the formula.

"He knows that a revolving fly-wheel has momentum, for he

has heard it talked about, but does he stop to realize that everything else that moves has momentum also; does he understand why it is desirable to have pulleys well balanced, or does he think that it is just a bug on the part of the boss? Does he know that a wedge can be wrapt around a shaft to advantage and that we call it a screw? Does he know what the mechanical advantage, to use an old term, of the wedge is? Does he realize that with a train of gearing, or a lever and a screw or any combination of mechanical powers, the applied force times the distance through which it moves is equal to the force overcome times the distance it moves? And does he know that this last statement is not true because he can not make a machine that will be frictionless? Does he understand the conservation of energy better by some other name, or well enough so that he will not try to build a perpetual-motion machine? Does he know that we are surrounded by perpetual motion, that it is free as air, but that we can not steal it?

"So we might go on for page after page, enumerating the things which any shopman might well know, and that in most shops he would be worth more if he did know. Without this knowledge he is blindly following orders. To those who do know these things, it seems as if he were sometimes terribly stupid, but that is only because these things are so much a part of the life of the rest of us that they seem entirely obvious.

"Some one will say that all this is only saying that mechanical intelligence is only knowledge of mechanics. That may be so to some extent, but it is not the kind of mechanics that is taught in our schools. If a corporation school, or a continuation school, decides to teach mechanical intelligence, it would be unwise to put a copy of Church's or Merriam's or any other of the standard works on mechanics in the hands of the pupils and expect them to digest it. It would be equally futile to take any of the high-school books on physics, because all these books have been written by men whose viewpoint is exactly opposite from that of the pupil. This is a misfortune for the pupil, but we should be ready to offer him something besides sympathy.

"The high-school method is all right for the boy who knows how to handle algebra, but who never saw a pair of gears to know them by that name. The boy or man in the shop knows what gears are and what they are for, but does not know any algebra. If we tell him that he must study algebra before he can study gearing, he will laugh in our face and say that he already knows more about gears than we can teach him. He is wrong, but we can not get a chance to prove it unless we are willing to begin where he can understand us."



MAYOR GAYNOR.
A statue of plaster on wire, done by
Miss Church.

A DINNER FROM THE SCRAP-HEAP—It has always been said that a French family can live well on what an English or an American family throws away. In an "Interview with a French Chef," printed anonymously in *The National Food Magazine* (New York, August), the following story is told in illustration of this alleged fact. The chef is justifying the salary of a thousand dollars that he is receiving. "How on earth can they afford to pay him that!" he quotes. "You shall know. I feed very well and save. You feed yourselves badly and waste." He goes on:

"A year or two ago I was chef in a country gentleman's household. The morning after my arrival I looked around the kitchen-garden and in the dust-bin that stood in the back yard I saw a mixture of food that could have been made into a first-class dinner. In about four quarts of milk that had turned sour were swimming stale half loaves, drumsticks of fowls, old ham bones, cold boiled potatoes, trimmings of dough made for pie-crusts, cracked eggs, some old codfish, and some spoiled macaroni. Next day I found a second consignment, very similar, about to be carried away and thrown out. I stooped this lot, sorted it out,

and, with the help of a little stock, half a dozen eggs, and a hare that had been shot on the estate, served a seven-course dinner for a family of ten that night, and the master of the house called me up and complimented me before the whole family on the best dinner they had had for a year. Afterward his wife sent for me and told me that tho pleased with the dinner she feared I had been too extravagant, and said that her rule was not to allow more than seven shillings per head in housekeeping. It was a severe shock to her to hear I had fed the family on the sins of the cook that had left the day before, the cost being not over ninepence per head."

ELECTRICITY FOR CANCER

DURING THE LAST DAYS of July, a meeting of the French Congress for the Advancement of Science was held at Havre. One of the most interesting papers read during the session was one by Dr. Doyen, giving the results of his extensive study of the treatment of external cancer by means

tion, when properly applied, is capable of curing all cancers which are accessible and localized, on the sole condition of being able to heat the whole extent of the pathologic tissues to a temperature of 55 to 58 degrees centigrade. When one is operating on the tongue or on regions where a secondary hemorrhage is to be feared, it is prudent to make a ligature of the principal artery as a preventive measure."

Dr. Gaston Walch, of Havre, also gave it as his experience that electrocoagulation of cancer was the method to be preferred in many cases; it exposes the patient less to autoinoculation than does the use of the knife. Electrocoagulation, he said, gives surprising results in cases where it is almost impossible to make use of the knife. Dr. Nouëno, of Havre, also confirmed the efficacy of this new method. Dr. Doyen thanked his colleagues for their confirmatory remarks, and added:

"My experience with electrocoagulation, which is now more than seven years old, shows that this method occasions far less risk to the patient than extensive surgical intervention. Moreover, it does not expose him to recurrence if the tumor is still sufficiently limited to be completely destroyed.

"Therefore thermic electrocoagulation is a sovereign remedy for accessible cancers, on condition always that the penetrating thermic current has been able to destroy totally the neoplastic tissues without attacking the organs essential to life."
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE ALL MEN ALIKE?

UNDER this caption the basic identity of human races claimed by Prof. Franz Boas, of Columbia University, is discussed in *American Medicine* (New York). Dr. Boas's contention is that all European populations are a mixture of numerous types which have amalgamated successfully and that there is no biologic objection to the marriage of Japanese and Europeans. The comment of the magazine just named is as follows:

"If this is true, then negroes and whites could fuse, but the experience of the medical profession is that they can not amalgamate to form a permanent type, because the mulatto proves to be of weak material, susceptible to disease, and unable to stand surgical trauma. The reason seems to be the lack of physical adjustment to the environment. Each parent is adapted to a certain climate and decays in places markedly different from the normal, but the mulatto is a mixture which is not adjusted to any

place on earth, and hence dies out anywhere before either parent stock. The same facts are found in mixtures of races not so widely separated. Types do not mix so much as Boas thinks. We recognize them in Europe because they do persist, tho each intruded type undergoes change by survival of the fittest variations. There has unquestionably been a great slaughter of the unfit to accomplish this adjustment, and the hybrids are far less numerous than they would be if they were the fittest. The population of a place tends to become uniform and forms a certain type which is not a mixture. Boas had made himself notorious by praising the high mentality of the negro, and we must give scant courtesy to his present opinion as to racial unity. He has, perhaps, been unduly influenced by Zangwill's fantasy of America being a melting-pot. Divergent types may marry here but can not expect to produce a permanent new type. The future population of a place must be what the law of survival dictates. Southern Italians are vastly different from Danes, yet each land has been repeatedly overrun by invaders who have settled and married the 'natives.' Florida can not expect to evolve the same type

	Lubricating Oil.	Oil Paint.	Spirit Varnish.	Lacquer.	Coal-tar.	Cobbler's Wax.	Resin.	India rubber.	Beeswax.	Paraffin.
Untreated.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Gasoline.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Benzin.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Carbon Disulfid.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Turpentine.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Carbon Tetrachlorid.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Chloroform.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Amyl Acetate.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Treated with Ethylene Perchlorid.	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ▲	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●

GREASE SPOTS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM.

The accompanying table, an unusual instance of condensed information, is from *La Nature* (Paris), and requires little explanation. In order to find out the effect of any particular cleansing fluid on any particular kind of stain, look for the name of the liquid in the left-hand column, and for the stain at the head of the table. A triangle refers to a fresh stain, a circle to an old one.

of electrocoagulation. It was in 1906 that Dr. Doyen experimented for the first time on the action of heat upon accessible cancers. The *Temps* (Paris) of July 31 quotes him as follows:

"Studying the action of hot water, of superheated steam, and of hot air, I determined that the virulence of cancerous cells was destroyed by temperatures of 55 to 58 degrees centigrade, while healthy cells, which are more resistant, do not die until beyond 60 degrees centigrade. In July, 1907, I determined that the best means of producing a penetrating heat was by the application of electric currents of high frequency and of low tension, which up to that time had not been employed in surgery.

"Since that time I have obtained remarkable cures in a large number of cases where all other treatments had failed, notably x-rays and radium, which, in true cancers, are not even palliatives."

After outlining some of the technical details of the process, Dr. Doyen goes on to show the limitations of his treatment:

"It has now been demonstrated that thermic electrocoagula-

Maine, and no amount of intermarriage will effect the final result in either place. We are afraid that the anthropologists need a little more biology if they approve of Boas. Races had better keep separate, as half-breeds are a nuisance to themselves and to each parent stock."

HOW NAVAL GUNS ARE AIMED

ANY ONE who has fired a weapon at a distant object knows that its distance is an important element in taking aim. The shot does not move in a straight line, but in a curve, and the farther away the target is the more the weapon must be elevated when it is fired. In target-firing on land, the distance of each range is known exactly. During a naval battle the enemy's distance can not be ascertained by direct measurement, hence the employment of telemeters, or range-finders, which do the business by using well-known optical principles. The operation of the latest instruments, of this kind is explained by Sauvaire Jourdan in an article on "The Evaluation of Distances at Sea," contributed by him to *La Nature* (Paris, August 1). Says Mr. Jourdan:

"When powerful artillery has been installed on board of a war-ship it is of the utmost necessity to give to those who are to operate it the means of doing so with the greatest efficiency. Among these means, the education and training of those who are

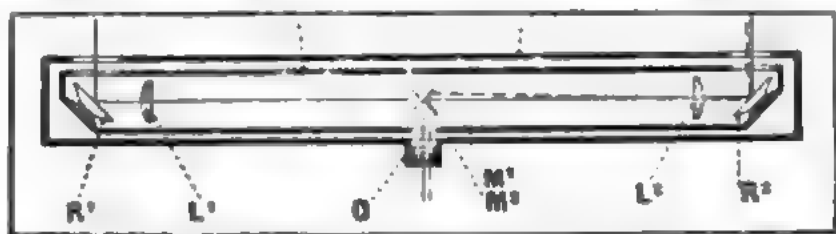


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE TELEMETER WORKS.

to serve the guns stands in the first place, and immediately afterward come the instruments that make it possible to know the distance of the object to be hit.

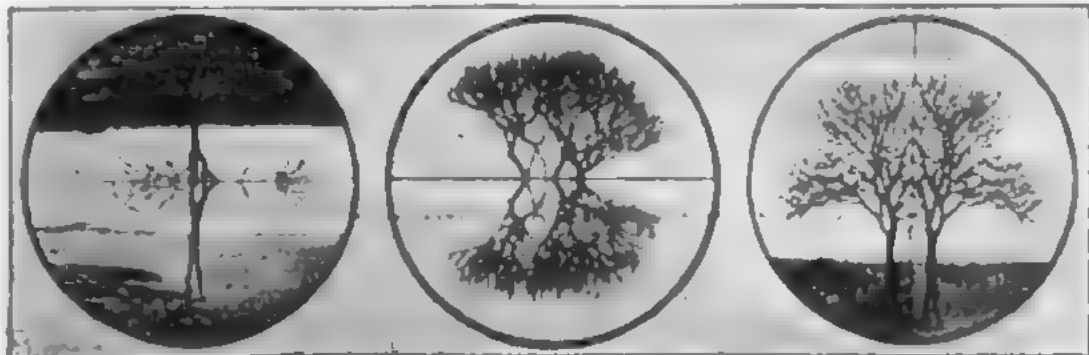
"It is considered, and experience proved it at Tsushima, that the vessel or naval force that is the first to get the range and the first to send a shell against the enemy will have gained an incontestable advantage and will have, in a manner, protected itself from attack.

"The instrument now used on most vessels to obtain the distance of a point is the telemeter of Barr and Stroud, of English origin. This telemeter was invented in 1888.

"Its length, which is precisely determined, serves as the base of a triangle, of which the point whose distance is to be measured is the apex. An optical arrangement, to be described below, serves to measure the angle at this apex. A very simple formula then gives the distance sought.

"The light-rays, reaching the two extremities of the base, strike the reflecting surfaces of two mirrors, R_1 , R_2 , placed at the ends of the telemeter, and are reflected through the lenses L_1 , L_2 to the center of the instrument, where two other mirrors M_1 , M_2 , placed one above the other, receive them and reflect them into the eyepiece.

"Each object-lens forms an image of the object seen, and the



SYSTEM WITH
REVERSED IMAGE
AT THE TOP.

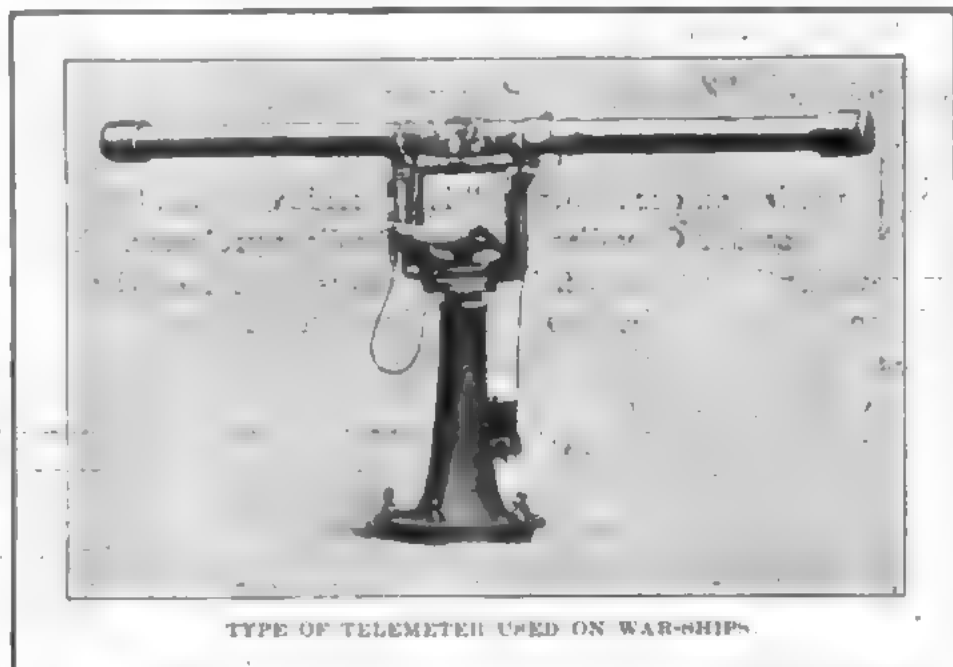
SYSTEM WITH
REVERSED IMAGE
AT THE BOTTOM.

SYSTEM WITH
IMAGES SIDE
BY SIDE.

observer sees in his field of vision two images that, according to the type of instrument, may appear to touch each other or be slightly separated. . . . In the latest model, the two images appear one above the other, separated by a fine line, as may be

seen in the figures. The image seen in the upper half of the field is formed, for example, by the telescopic element at the left of the instrument, and the lower part of the field by the right-hand element.

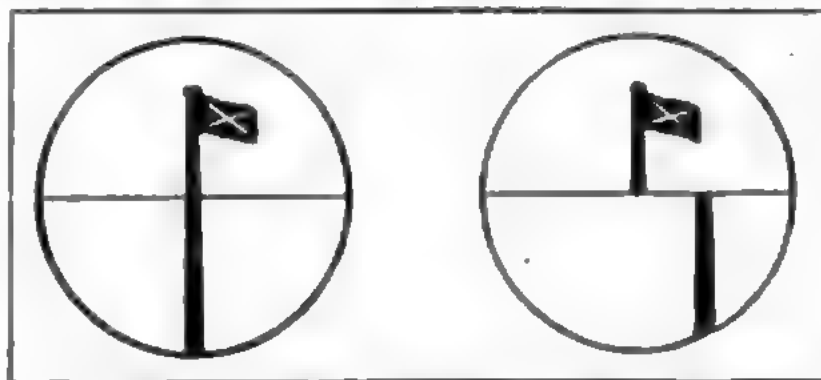
"Suppose that a distant object is seen along the rays indicated,



by full lines on the first diagram and that the two partial images are seen in perfect alinement as in the left flag figure below.

"If, now, the object seen approaches the left end of the telemeter, the ray received by the reflector placed at the right end will assume a new direction as represented by the dotted line, and the partial images reflected by the two central mirrors will no longer appear in exact coincidence, but rather in the relative positions represented by the figure at the right below.

"The interval between the two partial images might thus serve as the measure of the distance, since, as the object approaches, the interval will become greater; but the measurement of this interval would be very difficult to effect with sufficient precision, and it would be impossible to obtain it even approximately if the instrument or the object were in



PARTIAL IMAGES, COINCIDENT AND SEPARATED.

motion. This is why optical or mechanical devices have been adopted, by means of which the trajectory of one or other light-ray, in the interior of the instrument, is modified so as to bring the two partial images back into coincidence. An ivory scale measures the amount of motion necessary to do this, and thus gives the distance sought.

"It is evident that the length of the base employed is an important element, on which depends in great part the precision of the telemeter. On the bridge of a ship the length of the instrument is limited. The [French] Navy now uses telemeters about six feet long.

"To reduce the chance of error to a minimum, the measurement taken by a single telemeter is not accepted as correct. Several instruments are used at once and the average is taken.

"In the English Navy, 'batteries' of several telemeters are used, so connected that the operation of one moves the others, and a single reading gives the mean distance.

"The Barr and Stroud is certainly an excellent instrument, but the march of progress is continuous, and there is now talk of a new telemeter in which the base used shall not be six feet, but the total length of the ship on board of which the observation is made, that is to say, with modern armored ships about 600 feet. The precision will, then be practically perfect."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LETTERS AND ART



IS AMERICAN HUMOR DECLINING?

NO VERY BRIGHT outlook for "the future of humorous writing on our continent" is discernible to Mr. Stephen Leacock, a Canadian author and college professor, whose own contributions to this field of literature have moved some critics to hail him as the inheritor of Mark Twain's mantle. As Mr. Leacock sees the situation and reports upon it in *The Nineteenth Century*, "the original impetus which created American humor has largely spent its force, nor is it likely that, in the absence of a wide-spread literary spirit, anything else will be left of the original vein of Yankee merriment except the factory-made fun of the Sunday journalist." Humorous writing, he argues, can not stand alone and continue to flourish without the sustenance afforded by a literary background and atmosphere. And "it is hard to see how the prevailing neglect of letters, the prevailing attempt to reduce education to a mechanical, visible, provable process that often kills the spirit within, the prevailing passion for specialized study that substitutes for the man of letters of the Oxford type the machine-made pedant of our American colleges—it is hard to see how all this is likely to aid in the creation of a great national literature."

As a prelude to this gloomy conclusion Mr. Leacock casts a backward and analytical glance over the record of American achievement in the field of humorous literature. Admitting that American humor "enjoys a peculiar distinction," and "has become a tradition," he goes on to say:

"The distinction enjoyed by American humorous writing becomes all the more notable when one realizes the peculiar position it occupies in the general body of American literature. The quantity of American literature—worthy of the name—produced in the last one hundred years is notoriously small. Its quality is disappointingly thin. It is an evident fact which had better be candidly confessed than courteously concealed that we people of America have not shown ourselves a literary people. Taking us altogether, black citizens and white, we outnumber the uncolored people of the British Isles by two to one. We have long outnumbered them, and a count of heads, dead and alive, for the whole nineteenth century would stand largely in our favor. Yet the great bulk of our reputable common literature of the past one hundred years has been written by the novelists, essayists, poets, and historians of the British Isles. . . .

"Now, in this literary dearth there has been one salient exception, and this exception has been found in the province of humorous writing. Here at any rate American history and American life have continuously reflected themselves in a not unworthy literary product. The humorist has followed, and depicted, the progress of our Western civilization at every step. Benjamin Franklin has shown us the humor of Yankee commercialism and

Pennsylvanian piety—the odd resultant of the juxtaposition of saintliness and common sense. Irving has developed the humor of Early Dutch settlement—the mynheers of the Hudson Valley, with their long pipes and leisurely routine; Hawthorne presents the mingled humor and pathos of Puritanism; Hans Breitmann sings the ballad of the later Teuton; Lowell, the Mexican War and the slavery contest; Oliver Wendell Holmes, the softer side of the rigid culture of Boston; Mark Twain and Bret Harte bring with them the new vigor of the West; and, at the close of the tale, the sagacious Mr. Dooley appears as the essayist of the Irish immigrant. No very lofty literature is this, perhaps, yet faithful and real of its kind, more truly and distinctively American than anything else produced upon the continent."

Mr. Leacock then makes an excursion in search of "the basis of the humorous," which, he finds, "lies in the incongruity, the unfittingness, the want of harmony among things." Since the crudest and most primitive form of all disharmonies is that offered by the aspect of "something smashed, broken, defeated, knocked out of its original shape and purpose," there is ground for Hobbes' assertion that the prototype of human amusement is found in the exulting laugh of the savage over his fallen foe, whose head he has smashed with a club. And "this humor of discomfiture, of de-

structiveness and savage triumph, may be expected to appear not only among a primitive people, but also in any case where the settlement of a new country reproduces to some extent the circumstances of primitive life." Thus in American literature "the humor of the Arkansas mule, of the bucking bronco, of the Kentucky duel, is all of this primitive character." This primitive form of fun is "of a decidedly antisocial character," since "it runs counter to other instincts, those of affection, pity, unselfishness, upon which the progressive development of the race has largely depended." Consequently, in the course of human evolution the basis of humor tends to alter its original character. We read further:

"Now, this principle of intellectual pleasure excited by contrast or incongruity, once started on an upward path of development, loses more and more its antisocial character, until at length it appears no longer antagonistic to the social feelings but contributory to them. The final stage of the development of humor is reached when amusement no longer arises from a single 'funny' idea, meaningless contrast, or odd play upon words, but rests upon a prolonged and sustained conception of the incongruities of human life itself. The shortcomings of our existence, the sad contrast of our aims and our achievements, the little fretting aspiration of the day that fades into the nothingness of to-morrow kindle in the mellowed kind a sense of gentle amusement



Courtesy John Lane Company

CANADA'S HUMORIST.

Mr. Stephen Leacock, who sees America in the period of an interregnum of humor.

from which all selfish exultation has been chastened by the realization of our common lot of sorrow. On this higher plane humor and pathos mingle and become one. To the Creator perhaps in retrospect the little story of man's creation and his fall seems sadly droll.

"It is of this final stage of the evolution of amusement that one of the keenest of modern analysts has written thus: 'When men become too sympathetic to laugh at each other for individual defects or infirmities which once moved their mirth, it is surely not strange that sympathy should then begin to unite them, not in common lamentation for their common defects and inferiorities, but in common amusement at them.' This is the sentiment that has inspired the great masterpieces of humorous literature—this is the humor of Cervantes smiling sadly at the passing of the older chivalry, and of Hawthorne depicting the somber melancholies of Puritanism against the background of the silent woods of New England. This is the really great humor—unquotable in single phrases and paragraphs, but producing its effect in a long-drawn picture of human life, in which the universal element of human imperfection—alike in all ages and places—excites at once our laughter and our tears."

Not much of what is called American humor, declares Mr. Leacock, is of this last class. Most of it, he says, has been the humor of discomfiture, of incongruity, or of exaggeration. Even so, he concedes its place of eminence in the forefront of American literature. But now, he argues, it is on the decline, and until American life undergoes another change he can foresee no recovery.

His explanation, remarks the *New York Evening Post*, "is that of a funmaker facing a situation that is no joke." Yet *The Post* refuses to be despondent. For, it argues—

"The best reason for clinging to hope, despite this prophecy, is in the doubtfulness of Mr. Leacock's classification. For all its suggestiveness, it has an appearance of artificiality. Incongruity and exaggeration may explain Nasby, Nye, Artemus Ward, and much of Mark Twain; but the humor of Irving and Lowell, Bunner, Holmes, and Eugene Field, which Mr. Leacock glosses over, is founded on less analyzable elements. Among secondary writers it reaches a broader basis still—a basis extending in theme from William Allen White's stories of rural Kansas to a Chicago versifier's sonnets of an office-boy. Any attempt to condemn our humorous future by a classification of its subject-matter not only overlooks the obvious truth that humor is mainly in the seeing eye, but involves itself in contradictions."

WHAT MAKES GOOD WAR-POEMS?

EVERY ONE, nearly, has taken a shot at the war-poems and called them feeble. Kipling's is voted by some to be the best, but Mr. Simeon Strunsky finds two reasons why it fails to appeal to him. One is the little line following the title—"Copyrighted, 1914, by Rudyard Kipling"; and he reflects that Deborah would never have thought of copyrighting her song of triumph for the Israelites, nor blind Tyrtæus when he made songs that sent the Spartans on the road to empire. The other reason is that the theme was too big for Kipling's or any other man's poem to strike fire. By the converse proposition, the Poet Laureate's verses, to Mr. Strunsky probably the poorest of the lot, were the best for the purpose. In the *New York Evening Post* he gives us this reason:

"The greatest poems have been written about little wars. The 'Iliad' was written around a siege carried on by a handful of barbarian chieftains against a city of the second class. The Battle of Chevy Chase was a border skirmish following upon a cattle-stealing expedition. And Kipling's imperial muse is at her best when she sings of petty wars with colored tribesmen. Britain's far-flung battle-line was far flung against dervishes and Afridis; it was seldom brought into collision with field intrenchments and siege-artillery.

"Little wars, or else big wars in anticipation or retrospect,—these are the rich soil for the poet. A great war in the actual, the fate of an empire truly at stake, may make poets out of the common crowd, but subdues the poet to the level of the common crowd. There is a solemn tone about Kipling's latest verse which has its effect. Only it is not exhortation we wanted,

but exultation; not an appeal, but a clarion-call. When an entire nation is aflame the poet is apt to find his mission rather perfunctory.

"The poetry on which modern wars are fought, involving the destiny of nations, is the poetry of the music-hall and the cabaret. Men go to their death on doggerel. Were the fate of these United States on trial to-day, our battalions would be going under fire to the tune of the latest nasal Broadway 'rag,' unless it was the classic, immortal doggerel of 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night.' I don't know what the Kaiser's quarter million men sang as they marched through Brussels. Being Germans, the presumption is that they sang the tunes and the exact number of verses prescribed by the General Staff. But that is only a guess. Even German infantrymen, I imagine, are allowed to sing what comes nearest to their hearts—something very cheap and stirring.

"That is why I consider the Poet Laureate's verses fully as good as any that England has produced in the moment of crisis. Mr. Bridge's lines are not only stirring; they come so close to the swing of doggerel that we can easily imagine English soldiers going to their death to the lilt of them in the face of the German hosts."

MAETERLINCK'S "INEXORABLE RESOLUTION"

ONE of those disappointed of the privilege of bearing arms was the poet Maurice Maeterlinck. He offered to enlist, but was declared too old, so he turned out into the fields with the women and helped gather the crops. Here he was found by a newspaper correspondent of the *New York Sun* who reported his depression at being unable to write. "The thought that only a few hundred kilometers away millions of men are ranged against one another to kill, maim, or destroy blots out every other thought." This Belgian reveals himself appalled by the terrible waste of war. "After men have fought so valiantly against disease and death, after we have struggled so successfully against natural forces, to fall at the will of a despot into this welter of carnage!"

These were the words of the man in the first days of the war. Since then he has pulled himself together to write what is perhaps the bitterest arraignment of Pan-Germanism so far printed. "When the hour shall have come for settling accounts," he writes in an article printed simultaneously in the *New York Sun* and the *London Daily Mail*, "we shall have forgotten much of what we have suffered and a censurable pity will creep over us and cloud our eyes." Now is the moment, he declares, for us "to frame our inexorable resolution." It follows here:

"After the final victory, when the enemy is crushed—as crushed he will be—efforts will be made to enlist our sympathy. We shall be told that the unfortunate German people are merely the victims of their monarch and their feudal caste; that no blame attaches to the Germany we know that is so sympathetic and cordial—the Germany of quaint old houses and open-hearted greetings; the Germany that sits under its lime-trees beneath the clear light of the moon—but only to Prussia, hateful, arrogant Prussia; that homely, peace-loving Bavaria, the genial, hospitable dwellers on the banks of the Rhine, the Silesian and Saxon—I know not who besides—have merely obeyed and been compelled to obey orders they detested, but were unable to resist.

"We are in the face of reality now. Let us look at it well, and pronounce our sentence, for this is the moment when we hold the proofs in our hands; when the elements of the crime are hot before us and should out—the truth that will soon fade from our memory. Let us tell ourselves now, therefore, that all we shall be told hereafter will be false. Let us unflinchingly adhere to what we decide at this moment when the glare of the horror is on us.

"It is not true that in this gigantic crime there are innocent and guilty, or degrees of guilt. They stand on one level, all who have taken part. The German from the north has no more especial craving for blood than the German from the south has especial tenderness and pity. It is very simple. It is the German from one end of the country to the other who stands revealed as a beast of prey that the firm will of our planet finally repudiates. We have here no wretched slaves dragged along

by a tyrant king who alone is responsible. Nations have the government they deserve, or rather the government they have is truly no more than a magnified public projection of the private morality and mentality of the nation.

"If eighty million innocent people merely expose the inherent falseness and superficiality of their innocence—and it is a monster they maintain at their head who stands for all that is true in their nature, because it is he who represents the eternal aspirations of their race, which lie far deeper than their apparent transient virtues—let there be no suggestion of error, of intelligent people having been tricked and misled. No nation can be deceived that does not wish to be deceived. It is not intelligence that Germany lacks. In the sphere of intellect such things are not possible, nor in the region of the enlightened, reflecting will. No nation permits herself to be coerced into the one crime man can not pardon. It is of her own accord she hastens toward it. Her chief has no need to persuade. It is she who urges him on."

We have forces here quite different from those on the surface, he continues, "forces that are secret, irresistible, profound." Proceeding:

"It is these we must judge, must crush under heel once for

injustice, tyranny, suffering, the other striving for liberty, right, radiance, joy. These two powers stand once again face to face. Our opportunity is to annihilate the one that comes from below. Let us know how to be pitiless that we may have no more need for pity. It is the measure of organic defense; it is essential that the modern world should stamp out Prussian militarism as it would stamp out a poisonous fungus that for half a century had poisoned its days. The health of our planet is the question. To-morrow the United States and Europe will have to take measures for the convalescence of the earth."

THE WAR AMONG THE SCHOLARS

ONE OF THE CURIOUS ASPECTS of the present war is the participation in it of a class especially devoted to the arts of peace—college professors. Ever since the first days of the firing, Germany's chief advocates in America have been conspicuous holders of university chairs. There is now developing a sort of international feud between the various members of this profession. It is reported that German professors are renouncing the honors and distinctions conferred on them by English universities, and Professor Roentgen, more picturesque than the others, is said to have given the gold medal bestowed upon him by the British Royal Society to be melted up for the Red Cross. A notable declaration has issued from two of Germany's leading philosophers, Prof. Rudolf Eucken and Prof. Ernst Haeckel, reporting that "the whole German world of letters is to-day filled with deep indignation and strong moral reprobation of the behavior of England." These writers acknowledge the former "fruitful reciprocal interchange of English and German culture," but declare that England has proved "subject to the old evil of a brutal national egoism which recognizes no rights on the part of others, which, unconcerned about morality or immorality, pursues only its own advantage." This document appeared first in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and in translation has been printed in several American papers. Its closing paragraphs read:

"It is England whose fault has extended the present war into a world war, and has thereby endangered our joint culture. And all this for what reason? Because she was jealous of Germany's greatness, because she wanted to hinder at any price a further growth of this greatness. For there can not be the least doubt on this point that England was determined in advance to cast as many obstacles as possible in the way of Germany's existence in this struggle of the giants, and to hinder her as much as possible in the full development of her powers. She (England) was watching only for a favorable opportunity when she could break out suddenly against Germany, and she therefore promptly seized on the invasion of Belgium, so necessary to Germany, in order that she might cover with a small cloak of decency her brutal national egoism. Or is there in the whole wide world any one so simple as to believe that England would have declared war on France also if the latter had invaded Belgium? In that event she would have wept hypocritical tears over the unavoidable violation of international law; but as for the rest she would have laughed in her sleeve with great satisfaction. This hypocritical Pharisaism is the most repugnant feature of the whole matter; it deserves nothing but contempt.

"The history of the world shows that such sentiments lead the nations not upward but downward. For the present, however, we trust firmly in our just cause, in the superior strength and the unyielding victorious spirit of the German people. Yet we must at the same time lament deeply that that boundless egoism has disturbed for an immeasurable period of time the spiritual cooperation of the two peoples which promised so much good for the development of mankind. But they wished it so there—on England alone fall the monstrous guilt and the historical responsibility."

Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, of Princeton University, declares in the *New York Times* that "to see these two venerated thinkers, international figures both, indulging in violent, unconsidered, and malevolent nationalism is a profoundly depressing spectacle." He writes:

"I am a university teacher, and there is something profoundly



RUDOLF EUCKEN.

Who, with Professor Haeckel, accuses England of "hypocritical Pharisaism" in her defense of her position among the nations at war.

all, for they are the only ones that will not be improved, softened, or brought into line by experience, progress, or even the bitterest lesson. They are unalterable, immovable. Their springs lie far beneath hope or influence. They must be destroyed as we destroy a nest of wasps, since we know these never can change into a nest of bees.

"Even tho individually and singly Germans are all innocent and merely led astray, they are none the less guilty in mass. This is the guilt that counts—that alone is actual and real, because it lays bare underneath their superficial innocence the subconscious criminality of all. No influence can prevail on the unconscious or subconscious. It never evolves. Let there come a thousand years of civilization, a thousand years of peace, with all possible refinements, art and education, the German spirit which is its underlying element will remain absolutely the same as to-day and would declare itself when the opportunity came under the same aspect with the same infamy.

"Through the whole course of history two distinct will powers have been noticed that would seem to be the opposing elemental manifestations of the spirit of our globe, one seeking only evil,

humiliating to my profession to find two of its most distinguished lights, philosophers both, writing without composure, judging without consideration of the data, applying with the cheap phrases borrowed from chauvinistic journalism to an entire nation, England, the condemnation which, if true, could apply only to a few leading individuals. . . .

"It makes a teacher wonder if civilization be after all only skin deep. Is the sweet reasonableness to promote which we teachers are dedicated merely an illusion, and the reality just latent jealousy and hatred between men of different skin and speech? For what purpose have I given years to produce in American young men admiration of the great literature and art of European nations, including that of Germany, if German scholarship itself is to foment distrust and hatred among the peoples? Again, and in a broader view, when great idealists like Professors Eucken and Haeckel sink to the level of common chauvinists, how shall any university teacher dare to hope that he will hold faithful to standards of feeling and thinking inherited from Plato and Aristotle? Where Professors Eucken and Haeckel have fallen, who shall stand?

"From meeting their arguments I scrupulously refrain. Were they right, the tone of the manifesto does little credit to their scholarship and repute, and it is only too evident that the gravamen of the charge against England is merely that she has put Germany at military disadvantage. This is the unpardonable sin. That this could be honorably done, be a mistake, not a knavery, conceivably be right from another point of view, is not for a moment admitted by minds that have coped with the ultimate complexity of human motives and with the very riddle of the universe. What a melancholy demonstration of the obscuration of two great intelligences under the spell of militarism!"

That the social breach between university men and thinkers of the various warring countries can be final is not entertained by the *New York Evening Post*. One of the consequences of the war, it admits, "for a shorter or longer term of years, will necessarily be a sad breaking of that tie of common aspirations, common interests, and common endeavors which unites the men of science and the men of letters of all nations into something like a real and inspiring union of heart as well as of mind." Moreover:

"Particularly poignant must be the regret that attaches to this thought in the case of Germany and England. Of kindred speech, and in many ways of kindred traditions and ideals, there have been, in the case of these two great nations, over and above those relations which occur as a matter of course in the intellectual world, some examples of mutual appreciation and of reciprocal benefit which shine with a special luster, and have been peculiarly precious to both peoples. The German reverence for Shakespeare, and the maintenance of the Shakespeare tradition upon the German stage have been of incalculable value to England as well as to Germany. The influence of Goethe upon Carlyle, and through Carlyle upon two generations of Englishmen, is something almost unique in literary history; and the name of Coleridge is sufficient to suggest the part that has been played by German thought in the shaping of English literature. To mention but one other instance, it was in Germany that the most illustrious of the English scientists of the nineteenth century made his first general conquest in the scientific world; for the teachings of Darwin had been accepted at their full value by the leading German scientists at a time when in England Huxley was still having a hard time in fighting the battle for their recognition.

"But it is one thing to look forward to a temporary break in a noble tradition, and quite another to think of it as final or lasting. That this will prove to be the case, we do not for a moment believe. The tie that binds together the noble spirits and lofty intellects of the world is too strong to be snapt for good and all by the doings of a time of strife and bitterness, even so terrible as that through which we are now passing. And more than that is true. For it is not only the intellectual leaders, but the rank and file too, that are united by bonds of the intellect which know no national boundaries. The devoted labors of the searchers for scientific truth, the idealistic efforts of men of letters, the obligation of gratitude which these labors and efforts impose upon all who love the true and the beautiful—these are agencies that will work constantly toward the wiping out of bitter memories, the obliteration of resentment and hate. Time is on the side of the children of light, and they will conquer in the end. The loss that would be involved merely in an abandonment of the German feeling about Shakespeare would in itself

be tremendous, incalculable; but it will not take place. Even at the outbreak of hostilities, there came from some of the foremost men of letters and science in England a protest against the war, inspired above all by a feeling of the awful sacrifice involved in breaking the ties that bound to each other the German and the English intellectual world. We may rest assured that, whatever the feeling of the moment, that feeling still exists, deep down in the hearts of the scholars and scientists and literary



ERNST HAECKEL.

Whose joint statement with Professor Eucken is described by an American professor as "the obscuration of two great intelligences under the spell of militarism."

men of both countries. And the time will come when that feeling will not only reassert itself in their relations with each other, but will be one of the powerful agencies toward the reestablishment of a humane and friendly sentiment as between the peoples of the two countries, as a whole."

WHERE THE ENTENTE FAILS—Between enemies it is not surprising that alien words that have enjoyed a temporary hospitality should be shown the door. So we understand Russia in getting rid of her German words. But even the *entente cordiale* does not make the old French journalist, Gaston Jollivet, take kindly to the Britannic invasion of the language of *la belle France*, as the *Indianapolis News* points out to us:

"He is of the opinion that the only language that may be called upon to 'enrich' the French in which only two vocabularies, one German, 'sauerkraut,' and the other Italian, 'dilettante,' have become acclimated, is the English. Many of the new terms, among which is the word 'stayer,' come from the boxing-ring. 'I do not,' he says, 'revolt against the adoption of "wagon" and "rail." I even understand that "sport" must be admitted, being shorter than "*exercices du corps*," but I do revolt against "select" when I may say "*choisi*," or of "first rate" when I have "*de premier choix*." I revolt against the mania for importing words, holding them as impertinences when the writer who employs them forces me to recognize that I do not know English, or that, knowing it, I do not know as much of it as he does. I bring this modest contribution to the excellent work of the "*Amis de la Langue Française*" (Friends of the French Tongue), which bears the interesting subtitle, "National Society for the Protection of French Genius and the Protection of the French Tongue Against Foreign Words and Useless Neologisms with All Their Menacing Deformities." I read with pleasure in the last published number that a French family should blush to invite one to a "garden-party" or a "five-o'clock tea.""

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



NATIONAL SINS THAT CAUSED THE WAR

IN PLACING THE BLAME for the present war, *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), organ of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, finds that none of the great nations now engaged can escape. They have all, says its editor, "drunk deep at the well of irreligion and mammonism," and "acted on the principle that they must seek first all other things and let the Kingdom of God shift for itself." It foresees a day when they will be "called to give an account of their stewardship before a greater tribunal than that of the American press, and it will then appear where the chief responsibility for this war lies." Representing, as it doubtless does, the religious feeling of a large part of the German-American element of our population, it takes the impartial stand that all these contending nations have "shared in creating the conditions" for the war; "all have acted from motives of rivalry and jealousy and fear; several have more at stake than others; but the proper balancing of accounts must be left to him who looks beneath the surface, and with whom in the last analysis rest the destinies of the nations." Where men own to the dual relationship to Church and State, that fact is "responsible for much confusion of thought in the minds of all who are shocked at the present war." Reading on:

"Men read their ideals of peace and good will into situations created by national rivalries, jealousies, and hatreds, and wonder why there should be such a thing as war. The truth is, national rivalries, jealousies, and hatreds have heaped up wrongs and injustice in the face of Christian ideals of peace and good will, as in the present war, and it has now become a question as to whose sword is the longest and whose arm is the strongest. It is easy to stand aghast at the horrors of war and to declaim loudly against its wickedness; but self-protection and self-preservation are, with perhaps two exceptions, the ruling motive among the contending nations that has made Europe an armed camp for forty years, and compelled a balancing of accounts; and all this humanitarian declamation against the present war is superficial. It does not take into account injustice, or intolerable situations, or human nature in its unredeemed and unsanctified state. When the ulcer is ripe, it must be opened. No one doubts that the ulcer in Europe, so long in a festering state, was ripe.

"How impotent peace sentiment and peace movements of the Carnegie type are has been demonstrated again and again. Why? Simply because they proceed on the assumption that the conduct of men and nations can be regulated by reason and common sense. These are great helps; but how are they going to create in men and nations a clean heart and renew a right spirit within them? Right here is where our peace theories and ideals fall to pieces.

"The spiritual law in the mind of nations is not yet strong enough to resist the fleshly law; nor is the sense of justice and righteousness equally strong in all nations. Hence when religion, common sense, and reason have exhausted their resources the only recourse is to force. That is why we have war. It is a favorable sign that in the present instance each nation is seeking to justify its course with an ethical motive; but God and history will scrutinize that motive, and then the full truth will be made plain as it can not now. No categorical answer to the question as to whether this present war was justifiable can, therefore, be given, tho it is easy to see that it was inevitable."

The present war is the outgrowth of sin, this writer asserts, and "in its root-essence that sin is materialism—mammonism":

"Begin with France, where irreligion and atheism are so much in evidence. Her culture and civilization are worldly to the core. She has removed the chief mainstay (and a poor one at that) of her religious life, the Roman Catholic Church, and approached the cultural stage where Greece was on the eve of her decay. She sets the pace for frivolity in conduct and dress,

and has robed her immorality in brilliant costume. Her liberal interpretation of the sanctity of the marriage vow is rivaled only by that of Japan. She is honeycombed with secret-society-ism, and her churches and cathedrals are empty. Her achievements in science and intellectual culture are brilliant; but it is like building an Eiffel Tower on a bar of sand. She is a republic and has no 'war-lord' to worship; but the growing unbelief and licentiousness of her great cities, her decreasing birth-rate, and her indifference to the things that make for sturdy character are sure indications that of all the great nations of the earth she is least fit for a republican form of government where liberty spells license. God preserve the United States from that type of democracy!"

Nor does Germany escape. Says this Lutheran writer:

"Then take Germany. Here, too, we are compelled to say with Ezekiel: 'Gray hairs are here and there upon her and she knoweth it not.' She proudly boasts of her advanced and sturdy civilization, and no one will dispute her title in this regard. Through the encouragement of her Emperor, she has forged to the front and is to-day leading the world in science, philosophy, art, industry, and religion in its intellectual form. She has the most thrifty people and the best-governed cities in the world. There is an atmosphere of discipline and law and order in that country which is in marked contrast with the libertinism so strikingly in evidence in France. But great changes are taking place. Protestantism under the guardianship of the State has in many parts gone to seed. The devil has been sowing the tares of rationalism and atheism among the wheat until the latter in such cities as Berlin and Hamburg has been well-nigh strangled to death. Socialists and savants in universities are decrying the Church that saved Germany and gave democracy to the world, and ridiculing her faith. Militarism ranks higher than the Church, and the people are being trained to put their trust in princes and in guns rather than in the Lord and religion. French levity and immorality are finding their way into the cities and resorts, and animalism is stalking abroad and making beautiful German idealism its prey. Were it not for the undercurrent of religious seriousness among the elect who are praying and weeping for Zion, one might well despair for the future; but the fact remains that materialism is fast robbing Germany of her spiritual grandeur and glory."

Of Austria, the writer finds little more to say than that "she has for centuries been suffering from medievalism in Church and State, and her people are more to be pitied for their devotion and superstition than chidden:

"Austria has not yet emerged from her medievalism sufficiently to enjoy a sun-bath in twentieth-century liberty and enlightenment, tho this is not saying that there are not elements of strength in her culture and civilization. Her political life stands on no higher level than her religious life."

Russia is pictured in pretty dark colors, but England is where the fell forces of mammon are seen at their highest mark:

"And what of Russia, that priest-ridden and aristocracy-ridden country of multiplying and unassimilated peoples? It is Europe's most backward civilization, if we except only the Turks. Nothing thrives there but ignorance, superstition, and colossal hierarchical and imperial ambitions. It is our conviction that Russia is responsible for the conditions that have brought on this appalling war more than any other nation. One has compassion for her people, but not for her rulers. Her schemes have been a constant menace to the integrity of Austria and to the Teutonic civilization in general. If Napoleon's prediction, that Russia will some day rule Europe, should come true, it would, of course, mean the downfall of Austria and Germany, and with them the subjugation of the Scandinavian peoples. Will God permit such a calamity? Whatever calls to repentance France and Germany and Austria need, Russia is a menace, for she would throttle the life of Europe and make a revival of religion in those countries impossible.

"Of England it must be said that materialism and mammonism have reached their high-water mark in her borders, and their waves have dashed upon our American shores. She is a commercial nation. Her aristocracy have exploited the resources of backward peoples in all parts of the world, and money and wealth which others have earned and sweated for has flowed into her coffers. England is not a race of producers, as are the Germans; but chiefly a nation of manipulators who grow rich on what others have produced. It is a nation of lords and landlords, and commerce and luxury are its leading assets. Neither intellectually nor spiritually has it held its own, and signs of deterioration became manifest during the Boer War and are in evidence in the present suffragette fanaticism. With all her genius for diplomacy in politics and for humanitarianism in religion, she has lost much of the moral strength and fiber of the somewhat coarser but more vigorous civilization of the Elizabethan age. She has become grasping and greedy, and supercilious withal, and when Germany's prosperity threatened her commercial supremacy she saw fit to break her blood and cultural ties with that country, and cast in her lot with a backward civilization. That step proved fatal to the peace of Europe, and war was the result. Mammonism triumphed.

"A war without a righteous motive or aim is an unrighteous war. A war that looks to the advantage of one nation without the slightest regard for the rights or the welfare of another nation is an unrighteous war. A war waged in the interests of a dynasty rather than in the interests of the people is an unrighteous war. A war brought about by conflicting selfish interests between the nations, by racial hatred or jealousy, by a thirst for dominion, is an unrighteous war, the conditions may be created through those which may make war inevitable and even justifiable in the case of such nations whose interests and very existence are thereby threatened."

CALIFORNIA ON PROHIBITION

AFTER FORTY YEARS of agitation and education in favor of Prohibition, says a writer in *The National Advocate* (Prohib.), California is at last "lined up in a State-wide campaign." The campaign has been on for nearly a year, and the result will be revealed by the vote on election-day, November 3. Victory in that State is no easy matter, thinks this Prohibition supporter, because "California, with its extensive wine interests, including immense vineyards, large numbers of high-class tourist hotels scattered throughout the State, and the State-wide interest in the World Fairs of 1915 at both San Francisco and San Diego, presents a peculiar and interesting field for the study of this problem . . . with its special difficulties." The "key to the situation," in his opinion, will rest with the women, who, having the right of suffrage, should vote "to protect their boys and girls from the pitfalls and temptation of the open saloon." In the same journal we read an "amazing" warning to "the breweries, wineries, and

liquor-dealers of the State," which is taken from the *Sacramento Bee*. According to *The Bee* the liquor interests face a crisis "of their own creation," and "can blame its being and its strength on none other than themselves." "They fashioned the Frankenstein," *The Bee* continues, "which may pursue them to their undoing, and they fed it until it grew into the monster from which they run affrighted." Consequently, in the view of this journal, "if the brewery, wine, and liquor interests of California expect the voters to go their way next November they must approach them with clean hands—clean hands which they intend to keep clean," and it adds:

"*The Bee* has no use for Prohibition. It does not believe in it, either as a principle or as a policy. It considers it unjust in its essence.

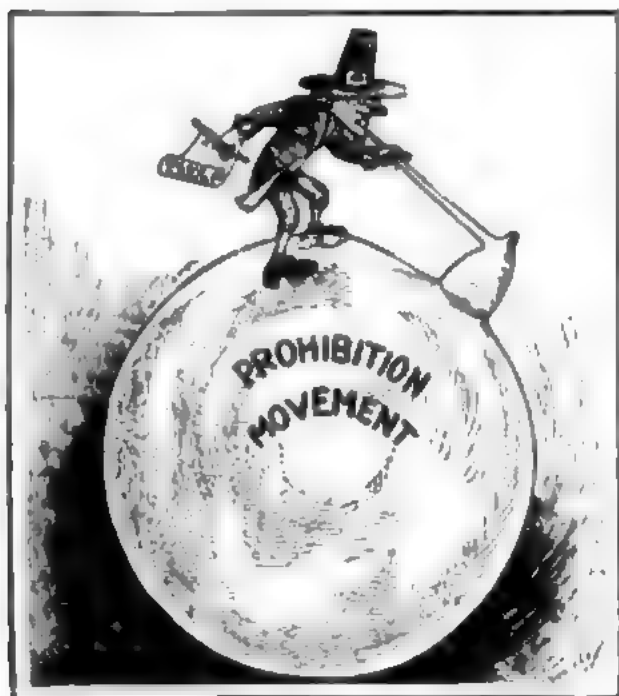
"As a matter of equity, of democratic and inherent right, the majority have no more righteous authority to prevent the minority from drinking wine or beer—always provided it be done with sobriety, in moderation, and without disorder—than they would have to order the same minority not to smoke cigars or to eat pork.

"But if Prohibition be unjust in its very kernel, it is less unjust than the rank injustice which has so strengthened it—the combination of wine and beer with boyish crime and girlish licentiousness.

"If these hellish evils are not to be remedied—if the dive, the deadfall, the low saloon, the wedding of liquor and lust are not to be cast out of the traffic—if it is still to continue a menace to our boys and a lure to our girls, then the State of California had better embrace Prohibition as the least offending and offensive of two evils, the milder injustice of two injustices.

"And if the beer, wine, and liquor interests should elect not to repent and reform, and still Prohibition should not win this year; or, if promising to repent and reform, they should go back to their evil ways, that result would be the Dead Sea's fruit of a victory that would turn to ashes on the lips, for the battle would be renewed at the next general election, and Prohibition then would sweep the State of California like a prairie fire."

A spokesman for the liquor interests appears in the *San Francisco Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review*, who argues on economic grounds that "from an industrial standpoint Prohibition would be ruinous to California." Gaging it as a moral issue, he states that while "intemperance is deprecated by all," he questions whether Prohibition would prove "an efficient remedy." Then he tells us that "the history of Prohibition in the United States has been one of absolute failure. Eleven States have tried and abandoned it," he adds, while "in Maine it is a disgrace, and in Kansas, Georgia, and other so-called Prohibition States it is a farce." Why should California, he asks, try a remedy "that has proved a failure everywhere else"? In short, he declares sweepingly, Prohibition "is foolish, unfair, dishonest, destructive, drastic, un-American, inhuman, and ruinous."



GETTING READY TO BURST.



THE BLACK HAND.



AFRAID TO TAKE EITHER.

ANTI-PROHIBITION CARTOONS FROM THE WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS' REVIEW, SAN FRANCISCO.

IS WAR OF GOD OR THE DEVIL?

THE HEART, and not the head, is the source of a good deal of the writing and thinking about the current war, says a New York clergyman. He doesn't in the least believe that "war is a return to barbarism, the demolition of a century of progress or world-civilization." When we apply such terms as retrogression, reactionism, reversion to animalism, wanton destruction, monstrous barbarism, fiendish inhumanity, which this writer has found thickly strewed through the public prints, we "utterly obscure the dynamic reality of things unseen on the surface which this war is manifesting to us." Is it not the case, asks the Rev. Holden E. Sampson, of the Corpus Christi Church, New York, "that the consensus of opinion of the greatest philosophers in the most philosophical country in the world—Germany—is entirely on the side of the man of destiny, who is charged by 'civilization' as the criminal instigator of this greatest of world-wars?" In the *New York World* we read a continuation of the argument:

"How different is this canting and pharisaical view of war, and of the present belligerents, from the older ideas and conceptions of warfare, which gave to mankind the inspiration of nobility and that superaltruism that rises high above the thing called 'patriotism,' which held a purview of nationalism coextensive with divine and cosmical destiny, and comprehended ultimate issues and culminations of world-development resulting from the world's birth-travails!

"We have ceased to be philosophical and are living in an age of sentimentality. The voice of the 'seer' and the 'prophet' has yielded to that of the sentimentalist and pessimist. As long as the world is as it is at present constituted, its evolution to higher states of racial unity and consciousness can come only by cataclysmic upheavals and the breaking up of the incrustations of time-hardened conditions.

"History demonstrates that no world-progress ever has achieved permanency that did not receive its initiative and potentiality by the clash of nations. War is a natural and necessary factor, under present earth conditions, of progress among the races of mankind. War is not a symptom of decadence or of barbarism; it is a 'travailing in birth' of a new life—a higher life; it is a part of the crisis of world-evolution ushering in a better world for posterity.

"The ancient philosopher (wiser than are we) would say that war is the seed of this reincarnation sown for a better state of existence in future incarnations.

"It is because we have lost the genius of the ancient philosophy, in great part, that we have such a panicky, pessimistic perception of the present war.

"War breaks up the static and stagnant condition of a moribund past, to create from the débris new dynamic conditions for the reconstruction and upbuilding of a new age. Not until this finality, the new age, is reached, in the evolution of time, will the period come when the prophecy shall be fulfilled that 'war shall be no more.'

"It is not by human legislation, statesmanship, or wisdom, nor by any popular peace propaganda, that the world shall cease warfare. The Hague tribunal and other present movements peace-ward are symptoms of the fulfilment of the peace prophecy; they are not factors.

"Cessation of warfare, the 'turning of swords into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks,' will come by evolution, by the master handiwork of the unseen overrulers. World-peace will come when the 'age of peace' has sprung up from the ground of human nature after it has been plowed, harrowed, and broken up by warfare and other cataclysmic cosmic forces."

This "philosophic view" of the great world-upheaval, which every human heart regards with horror and grief, declares the writer, "is that of a divine and cosmical necessity—the culmination of natural and psychological causations essential to the world's uplift to higher and more divine issues." Further:

"Monarchs and statesmen are not to be blamed for being instrumental in bringing about the occasions of war, and of its dire temporal consequences. They are all no more than puppets and pieces of cosmical destiny and overrule, instruments of an unseen force of cosmical necessity. . . . There is no question of 'right or wrong,' of a 'casus belli,' in the cosmical reasoning. 'Casus belli' are negligible and futile; they are accidents at times, and the

pawns of supertime, or eternity. Philosophy sees from a higher point of view. It sees God raising up this monarch or that, to serve him as his 'whip' to castigate a nation, to bring righteous judgment for wrong-doing. And often the 'scourge of God,' in the act of scourging, scourges himself, and the retribution recoils on all that merit the chastisement. It is reciprocal.

"So it has always been in history, interpreted by philosophy. Can we honestly attribute solely to the caprice of the ruler's will the warfares that have made history—the warfares of Joshua in the conquest of Canaan, of David in settling the Kingdom of Israel, of Nebuchadnezzar, of Darius the Mede, of the ancient Greek conquerors, of Alexander the Great, of the Roman Cæsars, of the early Saxons, Teutons, and Normans, who made Britain, of Frederick the Great, who made Prussia; of Napoleon, who was the real founder of the French Republic; of William of Prussia, who made the German Empire?

"We are in the habit of thinking far too self-centeredly. We shrink from death. We take an exaggerated and sensual stock of life. We live in fear of death all our lifetime. Death is the great catastrophe to be avoided, despite our pious belief in future life and bliss. All we live for is to live to prolong and insure the tenure of life. Therefore to us the great horror of war is the sacrifice of life. It appals us. When men perish by tens of thousands and women's hearts bleed, all we can think of is the cruelty of it, the bloodthirstiness, the horribleness of the battle-field—because it cuts up human life.

"But this war, the most decimating of all wars in history, more probably, is more merciful, less cruel, than peace in this respect as times are. To many thousands it is far better, happier, to die on the battle-field than to live in our present 'civilization.'

"More thousands are cut off, bloodlessly, by death, through the evil economic, social, and industrial conditions in our great centers of civilization, by disease, starvation, and a thousand cruelties that are part of our system of exploitation of men and women, body and soul, in the world's seething battle-field of the 'struggle for existence.'

"The 'barbarism' of Christendom is more grossly exemplified and intense than the alleged 'barbarism' of warfare. The death-roll of the 'warfare' of 'civilization' is vastly greater than the death-roll of all the battle-fields the world has ever witnessed and the pitiless cruelty of the death-roll of 'peace' is greater thousandfold than the 'cruelty' of the battle-field of 'warfare.'

Tho these thoughts fill the *World's* news columns, editorially, it expresses astonishment at the argument that many thousand find it better and happier to die on the battle-field than to live in our present civilization. It goes on:

"With great respect for the views expressed . . . by Rev. Holden E. Sampson, we must dissent from the opinion that, as people now are, progress is most easily and naturally gained by carnage. It is true that great things have been achieved by war, but there is nothing to show that they could not have been gained in peace. If we admit that in wars the earth is scourged and purified in some respects we can not overlook the fact that evils unspeakable always follow.

"War is not of God. It is of the devil. If civilization to-day is decrepit and cruel; if it is burdened with unjust laws; if weakness is imposed upon; if greed is paramount; if religion and charity are practised only spasmodically and half-heartedly; if physical and mental infirmities, handed down from father to son, are increasingly evident, and if taxation is taking the heart and life out of industry, it is war—war past and war present, in which the awful responsibility must rest. Peace has no such consequences.

"A God of justice and of mercy does not thus punish his children. Mankind suffers to-day from the gathered guilt of older times, accentuated by its own blood-guiltiness. Every sentiment which attaches decent men to home, religion, and civilization; every impulse that aspires to a better day; every consideration of justice; every idea of enlightened progress; every aspiration for mercy, every charitable thought, and every hope of good government under which the average man, woman, and child may expect to have a chance in the world, is based not upon war but upon peace.

"Castigation and retribution by God? Chastisement and destruction and desolation by God? No! These things proceed from earthly war-lords and war-gods. It is not weakness; it is not the fear of wounds and death, it is not love of ease, that make men cry out against the awful sacrifices of war. It is the spirit of humanity and knowledge prevailing powerfully against the dictates of savagery. That is the force, armed only with its right, which some day must subdue the world."

CURRENT POETRY



WAR continues to hold the attention of most of the poets of England and America. Not yet, however, has it caused one of them to write a poem that has fired the world's imagination; a poem comparable, for example, to Ralph Waldo Emerson's majestic lines about the embattled farmers who "fired the shot heard round the world."

Perhaps the poets are too much impressed by the war's magnitude to give their thoughts adequate expression. American poets, at any rate, are not expert in the art of making war-songs. They are more skilful in writing the sort of rimed social criticism illustrated by this quotation from *The Smart Set*. Miss Miller considers only one aspect of Newport, but as a commentary on that aspect her poem is an effective bit of cynicism.

NEWPORT

BY ALICE DUER MILLER

On these brown rocks the waves dissolve in spray
As when our fathers saw them first also.
If such a one could come again and see
This ancient haven in its latter day,
These haughty palaces and gardens gay,
These dense, soft lawns, bedecked by many a tree
Borne like a gem from Ind or Araby:
If he could see the race he bred, at play—
Bright like a flock of tropic birds allured
To pause a moment on the southward wing
By these warm sands, and by these summer seas—
Would he not cry, "Alas, have I endured
Exile and famine, hate and suffering,
To win religious liberty for these?"

Here is a poem done in a formula many centuries old, but done so simply and gracefully it needs no novelty to increase its appeal. It appeared in *The Academy*.

THOUGHTS

BY WILFRID THORLEY

The dead stars in the sky
Are still beheld,
Tho centuries gone by
Their fires were quenched,
From such unreckoned height
Doth fall their light.

So thoughts that barren seem
And without hour
May like a dead star beam
In souls forlorn,
When those that writ them sleep
Unfathomably deep.

Oliver Onions is writing such excellent novels that since the publication of "Great Youth" people can hear his peculiar name without laughing. And Henry Herbert Knibbs is associating his equally unpoetic name with poetry that is fresh and charming. Dialect verse is somewhat in disfavor nowadays (did the critics of the day call Robert Burns's lyrics "dialect verse"?), but he must be indeed a purist who is offended by such colloquialisms as those of this pleasant song. We take it from *The American Magazine*.

NOTHING TO DO BUT GO

BY HENRY HERBERT KNIBBS

I'm the ramblin' son with the nervous feet
That never was made for a steady beat;
I had many a job for a little while;
I been on the bum, and I've lived in style,
But there was the road windin' mile after mile . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So it's heat it, Bo, while your feet are mates;
Take a look at the whole United States.
Oh, the little fire and a pipe at night,
And up again in the mornin' bright,
With nothing but road and sky in sight . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

Then heat it, Bo, while the walkin' is good;
While the birds in the trees are sawin' wood.
If to-day ain't the finest for you and me,
There is always to-morrow that's goin' to be,
And the day after that is a-comin'—See?
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

So heat it, Bo, while you're young and strong;
See all you can, for it won't last long;
You can stop for only a little spell
On the long gray road to Fare-Ye-Well,
That leads to Heaven or mebbly Hell, . . .
And nothing . . . to do . . . but go.

This well-turned sonnet (from *The Independent*) is better than most of the anti-war verse which contemplation of the European chaos has caused Mr. Scollard to write. It is reminiscent, perhaps, of Shelley's "Ozymandias of Egypt," but the sextet is not without novelty, particularly in its first three lines.

AT SAMARIA

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

We climbed the hill wherefrom Samaria's crown
In marble majesty once looked away
Toward Hermon, white beneath the Syrian day;
And lo, no vestige of the old renown,

Save a long colonnade becarved and brown,
Remained to tell of Herod's regal sway,
The gold, the gauds, the imperial display,
He heaped on Judah's erstwhile princely town.

Ruin was riotous; decay was king;
An olive-root encript the topmost stone
As tho it clutched and crushed the thing called
fame;
Seemed as a fragile wind-flower petal, blown
Into the void, the past's vain glorying,
And Herod but the shadow of a name!

Mr. Don Marquis's column, "The Sun Dial," in the *New York Evening Sun* recently was headed with this poem, evidently Mr. Marquis's own work. In answer to it, it may be pointed out that freedom from what he calls the "rotten breed of kings" has not kept the United States from war and is not to-day making France a peaceful nation. But "The Only Peace" is a stirring poem, and in poetry there are things more important than logic.

THE ONLY PEACE

BY DON MARQUIS

There is no peace, nor will be peace,
Till out of war there springs
A Europe free from chains, to whelm
Its rotten breed of kings.

Peace, with the Hapsburg on his throne?
Peace, while the Russian Czar
Crushes the hearts and hopes of men
'Neath his imperial car?

Peace, while the Teuton, free of yore,
Submits him, soul and mind,
Bending before a despot's whim
As reeds before the wind?

Imperial England! Ye that hold
The lordship of the waves,
Do ye now peace through all the lands?
Nay, empires must have slaves!

O ye that out of shop and field
Marched at the hugh's call,
One gesture with the arms ye bear
And all your kings must fall!

Poor fools that lard the earth with blood—
Whose victories are defeat—
Fat crops grow of your sacrifice,
But only princes eat.

War . . . war . . . a planet red with war
And loud with rolling drums . . .
Perhaps e'en now across the verge
Of night the morning comes . . .

Then haste, make haste, O Liberty!
Thy peoples bleed—make haste!
The shag beast harries all the fields,
The tusked boar lays waste.

Come thou in peace, if peace can be,
Earth's only overlord . . .
Come thou in peace . . . but if thou must,
Come with thy cleansing sword!

Come with Christ's love and Plato's light
To claim the fruitful years . . .
But if thy path be clogged with kings
Come red, and ringed with spears!

Come clad in peace . . . but if thou must,
Lift up the battle gage,
And come in thunder and in flame
And helmed with holy rage!

No peace there is, no peace can be,
So long as moon or sun
Sheds light upon some despot's act
Of foul oppression done.

No peace there is, nor peace can be,
Till out of strife there springs
A Europe strong, and nerved to whelm
Its rotten breed of kings.

The name of the author of the poem quoted below (from *The Pall Mall Gazette*) is not well known in America, but surely the other verse of so imaginative and sincere a writer must be worth reading.

THE SONG OF THE BRITONS

BY ANTHONY KIRBY GILL

The Dead

Deep beneath the fallen years,
Slain by glittering forman's spears,
With empty hands and a brow uncrowned,
To our native land our eyes we turn
By snares encompassed round.
Ah! God, as we gaze our steely hearts yearn!
About her head, like a wind that veers,
The vultures of war whirl thick in the skies,
Hate in their hearts, in their gleaming eyes
Hate, and she stands, gentle of breath,
Watching the venomous eyes of Death!

O would we could range there, row on row,
Facing her foes at our sons' right hand,
Smile them, sift them like dust, and go
Deathward again to our motherland.

The Living

Lord God of Hosts, within Thy keeping hold
Our motherland! With mercies manifold
And gracious gifts divine point Thou the way
Her feet shall follow to the Judgment Day,
Lord God of Hosts!

When for the great assize
Thy trumpet sounds, O grant her strength to rise
Peerless from her omnipotent estate,
With honour, power, and fame inviolate,
Lord God of Hosts!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMANY'S CROWN PRINCE

THE warlike tendencies of Germany's Crown Prince have in the past been represented as a source of much embarrassment to his father, who, apparently, was most desirous of building up a peaceful reputation for Germany. But now Prince Frederick William's firebrand policies, as well as his absolute devotion to the German Army and the militarist idea, have stood him in good stead, and, combined with his undoubted valor upon the field, have won for him the coveted Iron Cross and the frank commendations of the Emperor. The *New York Times* quotes, in discussion of the militarist Prince, a book, entitled "Der Kronprinz," by one Dr. Paul Liman, of Berlin, which gives an excellent idea of the young man. Dr. Liman has endeavored to explain the Prince to his people, reconciling his sometimes rather puzzling eccentricities with the character and mentality of one destined to be Germany's future ruler. His view of the Prince is particularly interesting just now, as it was written with the firm belief that Frederick William as Kaiser would one day become involved in the same sort of struggle that exists at present. The writer remarks:

Dr. Liman felt sure that war was coming, but he thought that it would not come until Kaiser Wilhelm II. had been gathered to his fathers. Instead of heading armies in Lorraine as Crown Prince, the German author assumed that Wilhelm II.'s eldest son would direct them as Emperor in Berlin.

Dr. Liman paints an attractive portrait of the Kaiser's heir. In spite of all his vagaries, we learn that he is popular throughout Germany, totally devoid of "side," and the keenest sort of a sportsman. Moreover, and this is less known, we hear of him as a diligent reader of books, especially on history, and as a warm admirer of Napoleon, despite the fact that the great Corsican humbled Germany to the dust in his campaigns.

In his endeavor to show the Crown Prince as he really is, Dr. Liman has not forgotten the book on his hunting experiences which the Kaiser's heir published a couple of years ago. In its pages, he says, the Prince appears to us quite without vanity or literary frills, without the craving for noisy acclamation.

The hunting-book was written after the Crown Prince's journey to the Far East. It describes tiger-hunting in India and Ceylon and all sorts of exciting experiences in far-away lands, but the young hunter does not forget the countless expeditions that he has undertaken within the boundaries of his native Germany, and which form an important part of his regular round of existence. And it is in describing these that much of his real nature rises to the surface, as, for instance, in these sentences:

"We hunters pity from the bottom of our hearts those men to whom hunting comes in some form or other is impossible

or unknown. And when I say hunting, I really mean stalking. To my mind, whosoever thinks at all of hunting—that wonderful combination of fighting, enjoyment of nature, and self-contemplation—is thinking in reality only of stalking, and recognizes things like a tiger-hunt only as a sort of exercise in shooting, by no means as anything truly sportsmanlike.

"To the real sportsman the great book of beautiful nature opens itself willingly. In the brilliant sunrise, in the tired, silent mid-day sleep, in the soft evening which spreads peace over forest and field, in the wild, howling mountain-storm, the voice of nature speaks to us solitary huntsmen in accents always different and always impressive, and sings to us the noble song of the Creator.

"Such hours, spent alone . . . only they make life on earth worth living! For beauty and peacefulness many an evening of hunting that I have enjoyed is, in my opinion, surpassed by nothing in the world. How often during those evenings have I thought of those words inscribed by the Grand Moguls over their palace in Agra: 'If there is a Paradise on earth it is here, it is here.'

"Nothing binds friends so closely as hunting experiences which they have shared. When at night the flames are flickering in the fireplace, when happy sportsmen are stretched out in big leather chairs, cigars between their lips, eyes glancing toward the trophies on the wall, reminding each other of 'how we stalked the deer together that time,' then it is that genuine comradeship is engendered."

Dr. Liman calls this a "free, honest confession," and it is indeed the confession of one whose instinct and love for the hunt might well breed in him a passion for that greater, more thrilling hunting pastime—war and the hunting of men. At all events, the Crown Prince has ever been on the side of the Army. The present writer quotes from the preface of the Prince's book dealing with the Army and the Navy, "Germany in Arms," a few lines that show how ardently the author embraced the cause of militaristic aggression:

"Our fatherland, more than other lands, is compelled to look to its defenses. Badly protected by its unfavorable geographical position, lying in the center of Europe, not looked upon by all nations with affection, the German Empire more than all other nations of this old earth has the holy duty before it of keeping its Army and Navy always up to the highest point of readiness for war. In that way alone, leaning on our good sword, can we win our place in the sun, which, tho our due, is not willingly allowed to us."

And further along in the same warlike piece of writing the Crown Prince has this to say:

"We are living in a time when men proudly point to their culture, a time which is but too willing to plume itself on its cosmopolitanism and takes pleasure in dreaming idle dreams of the possibility of eternal peace.

"Such a conception of life is un-German. It is not for us. The German, who loves his country, who believes in its greatness and future, and does not wish to see any lessening of its prestige, will not close his



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eyes in such dreams, not allow himself to be lulled to sleep by the peace lullaby of the Utopians. . . .

"If the German people decide to risk life and property in a war, then let the world be full of devils and rise against us in arms; we can handle it, no matter how great the peril of the hour!"

Like his father, who has dabbled in the fine arts, his heir also has tried his hand at composing music and painting pictures. But, avers Dr. Liman, he is not at all conceited about his productions. When he has finished a picture he smilingly inquires of those privileged to see it whether they can guess what it represents—a snowy landscape or a negro chieftain, still life, or a battle-scene.

But such activities are merely secondary; first and foremost the young man is a soldier.

"He does his duty just like any one of his comrades, from early morning until the moment when the rest of his fellow officers are relieved. And sometimes even he stays behind a couple of hours to listen to the instructions of superior officers, cheerfully observing: 'Oh, my wife will send me some sandwiches and a half bottle of wine.'"

STIFLING WAR CORRESPONDENTS

ONE of the most painful features of the European war is the ban that has been put on all communications from within to the outside world—painful, that is, to those whose trade it is to fill the columns of dailies in neutral countries. These men, experienced and able, answered the call and were mobilized almost as quickly as the Kaiser's Army, but to no avail. Had the German soldiers, accoutered and mobilized, found, when once the field of battle was gained, that their cartridges were made of bits of wood and sawdust, they would have been no more chagrined than the newsmen have been. The information which the censors will pass is of the thinnest variety, and none of the real details of the scenes the correspondents witness or the events in which they take part can reach the cable. A correspondent of the *New York Globe* gains what solace he can from a humorous version of the war reporter's woes:

Perhaps you can not understand why the wife did not get that cablegram you sent her from Paris. Perhaps she can not understand it, either. Perhaps—such things have happened—she has said in that patient way that women have:

"You knew I was dying of anxiety, but you didn't think enough of me to send a cable—"

Well, this story ought to square you, because it will explain some—not many, but some—of the vagaries of a war-time censor system. It will make you acquainted with the fact that your cable was never sent and never will be, and that you haven't a Chinaman's chance to get your money back. It cost you 25 cents a word, you may remember, and you didn't stint the words because you wanted to bring cheer to the little woman.

"Where," asked the manager of a great news-distributing agency in London one



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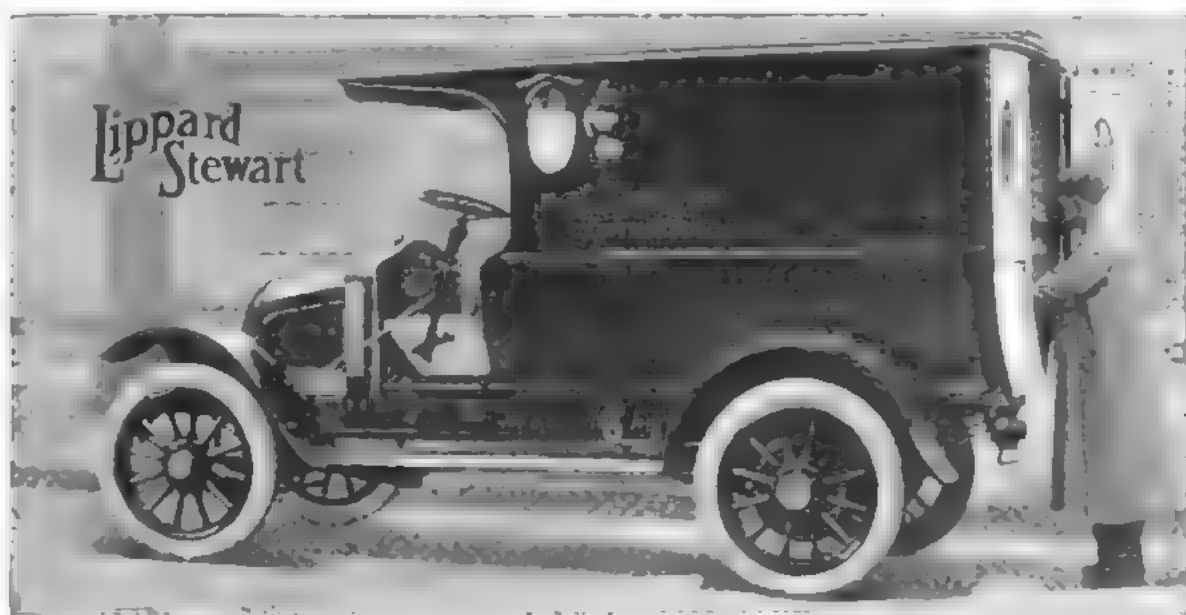
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day some weeks ago, "is the story of the tennis-match at Fox Hills, New York?"

The cable manager didn't know. It had come through seven hours before, he said, and had been turned over to the censor. The censor was called upon. This censor was a tall, blond young Englishman, with a monocle and a thirst for tea. He turned that severe eye upon the news manager.

"Certainly," said he. "I held it up. A most suspicious message, I must say."

The message read as tennis scores usually do read: "White won, 6-2, 7-5, 8-4." So it looked like a code message to the bright young censor. Code messages are forbidden. The news manager suppresses a desire to kill that censor. The news manager suppresses a desire of that sort about twice an hour nowadays. He asked, mildly:

"But why didn't you send for me? I could have explained it. This was really a most important message, you know—championship match, and all that sort of thing."

"Haw!" laughed the censor. "Very good, old chap, what? News of a tennis-match important, yes. Very good, indeed. It would do to-morrow quite as well."

In which opinion he is still Britishly firm. The buyer for a little department store in an Illinois town visited Paris on a vacation. While there he picked up a bargain in fall coats for misses.

"Ten small sizes shipped," he cabled. "Am watching winter designs."

The censor got it into his head that Jake Rosenthal, of Corn Center, Ill., was wiring to that flourishing center some code information about the movement of the British ships in the North Sea. The word "winter" suggested that to his alert mind at once. So he killed Jake's message. But Mr. Rosenthal was not informed of this nor did he get any money back. The cable companies were told by the British authorities that they must not give any information to their anxious patrons as to the fate of messages. As a return of money would convey some sort of hunch to a really brilliant mind, this was forbidden. Here is an example of this wooden reasoning:

The London correspondent of a New York paper cabled a list of Americans who were sailing by the day's steamers. Two hours later his paper demanded the names of the steamers which had been included in the first cable. An hour later his paper wired:

"What do you mean by cabling 'steamers were' and omitting names?"

The censor had been at it. He had cut the names of steamers out of the first message. He had also cut them out of the second message, but had permitted the utterly meaningless words, "steamers were" to go through. The correspondent mildly approached the censor—note: "mild" is emphasized; the censor could order the correspondent out of England if he wished—to get a little light.

"We want to cooperate with the censors," said he, "and I assure you we will not send anything you do not wish sent. But why did you not tell us you did not want the names of the steamers used?"

The censor turned a look of intellectual superiority—mingled with astonishment—upon him.

"My dear boy," said he, patiently. "don't you see that would never do? If we let the public know what we do not

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want sent, then the public would know what it is we want to keep secret."

That cryptic utterance has been prying on the correspondent's mind ever since. One of the persons engaged in that conversation is quite balmy—and there were only two persons in it. One of my friends went into the general post-office in London to wire a friend in Switzerland. In obedience to the rule that messages must be in the language of the country to which they are addressed he had written it in French.

"Can't take this," said the clerk. "Messages must be written in Swiss."

"What?" said my friend. "In Swiss?" Some unseen person called the clerk behind the screen. When he came out he was as cocky as ever.

"Oh, all right," said he. "Let it go this time."

On August 2 there was an important news development. So the Paris correspondent of an American paper shot it on to the office. In the crush of new news it was forgotten. On August 23 the correspondent got a note from the censor in Paris—where they are a shade more human than in London:

"Your message, filed August 2, was rejected by the censor."

Another correspondent, of the New York *Evening Post*, complains dolefully to his paper of the hopelessness of the situation, and cites a few more instances of the censor's trying ways:

A war correspondent who tries to be active has no easy task just now. Austria has packed all the foreign correspondents she could get hold of across the frontier by special train into Italy. Germany has given notice that no such correspondents need apply, as she has an elegant sufficiency in her own native sixteen. France censors all dispatches and, until now—perhaps because military transport has occupied all the trains—mailed letters have not crossed the frontier unless carried in pockets; and even these are under censorship, like letters coming into France, which delays their arrival in spite of the fair and courteous good will the authorities are showing. As in Belgium, no foreigners are allowed at the front.

Lord Kitchener, for the transfer of British troops to France and Belgium, has obtained complete newspaper silence for a week—to such a degree that, while the censorship at Dover was public, not one continental paper, even in neutral Switzerland and Italy, had wind that Southampton was the port really concerned. The unbroken loyalty of the English press which, if it knew anything, printed not a word, is to-day the object of universal admiration—a comforting instance of true, faithful, obedient, disciplined patriotism. For the general credit of journalists in these difficult days, it should be added that the press of the belligerent countries, particularly of France, Germany, and Austria, have fallen into disciplined line behind their Governments.

From the depths of mysterious Russia we hear little—except that cinematographers are welcome along her interminable, incommunicable lines of battle. Swiss and Italian papers are no longer allowed to cross the German frontier of Switzerland, and I find it is much the same on crossing into France—except that persons are not searched. Switzerland has

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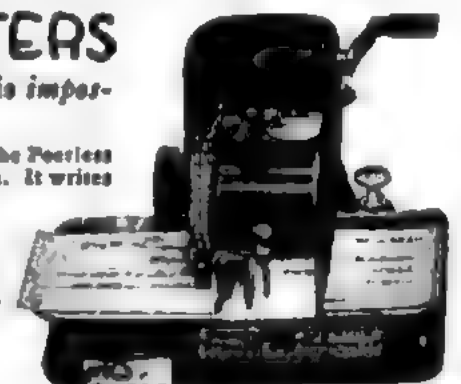
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This regulation is extended to foreign dispatches, with one funny experience for myself. An army friend, getting back to Paris to join his corps, was kind enough to take a message to my janitor, or *concierger*. He sent me a short dispatch, which the Swiss telegraph service faithfully delivered—after cutting out the word *concierger*, which would have indicated the place! After second thought, the telegraph-office sent me next day the entire dispatch! The rule, or *consigne*, for Switzerland had been applied to France.

The answer to questions that such is the *consigne* ("It's orders") has been exasperating many stranded Americans here of late, particularly when it has been accompanied by the rapid shutting of a bank wicket. I fear we are getting the reputation of asking the "Why?" of orders.

One of my Italian colleagues was hauled up severely, arrested, and obliged to make a heavy deposit as bail for provisional liberty by the Swiss authorities a week ago. They have not extended their censorship to letters sent abroad, and his correspondence had given details which the Swiss newspapers were forbidden to print. The London *Times* correspondent at Basel—a vantage-point for observing the shock of the French and German-Austrian armies now coming together in Alsace only a few miles away, within hearing of gunshot—has just had to appeal to the representative of his Government for a telegram that had been held up as possibly infringing Swiss neutrality. All this has given a strain of hilarity to news announcing the arrival of sixteen American war correspondents in England, furnished with gold to the extent of needing a whole cabin and sentinel to guard it on the way over from New York.

GENERAL JOSEPH JOFFRE

WHO will be the great twentieth-century military leader? It is almost too early as yet even for speculation. If Germany develops a leader who can whip the Allies, he will go down in history with Frederick the Great, but at present there are those who point significantly to the exploits of the French commander-in-chief and the splendid record he made for himself in the first important engagements of the war. Nor does the past history of General Joffre's career fail to give warrant for whatever measure of praise is now bestowed upon him. At the beginning of the war his reputation was already twofold. He was famed alike for his powers of organization in times of peace and for his mastery of offensive tactics. The latter trait, as may be seen from a study of the General's career, was evinced from the very beginning, when, as a young second lieutenant in command of a battery of artillery, he took his part in the siege of Paris. More

remarkable than this, however, considering the volubility for which his countrymen are noted, is his trait of silence, which has earned for him the title of "Joffre the Taciturn." "Like William the Silent, and Moltke, who was 'silent in seven languages,'" says a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "General Joffre is noticeably taciturn; and he has been silent through a laborious military career of forty-four years." It is not exaggerating greatly to say that this tendency toward listening and thinking in preference to eloquence was the one thing that won him recognition at first. At any rate, the story goes:

Joffre was a first-year military engineer at the difficult *École Polytechnique*, and only seventeen years of age when the war of 1870 broke out. He enlisted and fought like the rest to the bitter end. He came out a lieutenant and was employed, when peace allowed, on the plans for the new fortifications of Paris. Marshal MacMahon, who was himself not a talker, noticed his calm silence amid the other officers in a visit to one of the forts and unexpectedly saluted him—"My compliments, Captain!" So he was a captain at twenty-two, long before his time; and he was sent to organize the defenses of Pontarlier, just where the Germans, if they break through at Belfort, may now sweep down along the Swiss frontier. Then he went out to build forts in Tonkin; but Admiral Courbet, who was in charge, scented the born commander, and set him to fighting at the head of the troops. He was kept fighting, next in Dahomey; and he was the first to enter Timbuctoo—speaking never a word. He was silent in Madagascar, where he fortified Diego Suarez mightily. Back in France, he was made a professor at the Higher War School, and became successively general of brigade, of division, and of a *corps d'armée*. He came to have the confidence of all as a strategist and organizer—and, with all the Radical hostility to the Army, he was never reproached with Reaction or not being faithful to the Republic. When the nomination of general-in-chief had to be made by the Higher War Council, General Pau, who lost his arm at Sedan, pointed with his remaining hand to Joffre—and the nomination was unanimous.

The public knows little of persons; but it knew that the law of three years' compulsory service, which has saved France, was due largely to General Joffre's foresight. And these three weeks of his command have made confidence in him universal. Time will tell how far his silence will lead to victory; but, until now, no newspaper correspondent even knows where General-in-Chief Joffre and his headquarters were placed yesterday or to-day, or shall be to-morrow. "Joffre's headquarters?" said a military man who may have known and may not; "it's a monastery!"

The General is now sixty-one, but still in the full vigor of his strength of body and mind—and by far the most noteworthy figure which this surprising war has so far disclosed. Clemenceau sharply criticized him and the others of the General Staff, but he too has reversed his judgment since the mobilization proved their foresight and complete organization of the military

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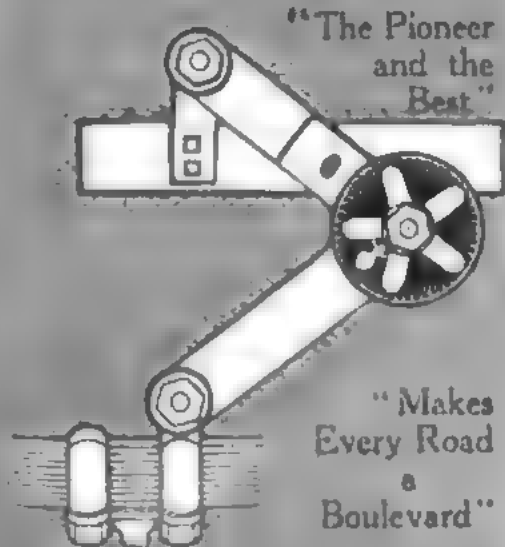
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resources. A little more and General Joffre will be the incarnation of the soul of France in her life-and-death struggle.

Perhaps this all but universal war will drift suffering humanity toward a new era where silence shall be appreciated as strength. And this time, let it be noted while it lasts, the silent man is the Frenchman.

MOVIE-ITIS IN CENTRAL AMERICA

AS yet no one has written a manual of etiquette for movie audiences. To talk or not to talk; to applaud the thrilling feats of the shadowed performers, or to maintain a sophisticated silence; or how to salute your favorite actress, since there are no footlights over which bouquets may be handed? These be questions as yet officially unanswered for the patrons of the darkened playhouse. Here in our own country we maintain the traditions of the "legitimate" theater, tempered by a realization of the artificiality of screen drama. We still converse in whispers with our neighbor, but only rarely do we mete out applause to the silent players, and then with a blush at our ingenuous appreciation. It is interesting to contrast this dignified behavior with the spontaneity of audiences in other lands. In *Lippincott's Magazine* a writer describes movie etiquette in Central America. There, if anywhere, the motion picture receives the acclaim that is its due. The fascination of the pictured play has seized upon the natives with hypnotic force. We are told that they will walk long distances to attend a movie, and that they will spend their last real for an opportunity to yell themselves hoarse over the pictures. What do they care that the players can not hear them? The play is the thing, and in their childish delight over scene and incident they can successfully lose all sense of its unreality. The writer continues:

Whatever happens on the film is as real as life itself to the audiences made up of Spaniards, Indians, and Caribs, who at exciting moments rise in their seats, shouting admonitions to the actors, yelling encouragement to the noble heroes, and hooting the villains, until the theater is like a gathering of excited bedlamites.

At La Ceiba, a port town on the east coast of Spanish Honduras, an enterprising priest opened a moving-picture show, giving the Passion Play on the opening night.

During the Last Supper it was no fault of the audience that the Apostles did not find out what kind of an *hombre* Judas was, as they were warned often enough from the front, and told to "watch out!" While the crucifixion scene was enacted, several fat señoras fainted and had to be carried out, but when Christ rose from the dead and came out triumphant from the tomb, they cheered him to the echo, all but yelling their heads off with shouts of "Viva el Cristo! Viva el Cristo!"

The Western film, however, is the most liked and surest of a crowded house. The natives have come to think that the entire population of the United States is made up chiefly of cowboys, Indians, and soldiers, who spend their time chasing one another. The sympathies are always with the cow-

boy, and he is notified in plenty of time when the wily red man is waiting for him in ambush.

The spectators writhe in their seats and wring their hands when the Indians scale the stockade and the ammunition is exhausted save the single cartridge which the Colonel reserves for his beautiful daughter.

"Hijo de Maria! [Son of Mary!] Don't lose, old man!" they plead, with the tears all but streaming down their faces, and the "bravos!" and shrieks which split the air when a cloud of dust tells them the cowboys are riding to the rescue would stampede a band of Ogallala Sioux.

A CAST-IRON DIET

THE days of the welsh rabbit are numbered. Once it held its own as one of the most difficult of dishes to prepare to a nicety, and one which only the hardiest constitutions could consume with impunity, but its supremacy is no more. Dumboy completely overshadows it in these and many other respects. The *Washington Evening Star* calls dumboy, which is the national dish of Liberia, the gastro-nomic wonder of the world, and describes at length its characteristics and the method of its manufacture:

If allowed to stand long after being prepared for the table, it becomes very hard, broken pieces of it being a favorite kind of shot for use in the long, muzzle-loading guns of the natives. A casing of dumboy is also used to stiffen the leather sheaths of the native swords and knives, according to G. N. Collins, in a communication to the National Geographic Society.

To attempt the description of some novel food is like attempting to describe a landscape, writes Mr. Collins.

The constituent parts may be described, and the manner in which they are combined, but it requires something more than accurate description to reproduce the sensation of the original. The principal ingredient of dumboy is cassava, or "cassada," as it is called in Liberia. The edible roots of this plant are the source of tapioca and some forms of sago.

To prepare the roots for dumboy, they are peeled, boiled, and all fibers from the center removed. The cooked roots are then placed in a large wooden mortar and beaten with a heavy pestle. This beating requires considerable skill and experience. In the hands of a novice the result is lumpy and inedible.

The beating requires about three quarters of an hour and is hard work. As the beaten mass becomes homogeneous, the pestle produces a loud crack each time it is drawn from the mortar. These sharp reports can be heard long distances through the forest, and are very welcome sounds at the end of a day's journey. When the dumboy reaches this stage the operator may rest without injury to the product, but once the beating is carried past this point it must be rapidly completed and the dumboy eaten at once. The natives say it is actually dangerous to eat dumboy that has stood for more than a few minutes after it is beaten.

As soon as the beating is finished, the dumboy is taken from the mortar and placed in shallow wooden bowls. The

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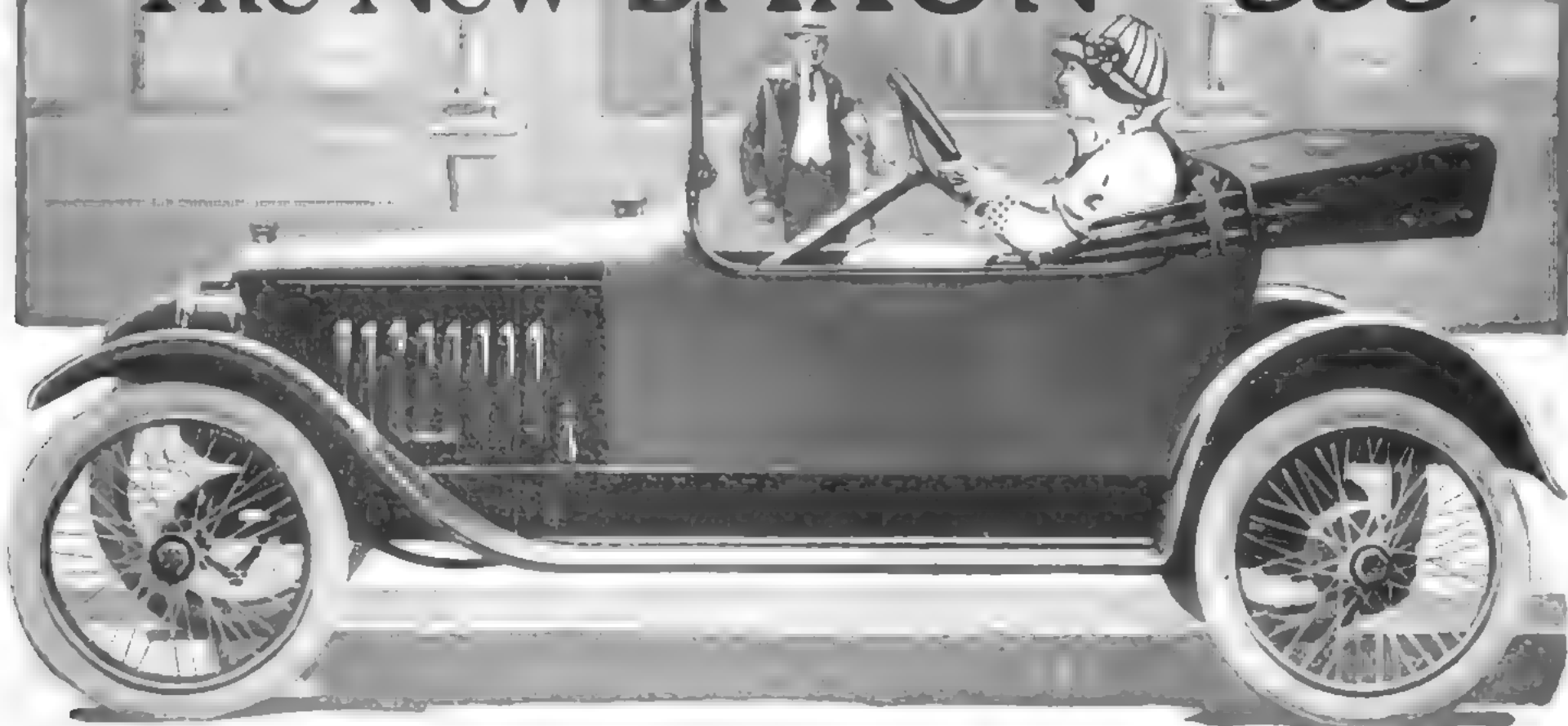
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The Saxon is an advanced example of the type of car toward which public demand is tending. It is the real embodiment in an automobile of *Efficiency* and *Economy*—the two great watchwords of the present day in all lines of life and business.

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When you look at the Saxon, however, you do not think first of low price, for the Saxon car does not look like a cheap car. It has *style* individuality. People tell us it is better looking than any other low priced two-passenger automobile.

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On starting the car you will be pleased to notice how *quiet* it is, how free from vibration, how smoothly it runs along—fast or slow at will. It will throttle down better than any other low priced cars. It has more power in proportion to its size; and will develop more speed with less effort.

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Saxons everywhere are averaging from 28 to 32 miles per gallon of gasoline; 75 to 100 miles on a pint of oil; 3500 to 5000 miles and more per set of tires. And when replacements are necessary a complete new tire costs the owner only \$12 or less.

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The success of the Saxon car at \$395, the great public interest in it, the enthusiasm of Saxon dealers and Saxon owners has done more than any other one thing to make a number of companies in the low-priced field reduce their prices.

But the price of the Saxon car, already lower than that of any other two-passenger car of standard specifications, does not need to be cut in order for it to continue to sell in large quantities. We put full value into the Saxon car in the beginning.

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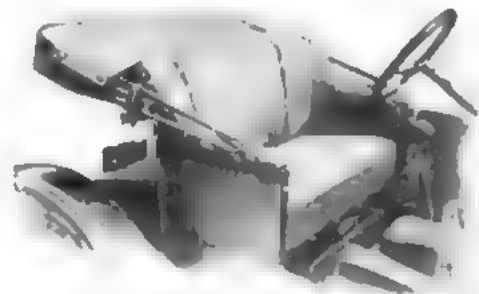
We are still accepting a small profit, because we are here to continue doing business on a larger and larger scale, and that is possible only when buyers are getting big value for their money.

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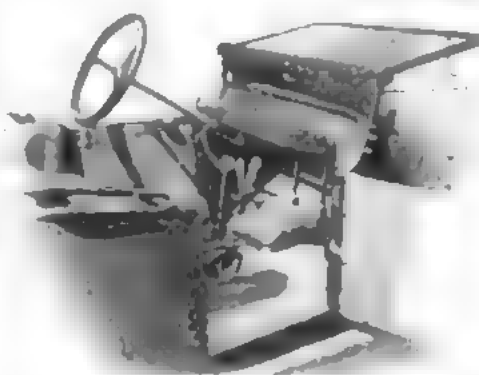
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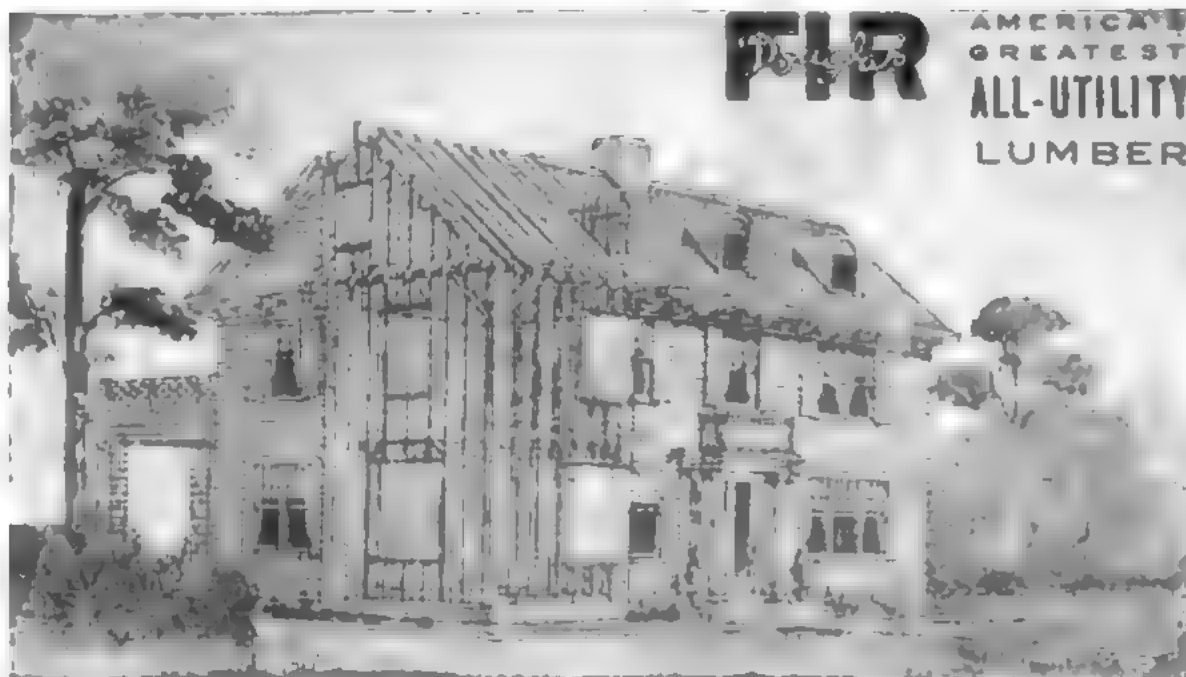
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native method is to place the entire quantity in one large bowl, from which all the partakers eat. If divided, the customary portion for each person is a piece about the size and shape of an ordinary loaf of bread.

A soup which has been prepared while the dumboy is being beaten is now poured into each bowl. There is great variety in this soup, which imparts most of the taste to the dish. There is always a stock of some form of meat. This may be either chicken, deer, fish, monkey, or even canned beef. To this are added as many vegetables as can be obtained.

As soon as the soup is added, the dumboy is ready to be eaten, and while the ingredients are somewhat bizarre the method of eating the dish strikes the traveler as even more startling. The mass of dumboy, which can best be described as a sticky dough, will adhere instantly to anything dry, but is readily cut with a wooden spoon if the spoon is kept moist with soup.

An incredibly large piece is cut off with the moistened spoon, taken up with a quantity of soup, and swallowed whole. No one thinks of chewing it, and it is customary to caution the novice by tales of the frightful operation necessary to separate the jaws once the teeth are buried in the sticky mass.

As might be expected, few Europeans like dumboy on first acquaintance, and with some the initial distaste prevents further experiments. If a second or third attempt is made, however, and the dish has been properly prepared, the habit is usually formed, and before long every night spent in the bush without a meal of dumboy is counted a privation. Among the white residents of Liberia fondness for this dish amounts almost to a cult. It is regarded as a sort of guaranty that one's tenderfoot days are over.

BRAVE FOLLY IN THE ANTARCTIC.

A FOND and foolish little volume has recently been published in London whose very folly lends it a deeply pathetic interest. It is "The South Polar Times, April to October, 1911." In its type-written pages, of which only a few hundred copies have been printed, are gathered up the trivial little spurts and flashes of fun and fancy with which the ill-fated Scott antarctic expedition helped to while away the long hours preceding their departure. The New York Evening Post book reviewer quotes and comments upon the different items as follows:

Among them are "Extracts from Some Antarctic Archives," by E. L. Atkinson, in the style of the amusing "Tablets of Akit Tigleth Miphansi." One of these tells of a depot journey in January, 1911, and is made up of such entries as these:

Scothe-Ohnah and with him eight others left for Kapevana. Thalef thejonah.

Thelce bluout.

They got phrostbit. Algot phrostbit.

Bill Esau mimemp-Rahs.

Knushagrud-as-a-phost.

Another is the tale of a winter journey made by three of the party:

Tha-goto-thebariah, the koldalstreamedopbit.
Th'en Itwaskold. Minhaussephen-to-sephen.

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Humor in a temperature of -77 degrees! But nothing could dash the spirits of the editors of *The South Polar*. Mr. Ponting has a narrow escape from death at the jaws of killer whales, recorded thus:

When at last we reached the ice, he landed in a trice.
And hurried off to photograph the whales. Oh!
But the killers heard the sound and quickly turned around.
And nearly made a meal of poor old Ponco.

Ponco, remarks the *London Times* in its notice of the publication, was evidently one of the most popular members of the party. His enthusiasm for the camera was one of the standing jokes, so that "to pon" became a familiar word, meaning to pose for Ponting. A more serious tone is infused into the volume by dreams of home:

... the tolling from Tom Tower or the chiming from Cambridge Arches.

The last item in the collection, and not the least affecting of them, is verses by Dr. Wilson, written immediately before the start for the southern journey:

And this was the thought that the Silence wrought
As it scorched and froze us through.
The secrets hidden are all forbidden
Till God means man to know,
We might be the men God meant should know
The heart of the Barrier Snow.

A TOURIST-IMMIGRANT

THERE are many Americans who in the last few weeks have learned to have a wholesome respect for the immigrant who braves the discomforts of the steerage for the sake of reaching the Western Promised Land. Of those who had the same choice the immigrant has, of crossing the Atlantic in the discomfort of the overcrowded quarter below decks or of staying in Europe, there were few who gave up that opportunity to set foot on neutral ground at last. But all who crossed in the steerage have had an experience they will not soon forget, and if peaceful days dawn again and discover them traveling luxuriously once more in first-class cabins, the event will find them looking down from the safe vantage of the upper decks into the tiny air-space granted to these humblest of the liner's passengers with a deal more sympathy and understanding than they have ever felt before. The *Philadelphia North American* prints the story of one American tourist who reached home in this fashion. The traveler recounts incidents experienced in London, which ended in a safe departure between-decks on one of the few liners sailing from the other side in the early part of August:

With Europe 3,200 miles away, a few American dollars screaming out the freedom of the land, and the prospects of a Turkish bath, I can smile at the experience of the last few weeks.

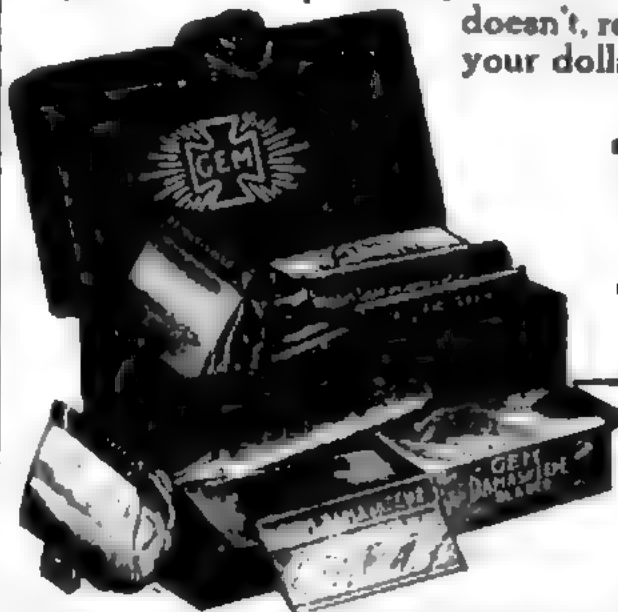
I was one of the fortunate ones who were kindly informed by some German soldiers that it were better to seek an English-speaking land. This was before there was any tangible expression of the feeling that has made Europe the battle-ground of great nations. From conversations in

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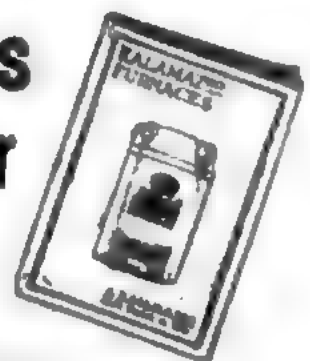
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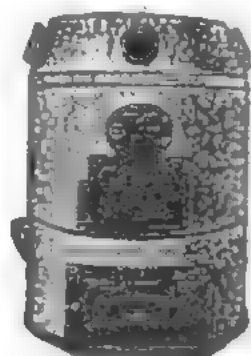
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Germany and France I gathered that the crisis was foreseen by many. I was firmly installed in London before the war-cloud burst, and with a feeling of security I was able to watch the quickly moving picture.

At the arrival of boats from Holland and France the fund of harrowing tales grew to enormous proportions. In true American style every one talked to every one, without introductions. Some recitals were tearful, some bitter, grateful, despairing, and many were humorous. The lounge of the Savoy was the clearing-house for ideas on war, concerning which all agreed Sherman had the right idea.

Contrast was the key-note. A sweet young woman in an afternoon dress and not \$15 in her pocket would be swayed between regrets for her five trunks at Heidelberg and anxiety about the sailing of her steamer.

Men with hundreds of dollars in checks and many five-pound notes were feeling the pangs of hunger, for restaurants were refusing everything but gold in payment for food. "Have you gold?" the head waiter would courteously ask, as he led you to a table. If you were just paper-rich you were refused. Prices rose, more tourists arrived, the bank holiday was extended, making it more difficult to get money, and conditions moved from the humorous to the serious.

The tickers in the corners of the lounges of large hotels were watched, and shrieks of dismay from women, with imprecations from men, would greet the announcement that the *Olympic* would not sail or that the *Rotterdam* would not stop at Southampton. Through it all could be heard the supprest voices of the London "newsies" announcing the latest victory over the German Army. One poster was really funny. It was two isolated sentences from the Kaiser's speech: "We are Germans. God help us." Who said the English have no humor?

Outside in the streets there were thousands of quiet Englishmen walking in orderly masses up and down, stopping at Trafalgar Square before moving down to Buckingham Palace to see the royal family come out on the balcony. When the King, Queen, and the Prince of Wales appeared there was wonderful cheering, and then the singing of "God Save the King" was the signal for the breaking up of the mob. The serious, orderly acceptance of the inevitable was impressive.

Troops of reservists, huge trucks of canned goods, small squads of soldiers, officers in motor-cars, bands of youngsters with paper caps and tin pans—all made night and day very stirring. Theaters, music-halls, and tea-drinking have received a setback.

At Liverpool, the Mekka of Americans, there was the stir of drilling raw recruits in front of the Soldiers' Hall. Some were very raw indeed. Clerks (pronounce it clarks please) were dressed in new khaki and were put through the preliminary drill that was watched by hundreds.

The large hotels were commandeered by the Government for officers' quarters, and the waves of incoming tourists broke over a city unable to accommodate them. "Full-up," the desk clerk would say. That meant that we had to take up our tents and steal away to the next sign.

I came home in the steerage. It is quite the thing. Just now the steerage is the peerage. The passengers of the large boats that have been taken for transport service, or have for the sake of prudence hugged

American docks, were glad to take anything. It is good to see things from below. The other side of the bar frequently changes the key of a song. I think there will be numerous philippics launched against conditions that obtain below the water-line. Have you ever been in the steerage? Go. You will appreciate a feather pillow, fresh air, water, and general sanitary conditions afterward. The food that we ate was steerage food, "with a difference," I believe.

Our steward informed us that we were treated with consideration. To be sure, the line was confronted with almost insurmountable difficulties. Hundreds of passengers, a semistrike of the crew, a new departure from unknown docks, bookings that were for the same berth, tired, nervous human wrecks, made trials for the captain. The lot of the steerage passengers is another story.

We ate at long tables, and poured copious drafts of terrible tea from large pots. We tried to conquer the butter, but it was too much for us. What mattered it if the knives and forks were only wiped before the next meal? We were going home.

We proved that it is hard to kill an American's good spirits. There were millionaires, prominent men of all professions, opera-singers, students, experienced travelers, and every one was a good sport. Some one in the upper class objected to our promenading on the deck in front, and when the railing was roped up, we took the cut direct with good grace. We lined up for the inspection of our vaccination marks, and passed in file before the quarantine doctors in respectful, immigrant manner. We cared little whether the ship's cat caught the fighting rats in the rafters. We were going home.

A SOLDIER'S STORY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

THE baptism of lead that thousands are now experiencing for the first time is a test that brings out the hardest qualities, the not often the most humane, in those subjected to it. Various accounts appear from time to time, excerpts of letters written by the soldiers to their friends and relatives, giving glimpses of how this test is met by the different individuals. In some cases the first few moments are of calm unconcern, to be followed by a storm of terror and disgust roused by the sight of death and disfigurement. In other cases terror is only subdued by will-power and the habits of discipline. Often it is impossible for the victim to feel the full force of the emotions that his surroundings tend to rouse in him, until after some days of the harrowing and unhallowed experiences of the battle-field, emotion becomes paralyzed, carnage and slaughter take the guise of every-day affairs, and he finds himself going about the task of death-dealing as merrily and unconcernedly as he would go about his trade at home. We read of soldiers whistling, humming, and joking in the trenches as they lie loading, aiming, and firing at the bodies of other soldiers across a field. It is not in the spirit of bravado, but merely because



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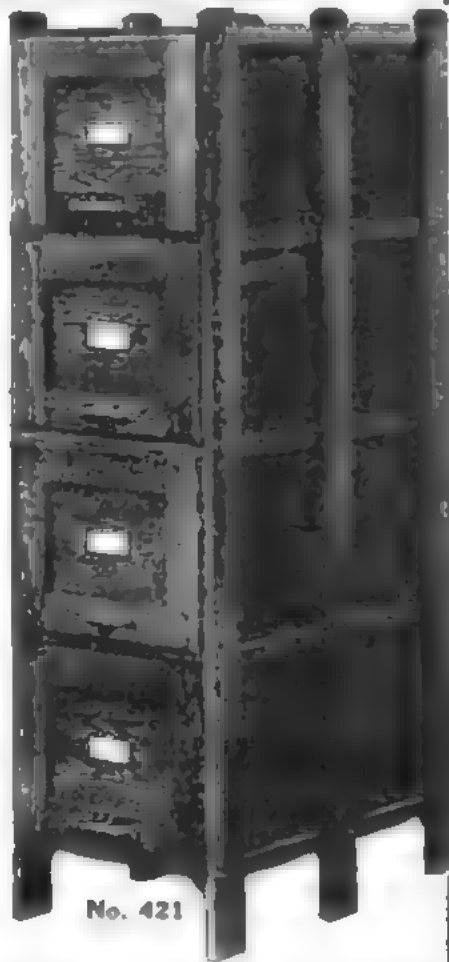
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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

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they have become as used to warfare as the butcher is to the somewhat unpleasant tasks of sheep-killing and pig-sticking. The New York *Evening Sun* prints a letter from a wounded French soldier that gives the reader somewhat of an understanding of how such an attitude of mind may be induced. The writer describes the events of the battle in which he was wounded, as follows:

Since some time the rattling of volleys is audible. Then at a distance a heavy detonation of a gun is heard. Arrived at the crest, we drop down, and there, right in front of us, on the opposite hills, and making for the plain between, are the enemy, engaged in a fight with a division of the allied troops.

I can distinctly see the German artillerymen moving about the guns on the hilltops and slopes. I see a mighty flash from one of the guns; the heavy report is echoed by the surrounding hills. It is strange, but in the face of death and destruction I catch myself trying to make out where the shell has fallen, as if I am an interested spectator at a rifle-competition. I am not the only one. I see many curious faces around me bearing expressions full of interest, just as if the owners of the respective faces formed the audience at a highly entertaining theatrical performance without having anything to do with the play itself.

The human mind is a curious and complicated thing. Now that we were shooting at the enemy and often afterward in the midst of a fierce battle I heard some remark made or some funny expression used which proved that the speaker's thoughts were far from realizing the terrible facts around him. It has nothing to do with heartlessness or anything like that. I don't know what it is. Perhaps I shall have an opportunity to philosophize on it later.

Volley after volley was sent in the direction of the enemy. The German shells and bullets passed over our heads. The Germans may be, and are, our superiors in executing parade-steps, but they are infernally bad shots.

A rain of hostile bullets passed over our heads. Instinctively we stopt, altho when one hears the bullet it has passed already. It is a queer sensation which comes over us the first time we are met with a hail of bullets. We suddenly feel as if attacked by fever, but this feeling soon leaves us.

The earth was shaken by the incessant cannonading, and the air was torn by continuous rattling rifle-fire. A comrade on my right stumbled, dropt forward without uttering a sound, killed by a shot in the breast. A man in front of me threw his arms up, fell, struggled to his feet, and fell again.

A shell exploded near us, followed by a terrible cry. Five of us were lying dead in a little square. One man had both legs blown away and was still alive, conscious, and imploring us to kill him. An officer ran past, stopt, and after a short look at the man, shot him through the heart. "Ça vaux mieux," he said, "pauvre diable!"

The officer opened his mouth to utter a command and at the same moment got a bullet in the mouth. He turned around twice and fell heavily on the dike close by me.

At a good distance behind us Red Cross soldiers and Red Cross friars carrying the Red Cross flag were stooping over the wounded and removing them to ambulance-vans. A shell exploded over their heads, and only a couple of the Red Cross men were left.

More hostile troops have been advancing. They have suffered heavy losses, but on our side the number of casualties is very large and our position seems to become critical. We are retreating. Our men display a remarkable self-control. Notwithstanding the appalling scene around me, I, too, feel perfectly calm now. Terrible tho it may seem, I confess that without a moment's trouble I aim at my living targets, shoot, and watch the effect of my bullet.

The retreat is carried out splendidly. I have just reached the crest of a hill when I feel a slight shock in the left shoulder, nothing else. I do not heed it, but some moments afterward I feel a burning pain and I perceive that I am wounded and that the weight of my arm seems to increase. Some time afterward I find myself neatly installed in a field hospital.

THE PEACE ARMIES OF THE BOY SCOUTS

AN army drilled for peace may be something better than a military force equipped with the armaments of war and taught to kill. We are discovering, observers tell us, that armed forces do not maintain peace indefinitely. Soon we shall understand that an army meant to preserve peace must be drilled for peace, instead of being perfected in the arts of war. In the Boy Scouts of the World, we have a few such armies, but we are apt to regard them somewhat alightingly and unsympathetically. A man in a soldier's uniform is one who has pledged himself to die, if necessary, for his country, and there is romance in the thought. A boy in the uniform of the true peace soldier, the Boy Scout, pledges himself to live for his country, every day of his life, whether stern necessity calls him or not. To the average thought there seems little romance in this; it savors too much of hard work. Just at present the Boy Scouts are submitted to a peculiar test. They are called upon to wage their war of peace in the midst of world-wide slaughter and destruction. In England Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell has issued a statement and instructions to the Boy Scouts of that country, making clear to them their position in the present difficulties. Under the caption, "How the Boy Scouts Can Help," he writes:

In this time of national emergency comes the opportunity for the Scouts' organization to show that it can be of material service to the country.

Just as the boys of Mafeking were utilized to take the lighter work of men in order that these might be released to the more arduous duties of war, so can the Scouts now give valuable assistance to the State at home—and for this their training



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Eight power impulses in every cycle—overlapping so completely that they melt and merge, one into another, in a steady flow of power.

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You can figure the effect of this overlapping of power impulses as well as we can describe it.

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But your imagination will fall very far short of the facts.

You have never had a ride such as your first ride in the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac will be.

You have doubtless discerned that different types of motors produce different sensations in riding.

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When scientists and mathematicians cannot carry a calculation to a higher, or to a finer point, they say that it has reached the n^{th} degree.

This Eight-Cylinder Cadillac carries the principle of continuous power to the n^{th} degree.

It produces eight power impulses during each complete cycle; four power impulses during each revolution of the fly-wheel—one every quarter turn.

What follows is not merely a revelation—but actually a revolution in riding results.

It is infinitely more than a matter of simply furnishing greater power.

It is the velvety way in which that greater power is furnished by the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac which overturns all your previous conceptions of motoring.

We said in the caption that the impulses overlap so completely that one melts and merges into another.

That is literally true.

We said that this produces a steady flow of power.

That is also literally true.

But this is only a part of the truth—and a very small part.

The power ebbs and flows so flexibly that the car can be operated almost continuously under throttle control, without change of gear.

The steadiness of its application imparts a like steadiness to the car itself.

After your first ride in the Cadillac Eight you will revise your idea of what constitutes freedom from vibration.

You will revise your idea of efficiency at high speed; and of efficiency at low speed.

When you climb a hill you scarcely feel as though you were climbing a hill at all.

You will be more apt to feel, instead, that the hill has accommodatingly subided into a level roadway.

The fluid flow of uninterrupted power gets better riding results out of all kinds of roads.

If the road be level, and good, the Cadillac Eight extracts from it a new and a superlative smoothness.

If it be rough and uneven, the steady, unbroken torque minimizes the jolts and jars.

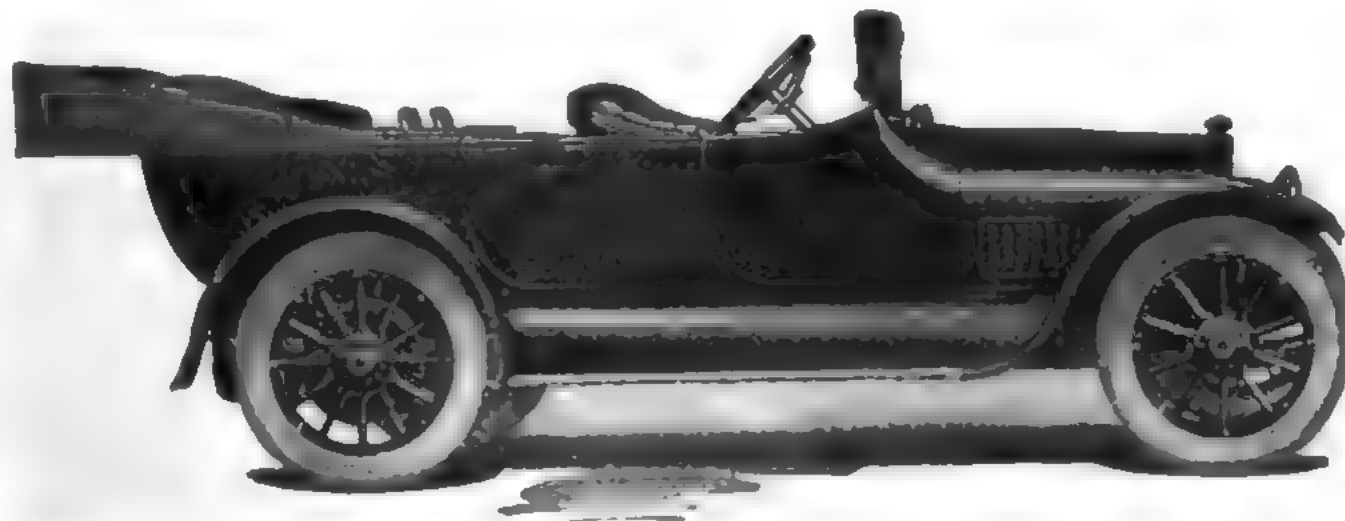
The motor does not seem to be driving the car, but rather to have given it wings.

It is difficult to treat the subject in calm and temperate terms in view of the impressive fact that this Eight-Cylinder Cadillac has created a new kind of motoring.

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and organization has already, to a great extent, fitted them.

Their duties would be non-military, and would rather come within the scope of police-work, and would therefore be carried out under the general direction of the chief constable in each county. They would include the following:

(a) Guarding and patrolling bridges, culverts, telegraph lines, etc., against damage by spies.

(b) Collecting information as to supplies, transport, etc., available.

(c) Handing out notices to inhabitants, and other duties connected with billeting, commandeering, warning, etc.

(d) Carrying out organized relief measures among inhabitants.

(e) Carrying out communications by means of dispatch-riders, signallers, wireless, etc.

(f) Helping families of men employed in defense duties, or sick or wounded, etc.

(g) Establishing first-aid, dressing, or nursing stations, refuges, dispensaries, soup-kitchens, etc., in their clubrooms.

(h) Acting as guides, orderlies, etc.

Sea Scouts watching estuaries and ports, guiding vessels in unbuoyed channels, or showing lights to friendly vessels, etc., and assisting coast-guards.

WORK FOR KING AND COUNTRY

Their organization by counties under their commissioners, and their even distribution in small units under scout-masters all over the United Kingdom, render mobilization easy, and put the Scouts at once on the scene of their operations.

With their ability to rig their own shelters, to cook their own food, and to regulate their own roster of duties in their patrols, the Scouts are, already organized, the best practical units for such duties.

It is assumed that they will be excused from school attendance by the education committees and from work by their employers.

The above list does not exhaust all the duties which they might undertake; it merely gives an outline which commissioners can no doubt elaborate to suit the local requirements and conditions in their respective areas, after consultation with their chief constables and defense authorities.

I am confident of one thing, and that is, that all ranks will pull together with the greatest cordiality and energy on this unique occasion for doing a valuable work for our king and country.

I am delighted with the ready and effective response which has already been made by counties to my suggestions to organize Scouts to help civil and municipal defense authorities in their own localities. My warmest appreciation and congratulations to all concerned.

(Signed) ROBERT BADEN-POWELL,
Chief Scout.

According to a dispatch to the New York Times, the Scouts of Holland are already engaged in service. The account of their exertions forms a remarkable contrast to the accounts that come in of the fighting armies, of Germany and Austria, composed for the most part of boys only a trifle older than they, and drilled only to march, to kill, and to offer themselves as a bulwark of living bodies

against the guns of the enemy. The Times says:

In a dispatch to *The Daily Chronicle*, Edgar Rowan, a special correspondent at Amsterdam, tells of the interest which the Boy Scouts are taking in the war.

Each of the European nations now at war has its Boy Scouts, he says, ready to do all in their power to serve the State and the individual, but the Dutch Scouts are probably the first to see active service on the battle-field. Continuing, he says:

"When I was on the Dutch-Belgian frontier the other day, south of Maastricht, overlooking the battle-field around Liège and Visé, I saw a Boy Scout in the familiar 'Baden-Powell hat,' with all the look of self-confident efficiency that marks the movement, sitting in a motor-car that was rushing the wounded at top speed to the Dutch hospitals. He had a Red Cross on his arm, in addition to a brave show of the usual badges, and he looked, as the Boy Scouts look the world over, ready for any amount of fun, danger, or responsibility.

"I was told that the local troop of Scouts—in Dutch, 'Padvindere,' or pathfinders—had given splendid help to the Red Cross Society, their training in 'first aid,' their willing adaptability, and their cheery work through long hours of rain and darkness contributing much toward the work of mercy which has made Maastricht famous in Holland and far beyond. Nor could the townspeople have distributed food to the refugees from the burning villages before Liège so promptly had not the ever-ready lads with the bare knees and the 'B.-P. hats' taken a hand in the relief work.

"Since I returned to Amsterdam I have had a chat with G. de Vogt, a warm admirer of Sir R. Baden-Powell, who introduced the movement into Holland, and at the Dutch headquarters I found all the activity of a boys' army mobilized for active service. The headquarters are in the pavilion in the Vondelpark, and there is a constant coming and going of Boy Scouts on cycles, a ringing of telephone bells, and a studying of new plans for helping the country.

"There are already 400 Padvindere in Amsterdam alone, and as the schools are now closed, most of them have reported for duty. The majority are certified to render 'first aid,' and a strong contingent is working with the local branch of the Dutch Red Cross Society, making and repairing beds and equipment, so that almost at a moment's notice the town could care for 11,000 wounded in schools and other public buildings.

"Then over 100 of the boys, and the number grows daily, are acting as cyclist dispatch-bearers for the military authorities, carrying messages at top speed from the staff headquarters to the outlying forts and military posts. Others are collecting books and papers from people in town and distributing them among the soldiers who have been stationed in lonely spots or billeted in remote villages.

"Do you wonder, if you know the boy and the Scout, that they all want to go south at once and bring in wounded from the Belgian battle-fields? The Amsterdam headquarters have telegraphed to Maastricht, offering a strong body of trained Scouts to help the local Red Cross Society, but the answer came back that with the Scouts already on the spot they could deal with the situation.

"The Scouts also offered to give their



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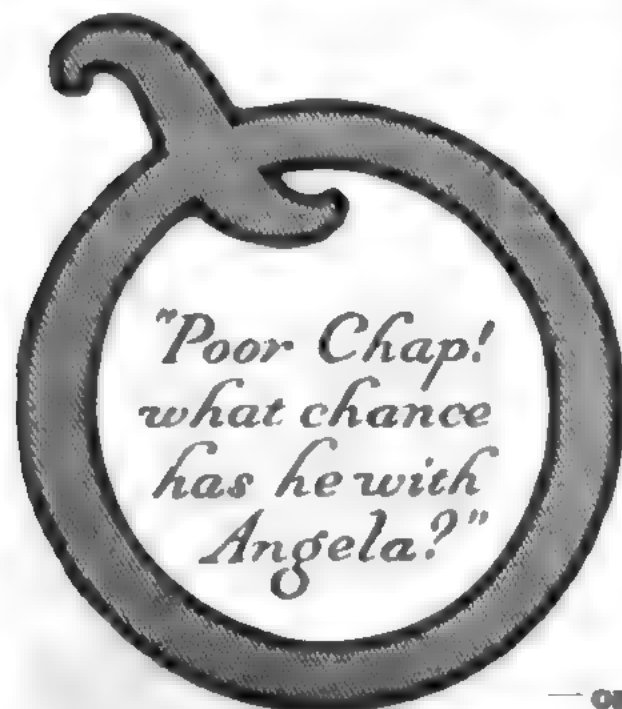
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services free in the harvest-fields in the absence of men called to the Army, but there are enough unemployed to meet the demands of the farmers, and, as I have seen in motoring from end to end of Holland, the women and old men are getting in the corn with splendid energy. But the Boy Scout is not to be baffled in his search for opportunities of service. Already he has found many ways of being useful, and if there is anything more to be done the country will not call on him in vain."

VIGNETTES OF ACTIVE SERVICE

THE Boston Herald prints a cable dispatch, which, if it was sent just as it was printed, deserves to be treasured as the briefest thriller on record. In a hundred words the story is complete:

Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission, and called for volunteers.

"Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war."

Volunteers were numerous. A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading those who would undertake the mission. It was the son of Colonel Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

Comedy is doubtless scarce in the present foreign situation, but some, such as is evident in the following, printed by the Albany Journal, must occasionally occur, providing a most rare and welcome comic relief to the real horror and black sorrow that are war:

Before the war broke out, René Biere was managing editor of *The Excelsior*, one of the largest of the daily newspapers of Paris.

As in all other establishments of any considerable size, a porter was employed in the *Excelsior* building.

When the general call to arms was issued the managing editor and the porter were both among those who responded. But the porter went as an adjutant, while the managing editor took his place in the ranks, a private soldier.

As they happened to be assigned to the same company, the former managing editor is taking orders from his former porter.

Which shows that in real war, the pen is not mightier than the sword.

In the following story from the Chicago Tribune, as in the editorial reflections which it inspires, the emphasis is on its grim irony, a phase most characteristic of any devastation, but of whose presence in the present struggle we have heard comparatively little as yet. We read:

After the first German forces had gone into Belgium against Liège, there was found on one of the roadways the body of a man holding an umbrella. Some orderly, circumspect citizen, accustomed to guarding himself against such accidents of life as a sudden downpour, had gone from home, carrying that protection of re-

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Herald, Boston:

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spectability, an umbrella. Respectability does not submit willingly to the discomfort of dripping clothes, and the umbrella is the token of a precise nature.

His fate was sufficiently terrible in its irony to get a line in the cables, and the picture of the man with the umbrella lying dead in the roadway as the troops passed on was given us.

The man with the umbrella was the individual, and Europe no longer is made up of individuals. It is made up of masses. The individual has been lost. A regiment may be scattered, a brigade routed, a division hammered, but the individual is gone.

A few weeks ago the life of the man with the umbrella was sacred. He might have been a timid person, but he would have gone almost anywhere in Europe protected by his own consciousness of his individual value. Society was organized to protect him. Laboratories and law, health officers and policemen, bacteriologists and surgeons, worked to guard him.

His individualism was consciously important. Suddenly it becomes nothing. Only masses count. The individual is lost.

Another story, the scene of which is laid in London, presents a picture worthy of a great artist's best efforts. It would make an admirable etching, entitled merely "In the Rain." Incidentally, it gives to the reader an impression of London as it must be for many thousands of souls to-day, a London whose truest, deepest desolation our imaginations are feeble to conjecture. The writer, whose story appears in the *London Telegraph* of August 8, sketches in his background painstakingly, and then gives us speaking word-pictures of the main figures:

It rained in London yesterday, now and again. From very dawn to sunset the silver skeins slanted down upon the wet streets, the dark shining roofs, and the gray-green circling Thames. It was a fit accompaniment for the mood of London—and not of London only. After the fitful tension of our life here for the last week the cool and quiet lapse of the rain reflected the breaking of the fever that we could—and did—control, but needs must confess. There is something in mere rain that brings the country across the footlights of the town. All the week we had been walking in sunlight over our own shadows upon the pavement, self-centered and something egotistical. With the rain came the remembrance of the long, rich levels of Lincolnshire, the blue-green depths of the Weald, the quiet sunken lanes and meadow-sweet of Devon; and London drew up to herself once more the land for which she stands eternal sponsor. We were all England in the rain. We had made our terrible election, and we thanked God that at least dishonor could never be ours.

Outside a graystone house there was a crowd, not a very large one. Most of the crowd were women, who waited steadily in the showers. After a while one looked at them with new eyes. It was a symbol of that awful waiting, that waiting, helpless and dry-eyed, that must always be woman's lot when the last appeals have failed and the fight has to be fought out. Among them there was a keen-eyed, thin-

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October

-faced little suffragist, with a wisp of party-colored ribbons and a few papers to sell. A policeman, in a wet waterproof cape, paced slowly up and down outside the group. There was another on the step, holding the half-opened door. Nothing was said, except now and then in a low tone; and the rain came down steadily.

If you had asked the women why they waited, scarcely one could have told you. Only they could no longer stay at home. Was there nothing, nothing that they could do? This sentence of perpetual uselessness at the greatest of all moments in the life of England was monstrous, archaic, unbearable. Yet there was a sense that its injustice was not of man's making, and at the last, perhaps, some realization that there were much and great work and patience to be achieved in dull homes. A small, lithe figure in a dark-blue robe and a nurse's headgear made its way, bag in hand, through and up the steps. The policeman saluted and opened the door.

A moment later a well-groomed, gray-eyed woman with dark hair went up the steps—and was refused admittance. There was something that made the little crowd murmur together that she was French. Turning at the word, she paused a moment on the upper step. Her young face was well cut, but almost haggard. She said, quietly, "No, I am Austrian." There was a silence. The policeman saluted. She came down the steps, and a path of respect and sympathy was made for her. One can never have the last touch of grace with some gracious women. She bowed a finger's breadth, and said quite simply, "But this does not happen except in England. Thank you."

She was gone; the crowd filled in and turned again to its own tortured self-control. The suffragist put away her papers and became as other women. One sobbed, but those near her said "Hush!" because they wanted to hush themselves. She pulled herself together. The door opened and the capable little nurse reappeared with her bag. She came down the steps, and as she came the suffragist spoke to her. "Is there nothing that I can do?" The nurse looked at her, and her keen glance melted a little. "I'm afraid not; not yet . . . not yet. Perhaps afterward." A moment later she, too, was gone, a

compact and businesslike little helper in time of trouble.

Was there nothing to be done by women? Nothing? The little crowd remained, and the rain came down steadily upon them.

DRY TOAST

IT is fitting that each great epoch should have its bard, to celebrate immortally the fading glories and the dawning effulgences. In our own Southland, it appears, a momentous change is taking place, a departure from the traditions of centuries. It is the end of an old epoch, the beginning of a new. Doubtless there will eventually appear the bard celebrant, who will make famous his native land, his age and himself. But until he come, we must turn to lesser lights. *The Times* of Cuba favors one hot-weather poet, anonymous, whose effusion depicts with feeling the pathos and promise in the situation in the South:

Lay the jest about the julep in the camphor-balls at last,
For the miracle has happened, and the olden days are past!
That which made Milwaukee famous does not foam in Tennessee,
And the lid in old Missouri is as tight-locked as can be;
And the comic-paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh,
For the mint is waving gaily, and the South is going dry!

By the still-side on the hillside in Kentucky all is still,
And the only damp refreshment must be dilt up from the rill.
Nawth Ca'llina's stately ruler gives his soda-glass a shove,
And discuses local option with the So'th Ca'llina guv.
It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye,
For the cocktail glass is dusty, and the South is going dry!

It is "water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink!"
We no longer hear the music of the mellow crystal clink;
When the Colonel, and the Major, and the General, and the Judge
Meet to have a little nip, to give their appetites an edge;
For the egg-nog now is nogless, and the rye has gone awry,
And the punch-bowl holds carnations, for the South is going dry!

All the nightcaps now have tassels, and are worn upon the head!
Not the nightcaps that were taken when nobody went to bed;
And the breeze above the blue-grass is as solemn as is death,
For it bears no pungent clove-tang on its odorific breath;
And each man can walk the chalk-line when the stars are in the sky,
For the fix-glass now is fixless and the South is going dry!

Lay the jest about the julep 'neath the chestnut-tree at last,
For there's but one kind of moonshine, and the older days are past,
The water-wagon rumbles through the Southland on its trip,
And it helps no one to drop off to pick up the driver's whip;
For the mint-beds now are pastures, and the corkscrew hangeth high;
All is still along the still-side, and the South is going dry!

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE



LOSSES AND GAINS FOR US FROM THE WAR

FINANCIAL writers have been discuss-
ing possible gains and losses to this
country as consequences of the war in Eu-
rope. While a diversity of opinion exists, all
agree that there will be notable gains in
some directions and notable losses in
others. All point out difficulties in making
forecasts, chief of which is the absence of
anything like similar conditions at any other
time in the world's history. Moreover,
"our industrial machinery is now quite too
complicated in its workings to permit the
problem to be solved." Such statistics and
other information as can be obtained show,
however, in the opinion of *The Boston News
Bureau*, that "several leading industries
are bound to make substantial profits." At
the same time they "utterly dispel the
fallacy that the American people can profit
through the carnage in Europe." The
writer presents a table, showing gains and
losses for fourteen important commodities,
products or lines of business, as already
indicated in price, or other changes, since
July 25.

GAINS		
Item or Commodity	Yearly Output or Turnover	Yearly Rate of Gain
Corn	2,596,000,000 bushels	\$363,720,000
Wheat	896,000,000 "	286,720,000
Oats	1,116,000,000 "	140,618,000
Sugar	2,000,000,000 pounds	52,000,000
Steel	31,300,000 tons	51,645,000
Leather	1,000,000,000 pounds*	10,000,000
Spelter	712,292,000 "	7,600,000
Total of above gains		\$912,201,000

LOSSES		
Item or Commodity	Yearly Output or Turnover	Yearly Rate of Loss
Cotton	15,000,000 bales	\$396,100,000
Foreign trade	\$4,258,500,000	*119,700,000
Commercial failures	265,000,000	96,500,000
Crude petroleum	222,000,000 gallons	55,500,000
Lumber	38,387,000,000 feet	20,000,000
Copper	1,232,000,000 pounds	12,320,000
Silver	67,000,000 "	2,028,000
Total of these losses		\$704,148,000
* Estimated.		

From this it appears that advances al-
ready made in seven leading commodities,
when applied to the total yearly output in
America, would show a gross increase in
value of more than \$912,000,000. On the
other hand, there are seven other com-
modities or items which show a loss of \$704,-
000,000. From these figures the super-
ficial observer might infer that this country
in a full year would make a profit of \$208,-
000,000 out of the war. This, however,
is far from being the case, since "there are a
large number of profits and losses which
are beyond calculation." Among losses
are those due to idleness of labor and
capital, "the consequences of which no one
can figure up." Likewise, it would be
impossible to determine to what extent
losses in the value of cotton and crude
petroleum "will diminish the profits of
retailers." The writer says further:

"Other incalculable factors are the high
interest cost of new capital, and of ordi-
nary loans to corporations and individ-
uals; the depreciation of idle plants or
machinery, the increase in the cost of
living, and the losses involved in the cessa-
tion of stock and bond business and other
financial transactions. Much of the 'gain'
shown above is gain to the producer and
loss to the consumer, so that it offsets
itself. Present indications are that our
total foreign commerce is running at the

rate of about \$1,197,000,000 per annum
below last year; and assuming a 10 per cent.
margin of profit, this would involve a loss of
nearly \$120,000,000 per annum. However,
for any twelvemonth period the shrink-
age in our foreign trade does not seem likely
to be more than half of the present shrink-
age. The war increase in commercial
failures seems to be at the rate of approxi-
mately \$98,500,000 yearly.

"Still no itemized account can ever tell
the story; and those who wish to obtain
some notion, however rough, of our net
profit or loss may better judge from the
August decrease in bank exchanges. This
decrease was at the rate of \$29,400,000,000
yearly; and net income in the United
States available for personal expenses is
equivalent on the average to about 6 per
cent. of bank exchanges. Six per cent.
of this loss in exchanges is \$1,764,000,000,
while the total income of the American peo-
ple has been estimated at \$26,000,000,000.

"Nevertheless with four European na-
tions virtually fighting—according to the
common financial view, for the protection,
if not the preservation, of our business in-
stitutions, we can afford to be cheerful in
face of a rather substantial net loss."

It is believed by many writers that our
manufacturing industries will, on the whole,
make gains. Some writers—for example,
one in the *Springfield Republican*—are
inclined to think that New England "may
enjoy an industrial boom" in consequence
of the war. He recalls how the great
textile industries of New England prac-
tically had their origin in the Napoleonic
wars:

"New England's troubles during the
Napoleonic wars, a century or more ago,
resulted in the establishment of textile
manufacturing in this section. The first
cotton-mills in the Blackstone Valley were
started earlier, but what diverted New
England capital into the business on any
considerable scale was first the embargo on
commerce imposed by President Jefferson,
which ruined almost the flourishing New
England merchant marine, and then the
war of 1812-14 with England. Present
conditions are enough like those of a century
ago to suggest not very dissimilar industrial
results. That is to say, the present
general European war has destroyed foreign
competition in the American market and
brought to New England a special oppor-
tunity in supplying the domestic demand
for manufactured goods. Manufacturing
to-day is to be abnormally stimulated,
perhaps, just as it was then. The war,
evidently, means that New England may
enjoy an industrial boom; but this will have
a much wider basis than that of the infant
manufacturing boom of a century ago if the
American export trade to neutral coun-
tries can now be promoted by the develop-
ment of an American marine and the
establishment of American banking con-
nections in neutral markets."

RAILROAD DIVIDEND PROSPECTS

Until the directors of the New York
Central Railroad met in the second week
of September, and declared the road's
regular dividend, it had been felt in some
financial circles that a reduction might be
made. There had also been intimations
that other roads might be compelled to
reduce their dividends, in part because of
war influences, in part because of the poor
business and low rates that prevailed before

he war began. The question is asked now whether many other standard roads reporting poor earnings will be able to follow the example of the New York Central and maintain their regular rates. Among these are probably a dozen roads that have large surpluses from which they could, if they chose, maintain their present dividends for some time to come in case poor earnings continued. On this point a writer in the New York Evening Post says:

"When business is good, every well-managed railroad builds up a profit and loss surplus to take care of dividend obligations and meet other pressing payments during a period of trade reaction. The following table shows the annual dividend requirements and the profit and loss surplus of several railroads which must in the near future take dividend action:

	Annual Dividend Payments	Profit and Loss Surplus
Pennsylvania	\$38,394,248	\$29,027,181
New York Central	12,965,794	11,343,021
Nicholson	10,398,780	20,560,801
Baltimore & Ohio	9,120,976	37,410,162
Hurlington	8,867,128	91,039,156
Rock Island	8,028,800	33,186,718
Union Pacific	21,663,370	151,153,387
Great Northern	14,698,660	45,143,106
Northern Pacific	17,360,000	53,699,770
High Valley	6,060,170	25,066,231

"As a profit and loss surplus simply represents the excess of total assets over total liabilities, with a more or less arbitrary value placed on assets, too much importance can easily be placed on that item. In many instances, however, a profit and loss surplus includes a large cash account. In the case of Pennsylvania, for example, actual cash stood at \$30,267,605, with miscellaneous investments at \$12,502,000, loans and bills receivable at \$13,799,000, accounts receivable at \$18,170,000, and marketable securities at \$86,930,000. With those assets and current liabilities of less than \$50,000,000, the company could manage to pay unearned dividends for a longer period than is likely to be experienced."

A list of the railroads and industrial companies which in the past twenty months reduced, or passed, their dividends was recently printed in *The Wall Street Journal*. The number was 115; the annual payments for the 115 having amounted to \$85,000,000. In the month of August twenty-three companies passed their dividends mainly in consequence of the war, but because also of poor general conditions. The figures given relate only to the larger corporations. No account is taken of smaller concerns, since from them it would be impossible to obtain definite data. Of the 115 companies that passed or reduced their dividends, twenty were railroads, the remainder being industrials. Following is a list of the railroads, with the former rate paid, the present rate, the amount of the former payment, and that of the present:

Road	For. Rate	Pres. Rate	Former Payment	Pres. Pay.
Big Four pf	2%		\$300,000	
Boston & Maine pf	6		188,988	
Boston & Maine com.	4		1,580,215	
Ches. & Ohio	5		3,139,630	
Chi. R. Isl. & Pac.	5		2,743,860	
Colo. & Sou. 1st pf	4		340,000	
Colo. & Sou. 2d pf	4		340,000	
Florida J. & G. com.	2		50,000	
Illinois Central	7	5%	7,650,720	\$6,464,800
Mo. K. & Tex. pf	4		520,000	
Natl. R. of M. 1st pf	4		2,306,480	
New Haven	6		10,801,020	
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2		1,182,279	
Nichel Plate com.	4		560,000	
Nichel Plate 1st pf	5		560,000	
Nichel Plate 2d pf	5		250,000	
St. L. Southwestern pf	4		795,740	
Norfolk Southern	2		320,000	
Panhandle pf	5	2	1,373,906	\$49,562
Panhandle com.	5		1,858,433	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	4		199,736	
Total			\$39,231,226	\$6,014,362

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HIGH COMMODITY PRICES

"War-time prices still prevail for a host of commodities," says *Bradstreet's* of September 12. The writer believes, however, that "the acute tension has disappeared from quarters that were more or less perturbed by the stoppage of imports of certain articles." At the same time, the situation continues "highly sensitive to influences growing out of the war, as well as to domestic conditions arising from strong demands for accessories, groceries, and provisions in general." About the only article that has "displayed a sharp slump" is tin.

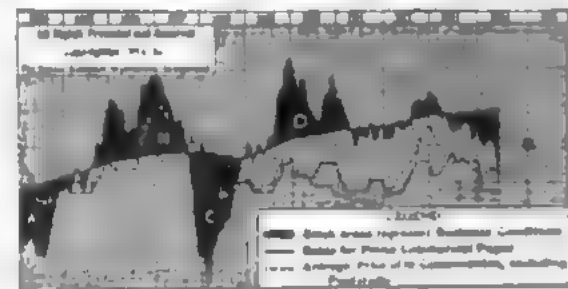
As to the general tendency, there has been a slight drop from the record high point reached on August 15. The index-number now works out for September 1 at 9.7572, the ratio of decrease from "the hitherto unequalled price level of August 15 being 9.1 of one per cent." It is curious to note, however, that the September 1 index-number was only 5.8 per cent. higher than the number for September 1, 1912, a year in which prices were "exceptionally high." Following is a table showing the groups of articles employed in making up the index-number at four recent dates:

	Sept. 1, 1913	Aug. 1, 1914	Aug. 15, 1914	Sept. 1, 1914
Brandsstuffs	\$0.0950	\$0.0913	\$0.1001	\$0.1138
Live stock	.4245	.4700	.4880	.4920
Provisions	2.3173	2.2438	2.5006	2.5205
Fruits	.2263	.1847	.2305	.2355
Hides and leather	1.3075	1.3900	1.4300	1.4475
Textiles	2.5195	2.3829	2.3704	2.4004
Metals	.7348	.5542	.8707	.6460
Coal and coke	.0072	.0087	.0087	.0087
Oils	.3855	.3585	.3755	.3792
Naval stores	.0711	.0792	.0794	.0784
Building materials	.0843	.0822	.0822	.0815
Chemicals and drugs	.5967	.6046	1.0096	1.0096
Miscellaneous	.3307	.2906	.3088	.3431
Total	\$9.1786	\$8.7087	\$9.5495	\$9.7572

It appears from another statement in the same paper that on September 1, thirty-five articles were higher than on August 15, that sixteen articles had declined, and fifty-four remained stationary. Following are lists of these articles:

SEPTEMBER 1, 1914, COMPARED WITH AUGUST 15, 1914

INCREASED		
Wheat	Butter	Silver
Oats	Wackerel	Copper
Barley	Curraat-	Lead
Rye	Hides	Anthracite coal
Flour	Union leather	Con'ville coke
Beef, live	Hemp	Petroleum, crude
Horses	Jute	Cottonseed-oil
Beef, carcasses	Flax	Opium
Milk	Pig iron, Eastern	Hops
Eggs	Steel billets	Tobacco
Baron	Timber	Ray
Lard	Steel beams	
DECREASED		
Corn	Sugar	Tin
Sheep, live	Ten	Quicksilver
Hops, live	Rice	Brick
Mutton, carcasses	Beans	Nails
Coffee	Peanut	Rubber
	Silk	
UNCHANGED		
Hog, carcasses	Wool, Australian	Lime
Bread	Print-cloths	Uran
Beef, family	Standard sheeting	Yellow pine
Pork	Ginghams	Spruce timber
Hams	Cotton sheetings, Southern	Hemlock timber
Cheese		Alum
Codfish	Iron ore	Bicarbonate soda
Molasses	Pig iron, Southern	Borax
Salt	Pig iron, Bessemer	Carbolic acid
Potatoes	Steel rails	Caustic soda
Apples	Bituminous coal	Nitric acid
Peanuts	Southern coke	Sulfuric acid
Lemons	Petroleum, refined	Phosphate rock
Raisins	Lime-oil	Alcohol
Hemlock-leather	Castor-oil	Quinin
Oak-leather	Olive-oil	Paper
Cotton	Resin	Ground glass
Wool, Ohio & Pa.	Turpentine	Cottonseed
	Tar	



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ELECTRIC-RAILWAY MILEAGE

There are now in this country 45,000 miles of electric railway, Pennsylvania having the greatest amount, with New York coming second and Ohio third. The average capitalization per mile in bonds and stocks issued is \$124,793. New England shows the lowest capitalization per mile, while the Eastern States show the largest. The smallest mileage is shown in Nevada. These facts are derived from a summary, prepared for *The Wall Street Journal* from data previously given in *The Electric Railway Journal*. Following are other interesting facts:

"At the close of 1913 there were 1,187 companies, with a total of 45,003 miles of track, 97,721 cars, \$2,801,852,525 issued capital stock, \$2,814,334,098 funded debt outstanding, and a total authorized capitalization of stocks and bonds of \$8,740,822,263, of which \$5,616,186,625 had been issued. The figures for the various sections of the country show as follows:

	No. Cos.	No. Cars	Miles of Track
New England	109	15,628	6,379
Eastern	478	34,349	13,553
Central	222	28,086	15,456
Southern	95	4,418	2,331
Western	153	13,330	7,291
Total	1,157	97,721	45,002

	Capital Stk.	Funded Debt	Total
New England	\$221,043,680	\$249,086,300	\$470,129,980
Eastern	1,216,400,940	2,237,072,250	3,453,473,190
Central	979,774,850	1,467,789,473	2,447,564,323
Southern	282,848,000	441,064,400	723,912,400
Western	780,073,000	885,649,400	1,665,722,500
Total	3,480,140,440	5,280,641,823	8,760,782,263

	Capital Stk.	Funded Debt	Total Issued
New England	209,701,750	179,994,250	389,696,000
Eastern	1,037,409,750	1,214,607,100	2,252,016,850
Central	745,341,050	817,261,648	1,562,602,698
Southern	197,404,170	176,959,600	374,363,770
Western	611,963,925	425,511,500	1,037,475,425
Total	2,801,852,525	2,814,334,098	5,616,186,623

"It will be seen from these figures that the 45,004 miles of electric line in the country are capitalized at an average of \$124,793 a mile in issued stocks and bonds. The New England States have the lowest capitalization per mile, the 6,379 miles in that section averaging in issued stocks and bonds but \$61,000 a mile. The Central States come next with an average of issued stocks and bonds of \$101,102 a mile.

"The Western States have a capitalization of issued stocks and bonds of an average of \$142,489 per mile, while the Southern States have a capitalization in issued stocks and bonds of \$160,671 per mile. The Eastern States, with the large capitalization of the city electric lines in New York and Pennsylvania, have the largest average capitalization per mile, there being \$166,131 of bonds and stocks per mile issued against their lines.

"Pennsylvania is first among the States in mileage of electric lines with 5,015 miles, while New York is second with 5,001 miles. Ohio is third with 4,154 miles, Illinois fourth with 3,597 miles, and Massachusetts fifth with 3,495 miles. Nevada has but 0.3 miles of electric road and New Mexico as but 10.5 miles, while South Dakota has but 25 miles and North Dakota but 25.5 miles."

Wrong Cue.—MOTHER (sternly)—Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter."

DAUGHTER'S VOICE (somewhat agitated)—"Mama! mama! He's not the one!"—MOTHER (sighs).

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Another Family.—"This plant belongs to the begonia family."

"Ah! And you are taking care of it while they are away."—*Boston Times*.

Premonitory.—**BLOBS**—"Why do you call Groughleigh the human tadpole?"

SLOBS—"Oh, he always feels that he has a kick coming."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Good Proof.—**DADDY**—"No, yer mother never drest the way you girls do to-day to catch a husband."

DAUGHTER—"Yes, but look at what she got."—*Boston Record*.

A Poser for 'Arry.—A movement is on foot to induce Mr. Charles Garvice to change the name of his play, "A Heritage of Hate," as so many patrons of melodrama have experienced difficulty in pronouncing the title as it stands at present.—*Punch*.

A Docile Gun.—*The Daily Chronicle* on the latest submarine:

"It will also be equipped with a quick-firing gun, which disappears when the vessel is submerged."

This is far the best arrangement; it would never do for it to be left floating where any passer-by could pick it up.—*Punch*.

Two Views.—**YOUNGMRIGH**—"Don't you think that after a girl has been taken to the theater, given bonbons, and treated to a good supper, she should let the young man kiss her good-night?"

GRUMPY OLD BACH—"Huh! I should think he'd done quite enough for her."—*Boston Transcript*.

The Moral of the Story.—The kindergarten teacher recited to her pupils the story of the wolf and the lamb. As she completed it she said:

"Now, children, you see that the lamb would not have been eaten by the wolf if he had been good and sensible."

One little boy raised his hand.

"Well, John," asked the teacher, "what is it?"

"If the lamb had been good and sensible," said the little boy, gravely, "we should have had him to eat, wouldn't we?"—*New York Times*.

Informed.—The plebe, sitting on the Monument beside the first-class man, looked across the river from West Point to Constitution Island. The plebe was inquisitive. He wanted to know what the Government intended to use Constitution Island for. The first-class man coughed discreetly, blushed, and looked around him carefully for eavesdroppers.

"It isn't generally known," he said, "but you're a cadet now. If the Signal Corps experiments go through successfully, they'll use it as an aviary." His voice dropt mysteriously.

"For birds, eh?" said the plebe. "Carrier-pigeons?"

"Not exactly," answered the knowing one. "They'll be pigeots, as they call 'em—cross between a carrier-pigeon and a parrot, to carry verbal messages, you know. Don't tell."

And the plebe didn't—until this last commencement.—*New York Evening Post*.

Forestalling Him.—**BARBER**—"Your hair's very thin on the top, sir."

CUSTOMER—"Ah, I'm glad of that; I hate fat hair."—*The Tattler*.

Enough!—**WILLIE**—"Paw, what is the difference between genius and talent?"

PAW—"Talent gets paid every Saturday, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Dangerous Wit.—"What is the charge?" asked the magistrate.

"Nuthin' 't all," snickered the prisoner at the bar; "this's on me."—*Buffalo Express*.

Parried.—She was very much in love with him, and one evening, while they were alone, she asked:

"Frank, tell me truly; you have kissed other girls, haven't you?"

"Yes," replied the young man, "but no one you know."—*New York Times*.

The Real German Victories
"Kaiser Drives Roosevelt to Last Page."
"Germans Hold 1. W. W. Prisoners in a Paragraph."

"Militants Overwhelmed by Attack of Uhlans."

"Germans Fear Invasion of First Page by Giants."

—*New York Tribune*.

* Subject to change without notice.

Inclined to Hedge.—**COUNSEL**—"Prisoner is the man you saw commit the theft?"

WITNESS (a bookmaker)—"Yes, sir."

COUNSEL—"You swear on your oath that prisoner is the man?"

WITNESS—"Yes, sir."

SPORTING JUDGE—"Are you prepared to give me five to two on the prisoner being the man?"

WITNESS—"Ah, I'm sorry, me lord, but I'm taking a holiday to-day. Nothing doing."—*Punch*.

A Forlorn Hope.—It was a recruit's first appearance at the rifle-range. The range-officer tried him first at five hundred yards, and the recruit could not come within a mile of the target. Next the officer tried him at three hundred yards, then at two hundred yards, and finally at one hundred yards. His last shot was even worse than his first. The officer looked at him with disgust and, losing his temper, shouted the command in his face:

"Attention! Fix bayonet! Charge the target! It's your only chance!"—*Sacred Heart Review*.

The Crisis in the Barber Shop
The barber to the right of me was hocking for the Kaiser,
The barber to the left of me was hacking for the Czar,
A gentleman from Greece was shearing of my fleece,
While very near a swart Italian stropped his simitar.

And when presently discussion, polygot and fervid,
On political conditions burst about my chair,

I left the place unshaven—I hope I'm not a craven,

But I sort of like to wear a head beneath my hair!

—*Don Marquis in the New York Evening Sun*.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

September 10.—The heaviest engagement between the Allies and the retreating Germans in France is at Vitry, where the Germans, in a wedge-shaped formation, attempt to sever the opposing line and split the allied armies.

A Russian army in central Poland is reported to be within threatening distance of Breslau. Petrograd admits reverses in east Prussia.

September 11.—News is received that a German station at Lagenburg, in German East Africa, is captured by a British steamer, which, after shelling the town, lands a small force and takes possession.

Paris reports that Maubeuge, in northern France, holds out against the German attack.

September 12.—The Belgian Army, defeating a German force at Cortenberg, between Louvain and Brussels, declares that the German Army in Belgium is cut in two.

September 13.—A Servian army marches into Hungary, planning to join Russian forces in an attack on Budapest.

Engagements between German forces and a British detachment from Lake Victoria Nyanza are reported from British territory in central Africa.

September 14.—The German Army north-east of Paris makes a stand north of the Aisne River from Noyon to Verdun. Its left wing has joined the Crown Prince's army from the Department of the Meuse.

September 15.—German troops for reinforcements in France are being withdrawn from Belgium, with corresponding Belgian gains in territory.

September 16.—The Austrian loss in Galicia since the taking of Lemberg is computed by Russia at 250,000. The Kaiser is reported as hurrying to east Prussia to direct the defense against the Russians.

President Wilson replies to the Kaiser's protest of the 9th, and holds that the United States can in no way interfere as referee in the present war.

Formal charges of atrocities by the German armies are laid before the President by the Belgian High Commission. The President refuses to act in any way as referee until the war's end.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 13.—Eight survivors of the Stefansson Arctic exploring vessel *Karluk* are rescued from Wrangell Island and brought home by the revenue cutter *Bear*.

The greatest gold strike in the history of Alaska is reported from Tacoma, Wash.

September 14.—The French Government contracts with Armour & Company for 1,000,000 pounds of meat a day for one year.

Ambassador Gerard announces from Berlin that he will not accept the nomination for United States Senator from New York if abandonment of his post for campaign work be necessary.

September 15.—The Canadian Government in Ottawa receives \$5,000,000 in gold from J. P. Morgan & Company, to meet New York City obligations abroad.

The United States armored cruiser

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Tennessee arrives in Weymouth from Havre with American refugees.

September 16.—Carranza reads publicly, during the celebration of Mexico's Independence Day, Secretary Bryan's order for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

September 10.—The Trade Commission Bill passes the House and goes before the President, for appointments in December.

September 11.—The President vetoes the bill to raise the postal-savings limit.

The Senate passes the Currency Bill amendment, making commercial paper 75 per cent. security for the issue of currency.

September 12.—Congress leaders urge a two-cent postage rate to South-American countries as a stimulus to trade.

September 15.—By unanimous vote the Democrats in the House reject the proposed freight tax, because of the stubborn opposition evinced in Congress.

GENERAL

September 11.—The centennial of the writing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" is celebrated throughout the country.

September 12.—Colonel Roosevelt seeks change of venue from Albany County, New York, in the libel suit brought against him by State Chairman William Barnes.

The Montana Supreme Court grants Butte mine leaders the writ of habeas corpus refused them by the Federal Court.

September 14.—In Maine, the only State holding a September election, the Democrats win by a plurality vote over the Republicans and Progressives.

September 15.—Twenty-seven people are drowned near Lebanon, Mo., when a train plunges into a lake formed over the tracks by a recent cloudburst.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. R." Bellville, Ohio.—"Please answer the following questions: (1) Can a passive verb take a direct object? (2) In the sentence, 'John was given a book,' what is the subject? (3) Is 'book' the direct object?"

A passive verb expresses action done to a person or thing, and must have an object and an agent. An indirect passive is a passive verb that takes an object, as, "he was handed a book." Here the indirect passive is "was handed" and "a book" is the object. This sentence is an exact parallel of the one you submit in which "was given" is indirect passive, and "a book" the object.

"R. J. A." Pittsfield, Mass.—"The phrase 'sailed the Seven Seas' comes before me occasionally. Exhaustive search fails to show me which 'seven.' Will you please help me?"

The phrase "the seven seas" is used to denote the world over. The seas referred to are: the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Pacific, North and South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans.

"M. M." Chicago, Ill.—"Which is better English: 'We find the reason the product is so poor, the materials used are not of the best quality,' or 'We find the reason the product is so poor is that the materials used are not of the best quality.'"

The word "reason" is construed with "why," "wherefore," or "that," and in the sentence you submit an extra "that" must be inserted. "We find that the reason the product is so poor is that the materials used are not of the best quality."

"L. T. F." Fremont, Neb.—"Please tell me which of the words in this sentence is to be used: 'You may let, leave the papers lie on your desk.' Why?"

"You may leave the papers on your desk" is correct, and "You may let the papers lie on your desk" also is correct, but not "leave them lie," because "leave" implies "lie."

"H. L. H." Sioux Rapids, Iowa.—Robert Bridges is the Poet Laureate of England at the present time.

"C. E. D." New York.—"Kindly inform me what one word is properly used to designate the person (a lady) in whose honor a reception, etc., is given."

Not one word, but three, "guest of honor."

"J. M. C. H." Champaign, Ill.—"Kindly say whether the word 'repast' is correctly used in the following sentence: 'I will return at noon and repast with you.'"

Repast is a noun, not a verb, and can not be used as you suggest.

"J. S. F." Logan, Utah.—"Is it correct to say 'I am not posted on that subject'? Is informed a better word? Why? One person said informed was a better word because 'Bills are posted.'"

Posted in the sense of "informed" is colloquial English. Informed is the better word to use in the sentence submitted.

"L. K. W." Portland, Me.—"Kindly state if the word 'carefully' in the following clause is not redundant. 'After carefully examining the check to see that it was properly drawn.'"

The word "carefully" may be dispensed with in the sentence you submit, but its use is evidently intentional, possibly for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that a more than cursory examination was made.

"G. H. T." Pittsburg, Pa.—"While it is good English to say 'all day' and 'all night,' it is not such to omit the definite article and say 'all week,' 'all month,' and 'all year.' What is the rule or custom, if any, in regard to the use of, or non-use of 'the,' between 'all' and a following substantive?"

"All day" and "all night" are English idioms that date from the years 1000 and 1325 respectively. "All spring" and "all summer" are like idioms of more modern times, but while the genius of language, which governs usage, has approved these, we have found no examples in English literature approving "all week," "all month," or "all year." Usage alone governs the case, and while it sanctions the omission of the article in the one case, it does not do so in the other.

"T. F. H." Milwaukee, Wis.—"What is the correct pronunciation of 'oblige' and 'obligor'? Is it proper to omit the preposition 'from' from such expressions as 'escaped the asylum'; 'protest the action of the commission'?"

"G" before "o" is always as in "go"—oh'll-gor, altho the tendency is to pronounce it as "j" in this word by analogy with oblige, which is pronounced with a "j" sound as in gem. The "g" retains its normal force in obligation. Usage permits one "to protest an act," but it is restricted to the United States. "Escape an asylum" is not good use, altho one may "escape a pestilence" and "escape the asylum," but in the latter case the sense is different. The use of from is preferable in both cases. See escape (verb), both transitive and intransitive, in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

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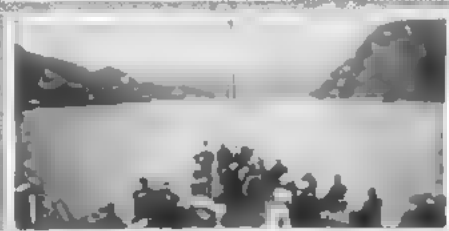
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TOPICS OF THE DAY



THE GERMAN SUBMARINE VICTORY

THE SWIFT AND SILENT DESTRUCTION of three big British cruisers by a German submarine or submarines in the North Sea last week attracts wide attention, because the episode is not only, as the *Boston Transcript* remarks, "the most spectacular so far of the war," but is also, as the *Springfield Republican* points out, "much the greatest feat performed by submarines in the entire history of these craft." The incident may even mean, in the opinion of many observers, that the day of the big unit in naval warfare, the dreadnought and superdreadnought, is over. That this would be one of the facts revealed by the next great naval war was predicted only a few months ago by a British Admiral, Sir Percy Scott, who saw in the submarine the war-vessel of the future. His opinion, however, was vigorously challenged by no less an authority than Admiral Mahan. Previous to this war the record of the submarine in 135 years has been chiefly one of self-destruction. Nevertheless, as the *Brooklyn Eagle* remarks, the German victory lends color to Admiral Scott's theory, "which, if correct, condemns the policy of every first-class naval Power in the world, including Germany herself."

While there is still some vagueness of detail as to just what happened in the North Sea on the morning of September 22, all accounts agree that the British armored cruisers *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* were torpedoed and sunk in rapid succession by an invisible foe. These cruisers, which were all of the same type, cost \$4,000,000 each when they were built, about fifteen years ago, and each carried a crew of more than 700 men. While many survivors of the disaster were picked up by trawlers and other craft, the loss in men and officers is said to have been more than 1,300. Some of the rescued sailors say that the attack was made by five German submarines, two of which were sunk by the guns of the cruisers. A Berlin dispatch, however, states that one submarine, the *U-9*, with a crew of twenty men, destroyed the three cruisers single-handed. According to one of the steamers that came to the rescue of the survivors the encounter took place about twenty miles north of the Hook of Holland.

The first dispatches from London told of the "thrill of horror"

caused by the announcement of this blow, the greatest mishap to the British Navy since the war opened. Later dispatches from the British capital, however, sound a more optimistic note, and even pay tribute to the skill and daring of the men who executed this startlingly successful attack. In this tribute of praise, according to the correspondents, the English papers are joined by the surviving officers of the lost cruisers. "It would be idle to deny," remarks the *London Daily Mail's* naval expert, "that the exploit reflects the greatest credit on the German submarine service." "The British public," says a London dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "finds some compensation for these losses in the statement of the Admiralty that the

command of the sea had resulted in the maintenance of ocean traffic by 4,000 merchantmen, with the loss of only twelve by capture since the beginning of the war." After remarking that raiding by German submarines was "one of the things which the British Navy has been led to expect," another London correspondent of the same paper goes on to say:

"Nevertheless it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could so easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German Fleet has been able to remain in safety in its mine- and fortress-protected harbors. However,

the British Fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply and, in doing so, must run great risks.

"The ships which were sunk, while obsolete, still were very useful vessels, and it is little satisfaction to England to know that her cruiser fleet is still double in number that of the Germans, and that, as Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has said, she will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one."

Since "vessels under way can not carry torpedo-nets out-rigged," remarks the naval expert of the *London Chronicle*, the safety of battle-ships from submarines "seems to lie in vigilant observation," and "still more in rapid movement and in altering their course, so as to make it impossible for a submerged assailant to determine their position." The *London Daily News* remarks that in the present war "four cruisers, totaling 136,000 tons, have been sunk by gun-fire," and "five cruisers, totaling 41,000 tons, have been sunk by submarines."

Great Britain.....	72
France.....	68
Russia.....	36
Germany.....	22
Austria-Hungary.....	10
Japan.....	16

The figures show the number of submarine torpedo-firing craft that stood to the credit of each of the above six nations in the latter part of 1913

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On the left is the *Aboukir*, one of the three 12,000-ton British cruisers sunk by a German submarine attack in the North Sea on the morning of September 22. On the right is a German submarine, a 300-ton craft armed with three 18-inch torpedo tubes and two small guns.

GOLIATH AND DAVID.

It also points out that all the British naval losses, except that of the *Pegasus*, have been caused by mines or submarines, while "every loss inflicted on the enemy, except one, has been caused by gun-fire." As the naval expert of the *London Globe* sees it, the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, and *Hogue* "will rouse the British Fleet to action as nothing else could have done, and the success of this submarine attack may yet prove the death-knell of the German Navy."

After pointing out that the loss of three cruisers is in itself trifling "to a fleet which has about 120 to call upon in addition to all the auxiliary cruisers and converted merchantmen it has at its disposition," the *New York Evening Post* goes on to say:

"The German submarines must needs repeat their terrible victory many times before there is sufficient attrition to make a serious numerical showing. With the psychological factor, however, the situation is different. There can be no doubt that the German achievement will not only increase the unhappiness of the British public, but that it will enormously increase the strain upon the blockading British Fleet. While the exact situation of the lost vessels is unknown, they were plainly not far distant from the Dutch coast; but that these German underwater boats have shown amazing daring and gone long distances from home is apparent. It is now officially admitted that it was a submarine, and not a mine, which sank the *Pathfinder*, September 5, on the east coast of Scotland, roughly 400 miles from the nearest German harbor. The Germans claim to have laid mines through submarines at the outbreak of the war at the very mouth of the Thames; it is beyond dispute that they deposited some quite near the east coast of England. A letter from a German sailor just published tells of a long voyage to England for reconnaissance purposes, and of passing unseen under a British squadron off Scotland.

"That this is not impossible appears from the fact that a submarine built at Kiel in 1908 is known to have had an ordinary

range of action of 1,000 miles, coupled with the ability to make nine knots under water for a period of three consecutive hours. Since then improved vessels have been built—Germany has thirty-nine submarines built or being built—indeed, it has been stated that the newest British submarines have a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, with an above-water speed of twenty-one knots and a submerged speed of not less than fifteen. The French submarine *Mariotte* has a radius of 2,200 miles at ten knots. One of the ninety-six English submarines built or being built has already accounted for one small German cruiser, the *Hela*, and others took some slight part in the battle off Helgoland. But no submarine feat in naval history is comparable to this disposal in twenty minutes of three great cruisers."

While interest in the present war has been largely centered on the land operations, a glance at the lists of ships of the belligerents sunk or captured in various parts of the world reminds us that naval activity has been considerable, despite the absence of any large naval battles. Thus the *New York Times* prints

a list issued by the State Department at Washington showing that since the beginning of the war 483 vessels have been sunk or seized on the high seas as prizes of war. The great majority of these boats were small trading-vessels flying the German or the Austrian flag.

The world was warned at the very outset of the war that the Germans had "surprises" in store for their opponents, the *New York Evening Sun* reminds us, and it goes on to say that their efficiency with the submarine has not been the only one of these surprises to materialize. First, it points out, there was the great German siege gun, which went far to prove, by its effects at Liège and Namur, that "the reliance in fortresses had been vain." More than any other factor, according to *The Evening Sun*, these German howitzers contributed to the opening defeats of the Allies. Then came the German submarine raid in the



THE MAILED FIST.

—Carter in the *New York Evening Sun*.

North Sea, a raid whose success was the more startling because of the secrecy and mystery that have been maintained concerning German submarine construction. But this apparently is not all. *The Evening Sun* thinks that the possibilities of a Zeppelin raid upon London are such as to "warrant graver apprehension than that city knew in Napoleon's time."

WHAT THE PEACE TALK REVEALS

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED when the time comes for one side or the other to dictate terms is indicated by the informal "conversations" on the subject of peace initiated by American ambassadors at some of the European capitals. While it is true, as one paragrapher remarks, that the only immediate outcome of these discussions is the knowledge that "the Allies positively refuse to accept the peace overtures which Germany positively refuses to offer," they nevertheless evoked a number of semiofficial comments which throw a revealing light toward the future. Thus Sir Edward Grey, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, makes it known through Ambassador Page that Great Britain could never become a party to peace negotiations which failed to provide for complete reparation to Belgium for the violation of her neutrality and the damage inflicted by German troops; Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declares that while "peace with the German people might be arranged in good time" there would be "no peace with Prussian militarism short of the grave"; Paris and Petrograd agree in repudiating any peace terms that fail to dispose of Prussian militarism; and the German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announces through Ambassador Gerard that Germany "could accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attack." Germany's attitude is further elucidated by the statement of her Ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff, that "until Germany is absolutely guaranteed that not one inch of her territory will be taken from her, she will fight." As quoted by the *New York World*, the Count goes on to say:

"Remember, there can be no lasting peace if even one square inch of German territory is taken. When I say German territory, I refer to her colonial possessions as well as her territory in Europe."

Turning from these informal pronouncements from official sources to the comments made by newspapers and by unofficial

individuals, we find that nobody, apparently, is willing to consider peace until the arbitrament of arms has resulted decisively one way or another. The *Paris Temps* wants no "delusive peace," and declares: "It is necessary to pursue a single idea—the end of the militarist German Empire." In the *Journal des Débats* we read:

"Treaties, written prohibitions, and restrictions will not suffice. All these the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has declared to be merely scraps of paper.

"What is needed are material measures immediately executed that will constitute guaranties for the future. This is the destruction of German territory, organizations, and instruments of war."

The *London Times*, commenting on the rumors of mediation and the discussion of possible peace terms, has this to say:

"The Allies, who are ranged against the Napoleonism of the German Kaiser, have no thought of placing any yoke, Napoleonic or otherwise, upon the people of Germany. But they are firmly and irrevocably resolved not to stay their hands until German militarism, its causes, and its effects are destroyed once and for all. They are determined that the institution and forces that have brought this unspeakable calamity upon the world at the instance of William of Hohenzollern with the acquiescence of his subjects, shall be crushed beyond hope of repair. Not until the German people have been compelled to perceive this struggle in its true light, as a revolt of the invincible forces of civilization against the systematized ethic of barbarism forged by German potentates and professors, can there be a prospect of lasting peace for the world. Against this ethic of barbarism there must indeed be a fight to a finish.

"Deprecatory recommendations that the Allies should avoid the humiliation of Germany are entirely beside the point. No hostile force or combination of forces can inflict on Germany greater humiliation than that which she has incurred of her own choice."

In a London dispatch to the *New York Sun*, Sir Gilbert Parker is quoted as saying:

"I believe I speak the mind of 95 per cent. of my fellow countrymen when I say that this country is in this war to her last man and her last penny to break the militarism which is at present and would be a perpetual danger to the world if it were allowed to dominate Europe.

"If Germany is dismembered it will not be by Great Britain. It will be through the revolution of her own people. She has been a great nation, great in industries and commerce, and I believe she will still be so when the issue is decided against her. But Germany has been Prussianized, and militarism has been the Prussian method of progress. From Prussia it has spread



"ON TO PARIS!" "ON TO BERLIN!"
—Douahey in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*



THE HARVEST-MOON IN EUROPE.
—Wallace in the *Denver Post*.

through all the German Empire. If Austria breaks in pieces, if the German Empire falls apart, it will be by no act of dismemberment of the Allies."

Russia's aims are stated in a London dispatch to the *New York Evening Sun* to be "a recasting of the map of Europe, and at the same time the abolition of Prussian domination in the German Empire." According to this dispatch:

"The Petrograd press are unanimous in declaring that as a result of the war Prussia must be reduced to a second-class State and apportion her territory somewhat as follows: Alsace-Lorraine to France, the Aix district to Belgium, Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, Posen and part of Silesia to be included in the future Poland, East Prussia as far as the Vistula to Russia. It is also stated that Russia requires the restoration of the Hanoverian dynasty.

"Regarding Austria-Hungary, Russian opinion is that Russia must have Galicia and the Russian portions of Bukovina, that Hungary must lose Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, Dalmatia, Clechia, and Moravia, while she must also give up Trieste to Italy. Transylvania, Oart, and Bukovina, inhabited mostly by Roumanians, must be freed."

In America the newspapers are virtually unanimous in the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for further talk of mediation, and they point out that President Wilson's early offer of this Government's good offices still stands whenever any of the contestants wish to avail themselves of it. That a premature peace in Europe could only result in another war is the view taken by such papers as the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *New York World*, *Globe*, and *Tribune*, and the *Boston Transcript*. In *The Transcript* we read:

"On all sides it is agreed that this is a war against war—to abolish it, if may be, forever. We who stand on the side may look on with pity and horror; but we must realize that the supreme issue of general disarmament can not be decided until the conflict is fought to a finish. The spirit in the army of the Allies is that militarism must be ended, now or never, and for that end multitudes of brave men are willing to pay the ultimate price of all mortal flesh. But to interrupt hostilities for futile negotiations which would, at the best, allow Germany to stand out for terms preserving her formidable armaments, and which might, at worst, enable her to recuperate for a resistance so much the more bloody and stubborn after the breaking off of negotiations, would be a fruitless business of infinite cost to the world."

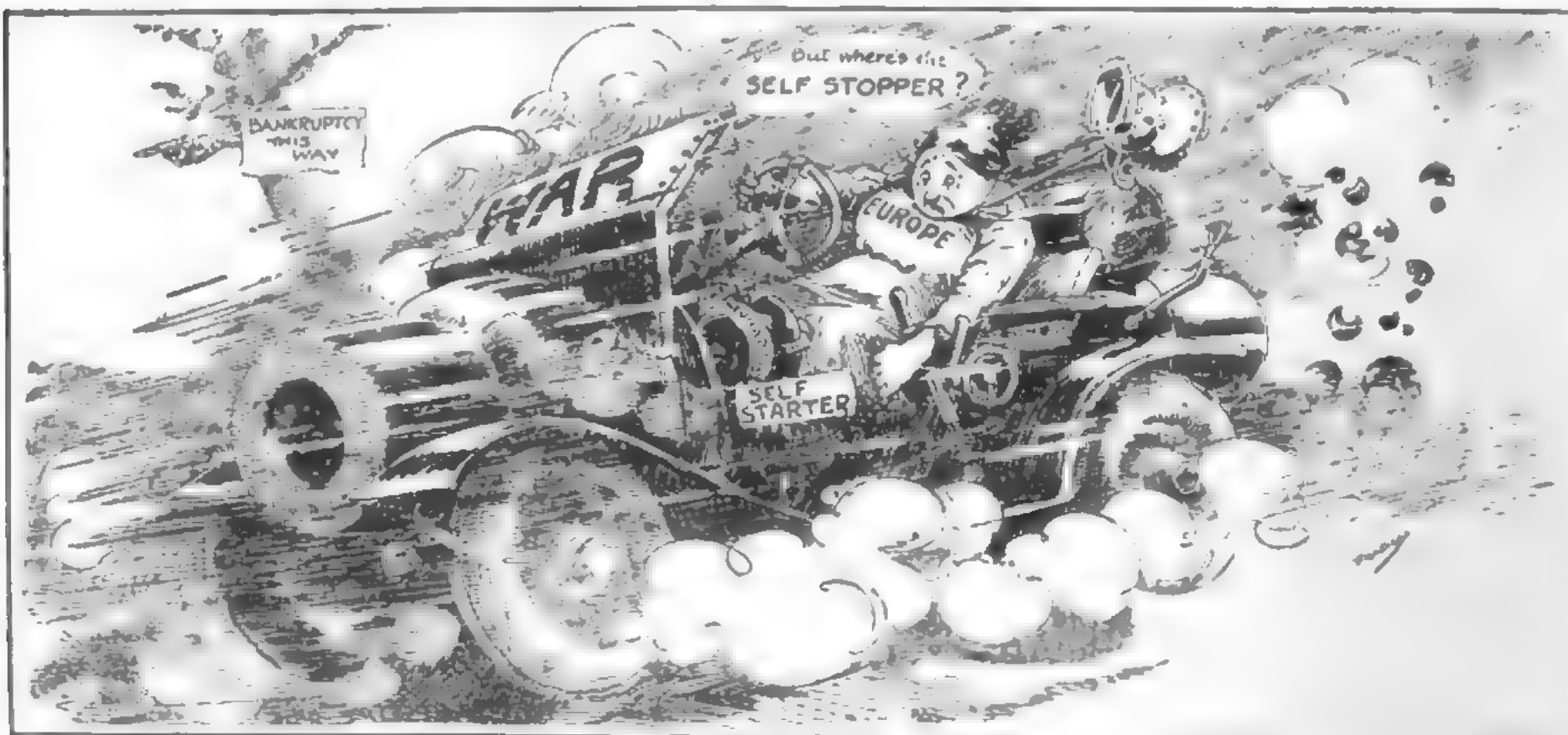
According to *The Globe* "there is no considerable public opinion in either Great Britain or France in favor of the dismemberment of Germany." And *The World*, whose general

editorial discussion of the war has been of a nature to preclude any suspicion of partizanship, declares that such a dismemberment would be "a crime against civilization." On this point it goes on to say:

"If Germany is decisively beaten, Germany must expect to pay the cost of this war to the last penny. She must be prepared not only to meet staggering indemnities, and submit to a limitation of armament, but also to surrender the Reichsland and Prussia's Polish provinces, which are the fruits of military conquest. But the Germany that is truly German, the Germany of which the German people themselves are the bone and flesh and blood and brain—to dismember that Germany would be a calamity to mankind. Instead of making for the peace of Europe, it would be a continuing incentive to new wars of revenge and hatred. A peace that outraged German nationality, or compelled men who are German by race, speech, tradition, and culture to live under another flag would mean only a peace of the sword, and the world has seen enough of that in Alsace-Lorraine."

EXPERT FORECASTS ON THE WAR

THAT THE WAR in Europe will last "from nine to eighteen months," and that Germany, "unless she is superhuman, will be defeated," is the consensus of opinion of more than two score active American army officers reported to the *New York World* by one of its Washington correspondents. These men are all of or above the rank of captain, we are told, and their names are withheld, because of the President's orders that Government officers are not to comment on the war. Their judgment is said to be "wholly academic, from a military standpoint, and without regard to personal sympathies." No prophecy about the probable length of the war is ventured by the *New York Herald's* special military correspondent at the capital, but he does predict as one thing certain that "the longer it lasts, the stronger and more capable will the German armies become." *The Herald* expert explains this remark by saying that until now the German armies, however excellent, have been the product merely of text-books and maneuvers. They have all the theory they need, the writer says, and at present are learning in actual war "what our armies learned in struggles North and South over fifty years ago." In this respect, however, he reminds us, "both France and Great Britain have similar opportunity," and we read that "in three months' time the armies will be trained; in six months the great battles will be fought by veterans." Altho the officers interrogated by *The World's* correspondent differ in their hazards



THE SELF-STARTER WORKED ALL RIGHT

— Headline in the *Chicago Daily News*

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PRINCE OSCAR.



PRINCE AUGUST WILHELM.



PRINCE JOACHIM.

Prince Oscar, who is twenty-six years of age, received a flesh wound from a piece of shrapnel during a battle near Longwy in the first week of the war. Prince August Wilhelm, who is one year older, was reported wounded in the battle of the Marne. Prince Joachim, the youngest, who is twenty-four, was wounded in the thigh by a shrapnel fragment while serving with his regiment between Meaux and Montmirail.

THREE SONS OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR WHO HAVE SPILLED THEIR BLOOD FOR THE FATHERLAND.

on the probable duration of the war, they are all agreed that "this is a war not only of ready resources, but of all resources, and until one side has about exhausted all its resources, the fighting will go on." Whichever side is beaten, we are assured, it will be "so crushed that it will require a half century or more for even a waking recovery." *The World* correspondent gives then a digest of several military opinions on the struggle as far as it has gone. We read:

"Germany has thrown into the western theater of war—in France—the flower of the great military machine which she has been building since the Franco-Prussian War, and which has been the admiration and envy of the military world. At first nothing seemed to be able to check the onward march of this tremendous power. Held up a few days by the heroic courage of the Belgians, this wonderful machine literally sped to within forty miles of Paris.

"What happened then? Despite the greatness of the organization, the perfect working of the integral parts of the machine, without the miscarriage of a single one of the complicated plans for the taking of Paris, it was found the whole thing was flesh and blood and that it could not do almost the impossible.

"There was in the situation around Paris when Generals von Bülow and von Kluck and the Crown Prince were at its gates that which the Union Army found in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia several times during the Civil War—a certain desperation on the part of the defenders which comes only to the man protecting his family from harm."

A new fighting spirit was produced in the ranks of the Allies by the rapid advance of the German forces, and we are told that:

"This spirit will triumph over the spirit of national aggrandizement upon which the German cause is built if the teachings and writings of its own statesmen—Sybel, Giesenrecht, Treitschke, Droysen, and Hausser—are to be accepted as the thought of the German nation.

"There must be the material as well as a fighting spirit in the armies of a victorious nation or alliance, and a close study of the resources shows that the Entente—Great Britain, France, and Russia—in money, men, and geographical location, are better equipped for a long war than is Germany. Great Britain alone probably would succumb in a test of resources, but Great Britain and Russia combined have more resources than Germany."

As to the comparative strength of the combatants, this digest of military opinion has it that now, and also in the future, the Allies will outnumber the Germans, and we read:

"According to reports the artillery of the Allies is equal, if

not superior, to the Germans. Only in the big siege-guns do the Germans excel, and, according to reliable information received here, the Allies are rushing work on siege-guns to equal those of the Krupps.

"The greatest battle is yet to come. It will be the decisive battle, too, and it will occur in Germany. It will be when the Allies, working inwardly by the retreat and advance movements, get the German armies in Germany and begin hammering from all sides.

"This will be months from now, and when this battle takes place all the belligerents virtually will have new armies in the field. Germany must get hers from where she got her present army, from among the German States. Great Britain will obtain hers from the British Isles, Canada, India, Egypt, and Australia. Russia will bring her forces in from Siberia and south Russia. France will draw more on her African possessions. The resources of the Allies are greater than those of the German Empire."

RUSSIA INVITES OUR EXPORTS

A PRESSING INVITATION to come and sell our goods to Russia's 170,000,000 consumers has a sound like prosperity to our editorial observers. The immortal Colonel Sellers had visions of great wealth when the teeming millions of the East used his eye-water, and one of his successors figured out that if every Chinaman added an inch to the tail of his tunic our cotton-mills would be kept running day and night. Such ideas were mere humorous fancies. But now we are actually asked to come and reap the commercial harvest of the Czar's huge Empire. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sergius Sazonoff, says in an interview with the Petrograd correspondent of the *London Times* that "there now exists a situation and an opportunity in trade and commerce with Russia which, to England and America, may mean more in decades to come than it is easy to realize." In the view of the *Washington Times*, "the fact that, tho using an English vehicle, he observed that 'for America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as hardly can be over-estimated,' gives particular significance to what he said." Then this journal points out that while Germany, "next-door neighbor, among all the great industrial countries, to Russia, has enjoyed first call on the trade of the great domain of the Czar," nevertheless "the national source from which Russia should draw its manufactures is America, rather than either Germany

or Great Britain." *The Times* proves this contention by the fact that Russia, like the United States, is "a country of acres and area rather than of dense population, a country in which development, whether of agriculture, of transportation, of commerce, must be extensive rather than intensive." Mr. Sazonoff's statement is reported in part as follows:

"It is the country which forces the situation commercially in Russia that will reap the enormous benefits that the Russian markets now offer. It is not enough that merchants and manufacturers should offer their goods here. Experts should be sent here now, even while the war is still in progress, to study and examine the wants of our country. Our duties, our manner of doing business, and our present and future wants and growing



BERLIN CELEBRATING THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WAR TROPHIES.

demands should be studied scientifically, so that when peace comes those channels, which have for decades flowed deeply with German products, may continue to flow with products from America and England.

"For America especially does Russia open opportunities for an industrial outlet such as can hardly be overestimated. We have an empire of 170,000,000 souls, and the \$300,000,000 we have been paying Germany yearly is but the beginning of a demand that will soon make Russia among the most desirable and valuable markets in the world. Railroad-building and new developments everywhere are the prelude to an era of prosperity in this country such as has never been seen here before."

At this juncture it is of interest to consider just what our trade with Russia has hitherto amounted to. We learn from James Davenport Whelpley, writing in the *New York Independent*, that:

"Figures issued by the Government at Washington credit Russia with less than \$30,000,000 worth of imports from the United States, whereas, owing to the fact that the larger part of the trade is indirect, the total is at least five times that amount. Over \$50,000,000 worth of American cotton now goes to Russia each year, and it will not be long before \$100,000,000 worth will be needed. Harvesting machinery of American design and manufacture is sold in Russia to the amount of over \$25,000,000 annually. American life-insurance companies are carrying over \$100,000,000 insurance in Russia, as shown by the \$25,000,000 kept on deposit in Russian banks to guarantee these policies. American steel and iron products, shoes, machinery of all kinds, and, in fact, something in every line that goes toward modernizing the life of a country, make up the total of the Russian imports. These are nearly all goods that can be obtained elsewhere, but 'Made in America' has been, until the recent misunderstanding between the two nations over the passport question, a supreme recommendation to the Russian buyer."

VIRGINIA'S PROHIBITION STRIDE

VIRGINIA'S SWEEPING DECISION for State-wide Prohibition by 32,000 to 35,000 majority makes it, as many note, the tenth State to adopt the reform. Firm upholders of the cause rejoice in the event as showing the constant growth of the Prohibition idea, and we read in the press of a day's service of "celebration and thanksgiving" being held in all Virginia churches. On the other hand, there are those, like the *New York Tribune*, who see something of "hypocrisy and futility" in the provision of the Prohibition measure that permits wine, cider, and beer to be made within the State's borders, but only for export purposes. Among other restraints of the

Virginia law, which, the press inform us, takes effect November 1, 1916, is that no spirituous liquors may be manufactured, nor any sold even in clubs. It is estimated that the new statute will cause a loss in liquor revenues amounting to \$700,000 annually. Of further interest in the local situation is the discovery that Richmond, Alexandria, and Norfolk are the only large cities voting "wet," while it is reported as a surprise of the election that "dry" majorities prevail in Petersburg, Newport News, Roanoke, Portsmouth, and Lynchburg. *The News* of the last-named city makes answer to the "doubting Thomases" who question the State's ability to make the law effective. This journal says:

"The contention generally relied upon by local-option leaders, that the chief weakness of Prohibition resides in the difficulty

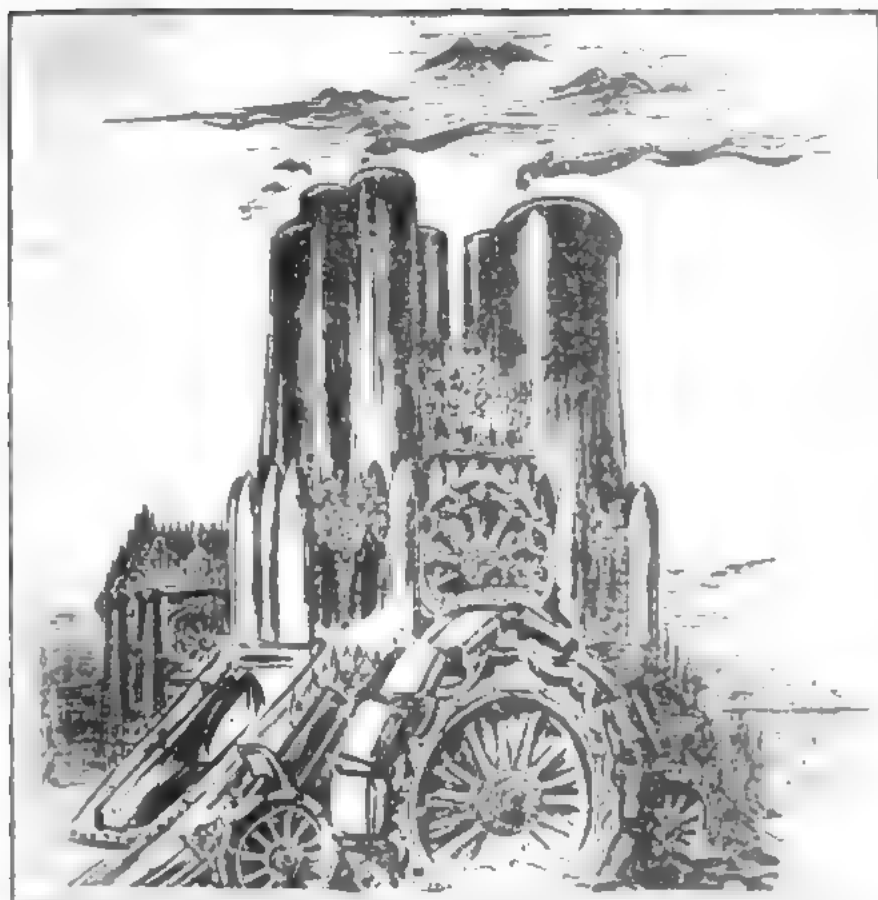
of enforcing the policy in communities whose public sentiment largely favors license, has just been rendered irrelevant by the cold logic of the election returns. From that source it develops that in no Virginia city does a decisively anti-Prohibition sentiment prevail. Upon the contrary, the total city vote of Virginia shows a majority of 4,883 against the licensed liquor traffic. Of the State's nineteen incorporated municipalities only three are included in the anti-Prohibition column; Virginia's two largest cities, Richmond and Norfolk, which generally have been regarded as secure local-option strongholds, gave but feeble majorities for that policy. It is fair to state, therefore, that both throughout the rural districts and in the larger centers of population, Prohibition has received a decisive measure of indorsement. It is equally fair to conclude the methods of satisfactory enforcement will be facilitated by the support to be derived from a strongly sympathetic public opinion."

The "real problem" for Virginia, according to the *Richmond News-Leader*, is this "enforcement of the law rather than the choice of the principle," and it points out that:

"The one encouraging feature of the election was the size of the majority. As the voters of Virginia are at this time determined to prohibit the licensed sale of liquor, it was well by every count that they should voice their will with impressive decision. . . . Virginia must take up the battle to make Prohibition not a soothing name, but a living fact. *The News-Leader* will do its full part, ungrudgingly and without complaint, to give the law a fair test."

In support of the proposition that "the law must be upheld" stands also the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, even tho it has opposed State-wide Prohibition as an issue. It now says:

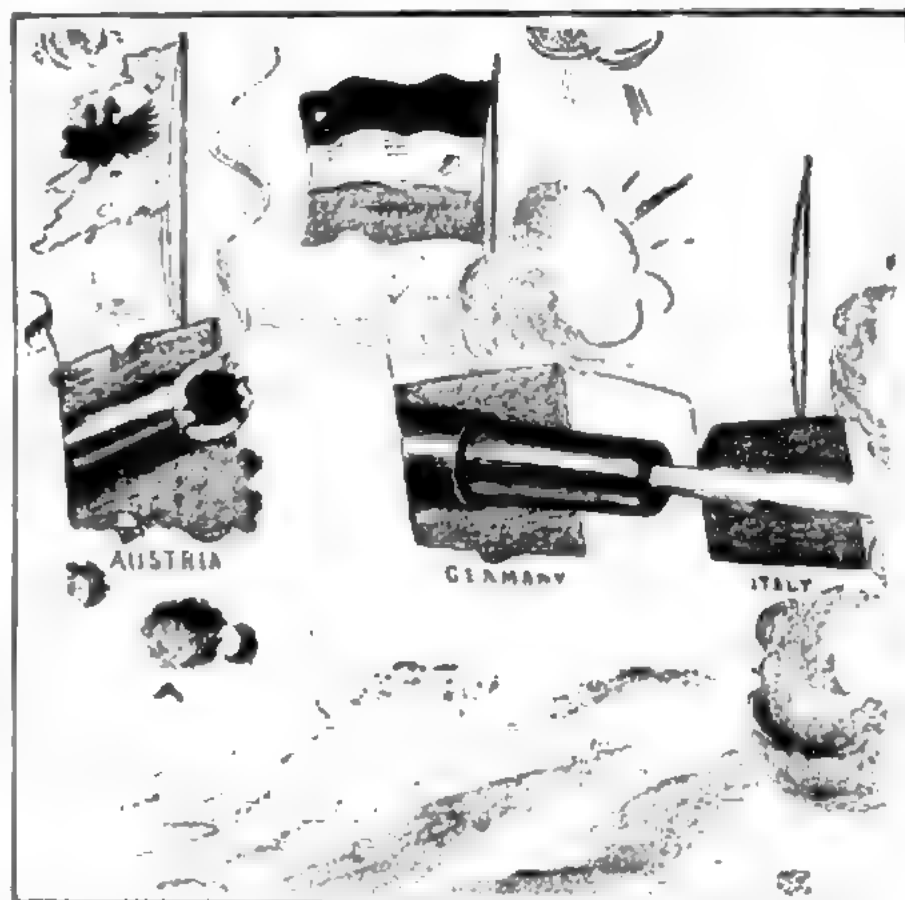
"A majority of the voters of Virginia gave their sanction to



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MODERN GERMAN GOTHIC ART.

—Rogers in the New York Herald.



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

ARCHITECTURAL IMPRESSIONS FROM THE WAR ZONE.

the passage of a bad law. *The Times-Dispatch* believes State-wide Prohibition to be a violation of the principle of local self-government, and the result of the balloting has not changed that belief. The law has been passed, however, and when it becomes operative it will have no more loyal supporter than this newspaper. By its rigid enforcement alone will the voters be able to determine whether or not the majority were wise in the way they voted."

A strictly Prohibition view is that of the temperance organ, *The National Advocate*. The editor of this journal is authority for the statement that the liquor interests in Virginia tried to persuade the tobacco growers, dealers, and users that if Prohibition should win at the election, tobacco would come next under ban. He sees nothing surprising in the Virginia result, and explains:

"That Virginia should go 'dry' was but the logical result of benefits from Prohibition, shown since that policy went into effect, on July 1, in West Virginia. Those benefits have been both moral and material, and have stood out in bold relief, so that there could be no intelligent question about them."

The spread of Prohibition is seen by the *New York World* in the fact that there are now ten commonwealths that enjoy it in State-wide form. These are Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Consequently, says *The World*, "of the 91,000,000 people in the continental United States at the last census, approximately 16,550,000 are now subject to State-wide prohibitory laws." Then, too, as between the Northern and the Southern impulse in the movement,

"At the South, Prohibition has religious and racial inspiration, and in some cases has been carried by the whites solely for the purpose of depriving negroes of strong drink. At the North, it is urged now chiefly in resentment against the dominance and corruption of saloons in political management."

Rather severely critical is the tone of the *New York Tribune*, which concedes the significance of the Virginia vote "as a demonstration of an awakened public conscience," but holds that "as a practical measure designed to deal with the problem of drunkenness, it promises next to negligible results." *The Tribune* notes in particular that:

"The new law is to contain a clause permitting the manufacture of wine, cider, and beer within the State, provided the entire product is shipped beyond its borders. Besides protecting

thus in its bosom certain interests permanently arrayed in active opposition to Prohibition, Virginia at the very outset destroys all moral sanction for the enforcement of its law. . . .

"Then, it is only the legitimate liquor interests which will feel the weight of the law. The illegitimate interests, the blind tigers of the hills on which the notorious Allens and their kind have fattened for generations, having no dependence on legal sanction in any case, will flourish as never before."

THE VILLA-CARRANZA BREAK

WHAT ALL HAVE FEARED and many have predicted has happened in Mexico, says the *New York Globe* in noticing the rupture of friendly relations between Villa and Carranza. This latest trouble springs from the clash of "their personal animosities and ambitions," according to *The Globe*, which fears that "unless something is speedily done to put out the fire, the distracted country will be plunged into another protracted civil war." Of course the order for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, thinks this journal, must now be revised. But Washington dispatches inform us that the Administration has no intention of rescinding that order or of altering its policy toward Mexico. We read, too, that the Government has reports which indicate that the differences between the two Constitutionalist leaders are of such a character that they are "capable of adjustment by amicable means." Even if Governor Carranza and General Villa can not compose their differences, observes the *New York Sun*, "the United States will remain strictly neutral, letting them fight the quarrel out to the bitter end." And it argues, in support of the reported determination of President Wilson not to revoke the Vera Cruz order, that our promise to withdraw our troops can not be recalled "without exciting a suspicion in Mexico that the first conflict between the partisans of Carranza and Villa will bring armed intervention and the occupation of the capital." Retracing the course of events from the time Carranza "raised the standard of revolt in Coahuila," *The Sun* reminds us it was Villa who "made its success possible by a series of victories in the field that stamped him as a military genius." Only in name was Carranza First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, we read, and "at any time after the taking of Torreon, Villa could have displaced him, so great was the man's popularity with the rank and

file in northern Mexico." *The Sun* cites instances then of Villa's forbearance and loyalty and accounts for the present difficulty thus:

"As Governor Carranza and General Villa were constantly at odds during the military campaign, it was highly improbable that they would agree about the establishment of a provisional government and the manner of holding the national election. It has never been a secret that General Villa, who is extremely radical in his views, was opposed to the ambition of Governor Carranza to make himself President of Mexico. If he desired to be a candidate at the polls, General Villa insisted that he should not serve as provisional President in defiance of the Constitution. Governor Carranza formally agreed to this. It was decided that the provisional President should be chosen in the City of Mexico at a conference on October 1, but the basis of representation was in dispute when General Villa arrested Obregon, a Carranzista general, at Chihuahua, and Governor Carranza retaliated by suspending railroad traffic north of Aguascalientes. Villa's vigorous manifesto declaring hostilities followed."

Villa's manifesto states that Carranza's agent, General Obregon, has been released, and continues:

"In view of the attitude of Venustiano Carranza, which has been the cause of great injury to our country, and since he could never govern a republic nor make happy a country which aspires to a real democracy, a country which wants to have a Government emanating from the people subject to an interpretation of the national feelings, we have been obliged to renounce him as Commander-in-Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the Constitutional party, and we have declared hostilities, being disposed to fight until the last—until he is forced to abandon his power and place, and place the same in the hands of the real representatives of the people, who are disposed to remedy all evils of the republic and to direct it through the proper road of progress and well-being."

"We are not in favor of personalism, but we are defenders of principles, and consequently we will not fight against any other of the chiefs who have contributed to the downfall of the usurper Huerta, our difficulties being against the person of Venustiano Carranza."

"The States of Sonora, Zacatecas, and part of Coahuila have seconded us to present our attitude, and shortly we will be joined by adherents from other localities. General Obregon will leave to-night for El Paso, Texas."

An optimistic view of the outcome is taken by the head of

the Constitutionalist Agency at Washington, Rafael Zubaran Capmany, who is reported in the press as saying that he has hopes that the disagreement will be "peacefully and satisfactorily composed for the reason that there is no real cause for its existence." Yet, besides the already noted fact of the difference of opinion between the two leaders on the subject of the national convention to elect a President, we are informed by a *New York Times* correspondent at Washington of an additional source of friction. We read:

"The idea seems to prevail among Administration officials that Carranza, who is a member of the land-owning classes, is not now as anxious as he appeared to be to bring about the agrarian reforms to which he and the others engaged in the Constitutionalist cause were pledged."

"Zapata, it was pointed out, took the same position as Villa, namely, that there must be a distribution of land, with the compensation to the owners first by the Government and not by the owners themselves."

Speaking editorially, *The Times* remarks that "it may not be worth while to consider too gravely the causes of Villa's defiance of Carranza" but, it adds, war costs money, and wonders whether Villa's backer "will turn out to be the same man or company of men who financed the revolution against Huerta and elevated Carranza to his present position." We read then:

"If this is the case, it must be that Carranza's too obvious shiftiness and tendency to repudiation of foreign debts have caused his former friends to lose faith in him. His one aim, apart from his arrogant attitude toward the United States Government, which has done so much to help him, seems to be to undo everything, good or evil, accomplished by Huerta. He has lately repudiated certain concessions to Japanese which would have been very profitable to Mexico."

"That we in the United States are rather disappointed in Villa, who, we believed, had determined to keep the peace and aid Carranza in establishing a Government, is not to the point. That Carranza is probably not to be permitted to establish a Government, and that his misfortunes are largely due to his own lack of capacity, however, are important facts. Villa has not nearly so many armed men to support him as he pretends, but he is a fighter who will never admit defeat while he lives, and with Villa in opposition to Carranza there can be no peace in Mexico."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

It looks to us as the Nancy were something of a flirt.—*Houston Chronicle*.

War has its George Bernard Shaw no less than peace.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

EUROPE is the country that conserves its forests and wastes its men.—*Chicago News*.

THE full effects of war will not be felt until Monte Carlo declares a moratorium.—*Washington Post*.

As we understand the dispatches, the enemy is the only one who uses dum-dum bullets.—*Chicago Herald*.

If only war tax could be levied on all this war talk it would pay off the national debts.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

It's about time for a Kipling poem on the bear that walks like a gentleman.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

THE twenty leading authors who approve Great Britain's participation in the war are still in London.—*Chicago Post*.

THE Russian soldier who shouts "On to Przemyśl!" is apt to be shot for hissing the Czar.—*Kansasburg Illuminator*.

PITTSBURGH has sent the Allies six million horseshoes. It is evidently not altogether an automobile war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

SECRETARY BRYAN has evidently revised the adage to read, "In times of war prepare for peace." Every time a bill comes in emergency legislation he pops through a new peace treaty.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

MEANWHILE the American eagle is learning to coo.—*Chicago News*.

THE Russians seem to prefer to fight the Austrians.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE report of the Austrian movements is a sort of running account.—*Macon Telegraph*.

WE are waiting with some curiosity to see Francis Joseph's Thanksgiving proclamation.—*Columbia State*.

ALL very well for Europe to wipe out old scores, but she is running up some new ones.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE geographical globes you buy are up to date in one particular: the world is still round.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

WE see by the papers that the Austrians have captured two sneezes and a hicc.—*Columbia State*.

EVEN Providence can not grant victory to everybody, but the praying will do all of them good.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE unseen iron cross that is being conferred on the millions yet unborn is the war tax that will cripple all Europe.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THE British Parliament has been prorogued, but the American Congress is afraid to adjourn because of the war.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

FEARS are becoming general that the real inwardness of the European war will not be satisfactorily elucidated until the graduating exercises next June.—*Washington Post*.



HOPELESS JOB.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

"PEACE," WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE

THE PUBLIC OPINION of the world in presence of a war, bloody and cruel beyond the records of history, is naturally being influenced by the desire of peace. But prospects of an early peace do not seem to be bright. Ramsay McDonald, Charles Trevelyan, Norman Angell, and others representing in England "the Union of Democratic Controls," a new society of pacifists, have actually laid down the conditions which should form the basis of a peace treaty, to be drawn up, they say, as the result of a popular movement to preclude the possibility of an arbitrary transfer of territory or establishment of foreign alliances without the consent of the peoples involved. But the animus of the governments, as Herman Ridder declares in the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, is opposed to the scheme. England is making peace impossible, says this German-American editor:

"The call of peace will not down, and yet, why cry 'Peace, peace, when there is no peace'? The word has gone out from England that she will not desist from the war until she has garnered her harvest. To those who have read her history aright this was not unexpected. It is, as well, in line with her conduct throughout this whole miserable affair and the years that led up to it. When, after a decade of diplomatic intrigue, she has succeeded in isolating Germany, England, by the assertion of a superior moral standard, covered her real motives by a plausible defense of Belgian neutrality, and

succeeded in arranging a situation which fulfilled the fondest dreams of Edward VII. She had absolutely no reason to enter the war but that of commercial aggression, and had she been actuated by those motives of higher morality which she is now proclaiming to the world, she would have worked for peace in the first instance and not for war. She was in a position to

force it. This, however, did not coincide with her world policy.

"It has ever been the story of England that she allowed her allies to do the fighting, and herself comes in strong only when the booty is to be divided. She is obviously playing the same game to-day. Afraid to attack Germany alone, she challenges the moral respect of the world by jumping in when the odds are already enormously against the enemy. This is her right, but is it to her credit?"

Most of the German and British press seem to agree that the war must be a fight to a finish. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung* semiofficially declares that Germany will not stop fighting until she has earned the

guaranties she wants for the future. The *Berlin Tages-Zeitung* says Germany is not only fighting for an honorable peace, but for a peace which will assure her for a generation at least a peaceful place where in safety she can accomplish her mission in and for the world. Germany, this editor declares, demands that such a peace be guaranteed not by treaties, which this war has shown are not worth the paper on which they are written, but



AMERICAN WOMEN IN MUNICH WORKING FOR THE RED CROSS.

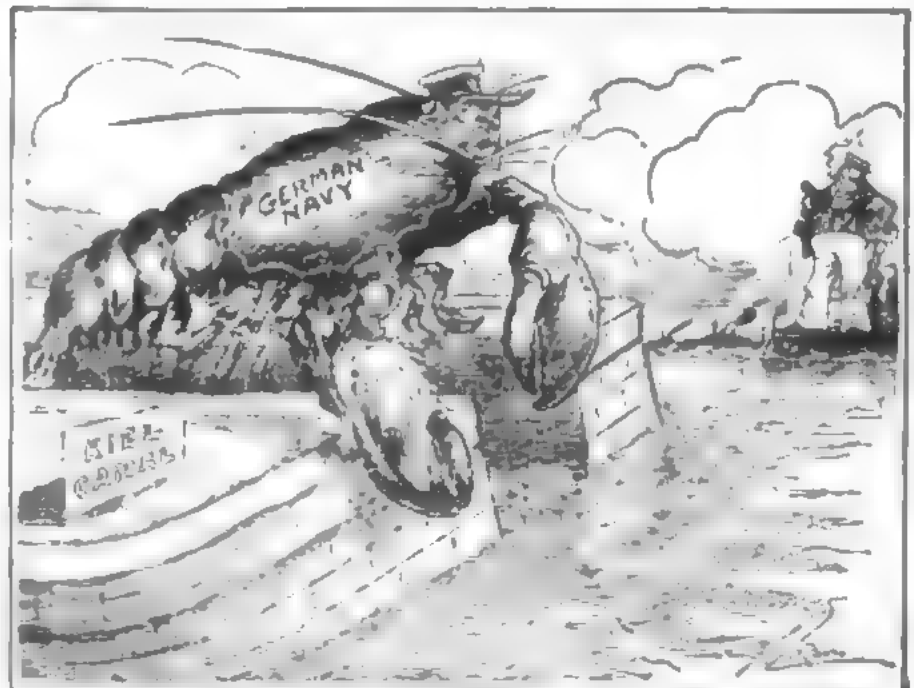
The American colony there has completed hand-work worth \$13,750 for this cause.

—Welt-Telegraph (Cologne).



A ZEPPELIN IS SIGHTED BY AN ENGLISH WAR-VESSEL.

—Illustrierte Blatt (Frankfurt)



ANOTHER DISCOVERY.

JOHN BULL—"Well, well, I thought it was a navy!"

—Daily Star (Montreal).

GERMAN AND BRITISH CARICATURES OF THE OPPOSING NAVIES.

by facts. Less rigid, however, is the Socialist *Vorwärts*, which says:

"We wish only a peace which will include a guaranty of our continuity. We hope our arms and our clever statesmanship will make such a peace as soon as possible."

Even the religious papers of England are implacable in scouting



COMPANY FOR AUSTRIA'S ASSASSINATED ARCHDUKE.

DEATH—"Your Royal Highness must not be without a fitting escort." —*Amsterdammer*.

the idea of an early and easy peace, and we read in the most important and authoritative organ of the Established Church, *The Guardian*:

"There is absolutely no room for magnanimity. It is imperative that the disease of militancy which has laid hold upon an entire people should be extirpated. It is absurd to say that conditions of peace must not be such that a proud nation can not accept them.

"We have to do, not with a proud, but with a criminal nation. She must be deprived of the power of ever repeating her abominable assault upon the freedom and independence of other peoples by indemnities, necessarily heavy, especially where Belgium is concerned, by losses of territory, and by collateral disabilities. She must finally be deprived of the power to do mischief.

"'Never again' must be the motto of the Allies when the final reckoning comes."

In the same strain the leading organ of the non-conformists, *The British Weekly* (London), proclaims:

"We have been deceived. We must face our task. That task is to bring an end to the militarism of Germany. It has been suggested in some quarters that non-conformists will be ready to welcome a speedy temporary peace; that to be relieved of the pressure and the misery of war they would sacrifice the future.

"They little know the spirit of the free churchmen who think so. The free churches, we believe, are absolutely one in the determination to see this thing through. They will not suffer it to wither the lives of their children.

"There can be no end to it till the Allies are together in Berlin imposing upon the conquered people terms of peace which will not be savage or vindictive, but just. Justice will be enough.

"Nor is it to be imagined for a moment that this business can be settled by treaties. We must not build on foundations of sand. What are treaties to Germans? They are 'scraps of paper' to be torn up when they become inconvenient and hampering. It is deeds that must serve us, and these deeds must be such that no renewal of this war, no fresh possibilities of arming, shall be possible for Germany.

"There may be those who think that German militarism is the gospel of only a few among the German people. For this we see no reason. Militarism is not a temporary flush of spirit. The color behind it has been prepared for with persistent assiduity, with infinite duplicity, with illimitable cunning, for a long term of years. In fighting the war-lords of Germany we are fighting Antichrist. That arrogance must be crushed out with iron heels."

But we read in the *Kreuzzeitung* (Berlin), the conservative and aristocratic organ of militarism, the following editorial:

"No hour has been more ardently desired by us than that of a reckoning with England.

"History tells us that no wars are so gruesome and so hard as those between people of the same race. So be it, then.

"We must have satisfaction, and if ever a war should be regarded as a judgment of God, it is this one.

"We know and feel more every day that England is not unconquerable. We have seen her mercenaries in France fight and fly. We have noted the disparity between the numbers of the killed and wounded and the number of those made prisoners.

"We know that the more England sends troops to the Continent, the more her position of military defenselessness must be accentuated. We know, as many instances have recently shown, that her ships approach and familiarize themselves with the place, whether in the Baltic or the North Sea, from which we shall be able to drive a blow into the heart of the British Empire.

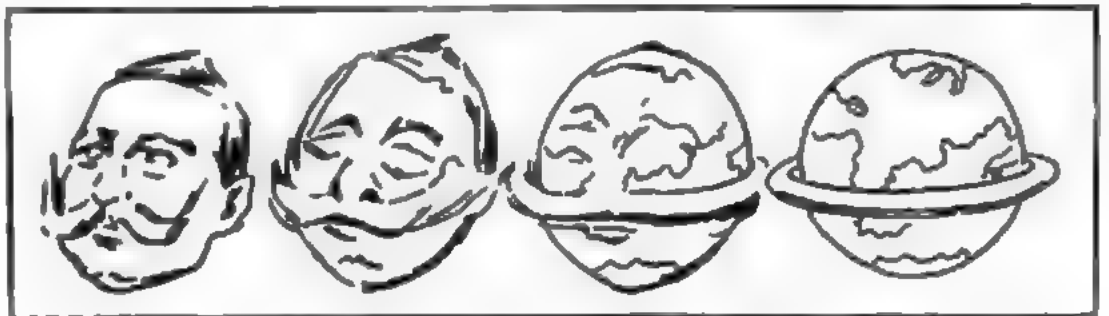
"It should and must be, however, not merely retribution, but, above all, the facing of the question of which European Power shall in future exercise dominion on the seas beyond the German Ocean.

"The one that remains victorious in this struggle holds the trident in his powerful fist. The trident in German fist, however, will not be a symbol of domineering injury to foreign rights. No; but the sign of moderation, discipline, morality, and justice."

CHINA IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

MANY American editors in a humorous vein are wondering what the "heathen Chinese" think of the Christian nations of Europe casting aside all restraint on short notice and cutting each other's throats. To the Chinaman himself, however, the European situation is not a thing to be looked upon so light-heartedly, for it has a direct, vital bearing upon the welfare of his country. Kiaochow, which Japan is trying to wrest from Germany, with the declared intention of restoring it to China, is not the only thing which worries the Chinese, and especially the Government at Peking. What worries the Yuan Government even more greatly than the possible retention of the German territory in Japan's hands is the financial strain in which the European war will place China. Such is the editorial observation of the neighboring Japanese press. The *Tokyo Asahi*, for example, editorially informs us that the Chinese Government is on the verge of bankruptcy as the result of the European war. The editorial continues:

"So far Yuan Shi Kai has been able to maintain his rule and carry on his government solely through the power of the funds which he managed to obtain from European Powers. Had it not been for such funds, his Government would have long ago foundered upon the rock of revolution. But now that the European nations are busy with their own troubles, they have no heart to look after the finances of the Chinese Government. It is rumored that the Peking Government is so short of money



HOW GERMANY THINKS THE WORLD WAS MADE.

—*Tokyo Puck*.

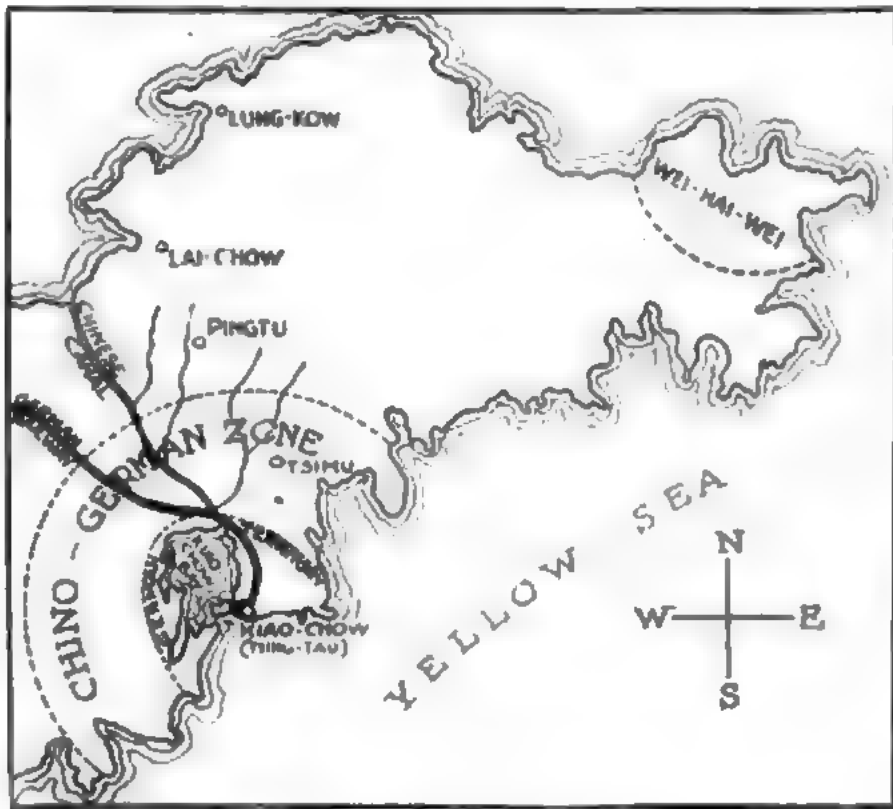
that it is beginning to doubt whether its administrative machinery will not stop running before the year expires.

"Nor is this all. Yuan knows that his army alone could not maintain peace and order in north China without relying upon the foreign troops, numbering some 7,000, stationed in Chihli and Shantung provinces. Should these troops be withdrawn by the exigencies of the war, who can guarantee the safety of foreigners?"

The foreign troops stationed in north China are listed by this journal as follows: British, 2,700; American, 1,400; French,

1,200; Russian, 1,040; German, 500. The number of German troops given here does not of course include the garrison at Kiaochow. Japan has about 1,000 troops in Chihli Province.

Next to the financial problem, the disposition of the German territory of Kiaochow is the matter with which Yuan Shi Kai is



MAP OF KIANTUNG PENINSULA

Japanese troops reached Pingtu September 11. Tsin-tau, where some German troops are stationed, is the birthplace of the sage Confucius. Wei-hai-wei is British.

most seriously concerned. The German territory, leased for ninety-nine years from November, 1897, and declared a "Protectorate of the German Empire" on April 21, 1898, has an area of 200 square miles, exclusive of the bay, which covers about the same area. Surrounding the leased territory and bay is the so-called "neutral zone," whose outer limit is thirty miles from high-water mark on the coast of the bay, its total area being about 2,500 square miles. In the leased territory China relinquished her sovereignty, while in the neutral zone, where China still retains her sovereignty, Germany enjoys the right to station troops.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany proposes to restore this territory to China. But can she be relied upon to adhere to the proposition? China is not at all sure of Japan's sincerity, and the Peking *Jipao*, semi-official organ of the Chinese Government, cautiously warns the Japanese in these words:

"It is to be hoped that Japan will make it clear to China that she has no territorial ambition. She would be ill-advised to incur Chinese resentment by simply driving Germany out of Kiaochow and occupying it herself."

In the opinion of the Peking *Daily News*, an English organ of the Yuan Administration, Japan's ultimatum to Germany is an "overbold step" which will seriously affect Chinese interests, but it goes on to modify this statement by saying:

"Such an opinion may be unwarranted when the nature of the consultations between England and Japan are fully known. The fundamental principle of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, and in proposing to wrest Kiaochow from Germany and restore it to China Japan is no doubt acting in accord with the spirit of the alliance with England.

"The permanent occupation of Kiaochow by Japan will not be approved by England, and it is strongly disapproved by China. Japan's overture to return it to the Chinese Government is, of course, satisfactory to us, but in the ultimatum to Germany Japan does not say how soon she will return Kiaochow to China. But as long as Great Britain can be relied upon to be true to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, she will exercise her influence and employ her good offices to secure the restoration of Kiaochow to us, on condition that Tsing-tao, the capital of Kiaochow, be kept open as an international port, like Shanghai."

The Peking *Gazette*, an English journal published by an Englishman, is inclined to think that Japan has gone too far in declaring war against Germany, but admits that circumstances compelled her to take the step she has taken. The decided advantage which Japan will gain by this move *The Gazette* describes in these words:

"Not only will Japan win the good-will of Great Britain, but she will be enthusiastically acclaimed by Russia and France as their friend. Russo-Japanese friendship will grow much stronger while the Japanese immigration question in Australia will be satisfactorily settled."

Turning now to the Japanese press, we find that editorial opinion is not entirely unanimous with regard to the disposition of Kiaochow. Altho the leading journals are silent on the question, a few minor papers have published editorials asserting that the immediate restoration of Kiaochow presupposed the peaceful surrender of the territory by Germany. As if the Japanese Government entertained the same opinion, the *Japan Mail* (Yokohama), generally recognized as a mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, publishes the following comment from its Tokyo correspondent:

"It should be clearly understood that the ultimatum does not presuppose the forceful resistance on the part of the German Government. It simply limits itself to the case of a peaceful transfer of Kiaochow to this country."

At the same time such influential journals as the Tokyo *Jiji* repeatedly protest that Japan is absolutely sincere in proposing to return Kiaochow to China. All allegations freely circulated in China and the United States questioning Japan's sincerity in this case are, this journal thinks, manipulations of Germans who are anxious to alienate Chinese and American sympathy from Japan. In the words of the *Jiji*:

"Whether Japan takes Kiaochow peacefully or by force of arms, she must, and surely will, restore the territory to China. This proposition of Japan's is based upon the conviction that the establishment of a foreign naval base in Chinese territory is not calculated to insure the peace of the Far East. In proposing to restore Kiaochow to China, Japan does not wish to ingratiate herself into China's favor, tho she is by no means actuated by altruistic motives. Japan believes that her safety



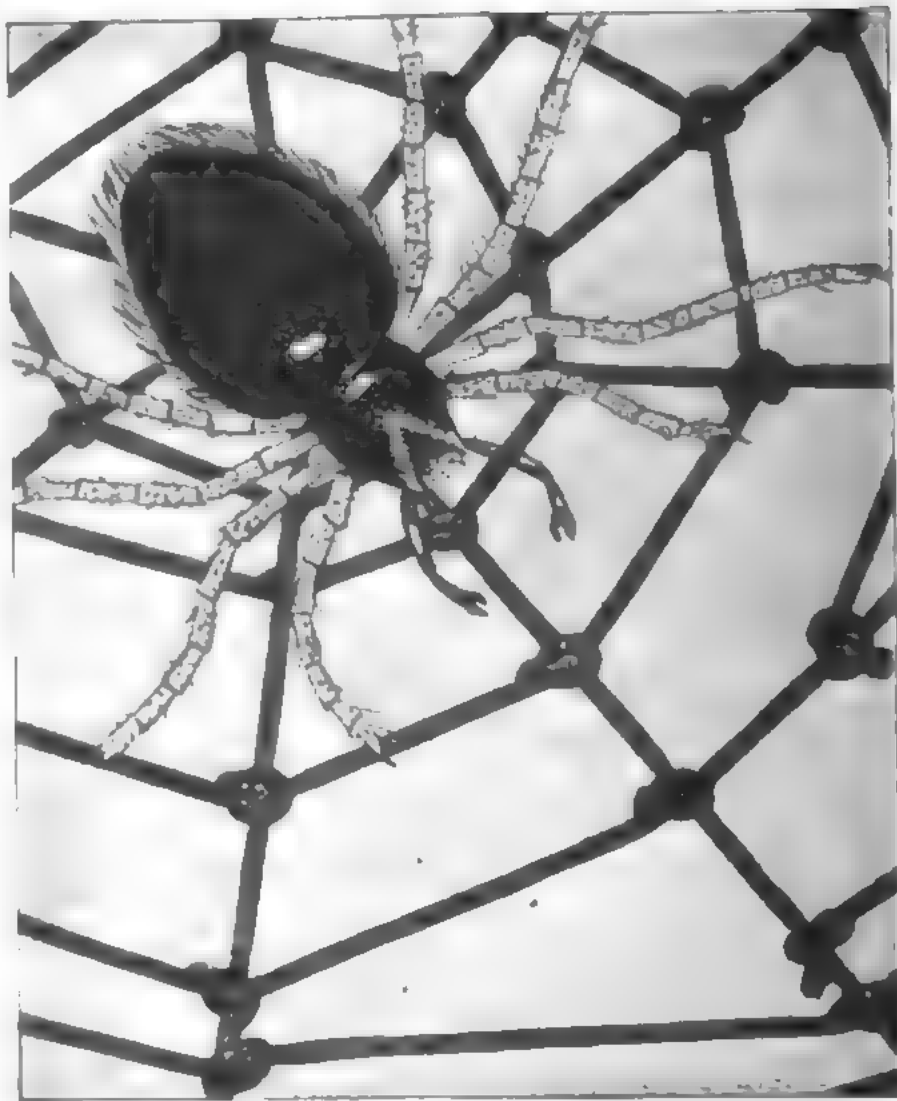
CALLING FOR HELP.

Adrift in the flood, President Yuan is calling to Uncle Sam for help. Can't he see that help is near at hand? —Tokyo Puck.

can be best insured by maintaining China's territorial integrity, and the surest means of maintaining it is to refrain from occupying any territory in China. We know that our strength lies in the isolated position of our territory, and we have consistently striven to prevent other Powers from becoming our neighbors by seizing Chinese territory. Had Russia kept her hands off Manchuria and Korea, we should never have gone over to the continent and installed ourselves in territory contiguous to that of Russia. It is only as means of self-defense that we have occupied Korea and Port Arthur. We shall certainly not invite more Powers to become our neighbors by occupying permanently the little stretch of land called Kiaochow. The game is not worth the candle."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



"GOD (AND THE WOMEN) OUR SHIELD!"
Study of a German gentleman going into action.
—Punch (London).



THE WEB OF LIES.
When the great day of purification comes, this pollution will be cleared away with the rest.
—Ull (Berlin).

BRITISH ACCUSATION AND GERMAN REPLY.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC PINCH

THOSE WHO COMPLAIN of the economic pinch here might get a crumb or two of comfort by thinking of the economic chaos and ruin in the warring countries of Europe. An attempt to face the problem courageously in Germany is made by Dr. Emil Lederer, a high financial authority, who does not utter a word of complaint or criticism on the war policy of his Government, altho he deplores in the strongest terms the economic inconveniences it occasions. Writing in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), he admits that the removal of all men capable of bearing arms has annihilated German industry, but he goes on to say, hopefully:

..What are the decisive economic facts? Does the complete break-up of industry, which threatens the Germans, involve a disruption also of agriculture and the supply of necessities?

..The war means for Germany, first, the prevention of exports, especially of articles of luxury; secondly, the prevention of imports, of the means of subsistence, especially of raw materials, such as cotton and copper; thirdly, the reduction or alteration in the demand of all those at the front and the restriction of the demand of all those remaining at home. There is no longer any demand for articles of luxury.

..Against these facts, which apparently involve the gloomiest outlook for the near future, must be set others equally decisive. Germany has had a remarkably good harvest; so, on the whole, the purchasing power of the agricultural industry is relatively big. The same applies to the industries which supply the needs of the army and other public purposes.

..The problem is to use this purchasing power in such a way as to revive all those branches which supply the needs of the above-mentioned industries."

The great Socialist paper of Berlin, *Vorwärts*, takes a more gloomy view of the situation and contemplates the injury to be suffered by German commerce and industry from the withdrawal of virtually all the able-bodied men engaged in national activities. Its article was written several weeks ago, but its figures hold good and are very instructive. The expected British blockade is, of course, now a fact. It says:

"If the British blockade takes place, the imports into Germany of roughly \$1,500,000,000 and exports of about \$2,000,000,000 would be interrupted—together an overseas trade of \$3,500,000,000. This is assuming that Germany's trade relations with Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden remained entirely uninfluenced by the war—an assumption the optimism of which is self-evident. A glance at the figures of the imports shows the frightful seriousness of the situation. What is the position, for example, of the German textile industry if it must forego the imports of overseas cotton, jute, and wool? If it must forego the \$155,000,000 of cotton from the United States, the \$18,000,000 of cotton from Egypt, the \$15,000,000 of cotton from British India, the \$25,000,000 of jute from the same countries, and, further, the \$30,000,000 of merino wool from Australia, and the \$5,750,000 of the same material from Argentina, what could she do in the event of a war of longer duration without these raw materials, which in one year amount in value to nearly \$250,000,000?"

Coming down to items that are smaller, but still important, we read:

"Germany received in 1913 alone from the United States about \$75,000,000 of copper. Further, the petroleum import would be as good as completely shut down. The German leather industry is largely dependent on imports of hides from overseas. Argentina alone sent \$17,550,000 worth of hides. Agriculture would be sensibly injured by the interruption of the exports of Chilean saltpeter from Chile, which in 1913 were of the value of not less than \$32,550,000. The significance of an effective blockade of German foodstuffs is to be seen in the following few figures: The value of wheat from the United States is \$41,250,000, from Russia \$20,050,000, from Canada \$12,550,000, from Argentina \$18,750,000—\$92,600,000 from these four countries. There will also be a discontinuance of the importation from Russia of the following foodstuffs: Eggs worth \$20,000,000, milk and butter \$15,150,000, hay \$8,000,000. Lard from the United States worth \$28,000,000, rice from British India worth \$11,000,000, and coffee from Brazil worth \$37,550,000 should be added to the foregoing. No one who contemplates without prejudice these few facts, to which many others could be added, will be able lightly to estimate the economic consequences of a war of long duration."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



PARLOR AVIATION

THE PRINCIPLES that govern the flight, control, and stability of aeroplanes may be studied indoors with no more formidable apparatus than a sheet of stiff paper and a pair of scissors. One may find amusement for hours by repeating the experiments made in this way by Captain Duchêne, of the French Navy; but it was far from this officer's mind simply to devise toys for children, young or old, to pass an idle hour. By means of his paper "gliders," he believes that he has established some fundamental principles in the theory of aviation, and in particular that he has proved the present arrangement of the planes or wings in most of the standard machines to be radically wrong. Whether he is right or not, his methods are interesting in that they require no costly laboratory apparatus, but may be repeated by any one who has the requisite ingenuity and patience. They are described in *La Nature* (Paris, August 1) in an article by B. Chassériaud entitled "Aviation Experiments for Everybody." Says this writer:

"Captain Duchêne has been endeavoring to render tangible,

the aeroplane, as at present built, is not a good kite. This is why:

"If a kite pivots about an axis not placed very far forward, the most ordinary experience shows that instead of standing in the wind it dodges from side to side; it is a badly made kite.

"If, on the contrary, the axis of rotation is sufficiently far forward, the kite stands up to the wind as it ought.

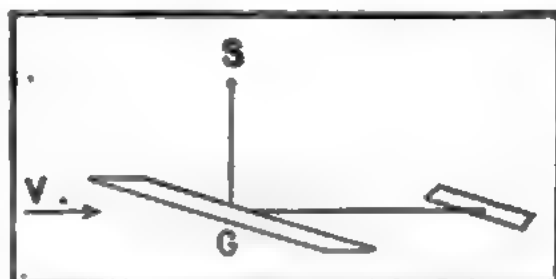
"It is the same with the aeroplane. Its surfaces should lie behind the center of gravity and not on both sides of it, as is the case to-day.

"Such an aeroplane would 'drink up' the gusts of wind, as Captain Duchêne picturesquely puts it, instead of exposing itself to them as our present machines unfortunately do.

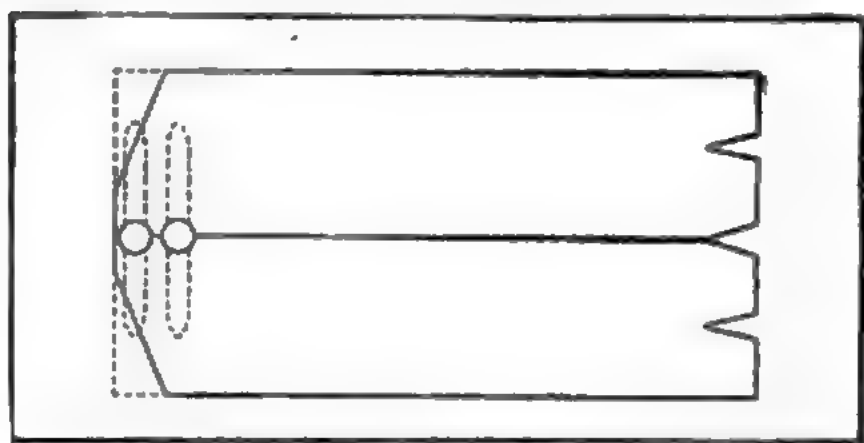
"So much for lengthwise balance, which affects dipping or plunging motion. Now

for the crosswise balance, with its rolling motion.

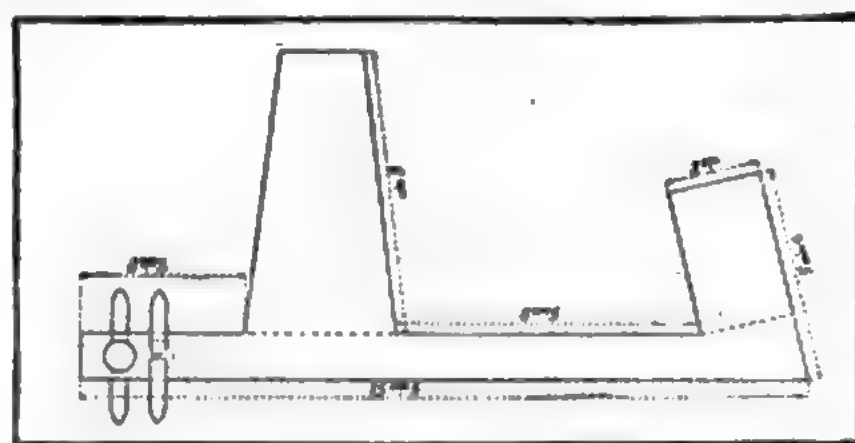
"Suppose that we look at an aeroplane from the front; we shall see that its wings form either a straight horizontal line or a more or less pronounced V. . . . Or, on the contrary, they may resemble a circumflex accent (\wedge). This last arrangement, which is exceptional, is used in only one machine, the Fubayon, but Captain Duchêne regards it as the arrangement of the future.



1. DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE SUPPORT OF AN AEROPLANE.



2. HOW TO MAKE A PAPER GLIDER.



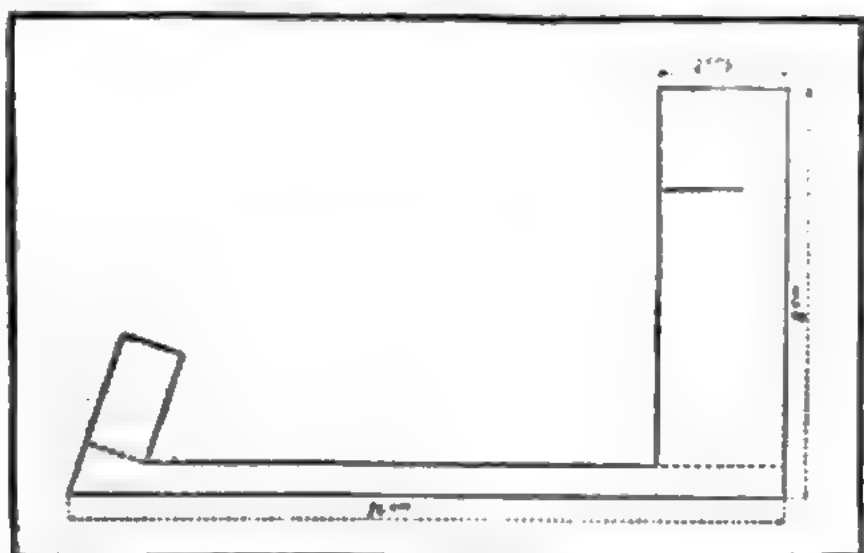
3. A MORE ELABORATE TYPE.

by a series of simple experiments, which belong to the type of 'scientific recreation,' the principles that govern the flight of aeroplanes—principles often misunderstood by inventors full of ambition and good intentions but without technical preparation.

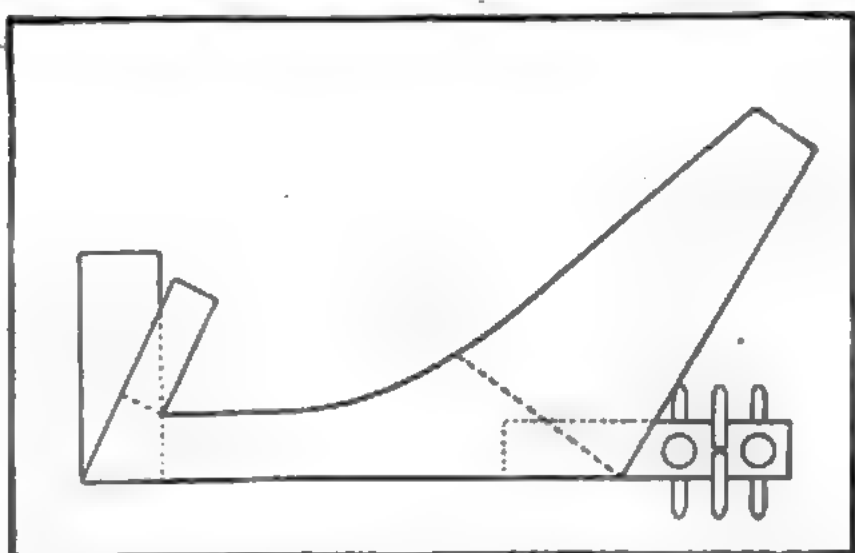
"The first point that will aid us in getting our bearings amid the chaos of movements to which an aeroplane is subjected is

"When the flight is in still air, the V form, generally adopted, gives good stability . . . as may be seen by making a little glider of paper. . . .

"Take first a simple rectangular sheet about six by three inches, lightly creased in the middle, lengthwise, and ballasted by one or two strips of paper placed a quarter of an inch



4. CIRCUMFLEX OR INVERTED TYPE, WHICH DUCHÊNE ASSERTS IS THE MOST STABLE



5. "CANARD," OR DUCK TYPE, THAT REQUIRES NO BALLAST.

its center of gravity. Mechanics show that an aeroplane behaves, so far as its balance is concerned, as if suspended by its center of gravity from a fixed support and acted on by a blast of air.

"A device thus suspended acts in general like a kite. But there are kites and kites, and, according to Captain Duchêne,

from one of the ends. This sheet will behave very well when launched in a glide, if the median crease has been properly made.

"This done, make at the rear of the sheet three notches, to form up-and-down rudders. By the angle at which these rudders are now bent we can control the general inclination of the glide.

"Again—and better still—cut in a sheet of paper, folded

two, the outline shown in Figure 3. Bend up the wings and tail along the dotted lines, letting the wings form a slight V in the cross-section. Ballast the forward end. Such a device, after regulating the position of the ballast by trial, will make very pretty glides."

Another type, the *Canard*, which will balance without any ballasting at all, is made by following the pattern given in Figure 4. A tendency to turn aside is corrected by bending the tail slightly on the opposite side. Finally, says the writer, we have in Figure 5 a singularly instructive type. Here the wings must be so bent as to form, not a V, but a circumflex accent.

"The ridge of the crease will now be uppermost. Within this crease we paste (1) toward the front, in the prolongation of the crease, a small strip of pasteboard cut from a visiting-card, about two or three by one-half inch, weighted as shown; (2) in the rear, perpendicularly to the ridge of the fold, another rectangle of paper, about two by six inches.

"Launch this glider and we shall probably find that it does not glide; this is because its regulation is delicate, but we shall make it work at length by raising slightly at the rear the extremity of the wing opposite to the side to which it turns. If it rolls too hard we move the ballast forward, or if necessary we make notches at the end of the tail or increase the circumflex form of the wings. When adjusted, the glider has the form shown in the figure. Its shape may seem paradoxical. (Captain Duchêne justifies it in two words:

"In order that the experiment may be quite striking the paradox must be complete. By bending the wings back into a V the glider will be seen to turn over. This happens generally, tho not always.

"At any rate, the 'circumflex' device has shown itself to be stable in calm air, and it is interesting to know that both the observation of sea-birds and theory show that it should be equally stable in agitated air. Now the ordinary V form, incontestably stable in calm air, is no longer so in agitated air.

"Whenever the machine tends to rock under a blast of air, if it is V-shaped the wing that gets the shock rises and the plane turns with the wind. The aeroplane thus yields to the wind, but is more exposed to its action. If, on the other hand, things are so arranged that the wing that gets the shock drops, the plane is steered in the opposite direction; that is, the aeroplane turns into the wind, which lessens the effect of the disturbance instead of exaggerating it.

"We must not despise such methods as this, simple tho they are, in getting scientific ideas. The study of gliders has already rendered great service to aviation. . . . Men of astute mind still seek in this study useful suggestions for the huge machines that now navigate the atmosphere. Those who desire to imitate them should take heed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE THERE TWO KINDS OF LEAD?—The announcement that metallic lead is the final term in the series of substances produced by the disintegration of radium is now followed by the discovery that lead so produced is not the ordinary variety, but apparently a distinct chemical element, with an atomic weight of its own, tho identical with lead in all other properties. Varieties of the same element are familiar to chemists, and their existence is known as "allotropism," but the difference of atomic weight forbids us to class this case as an instance. We must have here two chemical elements, very nearly related to each other. This new instance of the way in which discoveries in radioactivity are turning the older chemistry topsyturvy is briefly touched upon in the "Monthly Review of Recent Discoveries," in *La Science et la Vie* (Paris, August). Says this magazine:

"Radium, which itself comes from uranium, is the ancestor of a long series of substances that begins with its 'emanation' and ends with polonium; but polonium also disintegrates, and its suicide leaves as a residue a body without appreciable radioactivity which scientists believe to be identical with lead. New investigations made in Germany and France by Maurice Curie, nephew of the illustrious scientist, have confirmed this view, and at the same time have shown that matters are more complicated than was first thought. In fact, if we analyze the lead obtained in the residue of pitchblende, which comes, in all

probability, from the disintegration of polonium, we find that its atomic weight is 206.7, while the atom of ordinary lead weighs 207.1. This result pleases professors of radioactivity, whose learned theories it confirms, but it also follows that the lead that is a residue of radium is not identical with that of which we make our lead pipe and bullets; and this is a new complication."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY SOME SOLDIERS RUN AWAY

A SOLDIER IN BATTLE rarely runs away because of individual, personal cowardice. He and his companions may retreat together before a pursuing foe, as a military necessity. But when a body of troops casts aside its arms and accouterments, and gives itself up to a wild flight, the act is not that of single persons, but of a crowd as a group. The cowardice is that of a connected body, and has features entirely different from that of an individual soldier. It is, in fact, a phenomenon of "crowd psychology." A crowd of people, as the French psychologist LeBon and his school have taught us, has a mind of its own, which is not simply the sum of its components' minds. It is in some respects more primitive and uncivilized than the individual mind and is more subject to unreasoning panic. Says a writer in *Minerva* (Rome, August 1), abstracting an article in the *Deutsche Revue*:

"When a number of persons are seized with a common idea, the minds of the separate individuals coalesce and form, as LeBon says, 'a collective mind which, tho transitory, has a definite character. Such a psychological group constitutes a unit that obeys the laws of mental unity of crowds.' Individual differences are annulled; feeling is vivified; the crowd feels and acts in an absolutely different manner from the single individual.

"In his momentary coalescence with a psychological crowd, man descends several grades in the scale of civilization; he assumes the spontaneity, the vehemence, the ferocity, but also the enthusiasm and heroism, of primitive man. . . . 'Not intelligence,' says LeBon, 'but stolidity is the characteristic of a crowd.'

"A crowd is stronger than the sum of the strengths of its component individuals; . . . it has no sense of responsibility; it accomplishes easily and lightly acts of enormous gravity.

"Another force that acts to form psychological crowds is imitation. The spirit of imitation is powerful over men as over animals. In a crowd it reaches its maximum, because it is communicated from one individual to another in the form of mental contagion or suggestion. Such suggestions may assume vast proportions; the Crusades, and specially that of 1212, the processions of Flagellants, the risings of the Anabaptists, were the effects of true and actual collective suggestion.

"We have been speaking of psychological crowds that are more or less heterogeneous. In a military camp we have a homogeneous crowd; an army is composed of individuals, different in origin, education, and habits, but fused into a homogeneous mass by the effects of military discipline and training.

"How does a panic arise and spread? Certain individuals, endowed with exceptional impressibility, are unexpectedly seized with fear, and show it, involuntarily, in gesture and voice. Others feel the contagion, and the mass resists no longer; it is under this sole dominion of emotion; fancy, unrestrained by the intellect, acquires a hypnotic force.

"It is difficult to ascertain the nature of the group of individuals in which the panic originates. None of the fugitives . . . can give precise information on this point. . . . The phenomenon must not be confounded with the flight of a defeated army before the victors. Always in the cases of panic described in history we find a common element . . . ; the troops that are panic-stricken are always in a physical and mental condition favorable to the phenomenon.

"We find stories of flight due to panic in the military annals of all peoples. By what remedies may it be averted? The Italian military penal code provides that whoever, during a battle, runs away or incites his comrades to do so by word or act shall be punished with death.

"The provisions of law, however, are of no avail to arrest a 'psychological crowd' that has been panic-stricken. In such a case Sartorius thinks that the best remedy is to oppose another peril to that which menaces the fleeing troops. Thus did Massena, when, at Wagram, he destroyed the only bridge over which the fugitives could pass, and fired on them with artillery.



By courtesy of "The American City," New York.

These pictures show the hoseless and invisible sprinkling system in a park lawn in Los Angeles when in action and out of action. The pipes run at a depth of a foot or more, and the sprinkler-tops, flush with the surface, are invisible when not in action.

A LAWN THAT DEFIES DROUGHT.

Kruger, at Poplar Grove, ordered the Boers to fire on their own fleeing companions, but his order was not obeyed. . . . A most effective measure, in fine, consists in the use of arms by the officers against their fleeing soldiers."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOSELESS LAWN-SPRINKLING

PERMANENT instalments of underground piping, with vertical nozzles, are now in use for sprinkling the grass in many southern California parks, notably in the city of Los Angeles. The cost of irrigation has been a serious matter there, especially because it must practically be used throughout the whole year. Any eastern park department, says Laurie D. Cox, writing in *The American City* (New York, September), that has had to keep a lawn in shape during an August drought, will realize what similar conditions for ten months on a stretch might mean. Mr. Cox, who is landscape architect for the Los Angeles Park Board, tells us that, in this state of things, hoseless sprinkling by a permanent plant actually saves money. The principal experimentation since the plan was adopted, four years ago, has been in the form and arrangement of the sprinkler-tops. Says Mr. Cox, in substance:

"Since the first use of the system by the Park Department here, there have been numerous new ideas brought forward regarding the form of the sprinkler-tops and their arrangement. Some of these are of considerable complexity, such, for example, as the disappearing top for use in shrubbery and flower-beds. This rises to a height of several feet to operate and drops below the ground out of sight when the water is shut off. The simple fixt top is, however, the standard, and a number of such tops are on the market. These differ principally in the amount of water which they distribute and the pressure under which they work.

"The newer forms of tops are designed so as to withstand weight and hard usage, such as that given by horse and power mowers. The earlier forms did not do so, and much breakage of tops ensued.

"In using the system for shrubbery and flowers a greater variety of sprinkler-tops is possible, as the top can be kept above the ground and may be of more delicate construction. For this work a sprinkler which distributes the water so as to leave the walks or other adjacent areas dry is desirable. The most ingenious form yet seen by the writer is one making use of gas-jets set slightly above the ground and arranged in the grass or curb border of the bed.

"Besides the system making use of buried pipes and fixt sprinkler-tops, there are several systems using pierced pipe which lie flush with the surface of the lawn. Such a system will sprinkle splendidly a strip of lawn twenty feet on either side. The system is especially good for flower and shrub borders or for long, narrow strips of grass such as street parkings. It is much cheaper to install than the underground system and dis-

tributes the water in a finer mist. It is, however, more trouble to operate, and the labor cost of irrigation is probably twice as great as with the underground system.

"The underground system as used by the Los Angeles Park Department consists of a series of pipes laid in radiator circuits 12 to 15 inches deep in the ground, having stand-pipes with attached sprinkler-tops placed flush with the surface of the lawn at intervals of from 15 to 20 feet. The grass soon covers the tops, so that the system when inactive is absolutely invisible."

Underground piping for lawn-sprinkling is not new, of course, but the usual plan has been to provide simply outlets for attaching hose instead of the permanent sprinkler-tops now used in California. The latter make it possible to maintain high pressure and are more satisfactory in every way. The only trouble, Mr. Cox says, is that the workmen have to be watched, or they will be apt to give the lawns too much water. The cost of installation he gives at \$400 to \$800 per acre.

WIRELESS ON DIRIGIBLES

THAT wireless signals can be received by a balloon, floating freely in air, was demonstrated by Slaby soon after the invention of wireless telegraphy. In 1909 signals were exchanged between the balloon *Condor*, of the Prussian military balloon corps, and the Palais de Justice in Brussels, as well as with the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is possible that the Belgian station is again working as a German terminal, but it is safe to say that messages with Paris are not being exchanged at present. However, we are told by Percy G. B. Morriss, writing in *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, September 12), that the German *Zeppelins* are well equipped with wireless apparatus and can talk either to one another or to stations on the ground, under control of their own forces. Writes Mr. Morriss:

"Experiments have proved that Hertzian waves are radiated to great heights in the atmosphere, and that the part played by the earth itself in wireless is of far less importance than was hitherto assumed. Thus one of the chief technical objections to the application of wireless to balloons has been proved fallacious. The practical utility of radio apparatus on a scouting balloon was demonstrated for the first time on the *Gross II*, during the German army maneuvers of 1909. The many advantages posessed by this craft over the *Zeppelin*, which shared the aerial work in the maneuvers, but was not equipped with wireless, so satisfied the German authorities that since that event all *Zeppelin* air-ships have been equipped with wireless.

"While of inestimable advantage, the presence of wireless apparatus on a dirigible exposes it to one danger—that of accidental ignition of the large volume of inflammable gas necessary for flotation by sparks set up inductively by the rapid changes of potential necessary for the transmission of wire-

signals. But in a thunder-storm a balloon is subject to sudden variations of electric charge which may also produce sparks capable of igniting its contents. Therefore, this danger may be said to be overestimated, as it is yet to be proved that the presence of wireless has been responsible for any accident of this character. It seems probable that the destruction of the *Zeppelin* air-ship at Echterdingen was due to atmospheric electric discharges during a thunder-storm, while the catastrophe which befell the French military dirigible *La République* in September, 1909, also appears to have been due to an electric spark. But this was prior to the time precautionary measures against such accidents were instituted, and since then accidents of this character have been comparatively few."

In the case of flexible balloons, the writer goes on to say, as the gas can not be ignited by discharges from the envelop itself, but can be easily set on fire by sparks from the metal parts, it is obvious that all metal or other electrical conductors must be eliminated from the envelop. This being done, dirigibles of this class are no more liable to ignition than are free balloons. Yet in the *Zeppelin* type, with its aluminum frame and gas-bags filled with hydrogen, the condition of ignition is present. Between the frame, which is more than 500 feet long and over 50 feet in diameter, and the surrounding air there may exist a difference of potential of 70,000 volts when the dirigible is on an even keel, and 53,000 volts when the ship is at a steep climbing angle. A spark capable of causing ignition may be generated by a difference of potential of less than 3,500 volts. To quote further:

"It being impracticable to substitute wood for the aluminum frame, Professor Zehnder suggests the use of lightning-rods projecting beyond the reach of escaping gas. He also recommends making the gas-container of sheet metal, as no electrical discharge could take place within this metallic envelop, and any inductive charge on the surface would escape harmlessly into the atmosphere from projecting points and seams.

"The general type of wireless apparatus used on the German *Zeppelins* is built along Telefunken lines. The hanging aërials are coupled directly onto the closed oscillatory circuit. A one-kilowatt high-frequency alternator situated in the middle of the runway which connects the two gondolas supplies the power, and this, with a specially built transformer and means for adjusting the inductance in the closed circuit of the transmitter, forms the chief component parts of the transmitting outfit."

MONKEYS AND YELLOW FEVER—That the wild monkey in tropical countries may contract yellow fever, under certain circumstances, and transmit it to man, is believed by Dr. Andrew Balfour, director of the Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research. Dr. Balfour accidentally learned that the negroes of Trinidad had a belief that prior to an outbreak of yellow fever the red howler monkeys were found dead or dying in the neighboring woods. Says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York):

"Balfour has unearthed some facts which could be explained on the supposition that the organism existed in monkeys and only occasionally killed them when, perhaps, their normal immunity was reduced by some other adversity. The same suspicion of the monkey had been held by other observers, and Manson had suggested that a reservoir of the infection existed in some lower animal as in the case of plague and sleeping sickness. The United States has no wild monkeys, and yellow fever is invariably an importation. It seems, also, that the fever is endemic only where monkeys abound. Of course, careless or bad sanitation might keep the disease endemic where there are no monkeys, but no amount of sanitation will prevent sporadic cases due to accidental contact with mosquitoes infected by monkeys, if this new hypothesis is correct. That is, the possibility of eradicating this disease from the earth is dependent upon eradicating either the carrier mosquito or the animals which harbor the germs permanently. There is no ground for despair, as greater wonders have been wrought. The sanitary conquest of the tropics has only just begun, and its possibilities for human betterment are inconceivably great. Here, then, is one more argument for the control of tropical countries by white men in self-protection. Governments by

tropical natives have utterly failed to safeguard the lives and property of resident or visiting aliens, and are now known to be inimical to the health of northern neighbors through the occasional emigration of endemic infections. We can not quarantine against them forever. Our manifest destiny is to remove the sources of trouble for our mutual welfare. Those 'little Americans' who object to such control as would bring safe government are opposing the welfare of humanity."

HAS OUR NEW VOLCANO COME TO STAY?

THAT the Lassen volcano is an effort of old Vulcan's to do his part toward the success of the Panama-Pacific Exhibition is suggested in a recent press bulletin of the United States Geological Survey with a playfulness quite unusual in a government department. Mr. J. S. Diller, the geologist sent to investigate conditions in the vicinity, has made an interesting report, reproduced in part in the bulletin, from which we make a few extracts below. Mr. Diller has been familiar with Lassen Peak for over thirty years, and his present observations are those of a geologist who had made a special study of this volcano on several previous visits. That the activity of Lassen Peak is really volcanic, Mr. Diller entertains no doubt. Photographs of the eruption show the familiar features of other volcanic outbreaks, and that Lassen was formerly an active volcano the outpourings of old lava about it bear abundant testimony. Says Mr. Diller:

"In all there have been eleven eruptions up to . . . June 21. The most violent was at 9 A.M., June 14, when several over-venturesome persons were injured by falling or rolling stones. The eruption was visible from the Sacramento Valley, nearly forty miles away, and created profound interest. The last eruption to date was Friday, June 19, and of relatively small energy. [The 48th eruption occurred September 21, jarring houses nine miles distant.] Mr. Rushing reports that eruptions are generally, if not always, preceded by a complete cessation of escaping steam. . . .

"With successive eruptions the new crater is enlarging. June 20, when Mr. B. F. Loomis and I visited it, it was 400 feet long and 100 feet wide, with a depth of not over 100 feet. It appears to follow a fissure running a little north of east and south of west. The escaping steam from the southwest end of the fissure is visible in the excellent photograph obtained by Mr. Loomis [shown in these pages a few weeks ago].

"The other hot holes about Lassen Peak, as far as I can learn, have not increased their activity, unless it is Bumpass Hell, which is always fuming; but nothing like an eruption has been reported.

"No definite molten products have been found in connection with the recent eruptions of Lassen Peak. The ejected dust, as far as can be judged from an examination with a small pocket lens, is disintegrated or pulverized dacite; perhaps in part decomposed. The quartz and apparently also the glassy feldspar are bright, but the hornblende, augite, and mica are of course not so abundant in the dacite and are less evident. An examination with a petrographic microscope confirms the conclusion that the dust is the product of the pulverizing action of the explosive gases on the rocks through which they are escaping, and not due to the explosive expansion of gases in a liquid lava.

"That heat has recently risen in the core of Lassen Peak is evident from the fact that whereas it was once cold, now it is hot and steaming. When E. E. Hayden and I were on the mountain in July, 1883, and slid down the 2,000-foot snowbank into Hat Creek on our way to Yellow Butte, there was no sign of heat in the summit of Lassen Peak. The rocky summit of the peak, struck by many thunderbolts during storms and superficially fused here and there by the lightning to fulgurite, is still as it was then, and the little lake is there as in 1883; but the heat and the crater are new. Mr. Rushing tells me that these new features appeared with the first eruption. But the fact that the other hot places about the mountain are not yet perceptibly hotter indicates that the rise of temperature is local and does not, at least as yet, affect the mountain mass. Time alone can tell what Lassen is going to do. The volcano may subside to its former quiescence. But we must not forget that it was only the top of the old Vesuvius that was blown off to make Monte Somma and the Vesuvius of to-day. Krakatoa blew up from the very base with tremendous effect. There

seems no good reason at present to fear a Krakatoan outbreak at Lassen Peak, but the part of wisdom dictates a close watch.

"Eruptions as a rule break out suddenly. Sightseers will generally find the view-point from which Loomis's photographs were taken close enough if the mountain is active, but if all is quiet and the seeker after knowledge must see the crater for himself, he should be sure to ascend on the windward side, and approach with caution."

FRANCIS BACON, EFFICIENCY ENGINEER

THAT THE NUCLEUS and gist of all the modern "efficiency" systems, as applied to business and industry, are to be found in the writings of Bacon, is asserted by H. D. Minich, in an article contributed to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York). This discovery, he thinks, strikingly bears out the statement of one of the most prominent efficiency experts, to the effect that the principles of efficiency are not new, and that credit for originality is due only for the recognition and correlation of certain laws of economics, psychology, and physics in their relation to the problems of business. The time-element is the important part of all efficiency systems. He who can do a thing most quickly, while continuing to do it easily and well, is the most efficient worker. Here is what Bacon has to say on this point, as quoted by Mr. Minich:

"Time is the measure of business as money is of wares; and business is bought at a dear hand where there is small dispatch. . . . He that doth not divide will never enter well into business, and he that divideth too much will never come out of it clearly. To choose time is to save time, and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air. There be three parts to business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the perfection. Whereof, if you look for dispatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and last the work of few."

On this, Mr. Minich comments as follows:

"The nucleus of all discussions of efficiency is this same subject of dispatch. We recognize the principle of the division of labor, and call to mind the lately created functions of purchasing, credit, advertising, rate-setting, safety, and experimental departments. We recall cases in which there no doubt have been failures to 'come out of it clearly.' Time-study and motion-study can not be epitomized much better than by the epigrammatical statement, 'To choose time is to save time, and an unseasonable motion is but beating the air.' A planning department is practically advised by the emphasis placed upon the examination and debate to which work should be subjected as compared with the actual preparation and execution. While we read here that preparation and perfection only should be the work of few, we might also quote modern writers who maintain, one and all, that actual fabrication should be done by smaller numbers of highly efficient workers. . . ."

"In retrospection we observe marvelous strides in many branches of knowledge. We see the achievements of chemistry and physics, the victories of medicine, the rewriting of history, the clarification of religion, and the birth of psychology and other sciences. We note that this seeking after truth has been confined largely to those subjects which could be dealt with in the quiet of the laboratory or study, among books, test-tubes, microscopes, and equations. There is a noticeable omission of subjects the knowledge of which demands a vigorous participation and a varied experience. The problems of the mine, the quarry, and the farm, of the carpenter, the mason, and the business man, have begun to receive such study only in recent years. A growing necessity, heightened by the turning back of

the frontiersmen and the increased feeling of irksomeness in the performance of certain tasks as compared with other more recent and less energetic forms of money-making, has brought one subject after another into the foreground. . . ."

"The development of a science of business will not be along lines radically different in its essentials from those of any other science. Phenomena will be examined, named, and classified. Out of the multitudes of combinations of causes and results certain constant reactions will be discovered. Variables whose manifoldness now baffle the majority of men, clouded in the daily fog of routine and habit, will be reduced to a system admitting of mathematical treatment. . . ."

"The need . . . reduces itself into four parts: a development of the complementary sciences at their points of contact with business experience; a scheduling, guiding, and a governmental provision for intelligent research; a recording and correlating of the vital facts; and a system of collecting and disseminating information from a central bureau."

TO AID THE LOST IN BOSTON

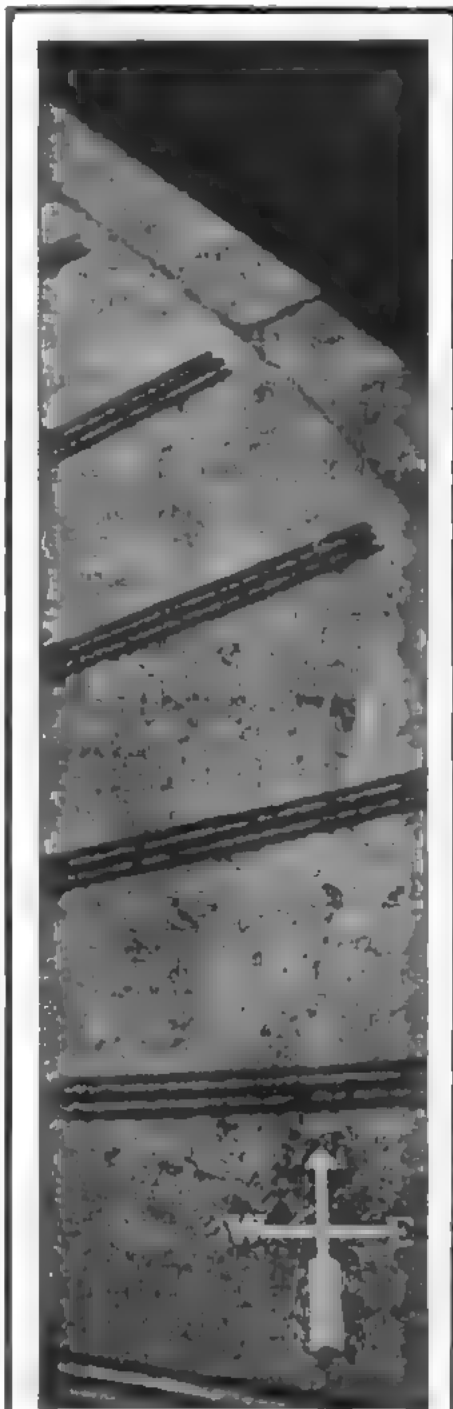
THE HOPE THAT the stranger may hereafter be able to orient himself in the intricacies of Boston's streets is held out by a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, September 10), who describes one simple device that has already been installed for the purpose and suggests its multiplication. He writes:

"The accompanying picture is not a wall. It is a view of the sidewalk at the feet of the photographer. The sidewalk is at the corner of Hawley and Franklin streets, in the city of Boston, Mass. The streets of Boston are said to follow the cow-paths of colonial days. Every uninitiated traveler in Boston believes this is true. We don't know who is responsible for the brass marker shown in the sidewalk at the bottom of the accompanying illustration, but it is a pity the city government of Boston does not adopt the scheme generally, for even Bostonians are hazy on the points of the compass. The new custom-house tower, forming a conspicuous landmark, is said by natives to be in a different place on the horizon when viewed from certain locations than that which they would have naturally supposed. The proper marking of street corners is a part of the municipal public work which is frequently overlooked."

HOW INSECTS BREATHE—When man breathes he uses his muscular strength to draw in the air, and it is afterward forced out automatically. Insects, according to Regen, a recent German investigator, reverse this process, expelling the air forcibly and taking it in automatically. The following is abstracted by *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York) from a description of the experiments by

a writer of the Berlin *Umachau*:

"The insect is placed in a horizontal glass tube with a hole at the end, through which the antennae are allowed to protrude. Through the bottom of the tube a pin passes upward and is applied with its head against the abdomen of the insect, which is the part of the body in which respiration takes place. The motions of the pin are transmitted to a lever and thence to a tracing-point which traces a curve on a sheet of blackened (smoked) paper. It is interesting to note that the operation of breathing in insects differs from that in man and mammals generally. In man inspiration is a muscular art, while expiration follows automatically, the thorax being simply allowed to assume its relaxed position. In the case of insects, these conditions are exactly reversed, expiration being active, inspiration passive."



A RECOGNITION OF THE INTRICACY OF BOSTON STREETS.

This brass figure showing the points of the compass to aid the bewildered visitor is set into the pavement at Franklin and Hawley streets.



THE "CULTURAL" WAR

IN MANY DEFENSES of the war from German sources occurs the word "culture." Germany has announced herself as fighting the fight of civilization against Russia, "sunk in barbarism and without culture." Respecting her enemies on her western frontier, the plea has been put forth that their civilization has become effete and lacking in moral values. These positions are, of course, taken as challenges, and many pens are engaged in estimating the culture which Germany

claims to be admitted in behalf of the warring parties of Europe for their various contributions to its civilization. Professor Matthews does not disguise his bias in speaking of himself as "an American who feels himself a sharer of the noble heritage of English literature, and who has sat for more than forty years at the feet of the masters of French literature." As such, he expresses his surprize that "scholars of the high character of Eucken and Haeckel should be possess of the conviction that Germany is the supreme example of a highly civilized State, and the undisputed leader in the arts and sciences which represent culture." We read:

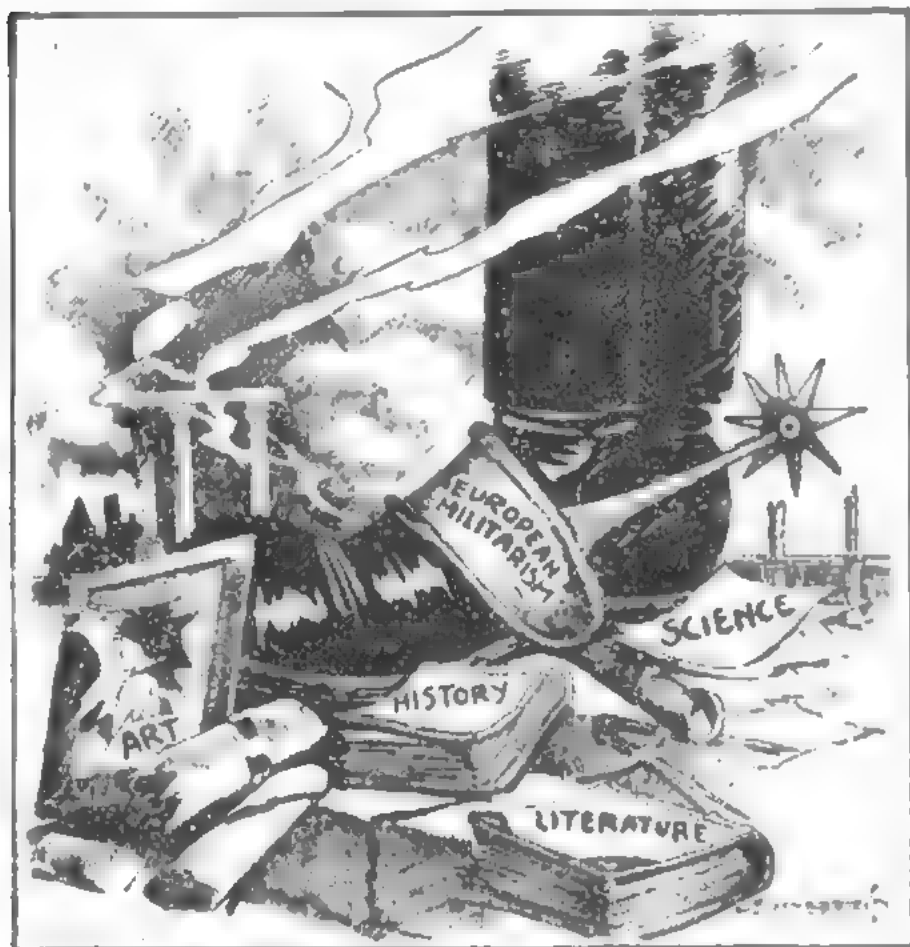
"Perhaps it is too petty to point out that manners are the outward and visible sign of civilization, and that in this respect the Germans have not yet attained to the standard set by the French and the English. But it is not insignificant to record that the Germans alone retain a barbaric medieval alphabet, while the rest of western Europe has adopted the more legible and more graceful Roman letter; and it is not unimportant to note that German prose style is cumbrous and uncouth. Taken collectively, these things seem to show German culture is a little lacking in the social instinct, the desire to make things easy and pleasant for others. It is this social instinct which is the dominating influence in French civilization and which has given to French civilization its incomparable urbanity and amenity. It is to the absence of this social instinct, to the inability to understand the attitude of other parties to a discussion, to the unwillingness to appreciate their point of view, that we may ascribe the failure of German diplomacy, a failure which has left her almost without a friend in her hour of need. And success in diplomacy is one of the supreme tests of civilization.

"The claim asserted explicitly or implicitly in behalf of German culture seems to be based on the belief that the Germans are leaders in the arts and in the sciences. So far as the art of war is concerned there is no need to-day to dispute the German claim. It is to the preparation for war that Prussia has devoted its utmost energy for half a century—in fact, ever since Bismarck began to make ready for the seizing of unwilling Schleswig-Holstein. And so far as the art of music is concerned, there is also no need to cavil.

"But what about the other and more purely intellectual arts? How many are the contemporary painters and sculptors and architects of Germany who have succeeded in winning the cosmopolitan reputation which has been the reward of a score of the artists of France and of half a dozen of the artists of America?

"When we consider the art of letters we find a similar condition. Germany has had philosophers and historians of high rank; but in pure literature, in what used to be called *belles lettres*, from the death of Goethe in 1832 to the advent of the younger generation of dramatists, Sudermann and Hauptmann and the rest, in the final decade of the nineteenth century—that is to say, for a period of nearly sixty years—only one German author succeeded in winning a world-wide celebrity—and Heine was a Hebrew, who died in Paris, out of favor with his countrymen, perhaps because he had been unceasing in calling attention to the deficiencies of German culture. There were in Germany many writers who appealed strongly to their fellow countrymen, but except only the solitary Heine no German writer attained to the international fame achieved by Cooper and by Poe, by Walt Whitman and by Mark Twain. And it was during these threescore years of literary aridity in Germany that there was a superb literary fecundity in Great Britain and in France, and that each of these countries produced at least a score of authors whose names are known throughout the world. Even sparsely settled Scandinavia brought forth a triumvirate, Björnson, Ibsen, and Brandes, without compeers in Germany. And from Russia the fame of Turgenev and of Tolstoy spread abroad a knowledge of the heart and mind of a great people who are denounced by Germans as barbarous."

The Professor sees it likely that "in the field of science, pure



THE DESTROYER.

—Satterfield in *The Day* (New London).

offers to supersede those she aims to displace. One of the striking rejoinders is the statement recently issued over the signature of forty-one British authors deploring the fact that German historians and teachers have "inculcated upon the present generation of Germans" the plea that "German culture and civilization are so superior to those of other nations that all steps taken to assert them are more than justified." "Many regard German culture with the highest respect and gratitude," says this document, "but we can not admit that any nation has a right by brute force to impose its culture upon other nations." This paragraph follows:

"Whatever the world destiny of Germany may be, we in Great Britain are ourselves conscious of a destiny and a duty. That destiny and duty, alike for us and for all the English-speaking race, call upon us to uphold the rule of common justice among civilized peoples, to defend the rights of small nations, and to maintain the free and law-abiding ideals of western Europe against a rule of blood and iron and the domination of the whole Continent by a military caste."

In the *New York World* articles have appeared from time to time from the Italian historian, Guglielmo Ferrero, and in one of these he touched off the cultural qualities of Germany and France in a pointed phrase. Germany, he says, "represents the quantitative element in modern civilization, and France the qualitative." In the *New York Times* Prof. Brander Matthews takes up the question in detail and endeavors to strike some balance of just

and applied," the defenders of the supremacy of German culture "would take their last stand." He goes on:

"That the German contribution to science has been important is indisputable; yet it is equally indisputable that the two dominating scientific leaders of the second half of the nineteenth century are Darwin and Pasteur. It is in chemistry that the Germans have been pioneers; yet the greatest of modern chemists is Mendeleef. It was Hertz who made the discovery which is the foundation of Marconi's invention; but altho not a few valuable discoveries are to be credited to the Germans, perhaps almost as many as to either the French or the British, the German contribution in the field of invention, in the practical application of scientific discovery, has been less than that of France, less than that of Great Britain, and less than that of the United States. The Germans contributed little or nothing to the development of the railroad, the steamboat, the automobile, the aeroplane, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph, the photograph, the moving picture, the electric light, the sewing-machine, and the reaper and binder. Even those dread instruments of war, the revolver and the machine gun, the turreted ship, the torpedo, and the submarine, are not due to the military ardor of the Germans. It would seem as tho the Germans had been lacking in the inventiveness which is so marked a feature of our modern civilization.

"In this inquiry there has been no desire to deny the value of the German contributions to the arts and to the sciences. These contributions are known to all; they speak for themselves; they redound to the honor of German culture; and for them, whatever may be their number, the other nations of the world are eternally indebted to Germany. But these German contributions are neither important enough nor numerous enough to justify the assumption that German culture is superior or that Germany is entitled to think herself the supreme leader of the arts and of the sciences. No one nation can claim this lofty position, altho few would be so bold as to deny the superior achievement of the French in the fine arts and of the English in pure science.

"Nations are never accepted by other nations at their own valuation; and the Germans need not be surprized that we are now astonished to find them asserting their natural self-appreciation, with the apparent expectation that it will pass unchallenged. The world owes a debt to modern Germany beyond all question, but this is far less than the debt owed to England and to France. It would be interesting if some German, speaking with authority, should now be moved to explain to us Americans the reasons which underlie the insistent assertion of the superiority of German civilization. Within the past few weeks we have been forced to gaze at certain of the less pleasant aspects of the German character; and we have been made to see that the militarism of the Germans is in absolute contradiction to the preaching and to the practise of the great Goethe, to whom they proudly point as the ultimate representative of German culture."

The professor calls the foregoing a "disinterested attempt" to find out just what foundation there may be for the implicit assertion that Germany is the "standard-bearer of civilization." Then he adds:

"The most obvious characteristic of a highly civilized man is his willingness to keep his word, at whatever cost to himself. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany broke its pledge to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg and of Belgium. It is another characteristic of civilization to cherish the works of art which have been bequeathed to us by the past. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany destroyed Louvain, more or less completely. It is a final characteristic of civilized man to be humane and to refrain from ill-treating the blameless. For reasons satisfactory to itself Germany dropt bombs in the unbesieged city of Antwerp and caused the death of innocent women and children. Here are three instances where German culture has been tested and found wanting."

ART TOURS AT HOME

A BLOCKADE of the European art-galleries seems to be one of the sure eventualities for an indefinite future. The hope may be heard exprest in many places that the Europe of the tourist has not or will not entirely vanish. However, while these treasures remain under lock and key the artistic appetite of America need not go wholly unsatisfied. "Art tourists," says the *Springfield Republican*, "who begin the



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FLEEING THE GERMAN SHELLS.

A priceless Rubens, "The Assumption of the Virgin," taken from the Malines Cathedral to be shipped to Antwerp. The Cathedral was badly damaged.

work of making acquaintance with the museums of America will find not only that there are many more of them than they suspect, but that each one of these institutions may be said to make a special appeal to the amateur and the student who visit them." The Jarves collection of New Haven, which was described in these pages not long since, is, says the *New York Press*, "an astonishingly good substitute for a voyage to study Italian painting." Then worthy of notice is "the Boston Museum, for its modern French canvases, and more particularly for its Oriental art; the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, for its early American paintings, and the Chicago Museum, for its Innenses." In fact, *The Republican* prepares a sort of itinerary of our American galleries, swinging round a circle beginning with New York:

"Going eastward, there are the Jarves collection in New Haven, the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, the Worcester Art Museum in that Massachusetts city, and the Boston Museum

of Fine Arts. Near by are the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University, and the Germanic Museum, with its reproductions of ancient German works of art. Of course Boston, also, has the superb murals in the public library, and Robert Reid's thrilling 'Paul Revere's Ride,' and other Revolutionary war wall-decorations in the State-house and, for specialists, the print treasures of the museum.

"Going northward, Portland, Maine, has the Portland Society of Fine Arts and the Swett Memorial Museum; Bowdoin College has the Walker art building in Brunswick, with its murals by La Farge, Vedder, Thayer, and Kenyon Cox, and other art objects. If one wants to include Canada in such a tour, there are the galleries in Montreal and Toronto to visit. Coming back into New York State there are admirable little museums in



A GERMAN VIEW OF GERMANY AS DEFENDER OF CIVILIZATION AGAINST THE BARBARIAN HOST.

—Junker in *The Fatherland* (New York).

Rochester and Syracuse, and the Albright Gallery in Buffalo is known to most American art lovers, by name at least.

"Cincinnati has its museum, with the John J. Emery collection of paintings and special groups by Frank Duveneck and Robert Blum. Indianapolis has the John Herron Institute; Toledo has its museum, and Cleveland is to open its splendid marble art palace next summer. Chicago has its admirable Art Institute, that is visited by more persons every year than any other art institution in the United States. Detroit has its Museum of Art; Milwaukee, the Art Society and Layton Art Gallery; Muskegon, Mich., has its Hackley Public Library, that is up to acquiring Whistlers; and Wisconsin has the State Historical Society's collections of historical paintings, portraits, and other objects in Madison.

"In Minnesota, Minneapolis has the Society of Fine Arts Building and the Walker Gallery. St. Paul has its Art Institute. St. Louis has its splendid City Art Museum; in Kansas City is the Western Gallery of Art; in San Francisco is the Crocker Art Gallery, and in Los Angeles is the Fine Arts League with its gallery in the Southwest Museum of History and Art. In Texas are the Fort Worth Museum in the city of that name, and in Dallas the Gallery of the Art Association. New Orleans has the Delgado Museum; in Savannah is the Telfair Gallery of Arts and Sciences; Baltimore has the Walters Gallery, and in Washington are the Corecoran Gallery and the National Gallery in the Smithsonian Institution.

"On the last lap of this swing around the circle of art museums is Philadelphia, with the permanent collections of the Pennsylvania Academy and the Wiltach Gallery in Fairmount Park; near by are the Montclair and Newark museums. Tentative

and hastily prepared as this list is, it shows that even if European picture-galleries are closed to art students, they still have numerous excuses for going away from home to 'study art.' Possibly they will be surprized at the extent of study and pleasure our American museums will present to them."

ARTISTS AS "CANNON-FODDER"

WHAT we shall hear of "sweet music's strains" during the coming season still remains in the realm of doubt. Occasional ships bring the musical refugees to our shores, but in the final mobilization for concert and opera there are likely to be numbers who will not answer the roll-call. Report, which many hope to be false, already numbers four well-accredited opera-singers among the slain. They are the Belgians Armand Crabbé and Marcel Charlier and the Frenchmen Gustave Huberdeau and Léon Rothier. Many others, according to common account, are in the danger zones. Dr. William C. Carl, the New York organist, returns from Europe and tells the *New York Times* that the musical world of that side of the sea is "completely demoralized by the war." He names some of the greatest lights of the musical firmament as having joined the ranks:

"Chaliapin, the great Russian basso, as well as all the artists of his company; Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer; Muratore, the French tenor; Dohananyi, the Austrian pianist, and Maurice Aliamet, son-in-law of Alexandre Guilmant, are only a few of those doing military service, for all have had to go.

"Félix Guilmant, the French artist, was awaiting his call a few days before I left London, and is probably helping to defend Paris now. Henri Marteau, the violinist, a Frenchman by birth, the successor of Joachim in Berlin, refused to fight against either country, and therefore made himself a willing prisoner of war. It is safe to predict that there is not a single artist left in either Germany, France, Belgium, or Russia, unless he is beyond the age limit.

"In Trinity College of Music, London, I was told that four of the staff had already gone to the front, altho the mobilization in England is voluntary. The only concerts given thus far in London are those at the Queen's Hall under the direction of Sir Henry Wood."

The question of the prodigal waste of such precious material, where war-lords regard the rank and file as only "kanonenfutter," is one not easily balanced between the scales of men as men and men as artists. The *New York Times* makes an attempt:

"Fritz Kreisler, perhaps the greatest living violinist, is carrying a rifle, and thus running the risk of injuring the fingers which he has employed so dexterously in rendering the Beethoven concerto, even if he escapes death or severe wounds. Rudolf Ganz, the Swiss pianist, has served in the frontier guard since the outbreak of the war, but has been released in time to fill his winter engagements. The fingers of a skilful violinist or pianist are his priceless assets. He has them insured at the beginning of a tour, for the crippling of a finger may mean the loss of a small fortune, if not the ruin of a career.

"France, Austria, and Germany might contrive to fight their battles without forcing military service upon great artists, but the artist is still the man and the patriot, and not only the singers and instrumentalists, but the painters, sculptors, and poets have freely given their services to the cause that is dearer to each than his art. We sincerely hope, however, to hear Rothier again as the sonorous high priest of Isis, Huberdeau as the blind old king in 'Pelleas and Melisande,' and Crabbé in the lesser impersonations, to which nevertheless he lent so much distinction. We are happily permitted to doubt the authenticity of the reports that they have been killed. But that their patriotism has compelled them to face danger must greatly increase the world's respect for them. The ordinary routine of a soldier's life, the physical exhaustion, the outdoor labor in bad weather, endanger the singing voice as much as the rough manual labor tends to injure the fingers of the violinist and pianist. These men seem to risk so much for country, yet no man can risk more than his life, and the life of the artisan is as dear to his dependents as that of the most eminent artist. The services of artists in this most terrible of wars, however, will make an inspiring chapter in its history."

The cable dispatches give one fatality that seems authentic:

"Alberic Magnard, the composer, was killed while defending his house near Nanteuil from the Germans. M. Magnard was in his villa when two German cavalymen burst into his garden. The composer was armed with a rifle. He fired and killed both the Germans. Soon afterward a squadron of Uhlans arrived. M. Magnard was forthwith seized and placed against a wall in his garden. There he was shot dead."

THE WAR AS AN EDUCATIONAL TOPIC

THE BOON that many have seen to fall to the study of geography and history from the European crisis has found an opposite interpretation at the hands of the Philadelphia and St. Louis school boards. How many officials of other cities will take this stand and permit no war-talk in the schools remains to be seen. Dr. Maxwell, of New York, thinks a neutral ground can be taken by teachers in presenting the matter, and the attitude of many other school principals is seen in their decision to use this weekly as a classroom text-book during the present school year. On the other hand, Superintendent Jacobs, of Philadelphia, has issued an order, according to *The North American* of that city, that "no teacher in high or elementary schools is to mention war, that no discussion of the situation is to be allowed in the classroom, and that no mention is ever to be made of countries involved in the conflict." This is going to the length of eliminating geography practically from the school curriculum. This justification for such a stand is given:

"I do not say that we will never teach the history of the war, and I do not intend that the public-school children shall be uninformed by the end of the year on what has happened in Europe. But I do maintain that it is unwise to allow the matter to be broached in the public schools at the present stage in developments."

"We do not know, authoritatively, what is happening, and we can not vouch for the truth of reports. Therefore, it is better to wait until we can be sure of what we are teaching before we instruct our pupils in the nature and events of the war."

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, surveying the character of that city's population, finds it too mixed for safety in a free discussion of war topics, tho it does not go to the length of eliminating the war news from its own pages. It says:

"When we consider the fact that so many of the teachers themselves are of different nationalities, and there are pupils in the St. Louis schools whose parents are from all parts of Europe, the wisdom of the restriction is obvious. It will be difficult to eliminate the subject from the thoughts of teachers and pupils, since war news will for some time fill the newspapers and periodicals. It will be especially difficult to avoid any contemporaneous references in the history classes. But difficult as it will be to shun the subject entirely, this is the only safe course. It may be argued that the war could be discussed with absolute impartiality, but no discussion will be considered impartial. There is too much prejudice among the nationalities. The alert little folk would be quick to seize on any statement which could be construed as revealing the teacher's sympathies, and there would be continual friction."

New York's school superintendent, Dr. Maxwell, has defined the attitude teachers may consistently take in dealing with the war topics. He told his superintendents and principals what he conceived to be the great educational opportunity of the crisis:

"We have assembled at a season when Austria, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Russia, and Serbia are plunged into the desolation of war. To the lookers-on, as we are, its aspects have by no one been more weightily expressed than by the late Pontiff, Pius X., in the message he addressed to the world with his dying breath. What should be the attitude of teachers in the

classroom toward this tremendous calamity that has befallen the human race?"

"In at least one of our sister cities, if we are to believe the newspapers, all mention of the war is forbidden in the classroom. Even the teaching of the geography of Europe is forbidden while the war lasts. I have no sympathy with a position of this kind. Children who have reached the age at which they can read the newspapers are neither made nor kept virtuous by preserving silence in the classroom regarding what they and all the rest of the world know, at least vaguely, and beyond a doubt, ignorantly."

"What, then, is the duty of the teacher in the treatment of this war? This question must have an answer, first on the negative side, and then on the affirmative side."

"On the negative side we should say to our teachers: 'You must not express any opinion regarding the causes or the issues



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STARTING ON ITS FLIGHT TO ANTWERP.

A Van Dyck removed from the Malines Museum, which later fell in ruins.

of the war that will give offense to any children in the public schools.' A teacher who, before her pupils, assails the Austrians or the Belgians, the English or the French, or the Germans, or the Russians, or the Servians, is guilty of two heinous offenses. The first is an offense against a child. He may wound the sensibilities of a deeply sensitive boy or girl, and this, as I have often told you, is the teacher's cardinal sin. He offends against our national patriotism, which was, and is, to make one, on American soil, the children of all the earth's nations—to wipe out and not to perpetuate racial prejudices. Therefore, the order should be issued, clear and positive: No assault on the motives or conduct of any nation engaged in this war."

"The facts should be treated simply as facts. Our children should not be allowed to form imperfect or prejudiced ideas of great events that will influence the development of civilization until the last moment of recorded time. In teaching the geography of Europe and in the hours devoted to current events the large military movements should be carefully and accurately followed with the aid of maps. Every teacher should prepare herself to teach this subject accurately. The chief reliance should be placed, however, on encouraging children to gather facts accurately for themselves and to record them, under judicious criticism, on maps of their own making."

"No occasion should be neglected to impress upon our children the horrors of war—not merely the immediate horrors of the battle-field, but the collateral horrors that follow in the wake of war—the orphaning of tender children, the widowhood of loving wives, old age deprived of its natural support, the flower of a country cut off in its youth, the poverty, the disease, the unspeakable anguish of mind and body. And all this to the end that our children, to whom, in years to come, may be committed the issues of peace or war for our beloved country, may learn that war is so dreadful a thing that it should never be entered upon lightly, but only as a last resort, in defense against national peril or in support of some fundamental principle of transcendent value to humanity, as, for instance, the abolition of slavery, with its horrors worse than war."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



A TARGET THAT HAD SURVIVED SEVEN CENTURIES.

Germany claims that the French fire came from that direction, and the necessity for shelling the Reims Cathedral is regretted.

THE FALLING CATHEDRALS

AFTER LOUVAIN COMES REIMS. The cathedral which has escaped the destructive forces of seven hundred years now suffers beneath the impact of siege-guns. It may be that these instances of destruction are defensible on military grounds, but they raise a cry of horror that it is our duty to record. Even the Pope breaks his neutrality to protest. The *New York Sun's* dispatch from Rome declares: "Pope Benedict says this crime cries for God's vengeance. He warns the Kaiser lest the destruction of the Lord's temples provoke the anger of God, against which the most powerful armies are powerless." Berlin dispatches declare that orders were issued to save the cathedral, which flew the Red Cross flag and sheltered many of the German wounded left behind by the retreating forces to the chance mercies of enemy or shell. "Reims was in the battle-line of the French," says the Berlin dispatch, "and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that quarter." From Bordeaux comes this statement from President Poincaré:

"The German troops, without military necessity, but for the sole pleasure of destroying, subjected the Reims Cathedral to a systematic and furious bombardment. The famous basilica is now a mass of ruins.

"It is the duty of the Government of the Republic to denounce to universal indignation this revolting act of vandalism, which, in giving over to the flames this sanctuary of history, deprives humanity of an incomparable portion of its historic patrimony."

La France (Paris) expresses thus the nation's "public horror and wrath":

"Of this priceless jewel of Gothic architecture there remains but ruins. Can such a crime be pardoned? No, a thousand times no. Let there be a holy war that shall conquer at all cost and wipe out the immoral horde of Potsdam. The glorious carillon of Reims will no longer be heard, but Nemesis will surely come."

Before the final coup of church destruction was made the *London Tablet* speaks of Belgium's desolated temples:

"The irreparable crime of Louvain and the ruthless damage done to the Cathedral of Malines while Cardinal Mercier was absent in Rome (says a *Times* leader on Wednesday) have left Belgium's cup of bitterness still unfilled. We do not understand the reason of these remorseless attacks upon venerable places of

worship, and particularly upon Roman Catholic churches. We do not fully discern why even the modern Huns should be so eager to violate these peaceful sanctuaries, destroying one, bombarding another with zest, stabling their horses in a third, as they have undoubtedly done. One would almost fancy that the late Professor Cramb was right after all, that Germany regards the Christian creed as outworn, and that she dreams, when she has imposed her will upon the world (if she can), of founding a new religion, with the Kaiser as its inspired expositor. We wonder what the pious people of Bavaria and Austria-Hungary think of this persistent desecration of Catholic shrines. The meaning of the sack of Dinant is, however, sufficiently clear. Thousands of English travelers know that pleasant little town, which clustered beneath the old citadel on the banks of the Meuse. They will learn with horror and distress that it has shared the fate of Louvain, that it has been shelled and burned, that many of its defenseless men have been shot, and that its women are hunted and homeless. We have not yet been told, but doubtless shall hear in due course, that the splendid thirteenth-century church of Notre Dame, the most complete example of pointed Gothic architecture in Belgium, has perished amid the general destruction. The reason of this sack and pillage of town after town in Belgium, with every accompaniment of murderous barbarity—Termonde is another melancholy case in point—is becoming obvious. It is due to the resolute resistance of Antwerp. The Germans want to capture Antwerp, but can not spare enough men to invest the fortress, and in any case hope to obtain it without paying the price. They seek to terrorize Antwerp into submission by laying Belgium waste, by razing her undefended cities to the ground, and by shedding the blood of innocent Belgian citizens of both sexes. . . . The wilful devastation of Belgium will have only one definite result. It will increase the chorus of indignant denunciation of German methods of warfare which now rises from every civilized country in the world."

Later dispatches seem to show that the cathedral was not reduced to total ruin, and may be restored. A Paris dispatch to the *New York Sun* says:

"The battering of the building was not done by the heavier guns, as had been feared. The building suffered most from shrapnel fire. The famous rose windows, the sculpture and other details of the façade that were ruined are, however, just the examples of art that can not be replaced. . . .

"Statues, gargoyles, and other ornaments on the exterior of the cathedral have been tumbled to the pavement and shattered, but at first glance the outer walls of the cathedral do not show the ruin that had been said took place."

EUROPE'S HOUR OF NEED

WHEN THIS NATION, at the President's behest, prays for peace on the day set apart, October 4, many will doubtless heed another admonition. The suggestion comes from Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of our one-time Ambassador to England, that all the churches in the land take up collections for the Red Cross. The newspapers have many of them hailed this suggestion as especially feasible in pointing a way to carrying out this unsectarian and non-racial charity, making prayer and good works go hand in hand. The *New York Evening Post*, to which Miss Choate's letter was addressed, says editorially:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ministers of religion, of all creeds and sects, will pay heed to this most admirable suggestion and act upon it promptly and earnestly. Usually it is extremely difficult to center upon a given benevolent purpose the attention of millions of people throughout the country, with sufficient effectiveness to bring about immediately a great material result. But such is not the case in this instance. The President's designation of the day will undoubtedly result in a general observance of it for the purpose be named. The thoughts of all our people will on that day be fixt upon the idea of America's peculiar duty and opportunity as a representative of humane endeavor in this time of fearful trial for the nations of Europe. Unless that sentiment is wholly insincere, there must be millions of men and women who will be glad to attest its genuineness by contributing from their means, great or small, toward works of mercy for which, however generous the response, the resources can not begin to be as great as the need. Let every minister of religion feel that upon him it is incumbent to place before his congregation a duty which many of them will surely be glad to perform, and the fulfilment of which will bring untold blessings to millions of human beings in direct need of succor."

While the terrific drama of war is being played, the mind fails to comprehend the extent of wo which the funds of the Red Cross aim to relieve. *The Christian Herald* (New York) turns to the pictures that glow in the wake of battle:

"One of the inevitable results of war is that the suffering is not confined to the contesting forces in the field. The great war in Europe, in which over 6,000,000 men are engaged in a deadly struggle, has aroused the sympathies of the Christian world. Many thousands are already dead, while tens of thousands fill the hospitals. It is the most tremendous conflict the world has ever witnessed. No calamity to equal it has ever befallen the human race.

"There is another very large class of sufferers by the war who, amid the tumult and confusion of the time, are even more entitled to our sympathy and help than any others. These are the thousands of helpless widows and orphans, who have been deprived by this terrible war of their natural providers, their husbands, sons, and brothers having perished in the struggle. In France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, England, Serbia, Russia, and other countries there is an immense number of these un-

fortunates, for whom no appeal has been made from any source whatsoever. Aid is being rendered to the soldiers on the field and in the hospital; but the beneficiaries thus helped may simply be put to the front to fight again, thus prolonging the struggle. But the case of the 'Silent Sufferers'—the bereaved mothers and children whose homes are broken up by the war—is far more pitiable. Tens of thousands of them are left utterly helpless, while great numbers have been cast adrift on the world shelterless and friendless.

"Correspondents in their cable dispatches give here and there a paragraph which reveals a glimpse of the dark drama of suffering and sorrow that is now being enacted in innumerable homes in Europe. Writing from the war zone in France, one correspondent says of the refugees host:

"I was in the midst of it, and saw unforgettable scenes of the enormous tragedy. It was a flight of hundreds and thousands of families from St. Omer and Roubaix, Bethune, Douai, Valenciennes, and Arras, who were driven away from their northern homes. They are still being hunted by fear from place to place, where they can find no shelter and no permanent safety. The railways have been choked with them, and in these long fugitive trains, which pass through stations, there is no food or drink. The poor runaways, weary, filthy, and exhausted, spend long days and nights shunted onto side lines, while troop trains pass and pass, and are held up in towns where they can find no means of existence.

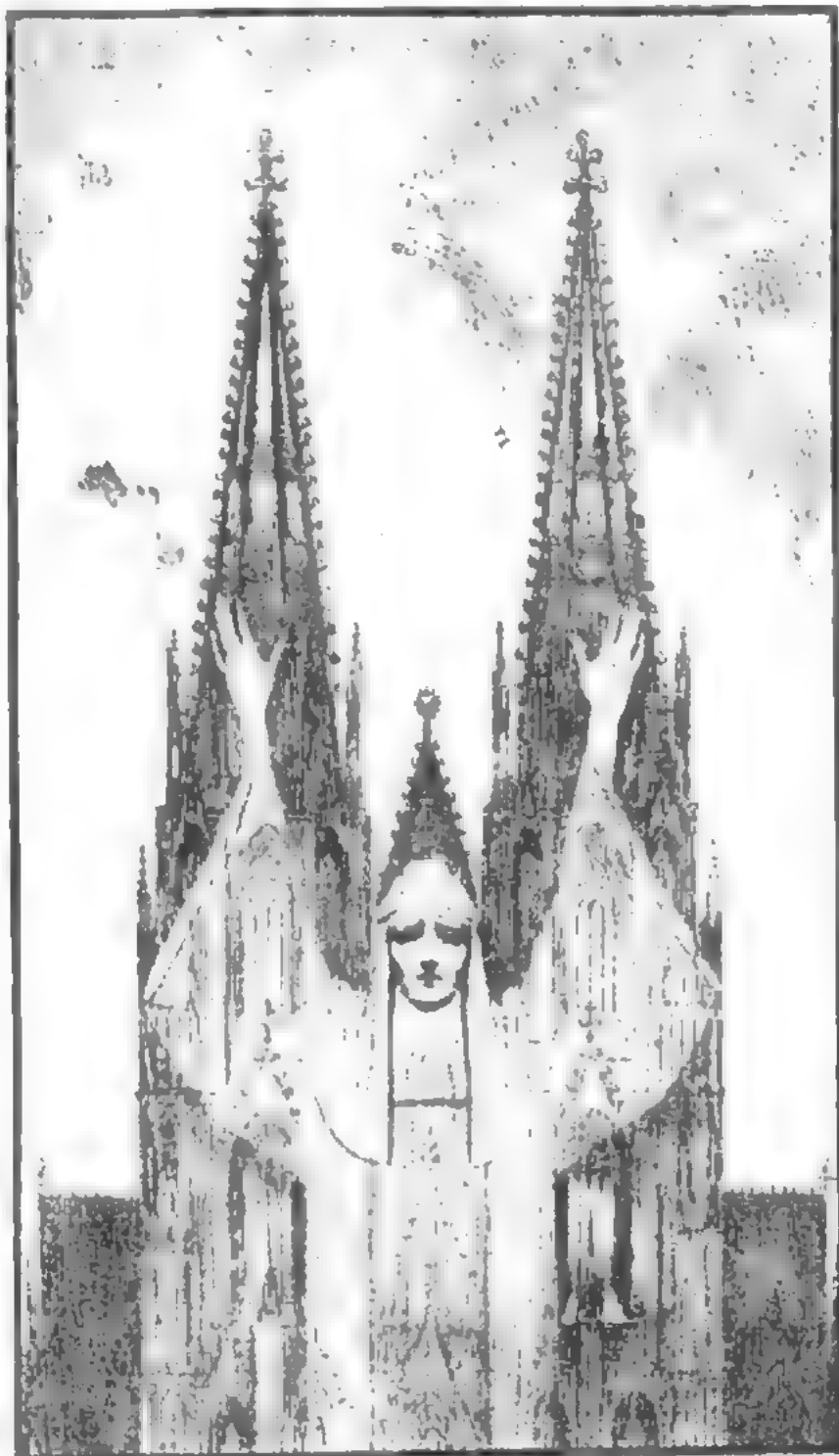
"Can one wonder that mothers rush from their houses and wander forth in a blind, unreasoning way to swell the panic tide of fugitives, homeless and without food, dropping here and there on the wayside in utter weariness?"

"After the tide of war had swept past, this was the picture of the French frontier villages, as the correspondent saw them: 'It was almost possible to reach the French frontier, but the villages but lately populous and filled with panic are now half deserted and melancholy. The refugees pour aimlessly to the coast and back again.'

"Remember, these refugees are not soldiers, but the wives and children of men who have gone to the war, very many of them never to return. War is inexorable. It demands not only the life of its victim on the field, but too often it involves the desolation of his home, the breaking up of his little circle of dear ones, making them outcasts and wanderers. Surely the widows and the orphans—the 'Silent Sufferers'—are the victims of the war most deserving of our sympathy.

"A correspondent in Belgium describes his visit to a deserted town. There was a stream of refugees along the road, every face bespeaking fear and helplessness. Aged men and women were there, and many mothers, dragging or carrying their children with them. 'A mother among the fugitives,' he writes, 'when miles on the way, suddenly remembered that in the terror and confusion of gathering her household together and snatching a few belongings, she had wholly forgotten her little infant sleeping in its cradle. She now thought of it as awakening and crying for companionship and food. She was forcibly restrained from returning to its rescue, an impossible task, and was compelled to hurry on, forever to be haunted by the vision of her deserted babe.'

"These conditions are duplicated in every country in Europe in which war is now raging. In the rural districts from which



THE VOICE OF THE LOUVAIN CHURCH SPEAKS:

"Louvain, thou wast built on my foundations, spirit of my spirit, heart of my heart."
—Bijvoegel in the *Amsterdammer*.

all able-bodied men have been drawn for service, there is a great blind fear possessing the people, driving them from their homes. In scores of towns and villages across which the war has swept, the once happy homes are masses of blackened ruins. Weeping women and little children, smitten with a fear they can not understand, are everywhere."

CHURCH DUTIES IN WAR DAYS

LEST the great war unfortunately absorb our attention to our detriment, a writer in the *New York Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenom.) warns us against neglecting "certain primary and necessary duties here at home." We have work to do, he reminds us, regardless of the war or "our sympathies with the awful suffering of the world." This work in school and church, especially, will bear fruit not only

would bar the subject from the school, he would discuss it in the church, "for if there ever was anything in which the whole Church is concerned, it is this war." But he adds that:

"The danger will be that other imperative things, immediate tasks, will be neglected. Thus there is the question of Christian unity. If there is anything in the world that should be pushed at just this moment it is the unity of the churches. The Church is going to play a great part in the stopping of this war and a great part in the consideration of what the new order of the world shall consist in after the war is over. For this we need a united Church, one which can speak with unanimous voice, with a nation-wide authority. . . . Perhaps the world has never looked to the Church for some great authoritative word as it will look to it in this time of crisis."

A third present duty, brought earnestly to the attention of church people, is that they "must not let the war interfere with . . . work with the immigrant." The writer speaks of the United States as "the great peace society," whose business it is to weld together in harmony "the sons of every nation now at war," who are "citizens side by side" in this country. So may Europe learn "the ultimate lesson of peace," he ventures to hope, and calls to his support in the issue Prof. Edward A. Steiner, who, writing in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), points to the fact that:

"The United States of America has never been more united, more vitally one, than now. It has two possible foes to face—neither of them from without, both of them from within. One of them is the struggle between capital and labor, with its sharpening of class consciousness until it may become a two-edged sword liable to hurt not only the contending forces, but the vital life of the nation. The other is the growth of race prejudice, which may be strengthened rather than weakened by the present conflict in Europe. We have a Monroe Doctrine, which justly excludes foreign Powers from getting a foothold upon this continent. We also have a Christ Doctrine, which includes humanity, as the other excludes governments. The sympathy of the American people must be with the people—with all the people

who have been suddenly hurled from twentieth-century civilization into primitive barbarism, from peaceful labors into deadly conflict, from severe struggle into deeper poverty. Victory or defeat for one or the other of the contending armies will bring little or no blessing to the people who suffer, bleed, and die; except as it may open the eyes of those who survive to the brutality of war, its waste, its uselessness. It is now time to emphasize our American unity in spite of our diversity; to glory in it; to be careful not to transplant and propagate the Old World hate upon this newer continent; to realize that the United States must become a world-server, and the Stars and Stripes in some form a world flag. We must also realize that the men who are to carry this gospel of unity are working in the mines and shops, and that the hands which are to hold up that flag are consecrated to hard and dangerous toil in our midst. As we deal with them we deal with the world, we deal with humanity. Now is the most auspicious moment to begin a holy war against war."

In noting a feeling in some quarters that the war would of necessity seem to frustrate the labors of missionaries, the writer in *The Christian Work* declares himself strongly on an unusual opportunity of the Church in America in these words:

"It is her duty now to push her missionary work with ten-fold zeal. Not only should she sustain splendidly her own work, but she might well take over the highly developed stations of the British and German societies and prevent the gains of many years being lost. This would be one of those supreme pieces of Christian far-sightedness that stand out in history."



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WHAT IS LEFT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

It contained Belgium's chief school of theology.

for ourselves, but for the nations unhappily in conflict. And he points out that our responsibility is the more grave because of the fact that ours as "the one great nation acceptable to all the nations" may be called upon to serve as mediator. To undertake such a high office, we are told, "America must prove her own strength and integrity" and be "both pure and peaceable." All her faculties must be at the highest, and "she must be ready to undertake great things." As for the duties that lie right at hand, this writer says they affect our schools, our churches, our immigrants, and our missions. On the subject of the first he recommends specifically that:

"We must not let our schools suffer from this universal possession of the children's minds by the war. One of the most lamentable things of the whole affair is that the boys of America are being fed day and night by pages of slaughter, lust, and hatred. It is going to be hard to get their minds on study and to hold them to consecutive work. But now as never before should all the energy of parent and teacher be bent upon the accomplishment of this thing. The work of the world for twenty years has got to be done by America. Europe will be so burdened by poverty that the next generation will be practically uneducated. Our boys should be better trained than ever."

Another danger due to the "universal engrossment in the miserable fortunes of our neighbors," continues the writer, is that our church work is liable to suffer. He admits, tho, that war will be the chief pulpit topic on Sundays, and while he

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS



FRANCE AND ENGLAND—THE STORY OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE"

Barclay, Sir Thomas. *Thirty Years' Anglo-French Reminiscences.* (1876-1906.) Crown 8vo, pp. viii-389. With frontispiece in color. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

In ordinary circumstances this volume would claim unusual attention from students of contemporary European politics, but its intrinsic interest is now enhanced by an opportuneness quite rare among books of its class. Sir Thomas Barclay is a distinguished journalist, formerly a correspondent of the *London Times*, the friend of statesmen and rulers, and one of the best-informed publicists of his period. As a journalist he was the English counterpart of De Blowitz, who, by the way, was his intimate friend and figures largely in the opening pages of the book.

Sir Thomas was one of the chief instruments in bringing about the famous and, as events have proved, portentous Anglo-French alliance popularly known as the *Entente Cordiale*. This fateful compact, looming in the public imagination by reason of its vital connection with the present war, is described in detail in his pages. A large portion of the volume is given up to the history of the *Entente*, in the achievement of which he did yeoman's service. The reader is taken behind the scenes of the involved diplomacy which resulted in the alliance, and is brought into intimate contact with the great figures of European statecraft. It is probably the greatest and culminating act in the modern drama which forms the subject of these pregnant pages—that period which, tho included within the memory of men not yet beyond maturity, has seen such fundamental changes that it seems as if the edifice of civilization had been razed and reconstructed. Sir Thomas, like the Italian historian Ferrero, is struck with the historic distinction of our epoch. He describes in admiring phrase the period so crowded with great events and large achievement which, opening in 1870 with the birth of the French Republic and of Imperial Germany, witnessed extraordinary changes in the social organization due to the rise and progress of democracy as a vital force in the State, and which saw industrial and commercial development with a consequent increase of wealth on a scale hitherto unheard of in the world. Having described the *mise en scène*, the author launches into an intimate discussion of the strategy, the mines and countermines of diplomacy, which preluded the long-deferred outbreak of the conflagration now devastating Europe.

When King Edward crossed the channel to visit France in the interest of the *Entente*, he never dreamed that he was taking a long step in the direction of war. Sir Thomas Barclay and his superiors, working at their utmost strength for the success of the alliance, thought they were furthering the cause of peace. Sir Thomas even had hopes of an additional *Entente* between his country and Germany. *Dis aliter visum*. The titanic conflict now raging casts a baleful and ironic light upon the ill-advised optimism of the pages before us, wherein the reader finds a kind

of apocryphal charm in discerning the fatuity of statesmen before the mysterious Power that rules the destinies of the world.

FERRERO ON ROME AND THE UNITED STATES

Ferrero, Guglielmo. *Ancient Rome and Modern America. A Comparative Study of Morals and Manners.* 8vo, pp. vi-162. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

With the appearance, a few years ago, of the brilliant work in five volumes on "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," it became evident that a personality of distinction, and of more than ordinary intellectual power, had entered the lists of contemporary European literature. The author, Guglielmo Ferrero, is still in the prime of life, and is not unknown in this country. In 1906 he visited the United States and was entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt. His knowledge of the New World was further extended by a trip to Argentina and Brazil. His present work, with its alluring title, "Ancient Rome and Modern America," is the fruit of these visits.

This book is more interesting and more direct in its significance to American readers than anything yet written by the distinguished Italian historian. It is more intimate in character than his former writings; it lets us know something of the personality of the author. He is a North Italian, upon whose original stock has been engrafted the strain of the Etruscan and Goth, resulting in an intellectual temperament quite rare in contemporary literature. Master of a serious and trenchant style which at times reaches the highest plane and bears the stamp of erudition, into which has entered a modernity of idea tempered by reverence and admiration for the past, he seems rarely equipped. Like Froude, he seems to have been imprinted with the striking resemblance between the Rome of Caesar's epoch and the civilization of our own time; but the subtlety of an Italian intellect, aided by rare philosophic insight, has enabled him to penetrate more deeply into the obscure workings of the Genius of History. He has thus brought to light striking analogies overlooked by the English historian. It is also worth while to note the reappearance, in another form in Dr. Ferrero's pages, of Bryce's fascinating idea regarding the shadowy sovereignty of Rome perpetuated in the modern world in the Catholic Church centuries after every vestige of the Empire itself disappeared.

The author admits that there are immense differences between the two epochs and the two civilizations, but declares his conviction that, notwithstanding these essential differences, the resemblances, far from being fanciful, are actual and wonderful. He invites our especial consideration to what he calls "urbanization," that malady "which corrupted the trunk of the Roman Empire and which is beginning slowly, subtly, insidiously to eat the heart out of the modern world." Neither the assaults of the barbarians from without, nor those of Christianity from within, the author maintains, would have prevailed against the might of Rome, had not the

cancer of urbanization already undermined its strength. This tendency of a people toward congestion, this passion for congregating in cities with the resultant deterioration of morals and corruption, and sapping of the agricultural portion of the population, all of which has its counterpart in contemporary civilization, was hurrying Rome on to its doom.

Yet all this was taking place during a period of unexampled splendor under the sun of the *pax Romana*. From the third century onward this excess of urbanization in the Roman Empire, at first the cause of splendor and apparent civic health, began to show deteriorating effects. The author shows, with much striking detail, how this ancient civic development, with its ominous resemblance to what is taking place in our own time, drained the agricultural resources of the nation, and finally brought on the worst cataclysm in human history:

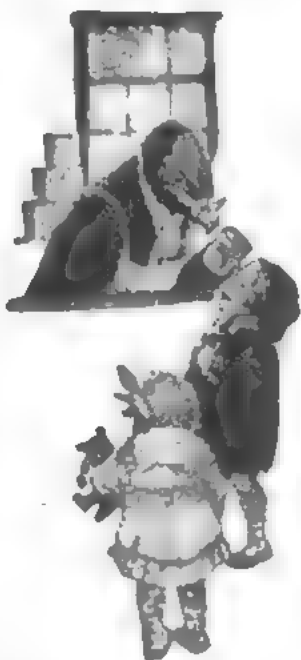
"The agriculture of the Empire, and with it the Empire itself, received its death-blow. The East and the West split apart, and, left to itself, the West went to pieces. The quality of the works of Rome, the empire founded by her in Europe, including the immense territory bounded by the Rhine and the Danube, lay a vast ruin: a ruin of shattered monuments, of peoples relapsed into barbarism, of perished arts, of forgotten tongues, of laws thrown to the four winds, of roads, cities, villages razed from the face of the earth, swallowed up in the primeval forest which slowly and tenaciously thrust out its tentacles, in that cemetery of a past civilization, and entwined the giant bones of Rome!"

MONMOUTH THE REBEL

Nepean, Mrs. Evan. *On the Left of a Throne.* 36 illustrations. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: John Lane. Price \$3 net.

This is a personal study of James, Duke of Monmouth, issued under a misleading title. The publisher's announcement describes Monmouth as "a Stuart Prince of the left hand—son of Charles II. and Lucy Walter, aspiring to the throne of England, to which he had every right but *The Right*," which he "found it harder to win than the crown of the martyr," while the author believes him to have been "Charles's son, born out of wedlock." It would be ungracious to dispute with a lady who tells us that she has "not attempted to deal with his campaigns—he saw much service and was the reverse of a carpet knight, as is popularly supposed—I have only touched on his Rebellion—and I have merely indicated his place in the politics and intrigues of his day." He has been hitherto treated as "nothing better than a pawn in the great game of history, without a personality of his own." As she has "never yet read a study of Monmouth the man," she has written one.

The author does not deny any of Monmouth's follies, but claims to have gone deeply into "the question of his religion, his enduring love, and his fine finish on the scaffold." Monmouth is treated with a tenderness akin to pity—a pity that he himself seldom or never showed to others. He came into the world "nameless and without honor,"



Little Jack Hoener
Ran to the corner,
Said to the grocery man:
"Some Borden's, please, Mister,
For me and my sister;
Be sure that the bird's on the can!"

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stript of names and honors did he go out of it, bearing with him *only his lady's love* and his own simple faith in meeting the Christ in whom he trusted." Sympathetic as is this study, it steps from the sublime to the ridiculous when its author compares Monmouth with the repentant malefactor on the cross.

Of Monmouth's Rebellion, which culminated with the battle of Sedgemoor, July 5, 1685, Mrs. Nepean tells little. It suffices to say, however, that he landed at Lyme-Regis, June 11 of that year, and issued a manifesto declaring James, who had succeeded his brother Charles II. to the throne, to be a murderer and usurper; charged him with superseding the national faith, and asserted his own legitimacy and right of blood to be King of England. At Taunton he was received with acclamation and proclaimed King as James II. At Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, he attempted to surprize the royal forces that were encamped there, but his troops were utterly routed and he himself became a fugitive. He was captured near Ringwood, in Hampshire, three days later, and on that very day wrote to King James, in terms of the most unmanly contrition, ascribing his wrong-doings to the action of others and imploring an interview. On the 14th his petition was granted, and all the accounts of this interview agree that Monmouth's behavior was disgraceful. As the chief instrument in disturbing the peace of the country he deserved no mercy, and was shown none by the King, whom he had maliciously libeled and treacherously attacked. There followed two painful interviews with his wife, who had lost all respect for him, owing to his neglect and amorous intrigues with other women, and for whom he himself bore no love, having abandoned her for Henrietta Wentworth some time before. Then he address another letter of abject protestation to the King, imploring forgiveness, and, as a last hope, offered to embrace the Catholic faith. But the sincerity of his "conversion" was doubted, and the Church, after due investigation, declared that he cared more for his safety than for his soul. Faithless in wedlock; untrue to himself, to country, creed, and king, he expiated his crime on Tower Hill, July 15, 1685, suffering the death of a traitor. And, to quote our author, "After all, what does it matter now?"

RECENT NOVELS

Von Hutten, Bettina. *Maria*. Pp. 259. New York: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.35 net.

This is an interesting love-story, but not particularly convincing, nor satisfactory in its conclusions. The main concern of the reader comes from the attachment between Maria, a young vocalist, and "Mr. Frederick," otherwise "H. H. Prince Augustus Frederick, of Zealand," a love which was as unreasonable as it was sudden. Maria had a wonderful voice, but all her teachers said there was one "lack." The book tries to prove that that lack is due to lack of the experience which comes from love and suffering. First, there is separation because of disparity in ranks, then a loving cousin intervenes and an arrangement is made for the Prince to accept an earldom. The day of the wedding approaches, with everybody apparently happy until Sarmania needs a ruler and Frederick is appointed king. So the love and suffering go on. But the Prince is not the only lover, nor the only sufferer.

Tomak, the dwarf accompanist, and the artist, Ferrari, pay their tribute to the lady of great beauty. Maria, however, can not bring herself to more than casual interest in her dear old father, her lovers, or her snobbish brother, with all his family troubles. After the Prince has a wife and child, he meets Maria and the struggle is renewed. Shall she become a great singer through renunciation of love, or sell herself and go to Ipniz to be near her beloved? Tomak is her one faithful friend, and whatever strength Maria has seems to come from him. We wish the Prince had seemed worthier of such tenacious affection.

Tehekoff, Anton. *Stories of Russian Life*. Translated by Marian Fell. Pp. 314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

We have read Russian stories before, but few have given us more genuine pleasure than this series by the greatest of recent Russian writers, Tehekoff, who died in 1904. He is the most widely read author in Russia to-day. The twenty-four tales display a depth of feeling that is remarkable, with here and there a subtle humor wholly charming. While it is difficult to select from such uniform excellence, those entitled "Dreams" and "The Night Before Easter" are gems; while "The Decoration" shows the author's humor at its best. "In the Ravine" gives a picture of Russian village life that is natural and convincing, the characters being drawn with a fidelity that makes the reader feel that he is watching the actual action of the story. The translator is to be congratulated on having caught the spirit of the author. Nothing of the original strength of the tale seems lost to the reader.

Brown, Alice (Martin Redfield). *My Love and I*. Pp. 377. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35 net.

Two years ago, when this book first appeared, there were many speculations in regard to its author. Critics agreed that its vigor and virility plainly indicated masculine authorship. Now comes the announcement that "Martin Redfield" is Alice Brown, the well-known writer, just now very much in the public eye because of her winning the ten-thousand-dollar prize in the Winthrop Ames's play contest. It is good that the book was judged on its merits first. While some of the conditions portrayed are discouraging, they are true to life and show how a peaceful and contented every-day life may be built out of seemingly chaotic and hopeless conditions. Martin tells his own story, reproducing the complexion of his past so that the tale, "if not good, is at least faithful to what was." He tells of his New England parentage, his formative years in Trinidad under the influence of his foster father, Egerton Sims, his establishing himself in a Boston boarding-house where he met those who were so much involved in his later life. We learn to know, appreciatively, Blake, the poet, Mary, who typified everything that was helpful and self-sacrificing in woman, and, at the "Toasted Cheese," many a good comrade among the literary and newspaper world. When his genius for poetry and prose was just beginning to bud and blossom, he married Mildred Lee, whose sweet and gentle exterior concealed a nature cold, ambitious, and calculating, whose demands kept him so busy writing "pot-boilers" that he had no time for inspiration or literary effort. Martin is not spared the tragedy of meet-

ing the right woman when it is too late, out the duty and responsibility imposed on him by his son, and the sane and helpful advice of Ellen Tracey, who insists that he shall never cease to be "splendid," finally help him to evolve a working basis of existence. The vital part of the book illustrates the conquering power of habit and honor over more feverish passion.

Marquis, Melina Melcher. The Torch Bearer. Pp. 314. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. \$1.30 net.

Sheila Caldwell was a girl of unusual aspirations and ideals, whose life with her devoted grandmother and her teacher friend, Peter Burnet, fell in pleasant paths. Her genius for writing met only with encouragement and approval. But with the springtime of youth came love. She wedded her childhood friend Ted Kent, convinced that there was no other in the world like him. Ted had become editor of the home paper, and was a clever, bright, lovable young fellow in every way, but he didn't sympathize with Sheila on the question of women authors, thinking motherhood and authorship incompatible, and believing that nothing should interfere with the former. This difference of ideas gives the theme. Sheila, finding she hasn't Ted's approval, takes to writing secretly. While at her desk, her little son is exposed by the nurse to dangerous illness. In a fit of remorse, Sheila makes a vow that, if Eric is spared, she will sacrifice her talent and write no more. Then life becomes a problem, and she gradually learns to crave the sympathetic companionship of Friend Peter until Ted objects. After the stress time of disappointment and temptation, Sheila finds comfort and consolation in her son's dawning literary genius, and Ted, who has never failed in loyal devotion, assures her that the talent which she possess has blossomed in Eric. Then they unite to direct his power so that he may be the "torch bearer" for future generations.

Phillipotts, Eden. Faith Tresilion. Pp. 409. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35 net.

This is a book of stirring adventure and sensational experiences, dealing with smugglers and their struggles with the excise men in the early part of the nineteenth century and with a background of political unrest at the time when Napoleon was at Elba. There are fine characters in it. Superstition, intrigue, love, and jealousy pervade many thrilling scenes. Faith is the lovely daughter of the best-known smuggler on the coast. It is his death that opens the story and leaves the captaincy of the *Gray Bird* to Nick, thereby causing dissatisfaction among some of the men. Emma Tresilion, the mother, is the compelling character—a woman of enormous size, helpless from the waist down, but with a quick brain, a quicker tongue, and a nature that brooked no opposition. With her pipe and her brandy, her tremendous bulk and her fantastic costumes, she is a startling but interesting character. Faith's love for the excise man, Robert Pawlett, and the complication arising from her loyalty to her own family of smugglers, form one side of the plot, which is closely connected with others. Warner Baldwin and the "Bad Egg" furnish villainy; Paul Deschamps and Honorine, the tragedy. There are many dramatic and blood-curdling episodes before virtue is suitably rewarded and vice is punished, but the reader is satisfied with the final outcome.



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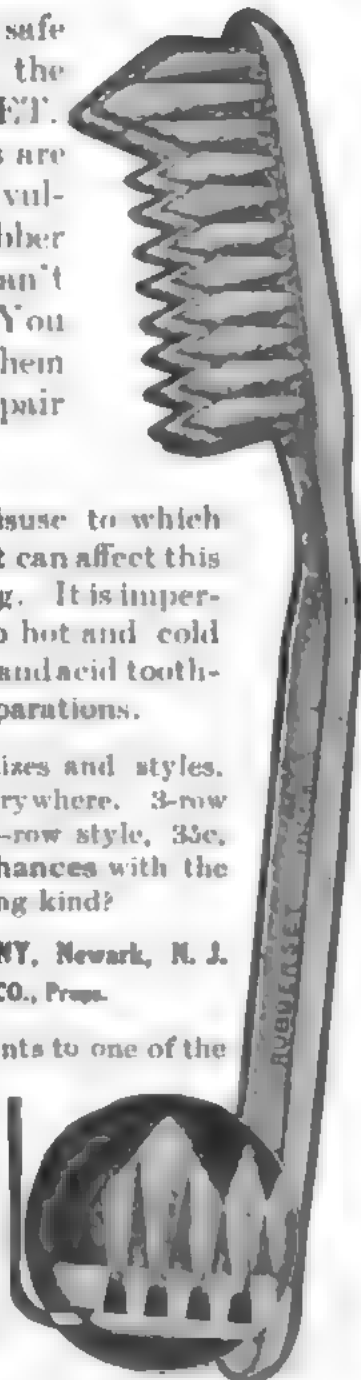
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CURRENT POETRY

As the war goes on, the poets of England grow more and more intensely patriotic. The following strong colloquial lines, published originally in the *London Chronicle*, are an example. Mr. Begbie's poem was not written in response to an impulse wholly esthetic, nor is its appeal of a lofty patriotic character; it is straight propaganda, calculated to bring in the needed recruits, and the fact that it has been reprinted on huge posters and displayed in shop windows and on walls all over London as a part of the campaign is its reason for appearing here. These stanzas have lately been set to music by Sir Frederic Cowen, the composer, and all England is now singing the song.

FALL IN!

BY HAROLD BEGBIE

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamor to learn of the part you took
In the War that kept men free?
Will you say it was naught to you if France
Stood up to her foe or bunked?
But where will you look when they give the glance
That tells you they know you funk?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbors talk of the fight?
Will you blink away, as it were from a blow,
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say—I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went?

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it naught to you if your country fall,
And Right is smashed by Wrong?
Is it football still and the picture-show,
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow
And England's call is God's?

The German poets are probably not idle, but their product is not reaching us. In the meantime Mr. Viereck is almost alone here in voicing German sentiment in his *International* and *Fatherland*. In this poem he appeals to America:

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TO HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

The great guns crashing angrily
Sound, distant echoes, in our ear.
We pray for those beyond the sea
Whose lives to us are very dear.

We catch a mother's smile. We see
In thought a father's hand again.
We see the house and, through the trees,
A girl's face in the window-pane.

May God above them stretch His hand.
For men are mowed as fields of rye.
Destruction rides on sea and land
Or drops, like thunder, from the sky.

Columbia, tho thou shed no tear,
Must thou fan hate with evil breath
Through ghoul's in easy chairs who sneer
While these our brothers go to death?

Shall these that are thy children fling
Their gibes upon our brothers' scars?
We taught our hearts thy songs to sing,
Ay, with our blood we waged thy wars.

We fought thy fight when Britain's paw
Upon thy country's heart was laid,
When the French eagle's iron claw
Perturbed great Montezuma's shade.

The dry bones of our kinsmen rot
In Gettysburg. Was it for this?
Are Schurz and Steuben both forgot?
Nay, thine is not a traitor's kin.

Let not thy words belie the right,
Turn not from them that are thy kin!
Thy starry crown will shine less bright
If freedom lose, if Cossacks win.

It is refreshing nowadays to come upon a poem that is not about hate and blood men in khaki, and bursting shells, especially verses so gay and exquisite as "The Daisy," which we take from *The Windsor Magazine*.

THE DAISY

BY AGNES GROSSE HERBERTSON

The daisy like a Quaker sits
Among the grasses,
The while the vagrant sunshine flits,
The shadow passes;
She does not flirt upon the wind,
Like blossoms of a lighter mind.

Bluebells and buttercups, they try—
The cowslips, too—
To smile at every passer-by
As pansies do;
The daisy scorns those airs and graces,
She does not care for such grimaces.

Her simple gown is starched and white,
And frilled precisely;
She keeps it clean by day and night,
And holds it nicely;
She does not flaunt her frills around,
Nor let them drizzle on the ground.

She has a wide and limpid eye,
But all her glances
Are given to the distant sky,
And no one chances
To find her nodding 'gainst her will,
Like primrose or like daffodil.

She is, indeed, a dame discreet,
A Quaker lady;
Not knowing any walled retreat,
Nor corner shady;
But living on a common earth—
Not all unconscious of her worth.

As neutrality is at a premium nowadays it is consoling to find not a few of our American poets voicing their allegiance not with any people or nation, but with the cause of peace. In the following, taken from the *New York Sun*, the lilt of the lines strengthens most admirably with its mockery the irony of the verses.

THE CARNIVAL

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Oh, the autumn tide is the carnival-tide,
And what shall the carnival wear?
Shall it be the blue of the haze-hung skies
That is blent with gold and with vapors?

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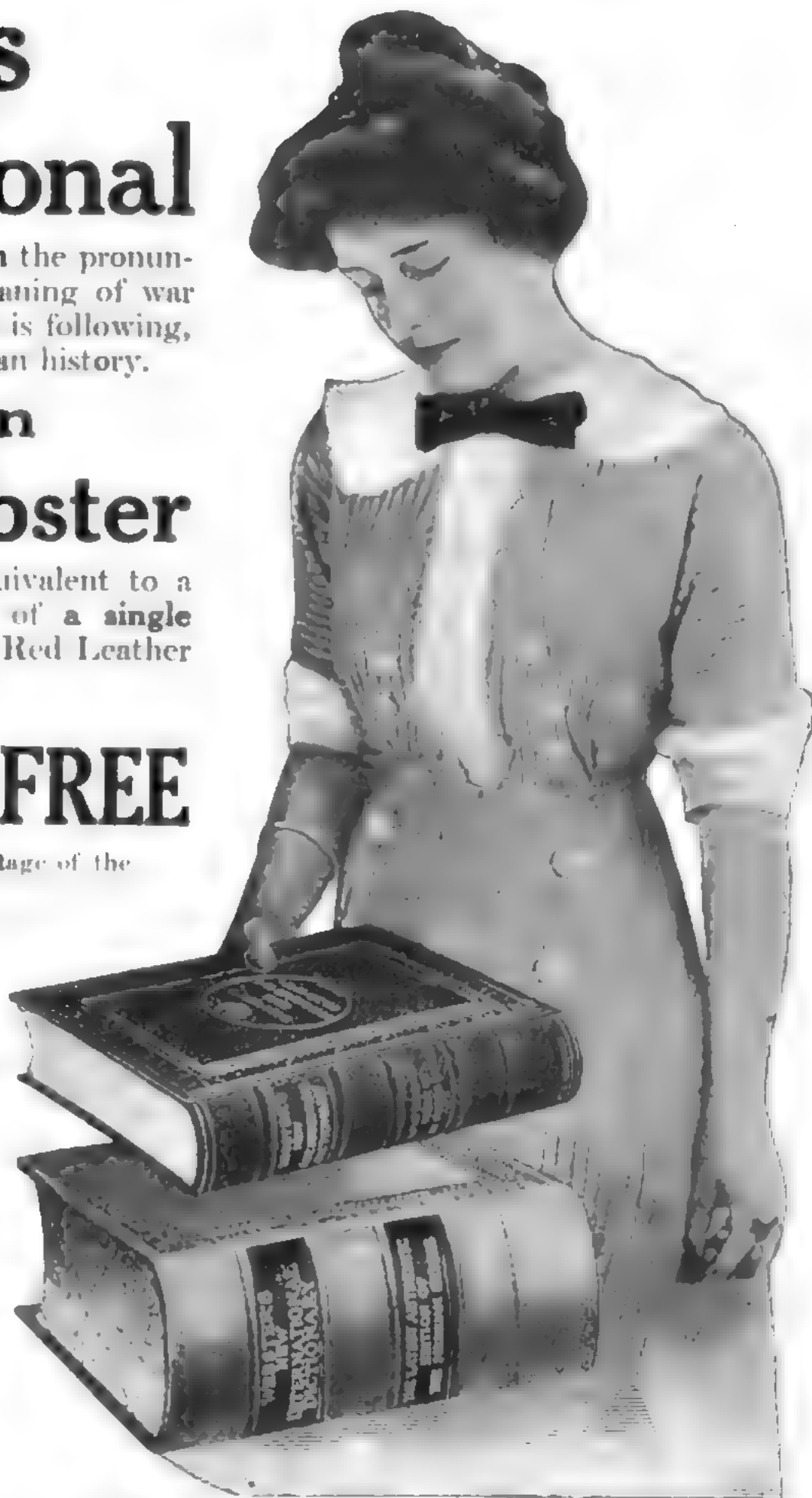
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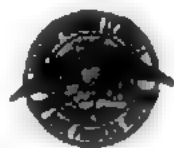


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Shall it be the pled soft green that lies
On the meadow slope and the mountainside,
Shimmering far and fair?

Nay, none of these for the carnival-tide,
For red is the carnival wear!
And never a redder carnival alone
Than now where the Sun and the Aisne flow on
In the red of the eve, in the red of the dawn,
And the war-fires rule and the thunders ride
Under the autumn air!

Of what avail is this carnival-tide,
This blood red carnival wear,
These carnival lines that rock and reel
And eddy and sully and meet and wheel
And break like a surge on a shore of steel?
Ay, what, when the doom-led men have died,
Does the King of the carnival care?

In "The Twilight of the Kings" that follows, Miss Flint blends, on the theme of "Götterdämmerung," the old idea of divine retribution for past wrongs, with the new and not unpopular belief that this war may be the last great war that the world will know. The poem is quoted from the New York Times.

"THE TWILIGHT OF THE KINGS"

BY ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT

Three Kings there be, and one is mad
And one is weak and one is old,
And all are blind—they will not see
The Hand that writes a doom foretold:
And all are deaf—they will not hear
The Voice that speaks, the Word it brings—
Voice of the People and of God:
"This is the twilight of the Kings!"

From mountain-pass, from fertile plain
Where harvests wait the reapers' tread,
From vineyards on the sunny slopes
Where drossers of the vine lie dead,
From homes where starving children wait
The father's coming—and in vain,
From pallid cheeks and voiceless lips
Of manhood wrecked and manhood slain,
From smould'ring roofs and blackened walls,
From idle wheels of labor stilled,
From ancient battle-fields, and new,
That reek of blood unjustly spilled,
A solemn Voice that cries aloud,
Through all the world the portent rings:
"The sword shall free us from the sword—
This is the twilight of the Kings!"

It is the twilight! Spent the day
Of splendor, tyranny, and crime,
The long, long day that had its birth
Within the far-off dawn of Time—
The day of iron hand and heel,
Of bondage, cruelty, and woe,
The day of Babylon and Rome,
Of Louis, Herod, Pharaoh,
The night that follows on that day
Across the world its shadow flings:
The outworn dynasties shall pass—
It is the twilight of the Kings!

Fast falls the night; beyond its gloom
There shines the dawn of better things—
The light of liberty and peace,
Of justice higher than the Kings,
When breaks that dawn, no more one man
Shall move a million at his will,
Like pawns upon a chessboard played,
To vaunt his power and his skill;
No more one man, by "right divine,"
On age-old wrongs his House shall build,
No more the slogan "Might makes right"
Shall serve his selfish greed to gild,
Their glory fades as fades the day,
In fire and blood their sun has set,
Tho in the swiftly dark'ning skies
A smoky crimson lingers yet;
For hopeless, when the tide has turned,
To fight against the trend of things,
The thrones are rocking to their fall—
It is the twilight of the Kings!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BARRIE "AT HOME"

THE other day in New York City a friend stopt in at the office of Daniel Frohman's publicity manager and remarked upon the fact that James Barrie was in town. "Nonsense," was the reply, "Mr. Barrie is in England. We would know if he were here, if any one did." But when, all day long, other people repeated the news, it began to look as tho there must be some truth in it, and later it was most definitely substantiated by the entrance of a quiet little man who could be no other in the world but James Matthew Barrie himself. His entrance into America, his second visit, was most characteristic, for, known tho he is throughout the world by all lovers of *Peter Pan*, *Sentimental Tommy*, *Maggie Wylie* (who knew "What Every Woman Knows"), and a host of other children of his fancy, yet Barrie the man is known even by sight to few outside of the intimate circle of his friends. Publicity is the one thing he shuns. Only once has he been successfully interviewed, and that but recently, by John D. Williams, who publishes a delightful account of that interview in the *October Century*. In this article is related an amusing account of one unsuccessful interview. It appears that Barrie's apartment in the Adelphi Terrace House in London bears no name to indicate the identity of its tenant. In spite of this attempt at concealment, however, one ambitious newspaper man discovered the secret and had the good fortune, as he thought it, to enter the building just six feet behind his victim. Barrie, unconscious of pursuit, entered the elevator and started upward. Too late to catch him there—

The reporter took to the cylindrical flight of stairs that winds upward about the elevator. Then through the iron grating between the stairs and the slowly climbing elevator the reporter, after disclosing his identity, conducted this interview, all the while walking up-stairs, but no faster than the elevator.

"Do you always smoke an old pipe, Mr. Barrie, as people say you do, when you are at work?"

"Wouldn't you rather come into the lift and ride instead of walk?" replied Barrie.

"Everybody's glad at the report that you're at work upon a new novel. Is it named yet?" continued the reporter.

"I think you're suspicious of the dependableness of the lift," answered Barrie; "but you shouldn't be. It's a perfectly honest lift."

"They say," persisted the reporter, still trudging up the stairs and keeping level with the elevator, "that you're altering your vein for the next piece of writing that you do."

"Step into the lift, and I'll explain to you how it works," Barrie called back through the iron grating.

With a sharp clank the elevator then

Suppose your children had their choice of homes to which to go for breakfast. And one home offered them a dish like this—Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice with cream and sugar, or mixed with any fruit. Dainty grains, flaky, crisp and tempting—eight times normal size. Grains that taste like toasted nuts. Where would they go for breakfast?



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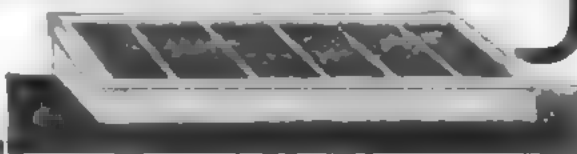
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stopped automatically at the third floor, and Barrie stepped out, extending his hand to the reporter.

"Tell me," he said, "is this an interview?"

"Not exactly," replied the reporter; "I only meant it for a conversation."

"That's good," said Barrie, warmly shaking the hand he held; "for, you see, I mustn't be interviewed, because if once I begin, I shall never know when or how to stop. Already I am sure I have been more illuminating than is the custom outside of public life. Perhaps it was the exhilaration of the lift." With that, Barrie disappeared beyond the double doors.

Mr. Williams describes the Victoria Embankment, just at the end of Roberts Street, as the one spot in London best haunted by the personality of Barrie. Here of a night, through the dim light of the one gas-lamp, you may have the good fortune to discern, he says, a little man hurrying along in the middle of the street, puffing smoke from a brier pipe, getting over the ground with a stride almost as long as himself, and as inconspicuous of dress as any day-laborer, but with a face that you can not pass without stopping and looking after—that is J. M. Barrie. But do not venture to hail him. That would embarrass him greatly, and hurt his pride in his beloved London, which is, in his own words, "the only city in the world in whose streets you could stop to eat a penny bun without people turning around to look at you." Mr. Williams describes his interview, in part, as follows:

The visitors to Barrie's part of Adelphi Terrace House are so few that on the sound of the elevator-doors opening, Barrie's front door is opened, too, by a pleasant-faced butler, unmistakably Scotch, who bows you into the room.

J. M. Barrie's hand-shake is as quaint as himself. He doesn't wait for your part of the ceremony, but he takes your hand away from you, lifts it as high as his shoulder, gives it a firm, warm shake, and drops it in mid-air. At the same time he makes a quick, low bow of odd formality; and then you see that the top of Barrie's head is level with the top of your shoulder. For he is, and he isn't, a little man. When he is in his workshop, among his books, he wears a pair of light "Congress" shoes that have been converted into house-slippers by having their heels summarily knocked off, and have got even for the outrage by letting their owner down several inches in his own house. The surprisingly small feet these odd slippers snugly enclose are almost never at rest. With soundless, lightninglike rapidity they dive everywhere about the room, the willingest feet a man ever had; and then as quickly they stop, and one disappears: it is curled up under its owner. When Barrie settles himself for a good long talk he sits like a tailor, or, rather, like half a tailor, firmly squatted on one foot or the other. The right seems the favorite. . . .

If you have ever seen the first act of "Peter Pan," you have as good as seen the room where J. M. Barrie does all his writing. Every night when the curtain goes down after the flight of the children through the window and the stage-manager cries "Strike!" as a signal to

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dismantle the nursery, behold then the features of Barrie's den.

Where *Michael's* and *Wendy's* beds always stand, at the left, in Barrie's workroom there is a large, flat-top desk. All his writings since "*The Little Minister*" have sprung into being from a little space, about a foot wide, cleared away at the top of that otherwise hopelessly cluttered desk. In place of *John's* bed, at the right, there is a brown, upholstered easy chair. That is Barrie's favorite corner. He presses so deep down into this chair that he ruffles up the hair on the back of his head. But suddenly he sits bolt upright to talk or to listen or to make his only gesture, which is to smooth down the hair he has ruffled. Then he presses deep down once more, and ruffles it all over again.

At the back of the room, instead of the nursery bathroom, there is a small window streaming daylight on the desk. And the door leading to *Mrs. Darling's* room, at the right, is an extra bookcase, the only one with glass doors that Barrie possesses. All remaining wall-space is covered with book-shelves, stuffed to overflowing and rearing themselves ceiling high. But the nursery fireplace, where *Nana* warms the children's nightclothes, stands in exactly the same place in the room. It has the same black fender and guard and the same opening described in the manuscript of "*Peter Pan*"; and the only thing on the mantel-shelf over it is a picture of Barrie's mother.

There are two other enormous windows at the back of the workroom, just like the one through which *Peter Pan* flew away with the *Darling* children, and these windows, too, look out on rooftops. Since Barrie came to live in his six-room apartment, Adelphi Terrace has become a kind of colony of playwrights. Underneath the Barrie apartment lives *John Galsworthy*, and a floor farther down, *Granville Barker*. Just across the way, at No. 10 Adelphi Terrace, *George Bernard Shaw* has rooms exactly facing Barrie's.

"I've never seen Shaw," an American said to Barrie, when sitting with him one day as his guest for luncheon.

"Well, you shall, my lad, and at once," answered Barrie. And at that he took from the table two or three crusts of bread which he was presently throwing through the open upper half of his dining-room window with all his might. Soon a face, as of a grinning satyr, appeared in the corresponding window across the way. Quickly the upper half of the window over the way was pulled down, and a voice shouted, "An invitation to a feast, Barrie, or are you casting bread upon troubled waters?"

In spite of the fact that Mr. Williams gives the reader a delightful and intimate picture of the much-beloved playwright, he confesses that he, too, found some difficulty in getting Barrie to pose in just the desired manner for the interviewer's pen. Mr. Barrie is most obliging, and explains everything most willingly, but the explanations have a way of leaving one almost as uncertain of the truth as he was before. For example, he was asked how he came to conceive the idea of his remarkable playlet, "*The Twelve-Pound Look*." He responded with instant cordiality, as follows:

"Well; I will tell you how that came

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about. Yes; I will tell you the very beginnings of 'The Twelve-Pound Look.' You see, I had the malaria a little time ago, and after a while I was convalescent, and on the first day of the convalescence I came out to the desk over there. That's where it all happened, over there by the window. 'The Twelve-Pound Look' is my convalescence from the malaria."

This is the nearest one can come to finding out directly from Barrie the Barrie method of workmanship, so far as there is any method at all beyond the economic pursuit of definite ideas of human interest. There does exist a snap shot in words—in fact, in Barrie's own words—that gives a glimpse of him just as he looks and acts at the desk "by the window." But this, too, he has divulged only to illustrate his comical habit of unconsciously making faces like the faces of his characters while he is in the act of contriving their dialog.

"It is my contemptible weakness," he says of himself, "that if I say a character smiled vacuously, I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe, or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him, and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady, with an exquisite laugh, I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astonishing versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the novelist who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we must deteriorate; but this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

The bit of London that Barrie best loves is found in Hyde Park, "on the shores of a wondrous lake." "It is easily found, any fair morning," says Mr. Williams, and he gives Barrie's own directions for reaching it:

"Before you go in at the gate," he says, "you speak to the lady with the balloons, who sits just outside. This is as near being inside as she may venture, because, if she were to let go her hold of the railings for one moment, the balloons would lift her up, and she would be flown away. She sits very squat, for the balloons are always tugging at her, and the strain has given her quite a red face."

All perambulators lead past the lady with the balloons, and then enter the Broad Walk. Presently the Broad Walk is met by the Baby's Walk, and, by following this, you come to the lake on the shores of which is Barrie's best-beloved London.

"It is a lovely lake," says Barrie, "and there is a drowned forest at the bottom of it. If you peer over the edge, you can see the trees all growing upside down, and they say that at night there are drowned stars in it. If so, *Peter Pan* sees them when he is sailing across the lake in the Thrush's Nest. A small part only of the Serpentine is in the gardens, for soon it passes beneath a bridge to far away where the island is on which all the birds are born that become baby boys and girls. No one who is human, except *Peter Pan*, and he is only half human, can land on the island; but you may write what you want, boy or girl, dark or fair, on a piece of paper, and then twist it into the shape of a boat, and slip it into the water, and it reaches *Peter Pan's* island after dark."



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WHERE PLAY OUSTS COMMERCE

TO each city its own peculiar municipal problems. The city of New York has recently arrived at the solution of a problem that has long persisted. What is to be done with the children of the poor, and where can they play? If the poor would only not live so close together, or if the children that swarm the tenements had only the sense to play at jig-saw puzzles within-doors, or to walk up to Central Park, three miles away, the answer would be an easy one. But children are not connoisseurs in the art of playing; they are gluttons. They want a lot of playing, the harder the better, and they want it right away, without having to go in search of it. Dark hallways and narrow fire-escapes do not allure for long, but there, in the street below, where all the world clatters, clumps, and crashes back and forth, there is playing enough for a lifetime of childhood. So they have thronged the streets, and, as a consequence, every little while, or occasionally several times in the same day, an ambulance is called and a limp little youngster, who spent his or her playtime a bit too lavishly, pays toll for the others' happiness. Carl Beck, a settlement-worker in New York's East Side, tells in the *New York Press* how he watched the children in the street and came to the firm conclusion that means must be taken to give them play space at a lower cost than life and limb:

I spent fifteen minutes in observation one afternoon on the balcony of the University Settlement, overlooking the playground on Eldridge Street, to check up the number of residential tenements on the block. In that time one gang of boys was playing "cat" in the street with a manhole as a base, and as teams passed every minute they had to play and disperse and collect again, keeping right on just the same, playing under difficulties.

Ten yards away another gang of eight boys was playing baseball with a soft gum ball, the rung of a ladder as a bat, and another manhole as a base. They were chasing and catching the ball under the heads of running horses. At the same time against the side of the schoolhouse two boys were playing handball with the sidewalk as the court and a pedestrian crossing the court every thirty seconds.

I was about to go in from the balcony of the settlement when I saw below me on the street a fast-moving furniture-wagon slacken speed. The horse's head was pulled high in the air; he was sliding on all fours, being held back by the driver from running down a little girl, not more than three, who was strutting across the street to join her playmates. It is a common sight. Accidents are many. Narrow escapes are multitudinous.

Multiply what I saw in fifteen minutes by four and then by fifteen hours and then again by 365 days for just one block alone, and the sum total of but one phase of congested life on the East Side can be imagined.

Many have been the proposed solutions.

of the problem. One of the most popular is the proposal to build elevated parks over a few of the streets not now used by elevated railways; but this, like most of the other schemes, is something for the uncertain future. A more immediate way, even if only temporary, had to be found. And so those in authority came finally upon the notion of taking quite away from the street its age-old dignity as a channel of commerce and placing upon it the gentler distinction of a safe and pleasant playground for youngsters. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has made the experiment in that East Side district which, with its 600,000 population, is known as the most thickly populated square mile in the world. The resident settlement-workers cooperate gladly, as do, for that matter, all parties concerned, including even the shopkeepers along the shut-in streets. From 3 to 6:30 each afternoon certain streets are closed to all traffic. For those three hours and a half they belong to the city's children. Since the original experiment eleven other "play-streets" have been added. Taking one of these as an example, Mr. Beck draws for us a pleasant picture of what the result has meant to the children of the tenements:

Were it 3 p.m. now you would see Police Commissioner Woods's special traffic policemen being assisted by the boys in placing the warning signs at each end of the block. We unto the occasional pushcart peddler or the truck-driver who tries to assert what used to be his "divine right" of streets. If the pushers or drivers cannot read English they will find printed in plain Yiddish on the other side of the sign-posts: "Closed to traffic by order of the Police Department." Let it be said that most drivers and pushers, seeing the benefit to the children, take a roundabout route with good nature.

Supervision, schedule, and a minimum amount of play leadership have been injected into the experiment by the workers at the University Settlement. Six street post-stanchions were taken from the Traffic Department. These stanchions the janitor of the settlement brings out, strings with 200 feet of rope, and across the street and along the curbs he makes a fair-sized arena. Several hundred spectators gather outside the ropes. A gallery of little tots sit on the curb. A hundred girls of all sizes hop with glee. Mr. Stover, who has been a "big brother" of the people of the East Side for more than twenty years, hired an Italian organ-grinder to bring his hurdy-gurdy and play three afternoons a week. This was temporary until Supervisor of Playgrounds Lee, of the Park Department, had the department's organ repaired for use. Often Miss Cook and her friend, Miss Mack, get into the arena as play leaders in games and folk-dancing.

One day a Roumanian girl of sixteen contributed her talent in the form of her national folk-dance. There was applause. The expressions of enjoyment on the faces of the hundreds of spectators showed that recreation comes in looking on as well as in doing it.

Here is an arena stuck between tenement-houses where neighborhood talent is exhibited, to the delight of the parents and friends. Here, as in the village streets

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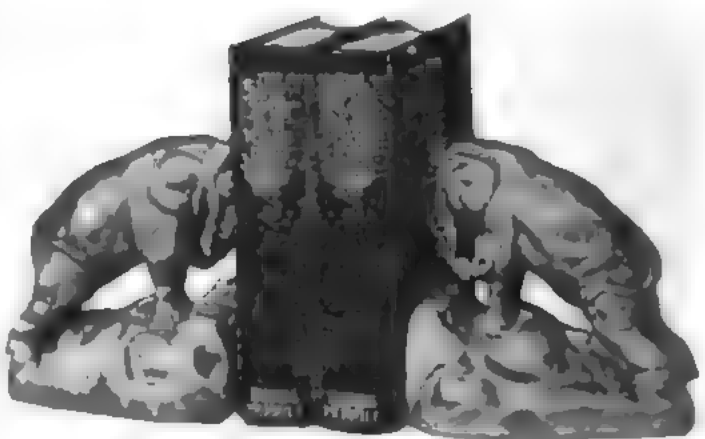
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of the old countries from which many of the parents come, the neighborhood life gathers and sparkles.

Part of the afternoon the arena is in possession of the boys for basket-ball. The janitor brings out the two sturdy goal-posts which Joe, the engineer, made specially for the street. Their appearance starts a grand clamor on the part of a swarm of boys who circle around the referee—Tartakowsky, one of the young men of the neighborhood, student at the City College of New York, and a college basket-ball player. Each gang wants its team to play. Twelve gangs, turned into disciplined teams, contest against one another, while the resident workers stand guard in an effort to keep the surging crowd from breaking inside the ropes. All is excitement! Everybody is enjoying it. The little tots on the curb-bleachers cheer their big brothers.

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TWO DAYS ON THE LINE OF RETREAT

IN these days war correspondents "at the front" are a rarity. Tho the battle line extend for 150 miles, there is not one square foot upon which the newsmen are welcome. The difficulty of getting dispatches past the censor is not the correspondent's only difficulty. Unless he is content to follow in the wake of the fighting and glean what facts he can from the wounded and the refugees and from the telltale aspect of ruined homes and public buildings, the task that is cut out for him is one to tax his ingenuity to the utmost. To reach and remain at the front, he not only must risk capture and possible execution as a suspected spy, but he must also well play the part of a spy himself. Martial law, by which his presence there is prohibited, is merciless, but he must defy it. All the combatants are his enemies; he is no more safe in the English camp than in the German, but he must somehow manage to find his way among them. In recent numbers of the New York Evening Post appear eloquent accounts by a prominent correspondent, Robert Dunn, of the adventures experienced when, through accident, he joined at Le Cateau the remarkable retreat of the English from Mons. Having the opportunity to leave Paris for the north, he did so without an idea as to where he was going or where the fighting was.

at moment might be. His train stopt at e Cateau, in the Department of the Nord, ear Cambrai, and there he found himself, ore fortunately than he could have oped, in one of the most remarkable situations of the war so far. He writes:

I stepped out into the darkness of that range place, Le Cateau, and into such a spectacle as no man can forget. I knew at then; it would hardly have heightened the feeling to know also that in twelve hours I should see the town ablaze. The guards dissolved into the noisy platform crowd, carrying pasteboard bundles, baskets, babies. No one at the gate asked for my ticket or my papers. A half-visible squad of troops marched rapidly, whistling queer lively tune in unison. It was only when they broke feebly into the "Marseillaise" that I was sure they were French, and they were marching south.

I made for a light, through an iron gateway in a high brick wall. In the middle of the enclosure a woman outlined in the doorway demanded shrilly who I was and what I wanted. I asked for a hotel, and she directed me on up the street, as two dogs broke forth furiously. Outside, French troops were marching so densely that I had to brace and wait against the lightless brick houses of the narrow street, as it curved north, down into the hollow where the heart of Le Cateau lay. Suddenly I caught the impatient panting and the blinding shimmer of blocked automobiles. In them as they followed south were British uniforms, with the meager scarlet facing of staff officers. Then an immense clatter of hoofs, the jolt of heavy wheels—artillery, supply-wagons, cavalry, the gleam on wheels from more motors. It was the British in retreat—the British!

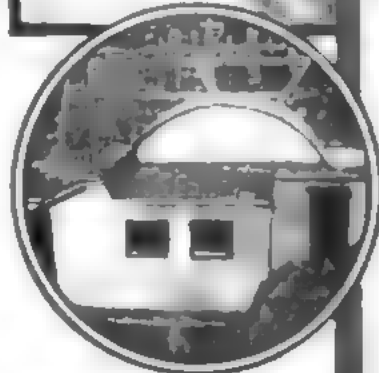
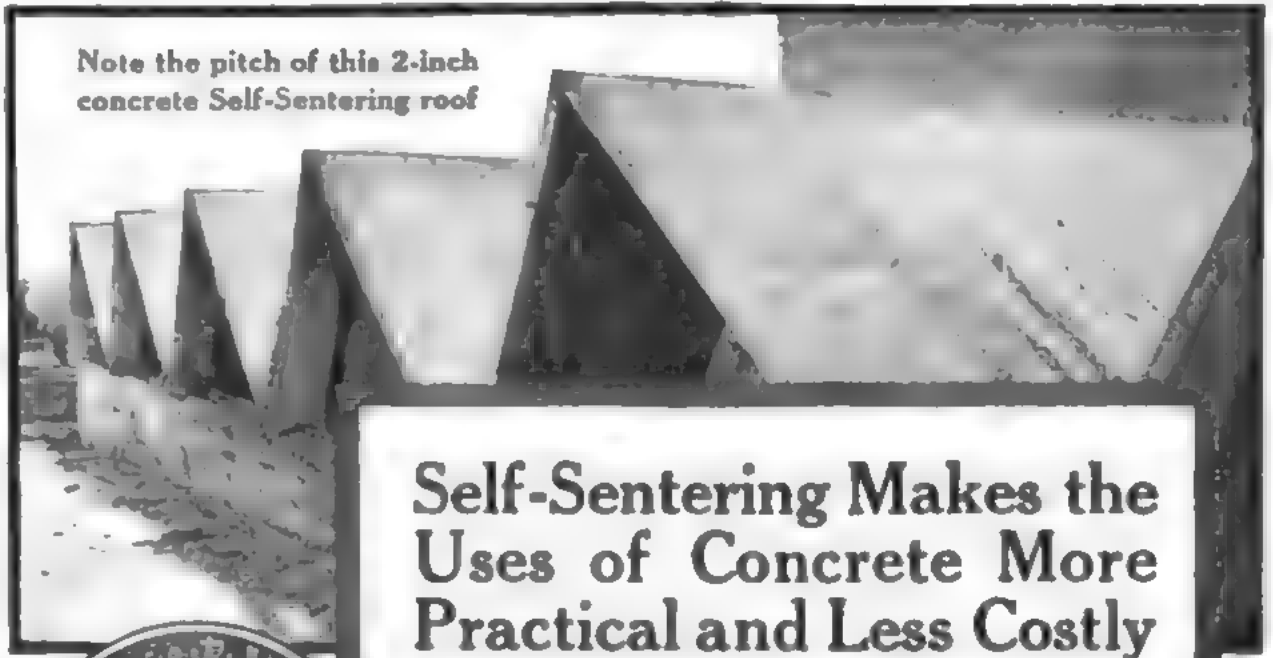
The town square was filled with them, already spreading their kits on the stone paving; with horses, motor-cars. It was half an hour after I had inquired at every lighted house for lodging before I found the Hôtel du Mouton Blanc. At a long table in a windowless room behind the café I sat down to dinner with a dozen British officers, and gave those around me the two Paris newspapers printed in English of that morning. They read them with an eager disdain, and it was from their comments that there first dawned on me the grim drama into which I had stumbled and their wonderful spirit under reverse.

"The Earl Leven wounded, eh?" said the young lieutenant of a Dorsetshire regiment on my right; "is that all they have?" Leven's was for days the only casualty made public. "We're rather well cut up, too. Five officers and 240 men alive out of a thousand in that business around Vicq."

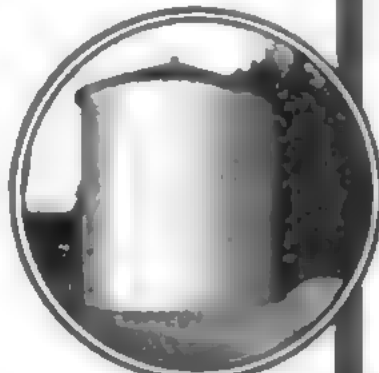
It was the first bald chapter of the decorations that for the next two days officers and men repeated to me, and always thus, as if they were but remembering from a book of statistics, with never a quiver of the voice or eye; not as if they might betray downheartedness or sorrow, but actually as if such things, in their sublime assurance, were inconceivable. That saying, as old as history, that the Englishman never knows when he is beaten, may have appealed to me before as a figure of speech. In a flash I read its literalness.

A comrade of the lieutenant's came in. The pair had not met since the battle began three days before, and they named

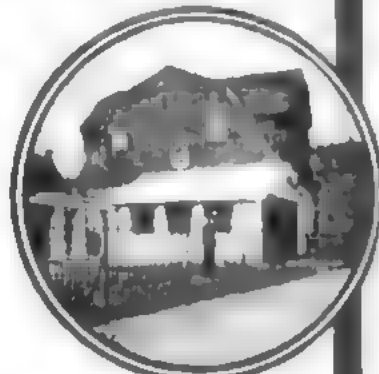
Note the pitch of this 2-inch concrete Self-Sentering roof



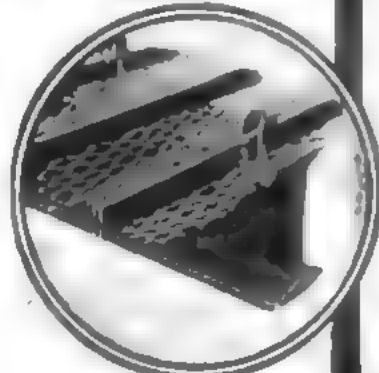
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over in the same matter-of-fact way brother officers—dead. "I say," the newcomer leaned over toward me, "how is that cheese there?"

They asked me no questions, but I was quite frank with them, even gave the Dorsetshire officer, whose name was Burnand, my card. I told the same story that I repeated afterward to any one who accosted me: that I was an American correspondent, who, having applied in proper form, with the required sworn declaration to accompany the French Army, had come north to look at the country where it was stated there was no fighting, and been caught by the British withdrawal.

"Well, if I were you," said the cavalry captain across the table, significantly, "I'd get out of here the first thing in the morning."

"Why?" I demanded.

"The Germans aren't five miles north of this bally place now. They'll be shelling it before six o'clock."

In the passageway a baby was crying with relentless piteousness. The mother, in a huge black "picture" hat, did her best at soothing, but the shrieks got on Burnand's mind—so he said, at least.

"Oh, choke that youngster," he kept muttering. "I'm nervous as a cat. I think I'd jump if I heard a door slam."

Nervous! After the carnage he had survived, the messmates he had seen slaughtered, he drawled this. He was no more nervous than any Englishman of his caste is after a cricket game. I never used to believe in caste; but if it made that young fellow what he was then, I do.

It was remarkable to find the common soldiers, he says, absolutely ignorant of their whereabouts, just as Zola has so often described them. Le Cateau might have been in the moon, for all they knew of it. "Write it down for me," laughed one of them, "so if they pick me up tomorrow the old lady will know where it happened." Unsupported by the French at Vieq, whence they had retired from Mons on the Sunday previous, the British cavalry had been forced to retreat. "We're drawing them down into France like a bait," explained one of them, "where the Frenchies can fight them on their own ground." The Germans were then only a few scant miles away, and in the morning the retreat would continue, sweeping completely through the little village. Mr. Dunn tells of the two women of the village who kept the "Mouton Blanc." "It is through them," he says, "as much as from the blind, contemptuous self-confidence of Tommy Atkins, that Le Cateau becomes unforgettable." He continues:

One was young and rosy-cheeked, but the other and head of the house, a sallow, thin being, with lined cheeks and a pointed jaw, began to relate to me how many hundred meals she had served that day, how in her bad health the village doctor had warned her that she must have rest and sleep, tho she would be up at four in the morning, making coffee.

I wonder—I doubt—if she is alive now. "Hein!" she summed up the evening, with the national nod and gesture of both

ands to her hips, at all the litter and wreckage on the floor. "C'est la guerre."

In that, and the next few moments, she pitomized the French just as much as Burnand or any of the rest had summed up the Briton. When she had helped me lift two of the leather wall-benches into the center of the café, and thrown on them a great striped mattress for my bed, I asked whether she would flee south in the morning.

"Go? Go away from Le Cateau—from my village—from the 'Mouton Blanc'? Why should I go? The German pigs will not touch me," she averred with a sublime calm, tho her beady eyes flashed. "Come, we will have a bottle of champagne. I have been keeping it for years."

And from somewhere the red-cheeked girl produced that bulging big bottle and three slim glasses. It had no label, but was of some good old vintage, tho a bit sweet, and we filled and refilled with the hissing stuff, drinking, "Vive la France!" and gossiping about *les beaux Anglais*, and her son who was with the army to the east, until quite two o'clock.

Before daylight the troops and the daring correspondent were amove. With the first shafts of sunlight upon the stacked wheat-heaves and willow groves began the firing. The writer speaks of long lines of racing leads, Uhlan cavalry, their horses hidden, howing above a hilltop not a mile away, and of the great stream of villagers from Le Cateau, setting out with a fatalistic patience along the St. Quentin road. He was the last to leave the village, but finally, carrying only a bottle of spring water, he made his way to a sheltering building in the open; and later progressed as the lighting advanced. About two miles from Le Cateau, he mounted a considerable rise and, looking back, saw his shelter of the night before already in flames. Here he was joined by a motor-cycle scout, "a huge, placid being with curly sorrel hair." The two watched the conflagration for some time. Continuing, he writes:

A bearded peasant in a black shirt and suspenders ran past toward the conflagration, toward home and family, surely, crying in falsetto, "*Le Cateau incende!*" Down in the hollow the great mass of cavalry were beginning some maneuver at a gallop.

"Wait," said the scout, rising. "You'll see something." And he went on to explain how the force in sight was preparing to take the offensive against the turning movement of the Germans to the east, which the cyclist had spoken of. Toward that quarter the land sloped upward. One mass of the cavalry, under cover of the artillery, who were to open fire as soon as the former rushed the approaching enemy's position, from the concealment of the rise, ranged themselves in the open. To the right and close at hand, the supporting cavalry gathered behind a dense grove, hidden and ready to swing out and overpower.

"They're wizards, these Germans," said the scout, "at masking their artillery."

Till well past noon we waited for this conflict. But the hours went like lightning.

(Continued on page 659)

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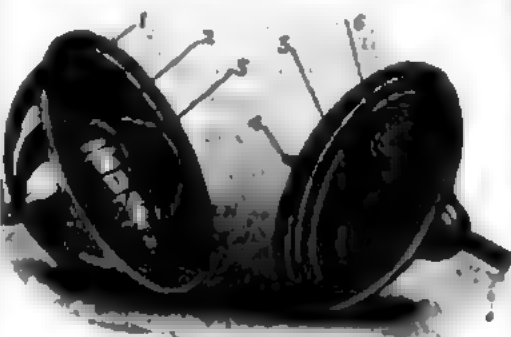
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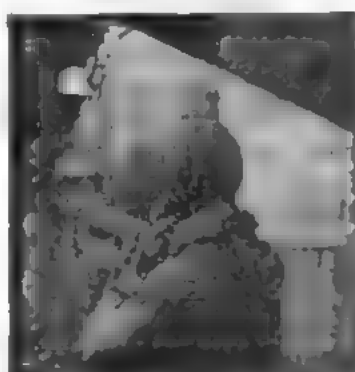
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE WAR'S COST

DISCUSSING the cost of the European war, A. W. Ferrin, in *Moody's Magazine*, declares that the loss of life and capital already promises to be on so vast a scale that no one could predict what it will be. Nor could its effects in different parts of the world be predicted, since all countries are now closely bound to one another. Accepting the figures \$55,000,000 a day, which a French economist has evolved as the money cost of the war, he declares that the outlook is for "figures that stagger the imagination," and then asks, Who is going to pay for it all? Unless by revolution and repudiation the burden should eventually be shifted to the holders of Government bonds, it is the common people who will have to pay these frightful bills. Mr. Ferrin thinks repudiation not wholly impossible, especially if a decisive defeat should come to Germany.

All the Powers at the outbreak of the war adopted emergency measures to strengthen their resources. The cost will eventually show itself in the funded debts of the nations at war, and will be "a millstone around the neck of the whole world for generations to come." The nations at war already had colossal debts—France, \$6,283,000,000; Germany, \$5,000,000,000; Russia, \$4,550,000,000; Austria, \$3,750,000,000; the United Kingdom, \$3,500,000,000; Belgium, \$750,000,000. When to these crushing burdens has been added the war's cost, it will become a grave question what the chances are for the common people to pay the interest on the debt and have something left over for themselves to live on. While the nations which eventually win might recuperate their shattered finances from the indemnities that will be imposed upon the vanquished, it must be remembered that the conquered nations will not be in a position to pay the victors' debts and their own besides; so that repudiation would seem to be their only alternative—unless they resort to the step all neutral nations hope for—abolition of their armaments. Last year Germany spent on her army and navy \$350,000,000—a sum which would pay 3½ per cent. interest on twice her present debt.

Mr. Ferrin estimates that an international agreement by which armies and navies were made unnecessary would result in a total saving in military expenditures of a sum sufficiently large, not only to pay the interest on the cost of the present war, but "to leave something over toward the redemption of the war-created debt." Complete disarmament he does not regard as at all likely, but he believes it possible that such reductions may be made in armaments as to enable the warring nations to obtain in the savings thus effected funds for the interest on the cost of the war. In case this is not done, the people of these countries "should not be blamed if they prefer repudiation to starvation." Mr. Ferrin then discusses some of the economic results of the war on our side of the Atlantic:

"The business boom of this country which many market writers predicted would follow on the heels of the declaration of war in Europe has not yet material-

ized, but according to all logic some stimulation of our industries should soon be seen. With practically all the able-bodied men in Europe on the firing-line, some one will have to provide the warring countries with food and other products, and we seem to be the only country in a position to do so.

"On the debit side of the ledger are the items of our trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary. During the calendar year 1912 our exports to Germany exceeded \$300,000,000 and our imports from there were \$186,000,000. Our exports to Austria and Hungary were \$24,000,000 and our imports from there \$18,000,000. This trade will be lost while the war lasts, for it is inconceivable that with Great Britain's overpowering navy on guard, any merchant vessels will get through to the ports of the Dual Alliance.

"Of far more importance than anything else is the destruction of capital by the war. The cost of our Civil War, according to the English statistician Mulhall, was £740,000,000, that of the Franco-Prussian War £316,000,000, of the Crimean War £305,000,000, and of the war between Russia and Turkey £190,000,000. In those wars a total of about 6,000,000 men were engaged. In the present war, if the full strength of all the fighting nations is called out, 16,000,000 men will be engaged. If the war lasts many months it is likely to cost more than all the wars of the last fifty years put together.

"The destruction of capital will not only be enough to cut off the foreign market for our securities for years to come, but will cause a continuous movement this way of our securities already held there. This, however, may be a blessing in disguise, for if we have to take back our securities at low prices, we will at the same time be selling our grain and many other things abroad at high prices. The total foreign capital invested in the United States was estimated by the Royal Statistical Society in 1900 at six billion dollars. The bulk of this capital was in our railroad securities, England's investment in American rails alone being estimated at \$3,000,000,000. With the foreign liquidation of the last two years this amount has probably been largely reduced. Even if it hasn't, it appears that already 77 per cent. of our railroading financing is done at home, for the total capitalization of all our railroads is only about \$19,500,000,000, of which about \$11,000,000,000 is in bonds and notes and \$8,500,000,000 in stocks.

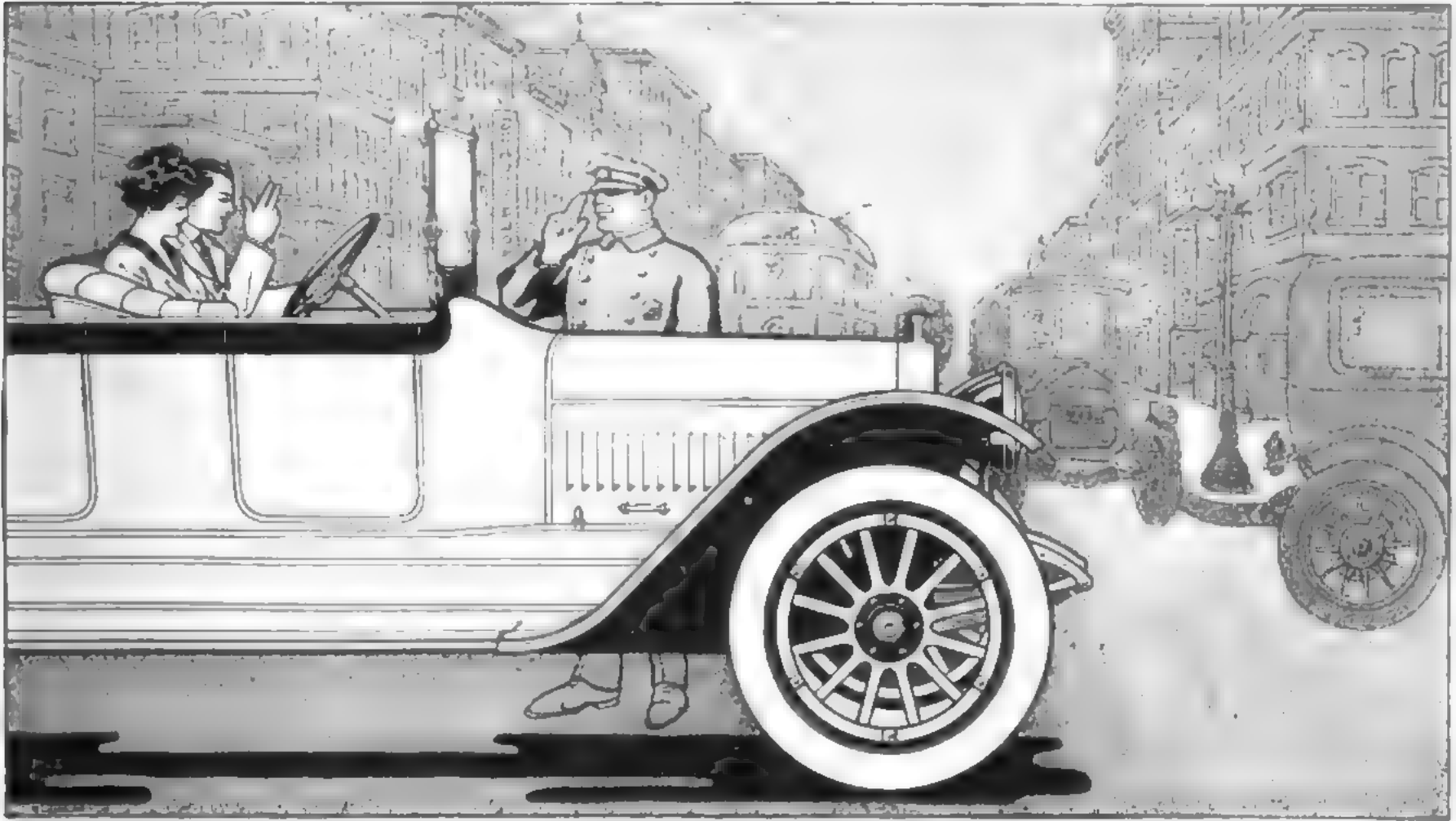
"With the favorable trade balance which the war seems likely to give us we may be able to take back from Europe at attractive prices all its floating supply of our stocks and bonds, and turn ourselves from a debtor to a creditor nation."

THE BIG DEBTS OF AMERICAN CITIES

How great have become the debts of American cities compared with the debts of the nation and States has been brought out by a writer in *Bradstreet's*. He declares that the net debts of these cities is "greater than those of the nation and States combined." Moreover, the per capita debt of the cities is greater than that of the nation and States combined. Not only this, but the per capita debt of the cities is "growing greatly," while that of the nation and States "shows a decline for a period of years." On June 30, 1913, our national debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,028,564,055, and the net debts of the

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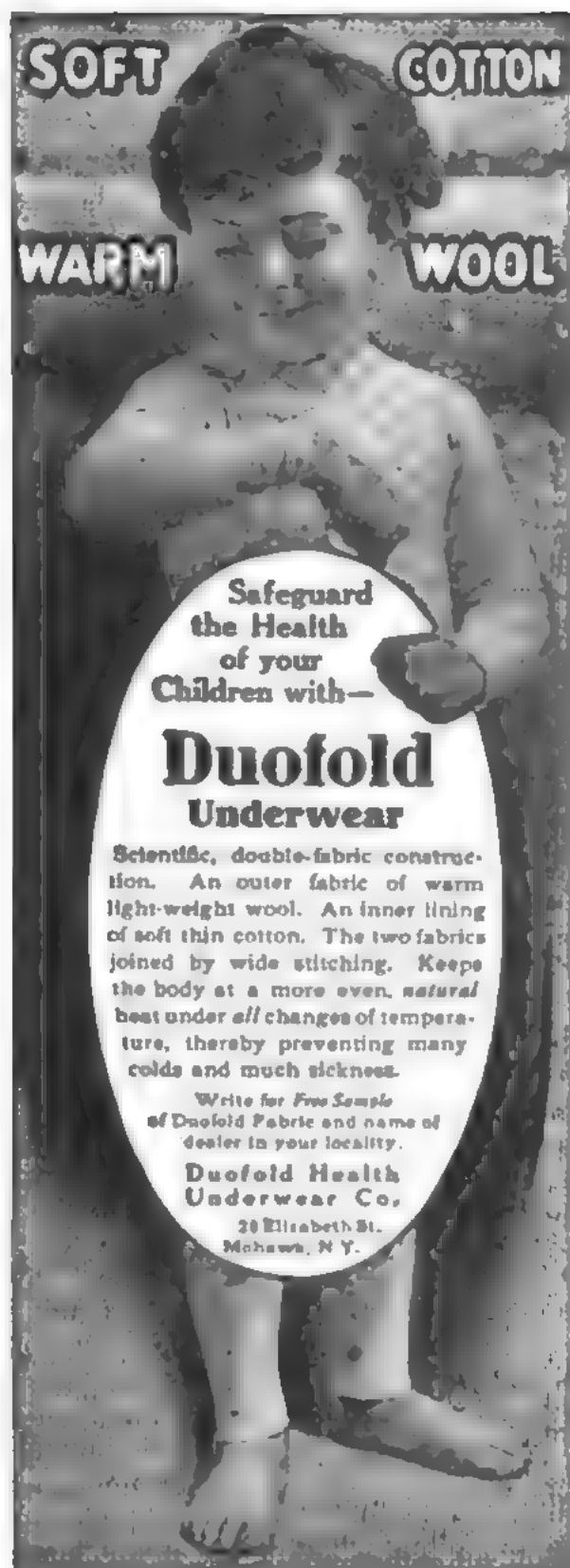
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States, \$345,942,305, making a total for the nation and States of \$1,374,506,360.

How this total compares with the total net debts of cities is shown in a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau, covering 195 cities that have a population of 30,000 or more. The total indebtedness of these cities is \$2,015,600,000, or an excess of \$641,092,660 over the combined indebtedness of the nation and States. In the matter of per capita debt, it appears that the debts of the cities have rapidly increased. The figures at hand on this point do not embrace all the 195 cities in the statement of total debts, but are limited to 146 cities.

In these 146 cities the per capita debt in 1902 was \$44.19; in 1912 it was \$70.47. In the same period the New York City per capita debt grew from \$76.45 to \$156.57, while the per capita net debt of the nation declined from \$12.24 to \$10.77.

After 1911 the cities began to make a somewhat better showing. In one year, 77 cities showed decreases in debts, but there were 117 that showed increases. The decreases amounted to \$10,000,075, the increases to \$144,090,422. *Bradstreet's* then presents further figures on this subject for groups of cities classified by population:

"The first group comprises those cities having a population of 500,000 or over in the year covered; the second those having between 300,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; the third, those having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000; the fourth, those with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and the fifth, cities having from 30,000 to 50,000 within their jurisdiction.

"For example, the per capita net indebtedness rises from \$38.12 for the fifth group, that of lowest population, to \$42.85 in the fourth group, \$44.61 in the third group, \$71.88 in the second group, and \$95.50 in the first group, that is, the one comprising the cities of largest population. Within the respective groups the range is sometimes wide, as will be seen by reference to the fact that in the first group the lowest city, Detroit, has only \$18.09 per capita net debt, while New York has \$156.57.


"In the second group Washington, D. C., the lowest city, has \$24.59, while Cincinnati, the highest, has \$139.18. In the third group Denver, Col., is lowest, with \$3.82, while the figure of \$109.23 is given for Omaha, Neb., the highest. In the fourth group the figures range from \$8.93 for Johnstown, Pa., the lowest, to \$128.73 for Portland, Me., the highest. In the fifth group the lowest city, Springfield, Mo., has only \$3.75, while Galveston, Tex., is credited with \$113.24.

"As an illustration of the divergence of individual cities from the general rule, it is noted that the per capita net indebtedness of Chicago, the second city in size in the country, is 13 per cent. less than that of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the smallest of the 195 cities reported. Ten cities show a per capita net indebtedness in excess of \$100, namely, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Omaha, Tacoma, Portland, Me., Atlantic City, and Galveston, while eight, namely, Denver, Erie, Peoria, Johnstown, Springfield, Mo., Joliet, Decatur, Ill., and Lansing, Mich., show a net per capita indebtedness of less than \$10."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

Until the German war loans had been oversubscribed for, as officially announced in the third week of September, doubt had been expressed as to the success of these loans. Commenting on the success of the loans, *The Wall Street Journal* remarks that the extent to which German banking stands the test that has now been imposed

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upon it "will be one of the most interesting economic developments of the war." Successful flotations of war loans are common occurrences when a war is popular. But *The Journal* believes that it sees "a potential danger in heavy note issues by the Reichsbank." Indeed, the future of German banks "is at stake." Following are other points in the article:

"The great improvement in the German monetary situation during the last year or two has attracted considerable attention in the financial world. But has it been a genuine growth, or will it fall to the ground under the heavy test to which it must perforce be subjected, even under the most favorable of conditions?"

"We know little so far of what has taken place in the Berlin money market. What has been allowed to come through has been fragmentary and not very satisfactory, owing to the military necessities. It is known that the Reichsbank has had to resort to extensive issues of notes which are nothing more than government notes. A recent advice indicated that over 2,000,000,000 marks in these notes had been issued since the outbreak of the war. The notes were generally well received by the public. Some business houses and small stores, it appears, refused to take the notes, with the result that the Government promptly ordered these establishments closed.

"A heavy issue of more or less fiat money of this description put out by a nation at war is a potential danger. Should success attend its arms there is no doubt that a normal condition would soon be restored. But, otherwise, the mending process might be very seriously impeded.

"It must also be borne in mind that any contemplation of Germany's financial structure must take into consideration the joint-stock banks, which have been so intimately associated with the financial and commercial progress of the country. These banks in Germany are really more like promoters. They are not only part owners of the great commercial enterprises, but they have helped to finance them, their activities extending over the seas. Consequently, in addition to facing the universal havoc wrought by the war, their future is also cast to a large extent upon the success of the German arms. Hence the position of the German joint-stock banks may be said to be more precarious than those of the other warring nations."

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Economist* declares that, by the end of August, Germany had showed signs of having adapted herself to the new conditions. At first there were panic and excitement, but these subsided. The harvest had been in the main gathered and the rise in food prices for the time being had been checked. Other conditions are described as follows:

"In Berlin, public life seems almost normal, except for the restriction, almost to the point of disappearance, of tram, bus, underground, and city railway traffic. Export trade, despite the vigorous attempt to keep open all connections with neutral countries, has been completely crippled, and industries of all kinds, except for the production of war material, have come very nearly to a standstill, and what little home trade remains, apart from the supply of food, is being carried on under great difficulties.

"In the great Rhenish Westphalian coal-field there appears to have been some recovery, and production is said to have been raised again to 60 per cent. of the normal output. This, however, hardly corresponds to another statement that the triple shifts have now been reduced to one. Whatever the coal production may be is of little use to industrial life in general, since so far it

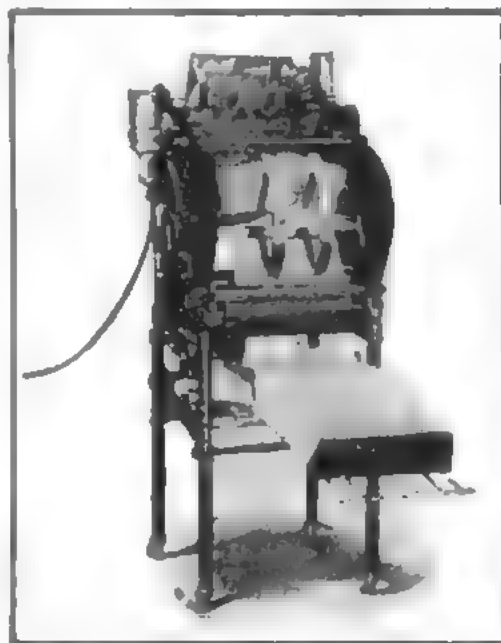
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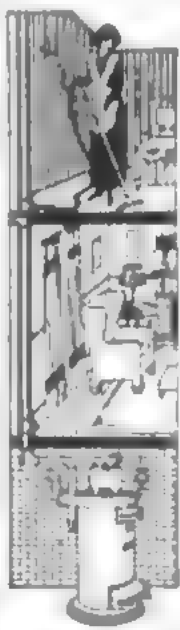
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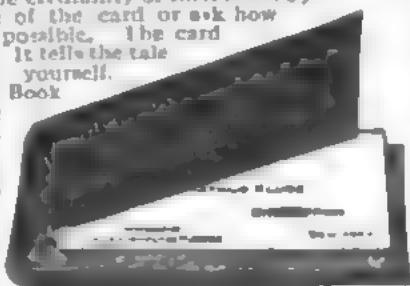
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has been impossible to provide transport for any coal except for military and government purposes.

"The great association of manufacturers, such as the Hansabund, appear to be very active in organizing whatever trade there may be on an 'Imperial' basis. As far as food supplies go, it is boasted that Germany has now stocks for eighteen months, which, with the necessary allowance for exaggeration, would agree more or less with the estimate of one year made in this letter three weeks ago. It may be pointed out that the Russian advance makes the prospects for the next harvest gloomy enough, since the great rye districts on which Germany depends will soon become the center of war. A warning against the wholesale slaughter of young and breeding cattle suggests that the pinch is being felt here also.

"As was inevitable, it is the poor who are already suffering most severely. According to *Vorwärts*, an investigation carried out by trade-union officials reveals the fact that there were already a week ago more than 100,000 unemployed in Berlin, and in order to realize the full significance of these figures, it must be remembered that, in addition, the whole able-bodied male population up to the age of 40 has already been taken away into the army. The removal of reservists, varying in different works roughly from 25 to 75 per cent. of the totals employed, instead of giving opportunities for more employment, have made it necessary to shut down more works. Some employers are taking a despicable advantage of their opportunity. They have reduced the wages of those remaining, and, instead of taking on new hands, are working overtime at reduced rates.

"According to the *Berliner Tageblatt* of August 26, the Berlin branch of the metal workers' union has 12 per cent. unemployed, apart from the 20 per cent. of its members in the field; the wood-workers' union, again, apart from those in the field, has 14,000 unemployed out of a total membership of 27,000. The masons' union, out of a membership of 12,000, has 2,000 at the front and 2,500 unemployed. The bookbinders' union has 3,300 unemployed, as compared with an average of 500. A third of the textile workers in Berlin are said by this radical paper to be unemployed, but to judge from *Vorwärts* this figure is far too moderate.

"In the Solingen steel manufacture, again according to *Vorwärts*, every branch of the industry, except the manufacture of weapons, is practically at a standstill. In Berlin, at least, it would seem impossible when work has been once lost to find more, and enormous crowds of people from every walk of life are said to wait outside the chief newspaper offices on the off-chance of earning a few pfennigs by the sale of papers. The feeding of school children at public expense is being organized on a wholesale scale, and eating-halls, where a midday meal can be obtained for 10 pfennigs, are being instituted in the poorer part of the city."

Of Course.—Tess—"Why were you weeping in the picture show?"

Jess—"It was a moving picture."—Judge.

Question of Fact.—The judge decided that certain evidence was inadmissible.

Counsel took strong exception to the ruling, and insisted that it was admissible.

"I know, your honor," said he, warmly, "that it is proper evidence. Here I have been practising at the Bar for forty years, and now I want to know if I am supposed to be a fool?"

"That," quietly replied the judge, "is a question of fact, and not of law, so I won't pass any opinion upon it, but will let the jury decide."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(Continued from page 653)

The shell-fire around the town waxed furious. Pale flashes pricked themselves out yonder, like a long fuse lighting intermittently at dozens of points. Over the drifting haze from the invisible guns, the bursting shrapnel showed itself in shapes of tiny, woolly white clouds spawning in the clear sky, expanding magically. Tho the wind was strongly toward them, the thundering, the ugly menace, was deafening, desolating. Sometimes smoke hid the church dome. Powder gleams broke out between us and it. A few shells burst directly over the hamlet where the cavalry had been, not a quarter-mile away.

"They're getting our range," said my friend. "We'd better get out of this."

But we had no more than crossed the road to the foolish "cover" of a larger tree than the scout, who had left his motor-cycle against the wheat-sheaves, sauntered back for it, remarking, "That was silly of me." Peasants from the next village south, Busigny, grouped around us, and he idly warned them away. A beautiful, dark-faced girl, with raven hair, approached him, and said with a deliberate winningness—French of the French that she was in those thrilling moments:

"Monsieur, vous n'avez pas de la peur?"
Flirting on the battle-field! Who but the Française?

Occasionally an automobile or motor-cycle appeared with English and French officers, or scouts, such as his companion. The artillery firing grew more intermittent, waned, and then broke forth again as the English gained ground. Of the close of the battle we read:

The cavalry below were breaking position, galloping in all directions. More appeared on the ridge south of where the enemy had been expected. On our opposite side, long lines of troops—infantry—marched south on a hidden road. Another motor-scout, even younger, red-faced and lithe, with a tiny black mustache, dashed up for a moment, and as he left turned to me, demanding, briskly, "I say, by the way, what are you doing here?" But he rode off before I could answer, bidding so long to my first friend, calling him by name, "Walker."

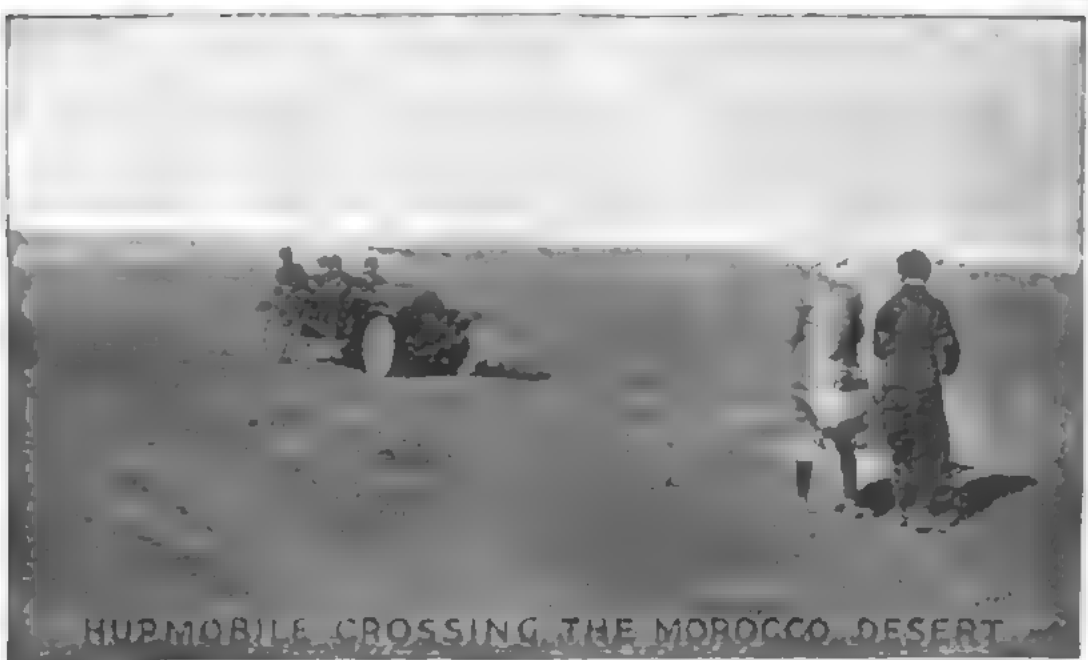
Again we were alone on the bank under the barbed-wire fence, except for the peasants. It was covered with red clover, and all at once I found a four-leaved specimen and gave it to "Mr. Walker," who stuck it in his cap with a vague smile. The boy in corduroys began to gag and point into the sky over the marching infantry, where the rattle of cylinders had again broken forth.

"German 'plane, by —!" exclaimed the scout. "Look at her turned-back wings."

By the angle in each 'plane, the resemblance to an eagle, or a buzzard, was uncanny. It was steering straight for us, some 500 meters high, but before the breathless instant when it hung straight overhead and then sailed away eastward, the infantry massed on the road gave it a crackling defiance with their rifles.

"Our men, over there, then," said Walker, cranking his cycle. "I was wondering who they were," he drawled, and without a word of parting whisked away down the rear slope.

The cavalry, too, were withdrawing. I-



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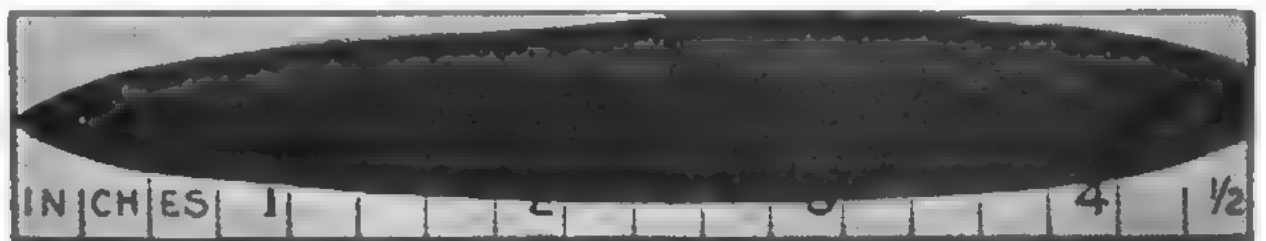
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saw my chance of seeing any carnage vanish. There was nothing to do but retreat also, in company with the ejaculatory peasant, and join the baby-carriage procession forming from all the houses in the village at Busigny. At last the boy left me—turned abruptly with a curt adieu and his coatful of English crackers into the high hedge of the first brick farm—pondering over Walker's manner at his job.

Plainly, it was he who had been responsible for the operations at this small point of the terrible fight on that August 26. Yet not once had he shown the smallest worry, the least tension. He had never raised his voice, more than smiled inscrutably. Often in leveling his glasses he had seemed exasperatingly slow, not to say stupid, in distinguishing lines of trees from troops, and so forth. His calm was exasperating; he did not even seem alert; half a dozen times I had called attention to distant movements, at which he would say, first taking a bite of biscuit: "Ah, yes. I must look at that," and languidly level his binoculars. I bethought myself of an American on such a job—his tiptoe, braced concentration. But could I swear to any gain in efficiency by that?

In his account of the events the next day at Busigny, Mr. Dunn recounts an adventure that shows clearly the perils that he faced at every moment. A train-guard in a red cap had shown him a store where bicycles were sold, and, when he refused to pay the exorbitant charges asked, had taken into his head to make trouble for him. At the first alarm the village was aroused:

From doorways, alleys, side-streets, crowds scurried across the cobbles as tho I were a dog-fight. "Espion! Espion!" (spy), went up cries from the dense, menacing mob, of which instantly I was the center. The fingers that gript me belonged to a Teuton-looking creature, with a pointed blond beard. Of course, a hollow feeling crept under my ribs, but I had sense enough not to shake him off, and to brace my wits.

"*Wohin gehen Sie?*" demanded he, letting go.

"To St. Quentin," I answered, in French.

"But that is not the road to St. Quentin which we find you taking," said, in English, a short, sallow man in a felt hat. Score one for them. All around the notes of anger became derisive. I started to explain in English about the Hôtel du Nord and a carriage; but the first fellow cut in, roughly: "*Sprechen Sie deutsch?*"

"*Je ne comprends pas,*" I said. "*Parlez anglais.*"

Score two. "Ah!" exclaimed the pointed beard, triumphantly.

"You answer him, you understand, when he asks you in German where you are going," explained the other. "Then you say you can not speak German."

"Look here," I said, with a good English gasp-word. "Do you think I'm a spy—*espion?*"

"*Si!*" shouted the crowd. "*Si!*" And my captors nodded.

Then all gave gangway to a dumpy, bald little man, with eye-glasses on a gold chain, who plainly, from his interceding, worried air, had been listening on the fringes.

"*Monsieur le maire,*" indicated the felt hat, and they all fell jabbering among

themselves. Blond beard repeated the damning evidence of his verbal ruse, but I saw at once that in the mayor, gesticulating and declaring that I was English, lay a partizan.

"I'm an American," I corrected him, whipping out my passport. "Who are these two—detectives?"

"Detectives of the police," said the sallow one.

"Then let's go to the police station," I said, "so you can see all my papers."

We started, plowing through the eddying, noisy crowd. I beguiled the felt hat with the same true, plausible story told to the British. On the mayor's desk, just inside the graystone building, I spread out every paper and card I had—even my navy pass used at Vera Cruz. The police papers he studied under a stubby finger, muttering, holding the glasses half-way between them and his eyes; he even massaged the red seal on the passport, nodding with proper official unction, and laid a friendly paw on my coat. By the time the sallow man had translated each English sentence, the day was won, and he got busy with the municipal stamper to allow me to enter St. Quentin.

Deeming it wiser, in the end, to purchase one of the high-priced bicycles, the correspondent made his way thus mounted to St. Quentin. Here, at the Hôtel Métropole, he had barely secured the sole scant accommodations available when the English again descended upon him, and it was Le Cateau over again. For an hour a steady stream of huge motors marked with the Red Cross and bearing wounded swept through the town. There were no trains out that night for any passengers but the dying; the next day none at all. Returning to the hotel, the correspondent listened to the brief comments of the exhausted officers who thronged the main room and partook of the freely offered refreshments:

A bronzed cavalry captain, thirstily sipping his coffee, was telling a brother officer with a dust-stained face how in one place the ground had been so plowed with shells that he could not pick a way among them.

"We're beaten, all along," he said. "Done—that's what we are."

And when a Briton admits that—! But it was only the reflex groan of an instant.

"Forty thousand French, y' know, ought to have attacked from the west at eleven this morning," he went on. "Had forty miles to march, and didn't come up till too late. Not much left of the Black Watch, they say."

"Fighting four days now without a rest," reviewed another. "Well, they boasted they'd be in Paris in eight from the frontier, and this isn't half-way yet. We'll stand them off yet. This drawing scheme, to fight in the Frenchmen's own country, is bound to win."

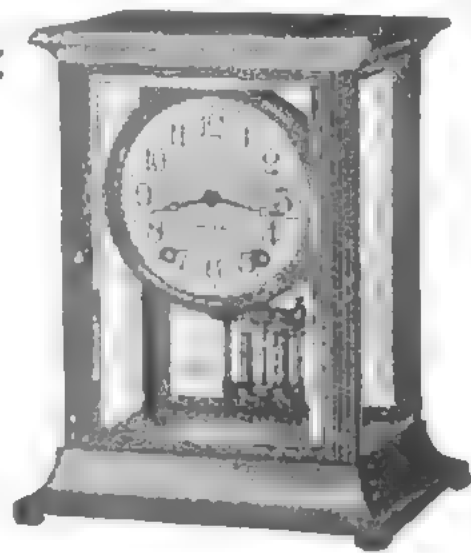
"Hear the French got at them after dark," recovered the first speaker, "mashed them like flies." And wholly braced from his moment of despair, he had the generosity to add, "They're making a wonderful advance, these Germans."

"Of fifty-eight men with me, I mustered five at six o'clock."

"Infantry scattered all over the country, looking for companies that have been wiped out."

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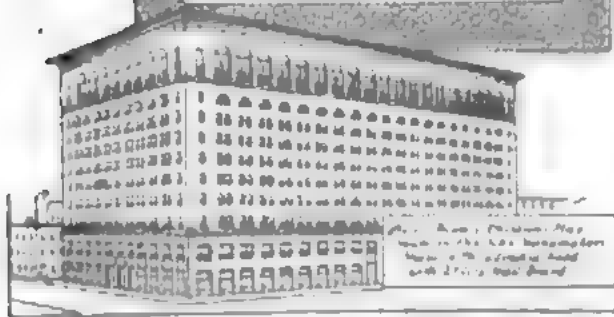
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And a third officer went on to tell how he had shot a German officer behind a tree, on refusing to surrender. Wounded, two peasants had helped him off to the German lines. "They'll get blamed for it, of course, and killed if the fellow dies. These poor people—it's they, not we, who suffer most in the end."

He concludes with a description of the crowded highway, next morning. We are reminded of Kipling's picture in "Kim" of the great highway of India and its cosmopolitan torrents of humanity.

I rode up the hill to the police, to get permission to leave town by bicycle instead of train. The Commissariat was talking excitedly under his Gothic arches, and waved me away with a hand before I could open my passport. Coasting down, a motor-cyclist buzzed past, mouth open in his unseeing, ashen face. Bandaged troopers, their horses killed, limped along the sidewalks like men walking in their sleep. Whenever a motor-lorry paused, its driver promptly fell into a doze; all the extra men on the artillery and supply-wagons slept through the jolting over pavements. Highlanders, grimed with soil, stockings around their ankles, tartans gone, halted and scraped along on their weary, blistered feet. War—this indeed was war in all its stupefying desperation.

Here was the working heart of the expeditionary force in full blast. A modern army, vividly on the job. Red-capped staff officers arrived and dashed away, to report, to give orders, clattering on great bay horses, surging in motors. Changing incessantly in person, gray-haired generals, colonels, aides—some with gold eye-glasses, all elegant—with armfuls of fluttering maps, shouted quiet commands to forces making off on the radiating streets in all directions toward the country. Long lines of artillery, of ammunition, supply-wagons, endless cavalry, seemed to march and counter-march up and down that hill, around those sharp corners, for upward of two hours. And always the commissary busses, that still blazoned on their sides in huge letters the commerce of London, mingled with the army of civilian motors, carts, carriages, in streaming flight, among the dumfounded population that had no means of escape.

At nine o'clock I took the Paris road, first leading almost straight west from St. Quentin to the village of Ham, fifteen miles beyond. As it happened, that was the whole front of this section of the English force, and I had the luck to be able to ride completely along it, ranged for battle. Just out of town the infantry was breaking camp, and the carcasses of their beef ration lay everywhere in the road. To right and left of it, deployed cavalry or artillery, making for the cover of groves or swells in the flattish, fertile country. And always the surging back and forth of lightning motors, of motor-scouts—tho I never again saw Walker; the lumbering of London busses, only one of which I saw wrecked on its side; but in places bread and biscuits, fragments of army documents, were mashed and ground into the macadam where there had been a spill. Between all, the refugees afoot, on wheels, the trundling baby-carriage army, picked a hesitating way, I clinging closely to them for concealment whenever the markings of an officer were visible.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Justified at Last.—WILLIE—"Look here, mother, haven't I been telling you for the past two years that it was no use learning all that European geography?"—*Life*.

Unkind.—"I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry," said the flirt.

"How many do you expect to marry?" answered her dearest friend.—*Man Lacht*.

Cheering Thought.—FIRST OLD LADY—"My dear, what do you think of this war? Isn't it terrible?"

SECOND OLD LADY—"Awful! But it can't last long; the Powers will surely intervene."—*Punch*.

The Wheel of Fortune.—"Jim"—errand boy.

"James"—office boy.

"Brown"—clerk.

"Mr. Brown"—head clerk.

"Brown"—junior member of the firm.

"James"—son-in-law of head of firm.

"Jim"—head of the firm and power on the street.—*St. Louis Mirror*.

And Then He Knew.—"I was speaking with your father last night," he said at last, somewhat inanely.

"Oh, were you?" answered the sweet young thing, lowering her eyes. "Er—what were you—er—talking about?"

"About the war in Europe. Your father said that he hoped the fighting would soon be over."

The sweet young thing smiled.

"Yes," she remarked, "I know he's very much opposed to long engagements."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Safe So Far.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day, but before going to the office of Mr. Bryan left his coat and umbrella in the diplomatic anteroom. On leaving he started after the things, but saw a man looking out of the window, his back to the door. The Ambassador hesitated.

"Who's in there?" he asked an attendant.

"The Minister of Santo Domingo," came the reply.

"Oh," said the Ambassador, "I can go in. We are not at war with Santo Domingo."—*New York Herald*.

As It Might Be.—A certain people were much given to deploring war. War, they kept insisting, was poor business.

Their King heard them, but he didn't take them seriously. The very first chance he got he picked a quarrel with a neighboring Power, and, that done, he lifted up his voice in the old way.

"The fatherland is in danger!" he cried. "The honor of the nation is assailed! My children, be patriots!"

"But they couldn't see him. "Not on your life!" they made answer. "You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you can not fool all the people all the time!"

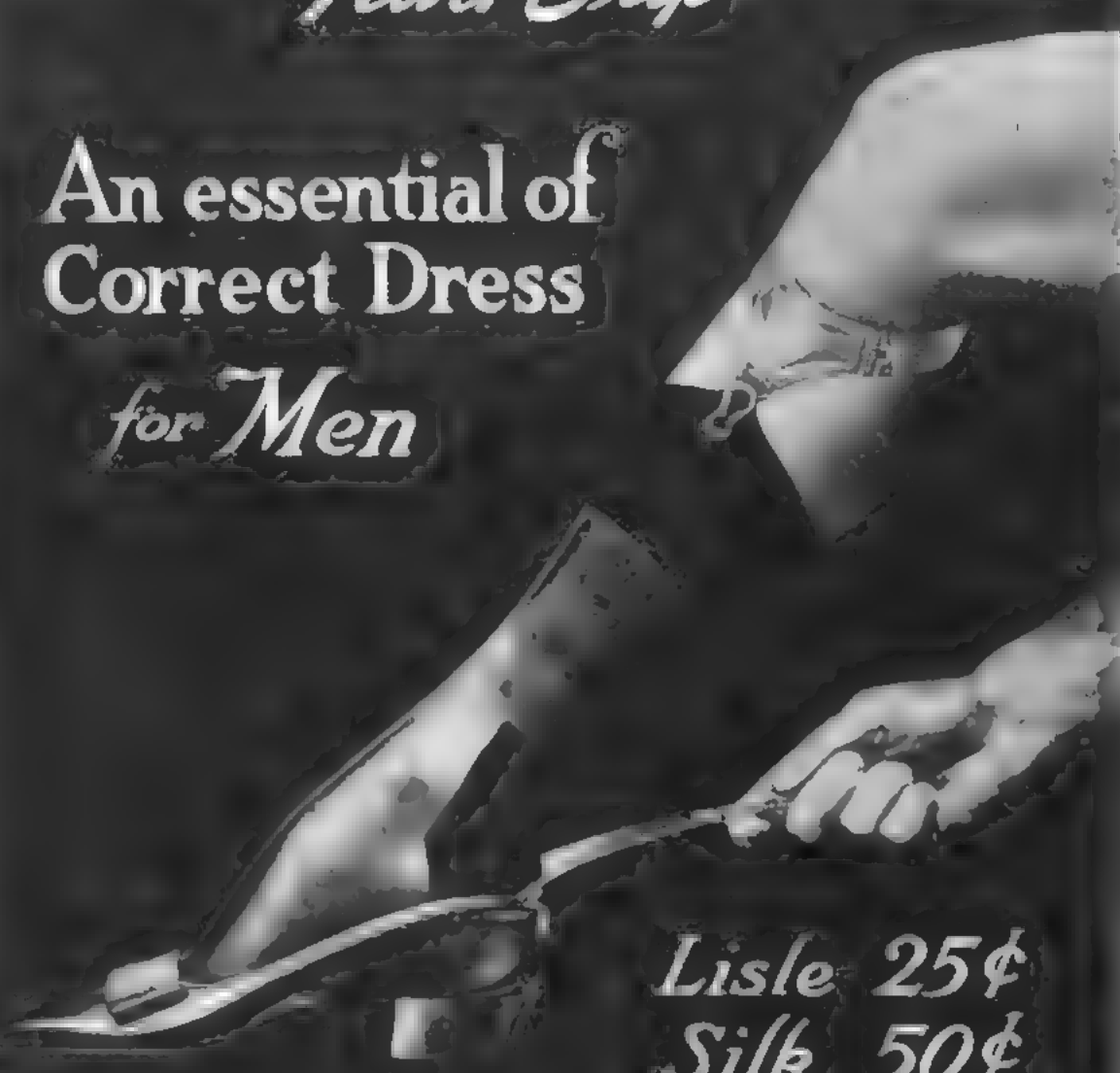
Whereupon the King made haste to patch up his quarrel and was very careful forever after not to pick another.

This fable teaches that we have still some distance to go before universal peace can be anything but a joke.—*New York Evening Post*.

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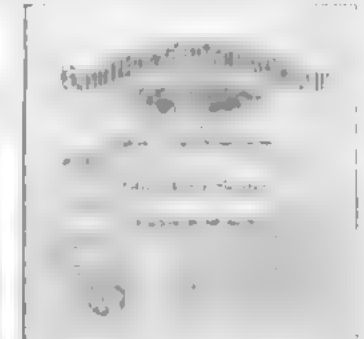
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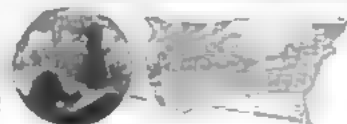
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

September 17.—United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin reports the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg as suggesting a tentative inquiry by the United States as to what peace terms the Allies might demand.

September 19.—Both sides acknowledge that in the seven days' fighting along the Aisne and the Oise rivers there has been no appreciable advantage to either side. Contradictory reports of small successes near Verdun are given by Berlin and Bordeaux. The Germans admit losses along the Oise.

Shells from the German guns ignite scaffolding about the famous Cathedral of Reims, and the flames are communicated to the roof and interior, accomplishing considerable damage.

It is now admitted by the French that Maubeuge, a first-line fortress in the Department of the Nord, was surrendered on September 7.

Berlin reports the Russians forced back to the eastern frontier in East Prussia with affairs in Galicia well in hand.

September 20.—Belgian forces are reported to have caused so much hindrance to the Germans in their operations against the Allies that heavy artillery is being rushed to Antwerp to crush King Albert's army.

Vienna admits the evacuation of Jaroslaw for strategic reasons.

From East Prussia General Hindenburg, with 120,000 men, starts an aggressive movement against Grodno, in Russian Poland.

Montenegrin troops are said to be within ten miles of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

The British Admiralty reports an armed German merchantman sunk by the *Carmania* off South America; the English cruiser *Pegasus* disabled by the *Königsberg* near Zanzibar; and six English vessels in the Bay of Bengal captured by the *Emden*.

September 21.—The Germans, strongly entrenched along the Aisne, are reported



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to be continuing still unsuccessfully their fierce assaults upon the Allies' line. A fierce battle is raging on the plateau of Craonne, twenty miles east of Soissons. The German War Office denies weakness on its right in the "Battle of the Two Rivers," praises the Allies' valor in attacking fortified positions, but announces that these attacks are growing weaker. London military experts express satisfaction with the progress of the battle and attribute the Allies' success to repeated bayonet charges.

Vienna admits that the Russians have crossed the river San.

Serbia officially reports crushing an Austrian army of invasion near the Drina River.

September 22.—Three armored British cruisers of the 12,000-ton type, the *Aboukir*, *Hoguc*, and *Cressy*, with a total complement of 2,200 men, are sunk in the North Sea by German submarines. Only 1,067 are rescued.

The Germans claim to have recaptured the heights of Craonne and the village of Bethany, near Reims.

An advance on Breslau, in Silesia, from Poland is reported.

September 23.—The French War Office announces that the Allies on the left have driven Von Kluck's army back eleven miles to the vicinity of Lassigny. Berlin states that the Allied center is weakening, and that German forces are closing around Verdun.

China replies to the Kaiser's protest against the Japanese operations in the East, disclaiming any responsibility for the violation of her neutrality, owing to her inability to defend it.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 17.—Through Ambassador Spring-Rice, the British Government apologizes and expresses great regret to the United States for the alleged interview by Sir Lionel Carden, criticizing this country for the prospective withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz.

September 18.—Sir Ernest Shackleton and his party leave London to join the exploring party that is to start for the south polar regions.

September 20.—The National Bank of the Republic of Haiti stops all payments of money to the Haitian Government.

September 22.—An attempt to take Mexican refugees from a Ward Line steamer at Progreso is thwarted by the United States scout cruiser *Salem*.

September 23.—General Francisco Villa declares war upon Constitutional First Chief Carranza. Villa claims that four States, Chihuahua, Sonora, Zacatecas, and a portion of Coahuila, are in a state of uprising and will join with him.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

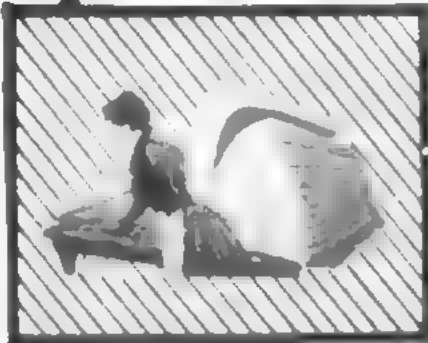
September 17.—Members of the Federal Reserve Board, before the House Banking and Currency Committee, oppose the proposition to permit State banks to issue currency.

September 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission consents to reopen hearings in the freight-rate case.

The Federal Reserve Board approves the plan to raise a \$100,000,000 gold fund for the relief of the foreign-exchange situation.

September 20.—The Postal Savings Bank report shows a heavy increase in de-

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posits, the total for the nation exceeding \$48,000,000.

September 21.—The Senate filibuster against the Rivers and Harbors Bill is successful in having the bill returned to the committee, with instructions for a \$20,000,000 reduction.

September 23.—The Administration is reported as resenting an interview attributed to Attaché von Schoen, of the German Embassy, in which the Attaché violated diplomatic courtesy in his statements relative to relations between Japan and the United States.

GENERAL

September 17.—An underground explosion entombs many men in a coal-mine at Rockport, Ky.

September 19.—In a gale off the Oregon coast the steamship *Leggett* turns turtle and founders, with seventy-two lives lost.

September 23.—Admitting that the Red Cross army in Europe can not begin to cope with the situation it faces on the French battle-fields, Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross Society, arriving from England on the *Olympic*, begins a national campaign here, to muster money, nurses, medical supplies, and doctors for the service.

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SOME WAR-NAMEs AND -TERMS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

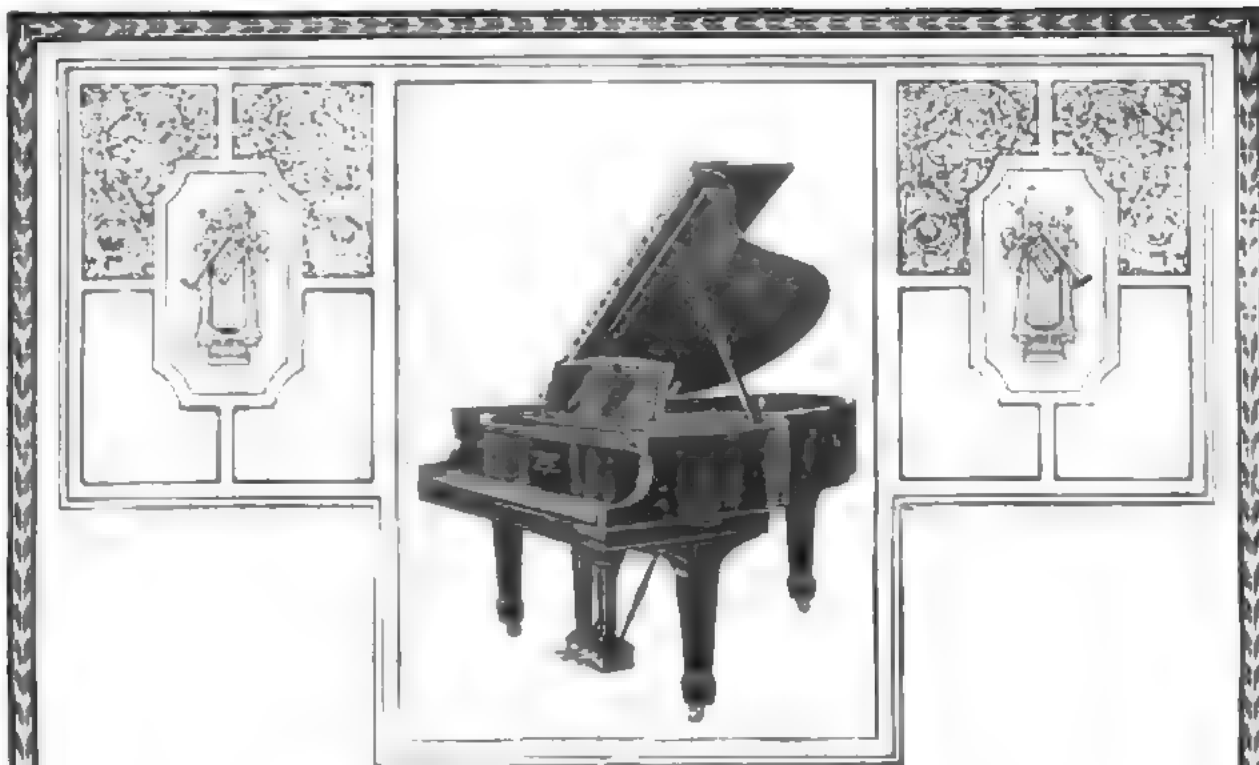
The following are some of the names and terms which have come into prominence during the European war of 1914, and which are commonly mispronounced. The pronunciations given below are indicated by the alphabet devised for pronunciation by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, and used in the *Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary*. The basic principle of this alphabet is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

a	as in artistic.	g	as in go.
ä	as in art.	ö	as in sing.
ä	as in fat.	th	as in thin.
ä	as in fare.	th	as in this.
e	as in get.	e	as in so, cent.
ä	as in prey.	z	as in rent, was.
i	as in hit.	ch	as in church.
l	as in police.	j	as in jet.
o	as in obey.	ch	as in ship, ocean,
ö	as in go.		function, machine.
o	as in not.	3	as in assure, leisure,
ö	as in or.		vision.
u	as in full.	o	as in ask.
ü	as in rule.	o	(unstressed) as in
ü	as in but.		sofa, over, gut-
ü	as in burn.		tural, martyrdom.
u	as in aisle.	i	(unstressed) as in
u	as in sewerhouse.		habit, senate, sur-
u	as in duration.		feit, biscuit, min-
u	as in feud.		ute, privilege, val-
u	as in oil.		ley Sunday, citizen,
u	as in kin, cat, quit.		renew.
u	as in lock (Netherlands), ach, nach (German). n as in two		
u	(French) ü as in Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).		

Aachen, ä'men.
Aix-la-Chapelle, ä'lon-shäp-
el.
Altkirch, ält'kirch.
Amiens, ä'men.
Bar-le-Duc, bär'lä-dük.
Belfort, bäl'fort.
Belmont, bäl'mont.
Bismarck, bismärk.
Boulogne, bö'lon.
Brest, brät.
Cannes, kä'n.
Cherbourg, shär'bör.
Cologne, kö'lon.
Dunkerque, dän'kerk.
Eindhoven, ä'tin-dün.
Ghent, änt.
Hague, häg.
Lille, läl.
Luxembourg, lö'sembör.
Maastricht, mä'stricht.
Metz, mäts.
Nancy, nänsi.
Reims, räms.
Strasbourg, shträsbör.
Toul, tü.
Troyes, tröy.
Verdun, ver'dün.
Worms, wörms.

Longwy, löng'vi.
Louvain, lö'vain.
Lunenburg, lö'nä'burg.
Maastricht, mä'stricht.
Mainz, mäins.
Markirch, mär'kirch.
Mauthausen, mä'thäusen.
Mechlin, mäklin.
Meuse, müz or (F.) mös.
Meurthe (River), mört.
Mézières, mä'ziär.
Millerand, mäl'rän.
(French Minister for
War).
Moltke, von, fon mölt'ke.
(German Chief of Staff).
Mülhausen, mü'l'hau-sen.
Namur, nä'mör.
Neuchâtel, nü'shätel.
Nicholovitch, nä'ko-lö'-
vich. (Grand Duke
Nicholas, Command
Russian army.)
Noyon, nö'yön.
Oureq, örök.
Pau (General), pä.
Pforzheim, pförts'haim.
Poincaré, pwan'kä're.
(President of France).
Pont-à-Mousson, pönt'-
ä-mö'sön.
Przemysl, prä'mishl.
Putnik, püt'nik (Serbian
Chief of Staff).
Reims, räms or (F.) räns.
Roubaix, rö'bä.
Roulers, rö'lär.
Roussy, rö'shi.
Saarbrück, sör'börk.
Sambre, sämbär.
St. Dié, sä'di-ä.
St. Dizier, sä'di'ziär.
Strasbourg, shträsbör.
Stettin, stät'in.
Thiaucourt, thio'kür.
Thionville, thion'vil.
Thorn, törn.
Tirlemont, tirl'mönt.
Tomaszów, tö'mä-shöf.
Toul, tü.
Troyes, tröy.
Troyes, tröy.
Ulm, ülm.
Valenciennes, vä'län'-
sien.
Verdun, ver'dün.
Verviers, ver'viär.
Wiesbaden, vä'sä-dän.
Woëvre, wö'vr.



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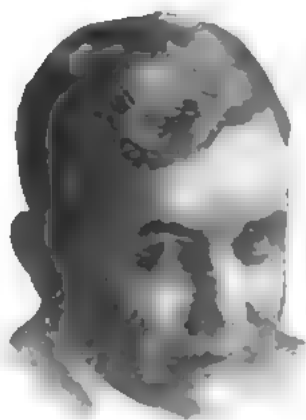
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DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
Last seen in "The New Henrietta," says:

"The fine flavor of Tuxedo tobacco makes me an enthusiastic pipe smoker, and the fact that it never bites my tongue makes Tuxedo my favorite."

Douglas Fairbanks



JAS. J. CORBETT
Ex-Champion Heavyweight, says:

"My enthusiasm for the fragrance and mildness of Tuxedo has no limit. Tuxedo is without doubt the most satisfactory pipe tobacco."

Jas. J. Corbett

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo is built on a mild, soothing principle. All the bite is taken out of the tobacco by the *original* "Tuxedo Process." (This is the secret process which other so-called "no-bite" tobaccos have tried both to steal and to imitate. In both they've been unsuccessful.)

Only ripe, mellow, perfect leaves of the highest grade Kentucky Burley are used in Tuxedo. This superior tobacco is the *perfect* pipe tobacco, full of exquisite mildness and mellow fragrance.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient pouch, innerlined with moisture-proof paper

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Famous green tin, with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket

10c

In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c



WILLIE HOPPE
Champion Billiard Player, says:

"I wish that the sweet, wholesome aroma of Tuxedo was the only kind of smoke that ever hovered over the billiard table."

Willie Hoppe



DR. WM. P. SLATTERY
Noted Irish Surgeon of Dubuque, Iowa, says:

"I find a pipeful of Tuxedo a very pleasant sedative after a hard day's work."

Dr. Wm. P. Slattery

We Give You This Fine Leather Tobacco Pouch

Every smoker appreciates a leather tobacco pouch. This handy, serviceable Tuxedo Draw-Pouch is made of fine, soft, flexible tan leather, with a draw string and snap that close pouch tight and keep the tobacco from spilling.

Send us 10¢ and your tobacco dealer's name and we will mail you prepaid, anywhere in U.S., a 10c tin of TUXEDO and this handsome Leather Draw-Pouch. We gladly make this offer to get you to try TUXEDO. Address

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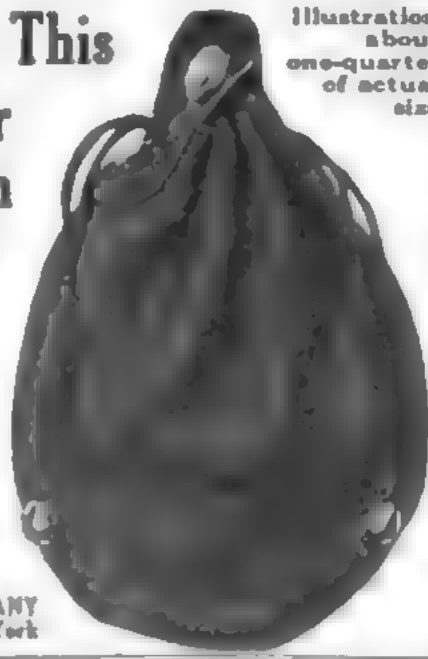


Illustration about one-quarter of actual size



JOHN B. FOSTER
Secretary of the New York National B. B. Club, says:

"I have never met up with a pipe tobacco that has satisfied me so thoroughly as Tuxedo. There is something about it that just hits it off right as far as I'm concerned."

John B. Foster

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

"BUY A BALE OF COTTON"

DESPITE THE SMILES of the incredulous and the criticisms of economists, the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement seems to have captured the popular im-

agination and to have advanced in a few weeks a long way toward its goal—the rescue of the Southern cotton-planter from threatened financial disaster. Raw cotton is the South's greatest staple and the nation's chief export. Hence the closing of some of the principal markets for this product by the European war, just when the South was beginning to harvest a record-breaking crop, threatened to leave the planters with a surplus of eight or ten million bales on their hands, to depress prices to a ruinous figure, and to impose upon a great section a financial crisis whose effects would be felt throughout the nation. While State and Federal authorities were wrestling with this situation without any very conspicuous success, a popular solution was offered and met with instant response. This was that everybody who could afford to invest fifty dollars should combine patriotism with a hope of profit, buy a bale of cotton at the arbitrary price of ten cents a pound, and hold it for a year, or until the market becomes normal again. "By this plan," says the *Atlanta Journal*, "the South, aided by her friends in other sections, can put into circulation \$400,000,000 before the end of the cotton season." Among the thousands of individuals who have already responded to the "buy-a-bale" slogan are doctors, lawyers, preachers, school-teachers, and

even the President of the United States, while many cities and great commercial and industrial corporations are buying in lots ranging from hundreds to thousands, and even hundreds of thousands, of bales.

Thus we read that the business men of New York have organized a campaign for the purchase of 200,000 bales, while similar plans have been perfected in Chicago for taking 100,000 bales from the market. Gimbel Brothers, a New York department store, is said to have bought 10,000 bales. "Buy-a-bale" clubs are the order of the day in Southern towns and villages, and individual purchasers are wearing buttons inscribed: "I've bought a bale. Have you?"

The "buy-a-bale" campaign, according to the *Atlanta Journal*, "began as a Georgia enterprise, but it soon

swept over the South, and to-day it is a nation-wide crusade." And as a result,

"Where one bale of cotton moved three weeks ago, thousands are moving now. They are moving out of the market, swiftly and steadily, at ten cents a pound. And the people who are buying them are going to hold them until profitable prices are established. More and more cotton is in demand. Less and less cotton is for sale. The South is not to be sacrificed. The South is to be saved, fortified, enriched; and the common country will share its prosperity."

Equally optimistic is the comment of another cotton State paper, the *Houston Chronicle*, in which we read:

"The cotton situation is rapidly righting itself. Already



HOW THE STORES ARE HELPING IN THE SOUTH.

This photograph shows a newly purchased bale in front of one of the leading stores in Atlanta, Georgia. The placard asks pointedly: "Have you bought yours?"

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the market is stiffening to a material degree. Already the possibility of further speculative depression is growing more remote.

"And how has all this come about?"

"No legislative measures for relief have as yet become effective.

that is likely to benefit from low prices is that of the manufacturer. Even with low prices and disturbed markets he can hardly fail to benefit from cheaper cost of raw material, and the opening of the Panama Canal will make it possible for the American manufacturer to take advantage of trade with countries which have been buying their cotton goods from Europe."

But, after all, this movement is recognized as merely an emergency measure, and the *Oklahoma City Oklahoman* is one of many papers, in both the North and the South, to point out that it is "manifestly futile unless some means are found for curtailing next year's crop." The same warning is sounded in the following paragraphs from the *Atlanta Journal*:

"The farmer should bear in mind that unless the cotton acreage is cut something like 50 per cent. next year the relief now afforded will prove only temporary and certain disaster must be faced next fall.

"Newspapers throughout the country which have the farmers' real interests at heart are strongly advising them to make this reduction in acreage and to plant food crops and raise cattle instead of cotton. They are being urged to begin now to prepare for the fall planting of wheat, oats, and other cereals as fast as the cotton crop is gathered."

The same point is strongly emphasized by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who is quoted in a Washington dispatch as saying:

"The acreage devoted to the next cotton crop ought to be greatly reduced. This is very important, of course; but the acreage can not be regulated or restricted by the Congress or the State legislatures. They have no authority to legislate upon this subject; but the farmers, acting upon their own initiative, or the farmers and merchants and bankers, acting together and for the protection of all, can control the acreage; the farmers by planting food crops and making cotton their surplus crop; the merchants and bankers



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing

The Governors of six cotton-growing States met in Washington last week to discuss plans for keeping the price of cotton above 10 cents a pound. Resolutions were adopted recommending reduction of acreage, and Federal legislation facilitating the lending of public funds on cotton security. The Governors in this photograph are, from the reader's left to right, Trammell, of Florida; O'Neal, of Alabama; Slaton, of Georgia; Hall, of Louisiana, and Cruce, of Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS FACING THE COTTON CRISIS.

"Government assistance through emergency currency is still a rather negligible factor.

"The reserve system remains to be put in working shape.

"Generally speaking, banks have not advanced much money on cotton except what they had already loaned for the growing and harvesting of crops.

"The proposed warehouse system has contributed little save by way of psychology.

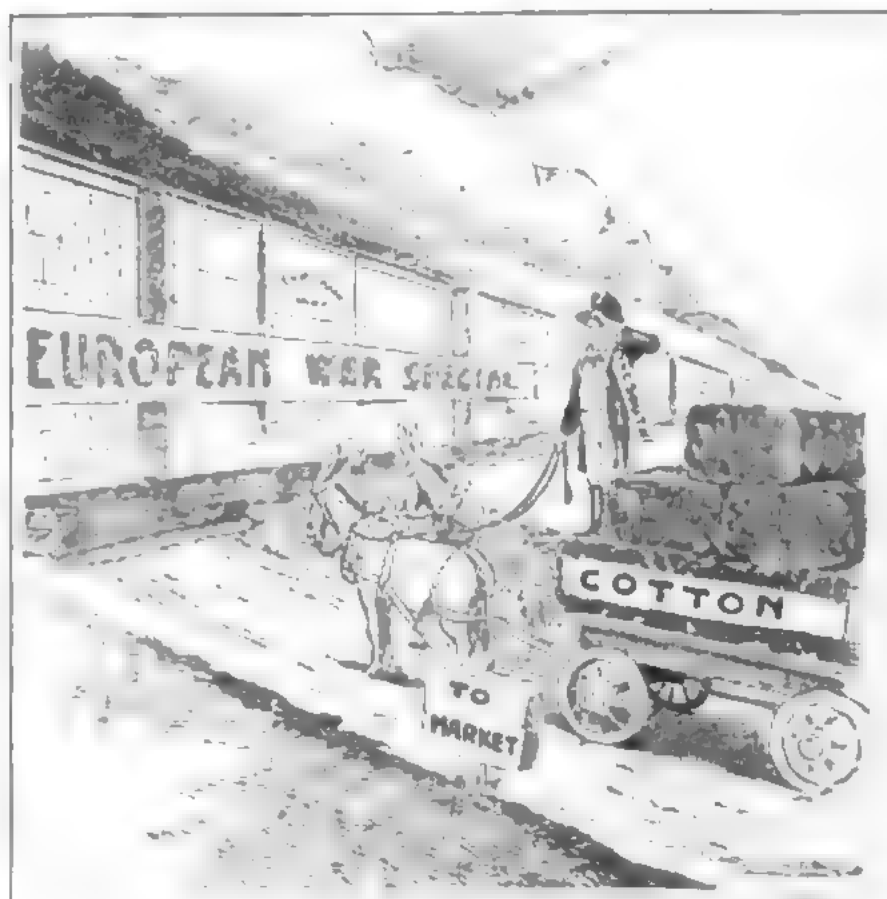
"Yet the market is stiffening.

"There can be no explanation except that the 'buy-a-bale' movement has strengthened confidence of producers and alarmed speculators."

Its advocates claim that this movement, described by one paragrapher as "baling out the South," is really booming a good investment. "We can see no possibility of a price less than 12 cents a pound—\$60 a bale—as a minimum whenever there is peace in Europe," says the *San Francisco Chronicle*, and the *Louisville Post* reminds us that last year's crop was marketed at an average price of \$83 a bale. The virtue of this "buy-a-bale" idea, thinks the *Macon Telegraph*, is that "nobody will lose by it and everybody will gain." Already, says the *Savannah News*, the movement has gained a greater headway than the most sanguine of its originators predicted for it. One editor welcomes the movement as a practical recognition of the solidarity of Southern commercial interests, and an Atlanta man writing to *Collier's Weekly* calls it "an eloquent expression of the practical sympathy of the worker in other trades for the farmer whose cotton is his all and who must market it in some way or lose his lands and his living." Buying a bale of cotton at 10 cents a pound, says Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is "a safe investment of the money and a patriotic act in a vital emergency." And in the *New York Evening Post* we read:

"The situation is at present rather more encouraging than it has been at any time since September 1, the beginning of the cotton year. The South, then on the verge of panic, has calmed down, the 'buy-a-bale' movement has to some extent relieved the poorer class of tenant-farmers, and the planters financially able to do so will hold back as many bales as possible for higher prices. . . .

"Stimulation of the Southern cotton-mills is another hopeful according to the cotton experts. The one cotton interest



HOW MUCH LONGER?

—OFF in the *Nashville Tennessean*.

by laying down the rule and sticking to it that they will not extend aid in the way of advances to any farmer who does not reduce the acreage devoted by him to cotton-growing, and the bankers by refusing loans to farmers and merchants who will not make such agreement."

While all unite in commending the impulse of mutual helpfulness and cooperation which prompts the "buy-a-bale" idea,



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BELGIAN SOLDIERS REENTERING TERMONDE, AND WHAT THEY FOUND THERE.

some papers are convinced that the plan is economically unsound. The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* thinks it bears a strong resemblance to a conspiracy in restraint of trade, *The Wall Street Journal* objects only to the arbitrary and artificial price, and the *New York Times* fears the buyer may lose something on his investment.

SHALL WE ARM?

THE WASTE AND HORRORS of Europe's war serve as a text to some who preach against militarism and advocate general disarmament, but *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) draws the distinctly opposite lesson that we need more militarism in our make-up. For "we may not always depend upon the good luck which has attended us in keeping out of difficulties with other nations." Perhaps we take too much for granted because of our "geographical isolation, and have arrogantly adopted the oceanic separation as our chief military asset." Some day, we are told, we shall discover our mistake, and find that "our enemy has annihilated distances and built his bulwarks in fine contempt for our vaunted security." So we should "extract from the war in Europe something beside the satisfaction of an uninterrupted neutrality." The Spanish War "taught us nothing but certain defects of organization, equipment, training, and so on," defects which luckily did not deprive us of any victories.

"We emerged from that conflict more certain than ever before that we would win in any encounter, however terrific, with any possible foe. We have yet to learn our lesson, and it is too much to expect that the war in Europe will accomplish that office for us. We must pay for the demonstration in our own way and, probably, at the cost of national defeat, humiliation, and sacrifice. Then we will be ready to do what should be realized now as an imperative duty."

England now regrets that it did not take Lord Roberts's advice and train its entire male population to arms, but "if Great Britain regards itself as not having been fully prepared . . . what must we think of ourselves, so immeasurably behind any of the Europeans in the preliminaries of battle?" The answer follows:

"We have nothing more than a vision of the failure of the reserves on land and sea. We have a regular military-naval force woefully inadequate for any of the possibilities of service which they may be called upon to render at any time, and, indeed, inadequate for the service they must perform at home and

abroad in these times of peace, disregarding for the sake of the phraseology the situation in Mexico. It will not be easy to raise volunteers even under the improved conditions made possible by the enactment of the Hay Bill. They will be untrained men for the most part, and they are apt to be called into service without sufficient equipment, clothing, arms, and ammunition to give them the value of a fighting personnel. We are lacking in individual military qualifications which are necessary in men who are called upon for the work of soldiers in time of war."

With a rather ominous look forward the writer then ventures to say that "our foe may emerge from, as he may be created by, this war in Europe." Nor does he think that we may have long to wait "before the blow is struck" that shall afford us a foe "worthy of our tradition and of the sublime faith in ourselves." We are warned that then "people who believe war with us on any terms is impossible, and the equally impudently ignorant who believe we can lick all creation without an interruption of normal business in this country, will be doomed to sustain the shock which is their unstinted merit." Then it will be learned that "we may not raise armies by a few magical passes and that we can not gain victories by merely possessing a righteous cause."

"It would be a profitable sequel to the war in Europe, therefore, if we took advantage of the developments abroad to prepare ourselves by training in this country a military personnel able to serve in the field intelligently, obediently, and capable of marksmanship. This might be done with due economy by compulsory military service for all eligibles on some such basis as was proposed by Representative McKellar earlier in the present session of Congress in a speech and in a measure which were promptly forgotten and, of course, ignored. However it may be done, it should, at least, be done, and with such thoroughness that when the time of trouble comes we may have a force fitted by experience and knowledge to fight not only valorously but victoriously."

No less a personage than ex-President Roosevelt may be cited in support of this writer's contention. Discussing the "tragedies and lessons" of "the world war" in *The Outlook* (New York), Colonel Roosevelt advises us that "one of the main lessons" is to be found in "the homely proverb," "speak softly and carry a big stick." Only the latter half of the adage, he goes on to say, is quoted "in deriding the men who wish to safeguard our national interest and honor," but the fact of the matter is that the first half is of equal importance. And Colonel Roosevelt applies the proverb in this instance to mean that we must be "respectful toward all people" and "refrain from

wronging them, while at the same time keeping ourselves in condition to prevent wrong being done to us." Finally, we are asked to consider "what befell Luxemburg" and "what has befallen China again and again during the past quarter of a century" as proof that "no amount of speaking softly will save any people which does not carry a big stick."

All objections that have been leveled against this line of reasoning may be epitomized in the statement of a reader correspondent of the *New York Times*, who says that:

"The central mistake which . . . Mr. Roosevelt makes is to overlook the fact that the world is governed by moral laws and not by brute force. Civilization advances slowly, but men are coming to realize that war is murder; that preparation for war is training murderers, and that the bullying of other countries is inciting to murder."

DOUBTS ABOUT THE DIRECT PRIMARY

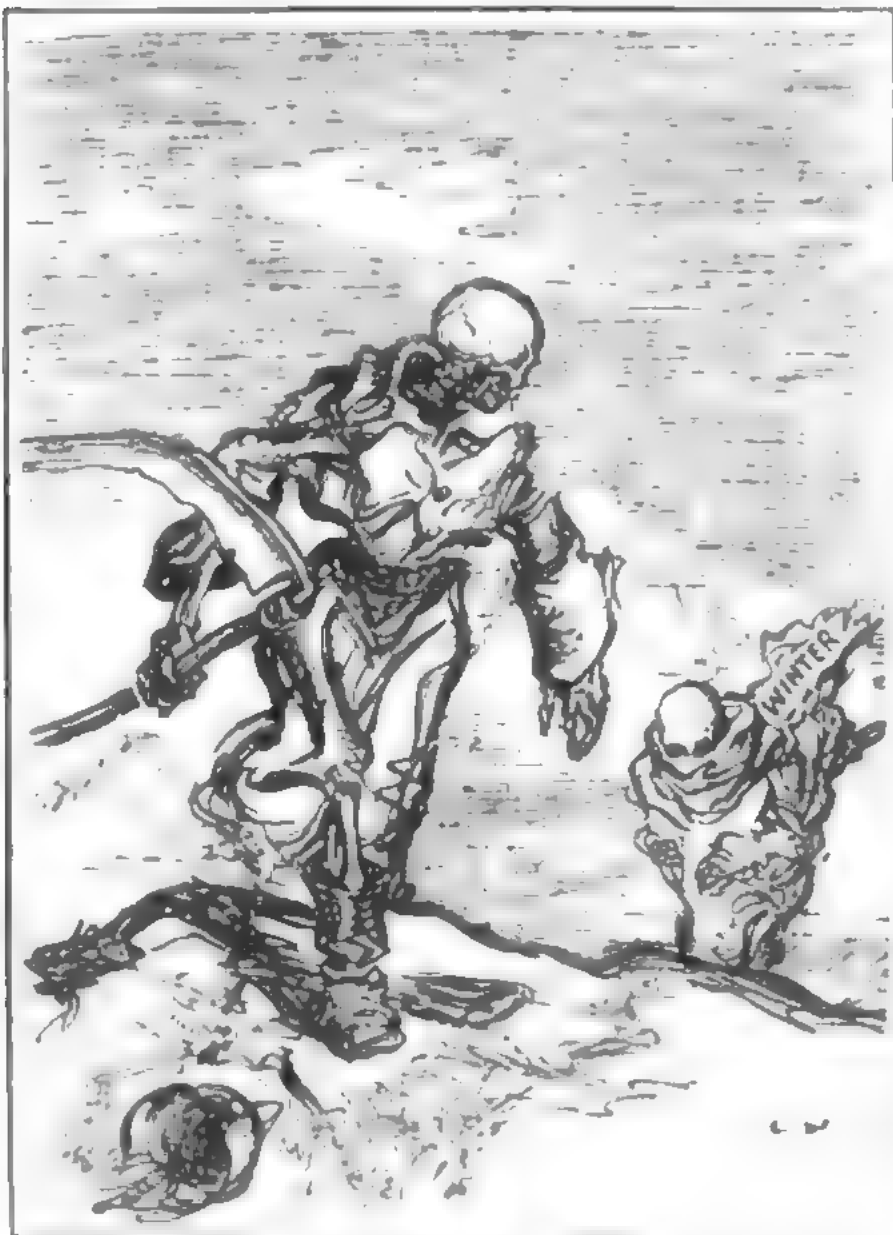
SUSPICIONS that the direct primary might not bring in the political millennium began to be whispered in the press when this method resulted in Pennsylvania in choosing Mr. Penrose for the Senatorial nomination, a leader who has sometimes been referred to as a "boss." A little later, in Illinois, the direct primary nominated Roger Sullivan for the Senate, a statesman whose enemies have given him the same appellation of political power. Now comes New York State, whose direct primaries, it is true, have nominated no so-called "bosses," but they have chosen nominees who would just as certainly have been named, say several editorial observers, by the old convention system. The New York State Republicans choose District Attorney Whitman as nominee for Governor, while the Democrats name Governor Glynn to succeed himself. The Progressive candidate is Frederick M. Davenport, "the choice of Roosevelt and the organization," says the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "quite as much as Whitman was supported

by the Republican organization." The Progressive candidate for Senator is Bainbridge Colby. There is no surprise in these nominations, remarks the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), for "any other result would have been truly surprising." As was expected, the organization won in all parties, this journal goes on to say, and it points to the fact that "experience with the direct primary is more and more showing that the skilled practitioners can use that political tool as successfully as any other." But *The Post* tells us also that:

"Cool-headed advocates of the direct primary recognized all this from the beginning. The disappointment is only for those who dreamed that, somehow, the direct primary would be a device to give us automatically high-grade and independent candidates, and to defeat the bosses and smash the machines. But the truth is that you can't smash the machine simply by more machinery. A given piece of machinery is better than another; and the really sound argument for the direct primary is that it is a great improvement over the old system. This means only that it can be used with greater ease and effect, if the determination to use it exists. But short of some great and exciting issue, some outrage of boss nomination, this weapon will not be seized upon eagerly by the rank and file of the party, and the consequence is that the leaders will generally have their way."

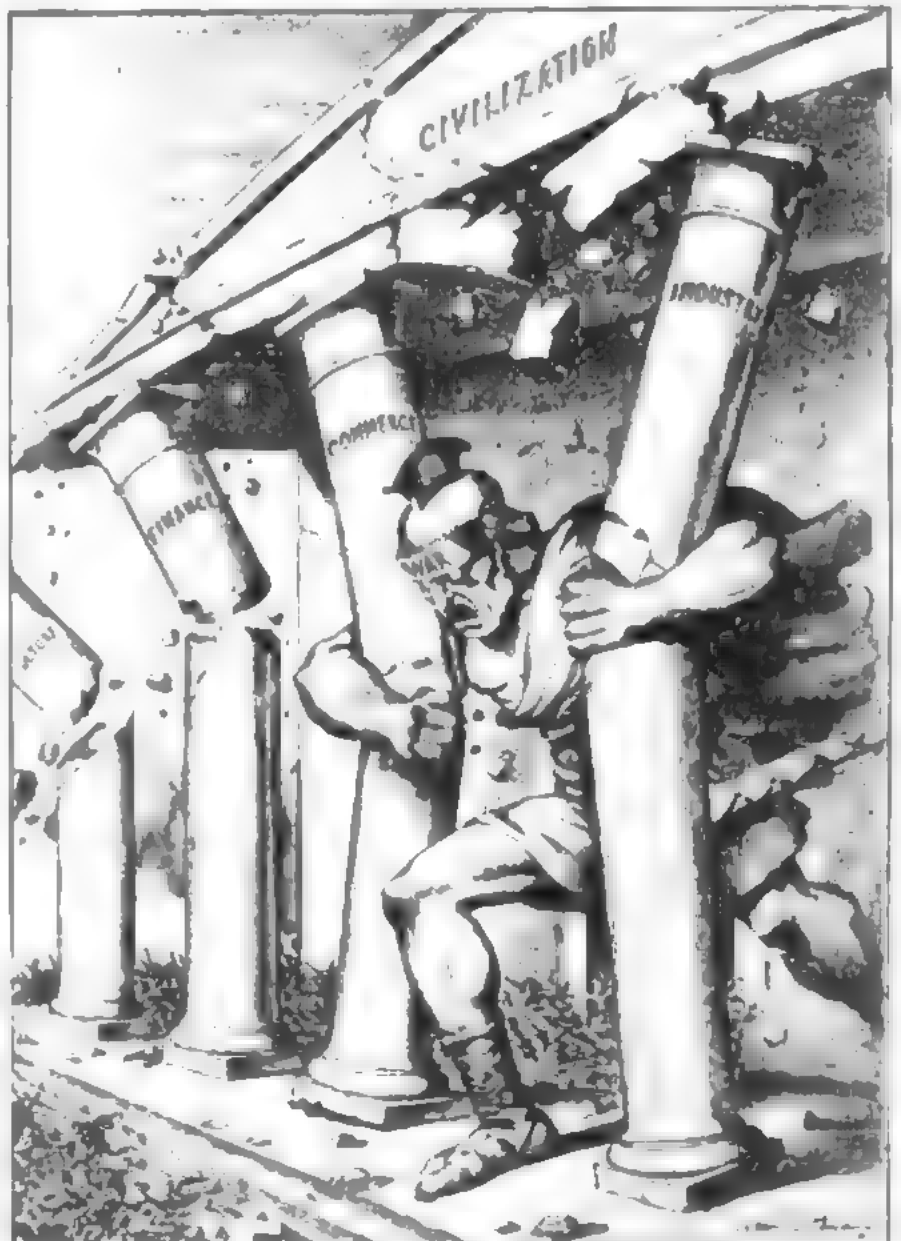
Then, too, the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) notes with interest that only "40 per cent. of those who had the right to vote in the primaries did so," so that "it may now be assumed that the nominations will be made by half or less than half the electorate, except in unusually interesting campaigns, where popular feeling is deeply stirred." We read on:

"The results reached on Monday, so far as the principal offices are concerned, would have been reached under the convention system. The same men would have been nominated. Thus New York has repeated the recent experience of Illinois. This shows that no great change is effected by direct primaries in ordinary elections. No light has been shed either by the Illinois or the New York primaries on what would happen in a time of popular ferment or uprising. It is certain that under the primary



BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

Cesare in the *New York Sun*.



BAMBOON.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

THE DESTROYERS.



SIR LIONEL CARDEN,
Until recently British Minister to Mexico.



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A. RUSTEM BEY,
Turkish Ambassador to Washington.



Copyrighted by the Topical Press Agency

BARON VON SCHOEN,
Secretary of the German Embassy.

THREE DIPLOMATS ACCUSED OF TALKING TOO MUCH.

system the people could and would make themselves felt, tho whether they would do so more effectively than they did under the old system there is nothing as yet to show. It is interesting to note that in the various districts where a local boss had opposition the votes almost invariably overturned the boss. . . . Whatever may be the case in larger affairs, it has become easier to unhorse a boss."

CHECKING DIPLOMATIC LOQUACITY

GLARING INDISCRETIONS of speech recently attributed to at least three foreign diplomats in this country are said to have moved President Wilson to a determination to discourage sternly such lapses in the future, more particularly because they menace American neutrality. Already Ambassador A. Rustem Bey, who refused to "reconsider" his obnoxious remarks, has announced his immediate return to Constantinople, while Sir Lionel Carden's alleged indiscretion has been repudiated for him by the British Ambassador, and Baron von Schoen's has been denied by himself and by the German Ambassador. Washington dispatches say, however, that the State Department is still awaiting with interest more direct information concerning Sir Lionel Carden's reported characterization of the President's order withdrawing our troops from Vera Cruz as "shameful," and that it is "still looking into" the interview attributed to Baron von Schoen by a Washington paper. In this interview, the authenticity of which was at first acknowledged at the German Embassy, and afterward denied, the Baron, just transferred from Tokyo to Washington, is quoted as saying that "throughout Japan there is an intense hatred of the American people," and that "the mass of the Japanese people believe that war with the United States is inevitable." Ambassador A. Rustem Bey's outbreak also took the form of an interview, in which he said that Great Britain was trying to involve the United States in the European war. He further indulged in ironical comments on reports that Christians in Turkey were in danger of massacre, and referred sarcastically to lynchings in the Southern States and to the "water-cures" in the Philippines during the Aguinaldo insurrection.

Our papers are practically of one voice in commending the President's resolve to discourage this form of indiscretion among visiting diplomats. "No foreign diplomat residing in this country has any right to engage in a campaign the purpose of which is to rouse enmity among our people against any nation

with which we are at peace," says the *Indianapolis News*. And in the *Louisville Times* we read:

"The Administration has about all it can do to keep its own passengers and crew from rocking the boat. Those who have come on board as accredited guests are neither expected nor desired to set a bad example. If they do, then their room is more desirable than their company."

Baron von Schoen's statement that the interview attributed to him "is in no way correct" is generally interpreted by the press as merely a "diplomatic denial." On this point the *New York Globe* says:

"A prominent public officer at Washington laid down the rule a few years ago that if a man is misquoted to the extent of one word in a column interview, and the interview proved embarrassing, he may unqualifiedly repudiate the whole of it. Another rule is that the interviewed, tho saying all of the things attributed to him, may deny it provided he did not 'authorize,' as it is called, the interview. So Washington newspaper offices regard the Von Schoen denial as of the usual technical variety."

And in the *Washington Times*, which first printed the interview, we read:

"The diplomats have been entrusted, seemingly, with the task of conducting a propaganda to influence American opinion one way or the other. Altogether too many ill-considered statements have been given out in connection with this effort. It is rather too much to presume that the newspapers will cheerfully assume the blame for mistakes of diplomats who are so ready to use the press for their particular purposes, and then to repudiate it when developments indicate that a *faux pas* has been committed."

Many papers recall the fact that our own representatives abroad have occasionally incurred criticism for some error of judgment or act of tactlessness, but they agree that as the score now stands, our "untrained" diplomats have rather the advantage over the trained diplomats of Europe. An exception to this view, however, is found in the case of the *Detroit Free Press*, which thinks that we live in a glass house and must not throw stones. *The Free Press* recalls certain remarks of Mr. Bryan on Home Rule, of George Fred Williams on Albania, and the "somewhat unhappy remarks on the European war uttered recently in Paris by William G. Sharp, ambassador-in-prospect to France," and says that "these offenses of American diplomacy were surely quite as serious as those charged to the trio of foreign diplomats."



Photographs copyrighted by the New York "World."

The first photograph shows how the citizens have cleared all neighboring woodland to deprive the approaching Germans of cover. The second shows a portion of the barbed-wire entanglements, which form one of the supplementary defenses. These entanglements form a zone three hundred yards wide and nearly twenty miles long. The wires are charged with a high-power electric current from the city's lighting plant.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ANTWERP.

ACCUSING THE BANKS OF HOARDING

THE STARTLING CHARGE of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that certain of our banks are hoarding money and charging exorbitant interest on loans has roused some objection among such editorial observers as believe that "the process of official regulation of every sort of business" has gone far enough. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, for one, argues that banks which demand "more than money is worth" will find themselves with idle funds on their hands, a condition most obviously against their own interest. And it adds that tho a bank "may overestimate its needs," still when it finds it does not need large reserves, "it will soon weary of keeping funds that earn nothing." Therefore this journal puts it down as an axiom that "business may be left largely to self-regulation." The extreme opposite to this view is upheld among others by the *Nashville Southern Lumberman*, which remarks that "it is a long cry from the late Grover Cleveland's weak admission to Governor Oates, of Alabama, 'By —, Oates, the banks have got this country by the leg,' to Secretary McAdoo's announcement," which is "the most important development that has come in the whole Government program of monopoly investigation." The Secretary not only accuses the banks, press dispatches state, but is refusing to deposit Government funds in the banks alleged to be hoarding. Moreover, he has withdrawn \$3,000,000 of Government deposits, we are informed by Washington dispatches, from such banks which will be placed with other banks "that have not been guilty of offending," and in localities where the money will be of service to the crop and business situation. The Secretary's published list of the hoarders names 247 National banks located in all sections of the country outside of reserve and central reserve cities, and he expresses regret in his announcement that "the Government has not the power" to reach State banks and trust companies, which, he says, are also "hoarding money and refusing to extend legitimate credits." "I shall ask the superintendents of banks in the various States," declares the Secretary, "to cooperate with the Government by supplying reports of the condition of the State banks and trust companies."

"This sort of personal interference and coercion of bankers," remarks the *New York Herald*, "is not within the proper province of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a dangerous innovation." The *New York Times* holds a similar view, adding, with reference to the fact that most of the accused banks are in smaller towns and cities, that:

"A bank with a few thousand dollars capital in a village is National only in name. It is neither a commercial nor a financial bank, with short maturities, and easy access to sources of quick extrication from its necessities. Such banks make collections mostly at their customers' pleasure, but must meet their demands for money from money, for there is no other resource. . . . Emergency currency is not useful for such banks as the Secretary names in the large denominations provided. Clearing-house certificates and rediscount are not for them. They know their business as well as the Secretary."

Quite a different picture is given of the "small-town" banker by the *New York Commercial*, which approves of Mr. McAdoo's action and tells us that:

"Too many men are engaged in the banking business and direct the operations of the National banks in the smaller cities and towns who know nothing about scientific banking. They are nothing more than petty money-lenders and their ignorance of the fundamentals of the business makes than a danger to the whole country. When these Federal Reserve banks open their doors the individual banks will have the lesson of standing together instead of each trying to protect itself at the expense of others. It will be impossible for them to draw down their reserves in a panic, and the danger of runs by banks rather than by private depositors will be removed. While the worst of the hoarding seems to have taken place in the Southern States, some National banks in the smaller cities of New York State have been equally guilty, one of these having confest to a hoard of cash amounting to 61 per cent. of its deposits, and it is located in a busy and important manufacturing town."

Also the *New Orleans Item*, noting that many of the country banks have become "frightened," sees "nothing untimely" in the Secretary's "warning" to the banks that "they should keep interest rates on a reasonable basis and should be liberal instead of stingy with their advances." The *Omaha World-Herald* notes ironically that "the bankers are always very bitter in their complaints when the common people begin to withdraw their deposits from the banks and hoard money, but the National Reserve Board and Secretary of the Treasury now declare that bankers are doing that very sort of thing themselves." And the *New York World* remarks:

"For the first time since the establishment of the National banking system, its conductors have been held to strict account in a matter which is as legitimate a subject of official supervision as any other. The Treasury does not release its millions to promote usury. It does not act for the enrichment of bankers. Its one motive is to assist in the restoration of normal conditions so far as finance, commerce, and industry are concerned, and bankers who do not cooperate heartily to that end will be exposed and denounced."

A HITCH IN THE COLORADO PEACE PLAN

THE REJECTION of President Wilson's three-year "truce" plan for the Colorado strike deadlock by a majority group of the coal-mine operators will not surprise any one who views the situation "dispassionately," thinks the *New York Sun*. The proposal, according to this journal, contemplates "a sort of gentlemen's agreement for the jaws of the United States and the State of Colorado," by which the Miners' Union pledges itself not to pursue "a policy of anarchy"; while as for the operators, "property and industry are to be safe so long as they submit to the arbitrary rule of a tribunal having no legal status and ruling without the pale of law." Here *The Sun* refers to the proposed Grievance Committee, which is the chief objection of the operators, altho some observers attest that this committee is merely the safeguard of the men, who, in accepting President Wilson's proposal, agree not to use their legal weapon of the strike for a period of three years.

The Grievance Committee, as formerly recorded in these pages, was to be composed of men of each mine who had worked there for a period at least of six months. Married men were to be in the majority of membership. In case the committee failed to adjust a difficulty with the employer, recourse was to be taken to a committee of three, appointed by the President. This committee of three was to consist of a representative of each of the disputants and of one impartial member; and its decisions were to be final. Other suggestions in President Wilson's truce proposal provided that State laws be enforced; that miners who had not been found guilty of violation of the law be permitted to go back to work; that intimidation be prohibited; and that wage-scales and mine regulations be posted.

The acceptance of the President's plan by the United Mine Workers of America calls forth warm commendation in some quarters, and the "reason and patriotism" of their reply are noted. "We feel it our duty to respond to your earnest wish," they are quoted as saying, "and we do so, as we trust, in the true spirit of American citizenship." The rejection of the truce plan by the operators, on the ground that it is "unfair and impracticable," is stated in a letter to the President signed by forty-eight coal companies. The same position practically, the press inform us, is taken by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, which has sent a separate communication to Washington.

The operators base their refusal largely on the character of the Federal mediators who drew up the peace plan, saying that

their "previous records" justify the belief that they are partisans of the strikers. The operators state also that while they are willing to employ "as many of the strikers as possible" they can not agree to employ "all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violence." Above all, their minds are set against the Grievance Commission, which, they affirm, practically takes "entire control of the most important department" of their business out of their hands.

Despite the veto of the operators, Washington dispatches indicate that the President does not consider the discussion closed, and we read that he is working for further negotiations and expects "a favorable settlement." That the operators assure the President they are in "complete accord" with his sentiments is noted by the *New York Times*, but it remarks also that "they make out a very strong case against important features" of his plan. This journal then points out that the operators accept the proposal for enforcement of the mining and labor laws of Colorado and have acceded to the suggestions about posting wage-scales and rules of the mines. They agree, moreover, *The Times* notes, to the prohibition clause against "intimidation of union or non-union men," altho the President's plan does not show how it is to be made effective. As to the re-employment of all striking miners not "found guilty" of violation of the law, the operators claim that 332 strikers are under indictment for murder and 137 indicted for other felonies. *The Times* does not think the companies can be expected to reemploy these men. What is more, the 9,500 miners now working, we read, are "entitled to continuance in their jobs."

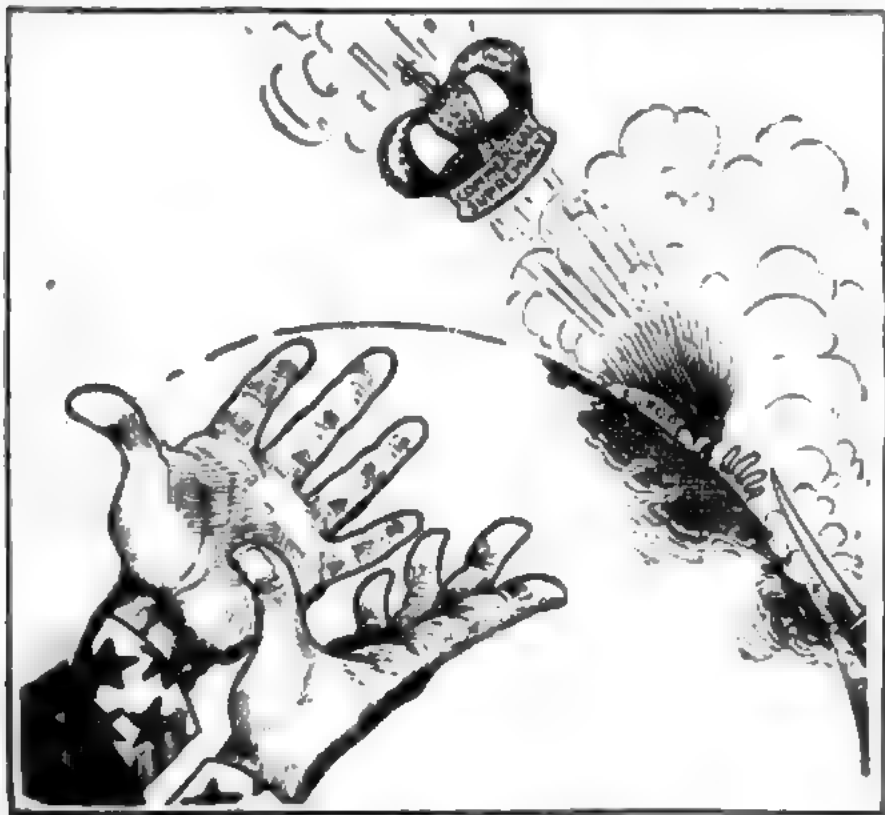
An expression of local sentiment is found in the *Colorado Springs Telegraph*, which says that:

"The position taken by President Wilson with respect to the strike among the coal-miners is that the operators must accept the plan proposed . . . whether an injustice is done to their business or not.

"The President seems to be much more anxious that 2,500 striking coal-miners be given back their jobs than he does that the 9,500 miners who are now peaceably at work be protected from violence and intimidation. . . .

"It is suggested that the President may withdraw the Federal troops from this State, and perhaps he will, but, if he does, the burden of renewed bloodshed will fall upon him and the United Mine Workers of America and not upon the men who are doing no more than trying to earn a living at their accustomed vocation."

More conciliatory and more hopeful in tone is *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver), which deplors the strife of a year's duration and pleads urgently for peace between capital and



HIS MAJESTY—UNCLE SAM.

—Donnell in the *St. Louis Globe*.

WHY NOT "SEE AMERICA FIRST"?

—Chamberlain in *The Messes*.

PROGRESS AND POVERTY.

labor so that "Colorado will enter at once upon a period of prosperity which has not before been equaled in this State." In recalling recent bitter days this journal makes a statement about the spread of the news during the conflict that must be of interest to all readers outside Colorado as well as those within her borders who prize her fair fame. We read:

"In the rush of events attending the early days of the strike there was difficulty in obtaining accurate information of what was going on. It is probably true that our newspapers published many statements which were mere rumors, and many other statements which, if true, had better not been published. In the stress of the conflict Colorado people took issue and became partisan on the one side or the other. They may have said things which only increased the intensity of the struggle, and done things which they would not have done had they taken time for sober second thought.

"If *The News*, in the heat of the conflict, printed reports that came to it over the wires which proved to be only rumors, and in that way inadvertently injured the State, this paper acknowledges and deeply regrets such mistakes and will seek earnestly to rectify them."

But all this is of the past, says *The News*, which adds that the people of Colorado hope that industrial peace will "result speedily from the negotiations now pending."

Sharper criticism of the operators appears in the *New York World*, which observes that their reply is "that of men who evidently prefer war to peace," and it goes on to say that "while a few points are conceded, opposition to unionism, which is at the root of all the trouble, is adhered to as tenaciously as ever." We read on:

"Altho concealed by many words, the position of the mine-operators is a denial to labor of privileges recognized in every civilized land. Workingmen who can not organize for their own welfare, who can not present their grievances through their own representatives, who are denied the protection of the laws by local officials in most cases on the pay-rolls of the mining companies, and who may be shot down by a mercenary 'militia'

made up in part of imported gunmen, are only one step removed from slavery.

"This is a bondage which can not last. President Wilson for the moment commands peace, but he will not perpetually use Federal troops in support of a tyranny entrenched and defiant."

The World is ready to admit that during the conflict in Colorado "the right has not all been on one side," but it insists that if better conditions are to prevail "there must be conference and concession." In this connection the *Springfield Republican* points out that:

"It should not be forgotten that the Miners' Union has voted to surrender very substantial rights for three years in accepting the agreement. The concessions can not be said to be all on one side—by any means. The miners would surrender for three years the right to strike, to picket, to parade, to colonize, or conduct mass campaigning; they would not only waive any claim to recognition of their union, but also the claim to maintain contractual relations with their employers. These are very solid concessions. The right to strike is established by law; the right to picket and parade peaceably is also founded on the law of the land. Practically, the miners consent to the suppression for three years not only of their claim to recognition as an organization, but of their right as free men to quit work in concert, as they please and when they please. In view of the history of labor warfare in the Colorado coal-fields, a three-years' peace under such conditions ought to possess some merit in the eyes of the operators. Their experience has proved that the strike-breakers of to-day become the strikers of to-morrow."

As to the "strong objection" of the operators to the Grievance Commission, *The Republican* says that this proposed body is "labor's compensation for surrendering its legal right to strike, picket, parade, colonize, and campaign," and it adds:

"Unless the principle of the Grievance Commission is accepted by the operators, for the sake of peace, no truce is possible. If they expect to outpoint the President in a game of wits and force him to keep Federal troops in the mine-fields for their protection, after they have rejected his proposals, they may blunder in their calculations. The State of Colorado has police duties which it can not indefinitely shirk."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THERE are dumdum war correspondents, too.—*Washington Herald*.

"SAFETY first" is unable to gain a foothold in Europe.—*Chicago News*.

ONE result of the European War probably will be armored cathedrals.—*Chicago Post*.

IN the lists of casualties of this war, Truth occupies a conspicuous place.—*Albany Journal*.

A NUMBER of European cities are now what might be called the "spoils" of war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

TURKEY is still neutral. She refuses to join in the march of European civilization.—*Los Angeles Times*.

THE Save River seems to be a misnomer as far as the Austrians are concerned.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THAT \$100,000,000 "war" tax gives the neutrals a useful insight into what war might be.—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHAT this country wants is more coloring matter from Europe in tin cans and less in the war news.—*Kansas City Journal*.

IF Sir Lionel Carden is an example of an English diplomat it is no wonder Great Britain has become involved in war.—*Louisville Post*.

IT is all very well to talk of disarmament after the war, but what if the winners refuse to disarm?—*St. Louis Republic*.

IT will be a thin bread-line of heroes when the smoke is cleared away.—*New York American*.

NEXT year Europe will be back on the job luring American tourists with the very latest styles in modern, up-to-date ruins.—*Boston Transcript*.

EVERYBODY is now learning what strategists mean by an "offensive move." Shelling a cathedral 700 years old is a typical illustration.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

"Nothing of importance" was Saturday's official word from the front. Only a few thousand women and children made widows and orphans! That's all.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE dogs of war seem to be affected with rabies.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THEY all want peace, but each prefers his own variety.—*Indianapolis Star*.

AUSTRIA seems to be in last place in the European war league.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE bigger the dreadnought, the bigger the mark for the submarine.—*Chicago News*.

NO matter when it comes it is going to be peace at the highest price.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

MR. CARNEGIE may yet die poor, if it is true that he is to finance a peace magazine.—*Washington Herald*.

"NEUTRALITY rights no wrongs," says a letter to *The Herald*. It wrongs no rights, either.—*Chicago Herald*.

OUR idea of a standpatter is the man who continues to read "The Civil War Day by Day."—*Washington Post*.

GENERAL FRENCH's sister is one of the militant English suffs; the fighting seems to run in the family.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

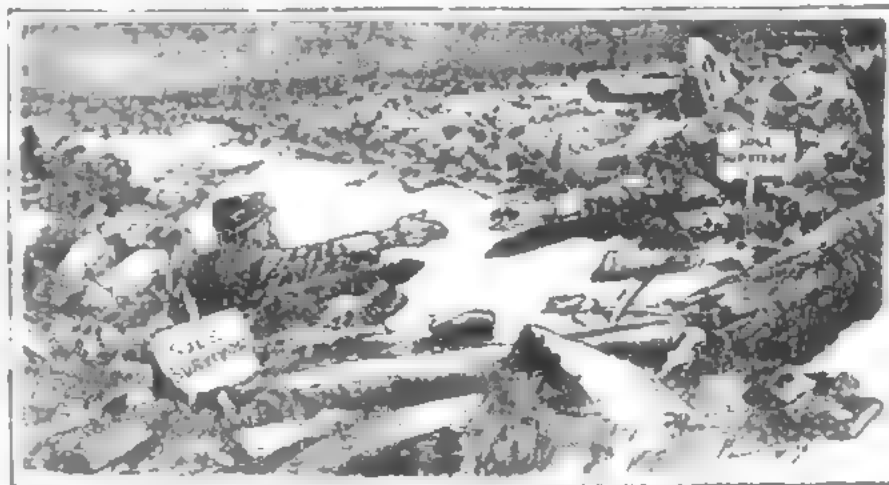
PRINCE WILLIAM of Wied will abdicate the Albanian throne to fight for Germany. Anything for a quiet life.—*Wall Street Journal*.

IT may be time for the Balkan States to appoint a commission to investigate alleged outrages in Europe.—*Springfield Republican*.

FOREIGN diplomats should understand that predicting trouble between this country and Japan is the monopoly of Richmond Pearson Hobson.—*Chicago Herald*.

THE British Ambassador has unearthed a plot for Cincinnati to seize Canada, but for ourselves we don't believe that a town at the bottom of the second division could do it.—*Boston Transcript*.

HAS it occurred to the Allies' strategists to have the Russian soldiers dye their whickers green and thus cause the foe to mistake the army for a field of alfalfa?—*Kansas City Star*.



MUST PEACE WAIT FOR THIS?

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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GERMAN CRUISER MAINZ SINKING AFTER BRITISH BOMBARDMENT. PHOTOGRAPHED BY A BRITISH OFFICER.

GERMAN RESENTMENT AT CHARGES OF BARBARITY

UNDER THE IRONICAL TITLE "We Barbarians" the *Kölnische Zeitung* publishes a spirited article in which the opprobrium heaped upon Germany by the press of her allied adversaries, as represented by such great journals as the *London Times* and the *Paris Gaulois* and *Temps*, is characterized as undeserved as well as intentionally slanderous. German soldiers and the Kaiser's subjects in general are declared quite incapable of the cruelties and outrages attributed to them, on hearsay, by these French, English, and Belgian newspapers; for the Germans, we are told, are not only leaders in art, literature, and philosophy, but they feel deeply the destruction of the architectural monuments which lay within the line of battle and the desolation in villages and towns which followed their triumphal march.

The *London Times* had spoken of "the infamy of Louvain" and denounced editorially "the incredible barbarity of the Germans." "The rack and thumb-screw are not to be compared to the tortures practised in Belgium by the enemy."

"German savagery ran riot," we are told by this leading English organ, which quotes a letter from "an officer serving with the army in France," in which he tells of three girls who took refuge in the British trenches after being maltreated and mutilated by the Germans. "Luckily," says the officer, "I caught the Uhlan officer in the act, and with a rifle at 300 yards killed him." "These outrages continue," says the *Times's* Ostend special correspondent, and at the "Germans' crime against every law of civilization, when the story is written, the world will stand aghast." Such atrocities "we are forced to conclude have the approval of the War Lord himself." The *Paris Temps*, too, appeals to the men of France to unite in resisting her invaders, whose attack "is directed against all human laws by the coalition of German and Austro-Hungarian barbarians raging, in a sort of criminal drunkenness, and leagued, like the Huns of Attila, to destroy the invincible supremacy of human civilization." The *Petit Journal* (Paris) rejoices that Italy "has refused to be associated with this campaign of piracy," and the *Gaulois* remarks that "the example of Germany is bearing fruit" in the cruelty of Servians toward their Austrian prisoners, whom "they mutilate horribly, and poison the food, the beverages, and the water" of Germany's allies.

The weight of the editorial reply of the German paper referred

to is increased by the fact that the *Kölnische Zeitung* is an especially important journal and carries with it at least the approval of the Berlin Government. The writer begins with the following outburst of bitter indignation:

"Teutonic Barbarians, Vandals! Such are the terms which French and English speaking-trumpets are shrieking into the ears of the world. After lies comes calumnious opprobrium. By nobody is the fate of Belgium, the burning down of every building, the destruction of Louvain, so deeply deplored as by the German people and our brave troops who felt bound to carry out to the bitter end the chastisement they were compelled to inflict. Germany and her Army aimed to carry on a war, which was forced upon them, with a vigor tempered by humanity, such as the German nation is trained in; to observe carefully the rules of international law and at least to soften the horrors of battle. It has long been impressed upon all German minds and again and again reiterated in their hours of military instructions that soldiers must fight only against soldiers, that private citizens were to be left unmolested. We all of us had taken this for granted. Could it be possible we should suddenly forget all



TWO GERMAN CRUISERS SUNK IN HONGKONG HARBOR.

—From a photograph reproduced in *The Japan Advertiser*.

this, and from mere bloodthirstiness have shot down unarmed civilians, and for the sake of robbery and destruction reduced to ashes villages and towns? Our youth go to war with the watchword 'Germany first of all.' They could not understand that the inhabitants of captured towns and villages would lodge in their backs the murderous bullet as soon as it was dark, firing at them from windows and cellars. Soldiers were almost stupefied by such atrocities, and as soon as their officers gave the order would of course wreak punishment on the offenders, set fire to the houses from which their comrades had been shot, and execute the offenders."

After these exculpations the writer proceeds to make the oft repeated general charges which warranted such of the acts as the Army acknowledges to be true, thus showing on what authority the Berlin people were led to believe the explanations given by the German invaders of Belgium. The *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks that the Germans in Belgium could not possibly have acted otherwise than they did. It was frequently a matter of self-defense, or at least self-protection. They terrorized the Belgians in order to prevent their own destruction, for they represent the inhabitants of the little Kingdom as being treacherous and tricky as well as cruel. To quote further:

"Necessity knows no law, was the saying of the Imperial

Chancellor. And was it not bitter necessity which forced us into a war in which we were compelled to act with severity? And was it in accordance with duty to humanity which we hear so hypocritically appealed to that Russians, French, and English have all fallen upon us and our allies, that England has even stirred up Japan against us? . . .

"We suppose that equally fine and humane is this crafty buckster war which England has let loose upon us, by which we are cut off from foreign countries while she endeavors through the lying dispatches with which she floods the world to undermine our existence as a nation and gather a harvest she has not sown. In the meantime she holds back her cowardly fleet, and feels high glee in trumpery prizes, and captures of non-combatant merchantmen. Is this the way in which they understand humanity and philanthropy? Who can defend the use by En-

HOME RULE AND THE WAR

THE KING OF ENGLAND has signed the Parliamentary bill granting autonomy to Ireland, and Ireland has quickly responded. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalists, in a speech at Dublin remarked: "I have promised the Archbishop of Malines that Ireland would bring her arms and her strength to avenge Louvain. It is Ireland's duty to fight. Great Britain has kept faith with Ireland, and Ireland will keep faith with Great Britain."

These remarks were made after a notable utterance of the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, who opened his speech at the Dublin Mansion House by saying:

"As head of the King's Government I come to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in defense of our common cause. There have been wars with regard to which there has been a diversity of opinions. Such is not the case at this present moment. To-day throughout the Empire, without distinction of creed, party, race, climate, or class, the people are united in defending the principle of maintaining the vital interests, not only of the British Empire, but of all that is worth having in our common civilization and the future progress of mankind. This task is being attempted whether Great Britain succeeds or fails, but we are not going to fail. There could not be any higher cause for the vindication of international good faith and the protection of the weak against the violence of the strong who preach a practical religion of force."

We learn from the London papers that vast crowds thronged about the Dublin Mansion House during the delivery of this speech, and Mr. Asquith was greeted with thunderous applause. The Nationalist Volunteers attended him as a guard of honor, and Dublin took every opportunity of expressing its enthusiasm for Mr. John Redmond's success as representing the Nationalist's cause in the British Parliament and in securing for his native land the Home Rule which had so long been the dream of patriotic Irishmen.

Altho the Government placed the Home Rule Bill on the statute-book, they are making a proviso that the act shall not go into operation for twelve months in any event, and if the war has not terminated then, until such further date, not later than the termination of the war, to be fixed by order in council. *The Morning Post* (London), a strictly Conservative paper and always opposed to the Home Rule measure, says that this step indicates weakness in the Liberal Government. To quote the concluding sentences of an editorial on this point in which the vacillation of Mr. Asquith and his alleged deceitful subtlety are again, according to the style of the Conservative press, dwelt upon and condemned:

"Such a measure does not bind the Government to refrain from bringing these Acts into force before the end of the war, but may result in the Acts being brought into force in the midst of the great international crisis which may quite possibly come when war and peace hang in the balance and the terms which will decide the future of Europe are being arranged. Against such a time the Government are preparing for this country a domestic crisis which can hardly fail to be grave and may weaken and hamper England in the negotiations which will then be proceeding."

"That is an important but still a minor point. Another point of importance but still subsidiary is that the Government tacitly admit by this policy of postponement the weakness incident to such a division of Governmental and Parliamentary powers as is inherent in the Home Rule Bill. 'Unity is strength'—

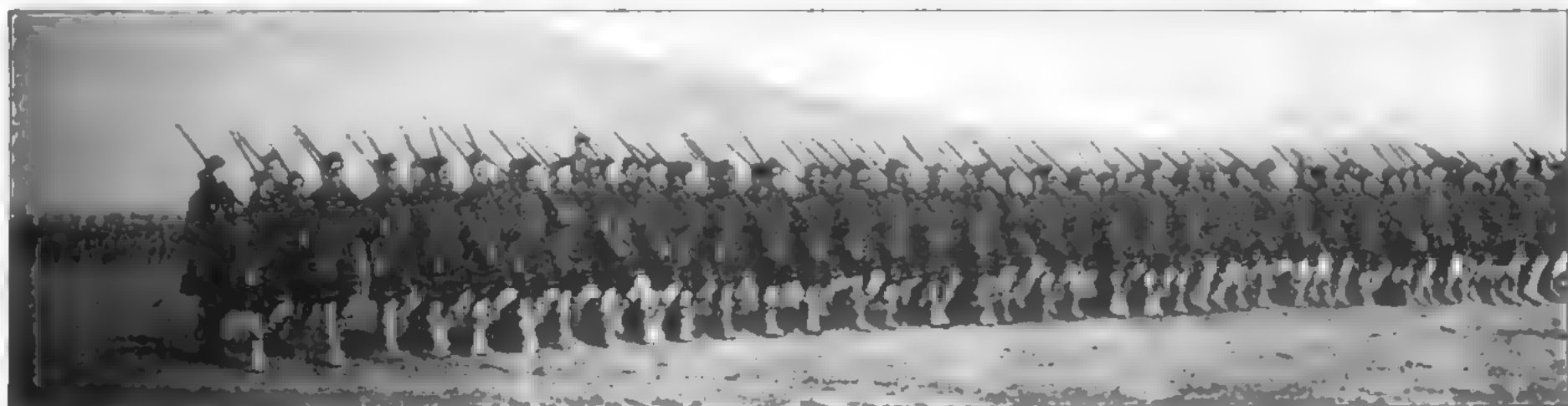
the truth of these old saws which seem platitudes in peace are brought home with dramatic directness by war, which, like Death, reminds us of the importance of simple truths. With two Parliaments and two Governments in these islands England could hardly have acted with the directness and confidence necessary to the national safety at such a time. Every Department of State—not merely the Foreign Office, the War Office, and the Admiralty, but every single Department, is strained to one purpose and directed by a single mind—the mind of one Government bent upon victory, and using every power of the State to bring victory about."



THE SIRENS SING.

A clay caricature made in Italy, showing Russia, France, and Germany trying to induce Italy to abandon its neutrality.

glish and French armies of the atrocious dumdum bullets forbidden in war by international agreement? . . . Is it humane when the wounded shoot the German soldiers who desire to bandage their wounds, or when the French carry off from Saarlouis the wives and children of the German officials, and ravage the city of Saarburg, like Huns? And is it in accordance with international law that French fugitives threw bombs onto German territory previous to the declaration of war? We have not read in the slanderous tales with which the Allies are attempting to disgrace us before the world a single allusion to these atrocities. . . . The irony of history which now is dealing so terrible a blow to English hopes will also clear up these lying calumnies against the 'Teutonic barbarians.' To the degenerate Romans not only those peoples who would not acknowledge their domination, but the Germans also, were barbarians. So long as we were politically helpless and in a high degree needed by England to fight her battles we were the beloved people of the Poet and the Thinker, but as soon as we became powerful and independent and withdrew from the tutelage of England, we at once were changed into barbarians. We can and will submit to this. Two things speak for us—the German good conscience and the convincing might of the German list." *Translation made*
—THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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THE BEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS, FROM VANCOUVER, READY TO LEAVE CANADA FOR THE FRONT.

As the Home Rule Bill is not to come into operation at present, in the interval an Amending Bill for the temporary exclusion of Ulster will be introduced. So the Nationalists have Home Rule, while Ulster must await the success of the amendment. This has incensed the Conservative Opposition, and Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of his party in the House of Commons, has expressed his indignation over what he considers the betrayal of the Conservatives by Mr. Asquith. On this point the *Manchester Guardian* (Liberal) remarks that the Government has made the only possible compromise under the present conditions, and we read:

"An Amending Bill will be introduced next session, and it will be at least as likely to be passed by agreement as it would have been this session. What, then, do the Opposition, what do Sir Edward Carson and his friends lose by the change of procedure? They lose nothing whatever except the opportunity of causing civil commotion and taking steps to establish what they call a Provisional Government. Well, when the war is over and the Ulster Volunteers who have gone to the war come home, they can still rebel if they want to, and Mr. Bonar Law yesterday assured Sir Edward Carson of his and his party's unlimited support in that enterprise. But we venture to prophesy that they won't want to, and if that is their only loss the loss is a gain. . . . It is matter for great regret that the Opposition, at any rate the official Opposition for whom Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law speak, should feel themselves seriously aggrieved by this procedure and should regard it as a breach of the understanding arrived at on the outbreak of war for a truce between the political parties. It is needless to say that on the part of the Government this is not admitted, and that it is their intention fully and honestly to carry out that understanding according to the best of their ability. It is not a question of principle; on the principle to be followed both sides are in agreement; it is a question of the interpretation or application of the principle. It is admitted that, till the war is over, so far as possible nothing should be done to place either side in a worse position than it occupied before the war began. Unfortunately, to maintain the present position exactly as it stands is in the nature of the case impossible; the utmost that can be done is to balance one change by another, so that the final result will be fair."

The other London Liberal papers concur in this view of the situation, and even the Unionist organs, led by *The Daily Mail* and *Daily Telegraph*, are faint in their criticism.

POLES WARNED AGAINST THE CZAR

THE CZAR'S OFFER to the three Polands, Austrian, German, and Russian, of autonomous government and union under one national flag subject only to his scepter, is to be looked upon with suspicion, says R. Travers Hyndman in *Justice*, a London "organ of the Social Democracy." In the first place, he declares, it is extremely improbable that the promise will be kept even if they fulfil the condition of rising up

and throwing off the yoke of the Berlin and Vienna rulers. The Austrian Poles are very well off, we are told, and form in the Vienna Reichsrath a strong party, which has taken a large part in the government of the Austrian Empire. The 'Poles of Germany are in a large measure of Galician origin and, "conscious of energy and financial ability, have moved into German Poland because, in spite of many galling national restrictions, they find there much greater opportunities of advancement." After characterizing the Poles in general as "the most gifted, charming, and politically incapable race of Europe," this writer asks, "What have the Austrian and German Poles to gain if they come under the sway of the Czar?" He proceeds:



CARNEZIO: "I almost wish I had my money back!"

—Amsterdammer.

"Who, outside of the English press, will hold the Czar's offer of Home Rule to Poland worth belief? Look to Finland if you would see how Imperial promises are kept! Since 1809 the Czars of Russia have sworn to maintain the Constitution and recognize the autonomy of Finland. Alexander I. declared his intention 'to give this people a political existence,' and Nicholas II. suspended the Constitution of Finland and placed the country under a military dictator. The Finns regained their autonomy in 1906, and the Emperor Nicholas confirmed their establishment of democratic self-government in 1906. He destroyed it utterly, in spite of widespread European remonstrance, in 1910. A Czar's word holds good for less than four years!"

"Europe," declares Mr. Hyndman, "is threatened by the half-civilized domination of Pan-Slavism." Let the Poles ask their Russian brethren "how the latter enjoy the autocratic régime of St. Petersburg," or Petrograd, as the capital has been renamed in shedding its Tientonic appellation. But no scepter of the Czar should be stretched over reunited Poland, which

should take its place, not under a government qualified by the vague term autonomous, but under a Polish government as independent as that of France or England. To quote further:

"If this war ends by greatly increasing the Russian might, then a good half of Europe will be held by the Slavonic races. That may be well or ill, but it will be ill indeed if the Russian autocracy becomes the ruling power among these Slavs. We ardently hope that the scattered Poles may seize this chance to unite once more as a nation and to rebuild their magnificent artistic achievements on a sound basis of national independence, but we are certain, unless strong pressure is brought to bear on Russia from without, that this will never be."

Then, he says, England would have a golden opportunity of redeeming her lost reputation as the defender of the feeblar nationalities:

"What a chance for England to play the great part in Europe once more. To insist not only on the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to the French, and 'Sonder-jylland' (Schleswig-Holstein) to the Danes, but also to maintain the independence of Poland, and to free Sweden and Norway from the ever-growing Russian menace! All this England might do if she ever became a great-hearted Power, the leader of a union of the small nationalities—became, indeed, that bulwark of racial independence and freedom which her poets once imagined her to be!"

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ARMS

THE VAST IMPROVEMENT in the military organization of France since the *débâcle* of Sedan is vividly portrayed by Sir James Yoxall, M.P., in a contribution to the *London Daily Chronicle*. The defeat sustained by the army of Napoleon III., declares this learned specialist, was a lesson not to be forgotten, and it spurred on the efforts made to regain the position won by the soldiers of Napoleon I. The result has been to enable Mr. Millerand to put into the field a force that has been fit to meet the military machine organized by Moltke and Bismarck. While the French armies have been improved by the lessons of adversity, the German troops have lacked that schooling and have perhaps lost advantage for that

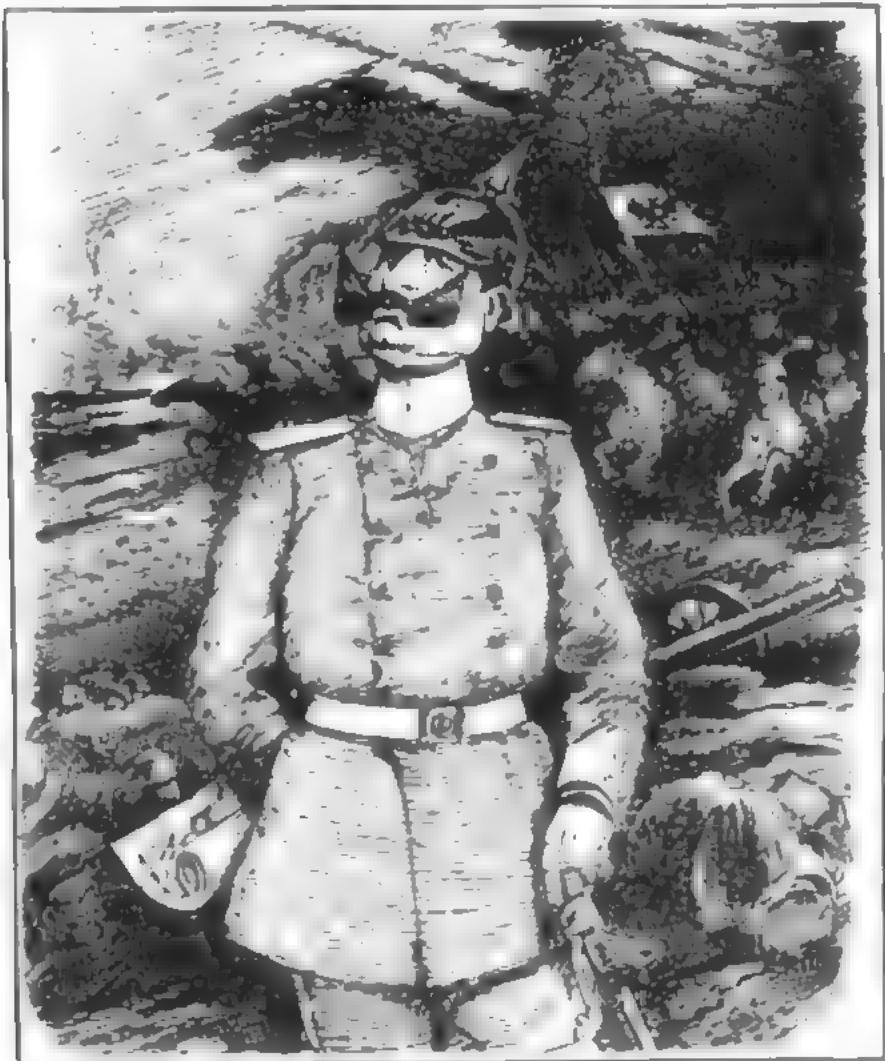
reason. Mr. Yoxall writes, with a vicious dig here and there at Germany:

"From the Crimean War up till 1870 the French Army possessed a repute and a prestige similar to those which the German Army has possessed since then (until the other day). In repute and prestige of that kind lie the causes of decay, negligence, overconfidence, and collapse. Since 1871 the French have had to improve their army continually, not as a weapon of offense, but a tool of defense, and every vestige of the flashy, lascivious Imperial Court influence upon military promotion has passed away. In 1870 it was the French who were the attackers, and the Germans who could cry, 'The Fatherland is in danger!' Now it is the other way. Now, also, it is the case that titled and aristocratic generals and staffs who have learned to be luxurious are in charge of the German Army; so that in more than one important way the positions are reversed. In 1870 swift and early German victories demoralized the French Army and heartened up the Prussians; now the great setback in Belgium and France has had the opposite effects. In 1870 the German commissariat was good; now it seems to be sending men forward in painful boots, starving. This is another vastly important difference, and certainly not 'as in 1870.' Here is a letter from a soldier at Toul, received by his wife in Paris last week:

"If people should tell you that France is not ready, that we are in want of anything, tell them that it is not true. Everything was ready, and if a man wanted two pairs of boots he got them. Nothing was refused the soldiers. Well fed, well led, with the spirit that animates all of us, we feel confident that we shall carry everything before us."

The fortifications of France on her eastern frontier have been transformed since the days of that Louis Napoleon whom this writer speaks of as "the emptiest of dreamers and the most predestined of dupes." Furthermore:

"In 1870 the French generals were eyeless, so to speak. They had no light horsemen to scout with at all comparable with the German Uhlans. Colonel Henry wrote that 'At the outset of hostilities we had nothing but insufficient cavalry, badly organized and absolutely unversed in the duties of exploring or of securing our main guards. From the first days of the war till the last our cavalry, preoccupied with the idea of battling only, never did anything in the way of scouting.' The French light horse are totally different now, and the French flying men are the best in the world so far."



"THE COMING OF THE INVASION."

WILHELM II.—"What is this distant rumbling that I hear? Doubtless the plaudits of my people!" —*Punch* (London).



ENGLAND TREMBLES FOR HER FLEET

—© Ull (Berlin).

BRITISH AND GERMAN EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DOING WITHOUT GERMANY

THE ASSERTION of the German Government that the export trade of that country will shortly be resumed ought to be cheering news, for, according to *The Engineering News* (New York, September 17), there is probably no other nation in the world whose sudden isolation commercially would cause such wide-spread loss. And, more than any other nation, this paper goes on to say, Germany has won its place, not by natural resources or location, but by the skill and intelligence with which its people have attacked modern technical problems. We are now learning what it is to go without the things that are "made in Germany," and *The News* says that some people are having their eyes opened to the extent and importance of the field covered by these articles. While engineers and chemists, we are told, are generally aware of Germany's leadership in science and technology, the events of the past few weeks have been a great object-lesson to the general public. We read:

"Few have realized the extent to which the whole world has relied upon German scientists, chemists, engineers, and manufacturers for the supply of many materials necessary in the arts. Manufacturers in America and in England who were congratulating themselves on their enlarged opportunities for foreign trade in markets where the supply of German goods was cut off have in not a few cases found their own productive operations seriously hampered because they could no longer obtain certain materials from Germany.

"As is well known, steel-manufacturers were greatly worried to know what they were to do for their supply of ferromanganese. Manufacturers of fertilizers have had to face the possible shut-down of their works through the cutting off of the supply of German potash. In the textile industries, manufacturers suddenly realized that with access to German ports blockaded by war-ships there was every prospect that the supply of dyes and dyeing materials would be seriously interfered with. In the drug and chemical trade, prices doubled and trebled when it was realized that, with further supplies from Germany cut off, the world would have to get along for a time without certain drugs and chemicals which have become well-nigh essential both in the pharmacy and in certain industries.

"The above list might be greatly extended."

But can we not furnish at home "something just as good" as most of these German products? Possibly, *The News* thinks, if we are granted time enough; but this would mean a very long time indeed, in most cases. It would take many years, for instance, to bring our facilities for supplying potash up to the demands of our own farmers and manufacturers—what are they to do in the meantime? Says the writer:

"The same thing holds true of numerous materials in the dye and chemical trades. Physicians and druggists accustomed to use some of the varied products of coal-tar, most of which have originated in and are solely produced by Germany, are in a quandary to know what they can do if the source of supply is entirely shut off.

"It is of particular interest to note, moreover, that the manufacturers of England, Germany's great commercial rival and present enemy, are almost as badly hit as those of the United States by the cutting off of the supply of German products. Our English exchanges reveal that while English manufacturers are making large plans for capturing the export trade in many lands which Germany can not now reach, they find themselves handicapped at every turn by the cutting off of supplies which they themselves have been accustomed to obtain from Germany.

"Fortunately, the war has not yet closed all the avenues by which Germany can send out its product to the world. Through Holland, a neutral nation, shipments from Germany can reach tide-water and be distributed by neutral vessels."

Thomas A. Edison, in *The Iron Age* (New York), tells how he

gets along without one German product, and incidentally offers a bit of good advice. He writes:

"Carbolic acid is not obtainable in this country, as our tars contain scarcely any; hence we are dependent on England and Germany. I am the largest single user of carbolic acid here, and the embargo placed on shipments by England, together with the impossibility of obtaining any from Germany, has put me in a pretty tight place. However, by massing a big gang of men in three shifts, I have erected all the machinery and apparatus for making phenol synthetically from benzol, and my plant is now working, but I shall manufacture only for my own use in the production of phonograph-records. It occurs to me that there are many things we are short of in the chemical line that could be made here quickly, if some people in the trade would act—not talk."

IS THE DUMDUM A MYTH?

THAT WHEN THE KAISER and his enemies accuse each other of using "dumdum" bullets, "all are right and all are wrong," is the editorial opinion of *The Medical Record* (New York, September 19), which, in a leading article under the heading "The Dumdum Myth," asserts that there can be no doubt that the German Emperor and the Allies are all mistaken. Dumdums were not used by either army, but a legitimate substitute that is "just as bad." *The Record* triumphantly poses as a seer in this regard, for on May 2 last, so it says, it "prophesied that there would be a return to inhumanity in the next war because of the use of the spitz bullet recently introduced by Germany and adopted by several other armies, that of Great Britain and the United States among them." It goes on to say:

"This bullet is quite short, of conical shape, and tapers so gradually that the center of gravity is thrown back near the base; consequently, in spite of its great initial velocity and flat projectory, it has a tendency to turn sideways upon meeting any obstacle, altho it will go through the soft parts, making a small, clean-cut channel, and do little or no injury unless it hits a vital organ. In the article on 'Gunshot Wounds' in the fourth volume of the 'Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences' Colonel La Garde says of this bullet: 'The least resistance upsets it, and in turning at great velocity the wounds it inflicts are very much lacerated and otherwise attended with destructive effects which are not unlike the wounds inflicted by dumdum bullets. For this reason the new pointed bullet is a great disappointment to military surgeons. In experiments which we conducted two years ago we found the resistance encountered in the hip-joint, chest, and abdomen of cadavers sufficient to cause the bullet to turn, and the resulting wounds were like those of an expanding or metal-patch bullet.' Colonel Roosevelt, in his 'African Game Trails,' refers to the wounds of the pointed bullet as having a slashing effect against large game. At 280 and again at 180 yards he brought down two bulls each with one shot, the bullet making 'a terrific rending compared with the heavier ordinary-shaped bullet of the same composition.'

"In all probability these spitz-bullet wounds have been mistaken for the explosive lesions of the dumdum bullets, and the accusation of the German Emperor was therefore made in good faith, but in curious ignorance of the effects of the missiles used by his own Army. Nevertheless the dumdum or a similar bullet has been occasionally used in this war, but by civilians. East Prussia, for instance, is a game-country, and the hunters there use the dumdum type of bullet in the chase. The Russian invaders of that country have been frequently attacked by 'snipers' who used their hunting-rifles loaded with dumdums. It is possible that the civilian hunters in eastern France did the same, and so an occasional dumdum may have been found in the bodies of the German wounded, but that the armies of any of the nations now at war are using this bullet is altogether improbable. They have no occasion to use it, for the spitz bullet is almost as destructive and its employment is just as brutal."

SPEED IN BASEBALL

THAT BASEBALL is a game which depends on doing things with great rapidity, on executing skilful movements in small fractions of a second, on thinking, deciding, and acting almost simultaneously, most of us know; but we have never seen the matter reduced to figures as C. H. Claudy does it in his article on "Time as a Factor in Baseball," contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, September 19). Mr. Claudy reminds us, in the first place, that the popularity of the game as a spectacle depends largely upon its uncertainty,

baseball authorities are so rigid in their requirements of the structure, size, and weight of a baseball.

"When a man gets on first base, his next thought is of second—the station only 90 feet away, which looks so near and is so far. A good base-runner may be able to take a 'lead' of 10 feet—he must needs be very good indeed to do so with a clever pitcher. He may thus reduce the distance between bases to 80 feet. With a standing start any good base-runner should make this distance in 3 seconds. Starting as the pitcher begins to deliver the ball, it would seem easy enough to slide into that bag in 3 seconds time, well ahead of the ball. Yet the pitcher, who throws the ball 65 feet (60.5 to the plate and 4.5 feet more to the catcher's hands), and the catcher, who must stop it, pick

it out of his glove and fire it 124 and fraction feet to second base, manage between them to handle the ball so quickly that in the majority of cases the ball is waiting for the runner when he arrives, giving the short-stop or second-baseman who caught it plenty of time to reach forward and down and touch the runner with the hand which holds the ball. If a total of 3 seconds be allowed for the two throws, and 0.3 of a second be allowed the catcher to catch, set himself and throw, then the ball travels 184.5 feet in 2.7 seconds, or at the rate of 68 feet a second. This rate must be again divided, since the pitcher's pitch is much more rapid than the catcher's throw. From 100 to 120 feet per second is average speed for a fast ball such as is thrown by Walter Johnson or Joe Wood. The catcher can get no such speed on his throw, since he must throw along a curved trajectory, which at its greatest height is 8 or 9 feet in the air. Part of his throwing force is put into making the ball climb. Fans who do not know the game sometimes speak of a catcher as throwing 'weak' because his throw fades down to the ground at second base. As a matter of fact the good catcher expects to have his

ball reach second base a trifle to his right of the bag and low down. He hopes for this because the minute fraction of time between the fielder's catch at the ball and his dropping his hands to 'get' the runner may make the difference between 'safe' and 'out.' For the same reason the base-runner slides. He doesn't make quite as fast time sliding as he would running. But he is under the necessity of stopping quickly and 'on the bag,' and of keeping his anatomy as far away from the fielder as he can. Sliding makes him certain of a quick and sudden stop, and also makes it necessary for the fielder to drop his hands (which takes time) to touch him. Hence the catcher saves this extra fraction of time with a low throw."

So much for throwing; now for batting. Why may a fast pitch be batted further than a slow one? Because the speed of the batted ball is due partly to its own rebound from the bat and partly to the bat's velocity. The longest hits are thus made from fast pitching. Of course, fast pitching is hard to hit, because that element of time enters again. The batter, hitting at an unexpected "fast one," will make a foul (if he hits it at all) more often than anything else. Mr. Claudy goes on:

"The best 'arms' in the business can throw a ball farther than the most powerful batter can bat a ball tossed—not pitched—in the air. The record throw is 420 feet 9½ inches, made by Sheldon Lejeune in 1910. The record batted ball (not made in a



COMPARATIVE SPEEDS OF BASEBALL AND RUNNER.

"Matty" is here seen throwing the runner out at first. Despite the swift trip of the ball from bat to pitcher and thence to the first-baseman's mitt, the runner is only a few feet behind it.

and its uncertainty depends on the relation between distances and on the time required to make the ball travel. Stated arithmetically, this may be put as follows:

"The bases are 90 feet apart. The fastest time ever made about the bases from home to home was 13½ seconds, and this not during a game. Fifteen seconds about the bases is fast time, or 3¾ seconds between bases with a running start for all except first base. First base has been made from the plate on a bunt and run in 3½ seconds, but the time is very unusual, 4 seconds flat being good time. . . . Infield grounders . . . average about the speed of a fast express-train—say 66 miles an hour, or 88 feet per second.

"The short-stop will play from 110 to 135 feet from the plate. Suppose he gets an infield grounder 125 feet from the plate. At 88 feet a second, it has taken 1.4 seconds to reach him. Allowing 1.7 seconds for the throw to first base, he has 0.9 of a second only in which to make the catch, draw his arm back, and make his throw. Yet more men are thrown out at first base on ground-balls fielded by the short-stop than ever beat the throw to the first station! The play is almost always close—so close that one of the differences between a good and a poor first-baseman is that the good one will reach far forward to get a ball, knowing that the time it takes the ball to travel the 5 feet he can reach may make the difference between 'safe' and 'out!'

"It is because of this delicate balance between time of batted ball and throw, and the ability of a man to run 90 feet, that the

game or from a pitched ball, but from a ball tossed in the air by a 'fungo' batter) is 419 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, made by Edward Walsh in 1911. There is no record of the length of the longest fly batted from pitching, for an excellent reason. A small boy outside the fence always makes off with the ball before an over-fence home-run drive can be measured! It is probably well over 500 feet.

"At the rate of 120 feet a second it takes one-half a second for the ball to get from the pitcher's hand to the batter at the plate. It is the fact that this time is so small which accounts for much of the pitcher's power over the batter. Half the time a pitcher 'fools' a batter it is not because the batter didn't see the curve of the ball or note that the ball was a 'floater' (one pitched slowly), but because there wasn't time for his 'nervous reaction' to work between his recognition of the act and the instant he must act on his knowledge. . . . The mind has been made up. The brain has telegraphed its instructions. Spite of his will, the bat swings—and after it has passed over the plate the ball passes lazily by the batter into the catcher's mitt."

THE SANITARY DINING-CAR

ALL LOVERS OF MARK TWAIN will remember that, after perusing statistical evidence that many more persons die in their beds than perish in railway accidents, the genial humorist registered a resolve to "avoid those deadly beds," and to live thereafter on the rail. An additional reason for adopting this clever method of prolonging life may be found in the assurance of Dr. M. Clayton Thrush, of Philadelphia, that a railway dining-car is the most sanitary public place in which to take one's meals. Says Dr. Thrush, in his paper on "The Importance of Proper Sanitary Measures in the Preparation of Foodstuffs," printed in *The Medical Summary* (Philadelphia, October):

"How many private homes ever subject the persons who cook the food, or the persons who bring it to the table, to a medical

service to undergo an examination every thirty days. No person with any trace of any communicable disease can hold a position in their dining-cars. Here is a very important thing for the preservation of human health, which the 'soulless' corporation managed by all sorts of interlocking directors does infinitely



A CLOSE DECISION.

Because the ball comes low, the baseman is able to save the fraction of a second required to carry down a high ball and touch the runner.

better for us than we do for ourselves. If you want a really safe place to eat, ride in a dining-car—safe as to sanitation and safe from accident. I notice, for example, that in carrying 110,000,000 passengers last year, the Pennsylvania Railroad did not kill one. A grown-up is far freer from danger in such a train than is a baby in its carriage. The class of people who handle and prepare the foodstuffs are frequently infected with transmissible diseases."

Apparently, however, sanitary conditions on railway-cars other than the diner are not always so satisfactory. Says the doctor:

"Every one who has traveled even to a minor degree has witnessed the uncleanly and often filthy manner in which the drinking-water receptacles on passenger-coaches are filled with ice and water. This work is usually performed by the cheapest ignorant laborer, who handles the ice with dirty and unwashed hands, often reeking with coal dirt and 'smeat' from off the sides of the cars, which he grasps in order to raise himself to the top; and sometimes his hands are contaminated with disease, which is particularly common among this class of employees. These same conditions often apply in filling the water-coolers of passenger-stations.

"May we not reasonably ask: Of what value is the individual drinking-cup in protecting the public, when the water is already polluted with poisonous material? Or of what use are our efforts to procure pure foods if they are already partly decomposed from improper storage, on the one hand, or tainted by unclean hands in preparing them for the table?"

Dr. Thrush suggests that the following sanitary regulations should be enacted into suitable laws by the legislatures of the various States, and that each State should provide proper officials to enforce them rigidly:

"1. State control of every public eating-place within its jurisdiction. Each place to be inspected, licensed, and controlled as outlined above, said inspection to be repeated at reasonable intervals, and to include the 'personnel' of the help, the quality, and methods of storing, cooking, and serving of the foodstuffs, the cleaning of the dishes and



A SAFE THREE-BAGGER.

The runner is aided by the necessarily high throw in from the field, giving him ample time to slide in to the bag while the baseman reaches for the ball.

examination? Such precaution is very rare indeed. It is almost as rare in the hotels and public eating-places; and it is rare even in the best of clubs. But some of our railroads, and I am pleased to report that the number is rapidly increasing since my report one year ago, compel every person employed in their dining-car

vessels, the drinking-water, and finally the sanitary arrangements of the kitchens and dining-rooms.

"2. Employment bureaus should require a health certificate of all applicants for positions where they handle or serve foodstuffs.

"3. State legislation for the proper maintenance and regulation of all cold-storage plants, with a time limit on each article of food.

"4. The methods of handling, storing, and displaying foodstuffs for sale should all be governed by proper sanitary regulations.

"5. The cleanliness that should be observed in handling all utensils, vessels, dishes, table linens and towels, also the compulsory use of individual drinking-cups in all public places, and the proper observance of sanitary regulations in the construction, ventilation, and plumbing arrangements of all kitchens and dining-rooms for public use should all be controlled by suitable laws, which should be rigidly enforced.

"6. Properly qualified persons should be furnished in sufficient numbers to see that all of the above regulations are properly observed and carried out; and fines and penalties should be imposed on those who refuse to comply with the same.

"7. State regulation of all streams and water supplies within its border, so as to prevent pollution and contamination; and a State laboratory should be maintained for the bacteriologic and chemical examination at reasonable intervals of all the important sources of drinking-water."

THE LIFE OF METALS

A METAL IS NOT the smooth, regular thing that a polished surface of it seems to the naked eye. The microscope shows that it has structure which may change as outside conditions alter; and with these changes the properties of the metal also become different. It is owing to these properties that the tempering of steel and many other changes in this and other metals are possible. The changes are not always useful ones sometimes, as in the case of the "disease" of tin, about which so much has been written, they render a metal industrially useless. Under a heading similar to the above, Félix Robin writes in *La Nature* (Paris, August 1) on the various properties of metals that are due to alterations in their microscopic structure. The structure, he tells us, is caused by the arrangement of crystals, and its progressive changes are not unlike those that accompany vital phenomena in living organisms. The crystal, like the living cell, even takes its origin from a "germ." Says Mr. Robin:

"At the moment of solidification there arise in a molten

metal crystalline germs around which takes place the progressive formation of solid crystals. How crystals grow is unknown to us, but perhaps there is some correlation with the unequal movements of liquid particles moving in currents. It has been proved that in an ingot that is solidifying, crystallites—crystals in formation, or skeleton crystals—appear everywhere, developing simultaneously in all directions, in the cubic or some other related system. The opacity of metals prevents their complete crystallographic study, but it has been seen that the elements are generally regular

development ceases at the points of contact and continues laterally into the spaces that are still liquid, until there are no longer any such. The result is a final structure of the metal—a 'figure of agglomeration' of crystalline elements arrested irregularly in their development and called by some writers 'grains.' Their joints are toothed in the fashion of bony structures.

"When a section is polished and treated with acid, the surface presents the appearance of blotches of different colors with irregular boundaries; these are the grains, whose crystalline structure often forms very beautiful branching figures.

"If there is no tension in the metal thus formed, the structure does not vary when heat is applied below the melting-point.

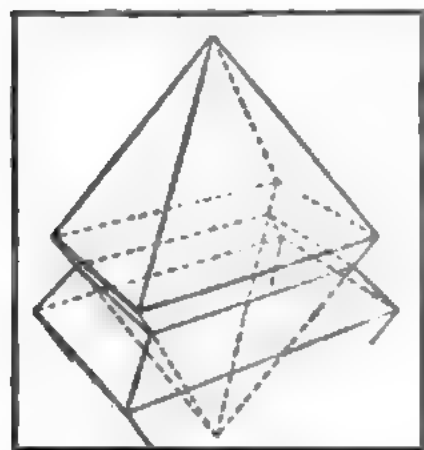
"Grains of metal are deformed under the action of exterior forces. Like crystals they seem to 'rearrange' by arranging themselves in parallel bands; so arranged they may slide on their neighbors. When the deformation or pressure is sufficient, the metal . . . becomes hard and brittle . . . and probably the crystalline structure is more or less fully destroyed. The metal is then unstable, tho it returns to a stable condition in time. The return (tempering) is the more rapid as the mobility of the elements is greater and consequently as the temperature is higher. It is as if the solid metal were a liquid of very high

viscosity. As the metal returns to stability, crystalline germs arise and grow . . . at each other's expense. This structure is that of most metal objects; obtained by deformation and tempering, it gives strength and malleability. We may compare it to the agglomeration of soap-bubbles—to a mass of foam with permeable membranes. . . .

"When iron is heated above 900 degrees it assumes another physical state, and its structure is entirely modified. There appears a new network of grains, keeping only occasionally the old contours. This property is utilized to re-

generate this metal; the structure of large, fragile grains, obtained by shaping it, is replaced by a very fine, tenacious fiber.

"The cellular structure of metals is thus subject to continual, more or less rapid modifications, taking place when they are heated, or even in the cold state. The study of these phenomena is the more worthy of interest in that it may result in conclusions of indisputable interest to practical industry."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

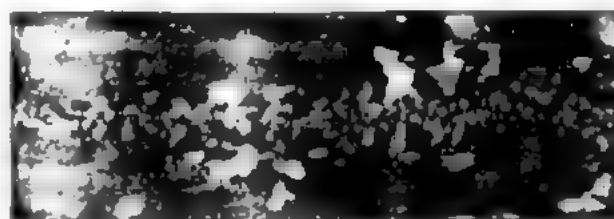


A GROWING CRYSTAL

Eight-sided elementary crystals "engaged" and growing into a pyramidal form.

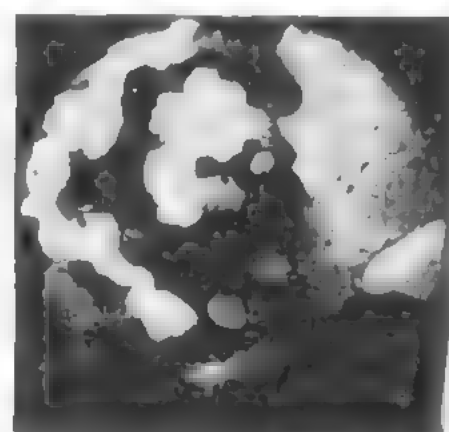
eight-sided formations, imbedded or engaged one in another to form regular pyramids with square bases. The appearance is the same with most metals, altho certain ones, such as bismuth, form pseudocubic crystals.

"At the end of the solidification the crystals meet, their



HOW BENDING AFFECTS THE GRAINS.

This plate has been bent and rebent, then heated slightly at the left, and to a high temperature at the right end



GRAINS OF METAL IN CONFLICT

Here grains which have been deformed by tempering are encroaching upon the normal grains

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL FATIGUE COMPARED—Some interesting and fruitful observations were presented just before the war to the Academy of Science in Paris concerning the effects of physical and mental fatigue on the pressure of the blood. According to experiments conducted by Mr. Lahy on such exertions as that of a soldier on march there is no observable augmentation of blood-pressure. Very different results, however, are observed in other cases, such, for example, as that of typists, who, while exerting very slight muscular effort, are obliged to practise sustained attention, exercise the memory constantly, and make motions which, tho slight, must be skilfully adapted to certain ends and therefore require judgment. In other words, those labors in which watchful attention is continuously directed toward the same object have the greatest tendency to increase the pressure of the blood. Such regularity of increased pressure must have some effect on the health, and this fact should be considered, says the *Revue Scientifique*, in fixing the duration of hours of work. —*Translated and abstracted for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SENSIBLE GEOMETRY-TEACHER

MOST PERSONS, if asked the reason for studying elementary geometry, would answer, "to develop the reasoning powers." But if requested to explain just how the powers of reasoning are developed by some of the current methods of teaching, they would be puzzled for a reply. It would seem that many pupils have never connected their lessons in geometry with reasoning of any kind. A collection of students in the Buffalo Central High School who had often failed in geometry were turned over to Miss Sara C. Walsh recently, and she succeeded in putting 82 per cent. of them through the Regents' examination. How she did it she tells in an article contributed to *The Mathematics Teacher* (New York), which will be profitable reading for teachers and interesting, as well as instructive, to the laity. Says Miss Walsh:

"None of these pupils was mentally deficient, as was shown by exceptional work in other lines. Such remarks as these reached me at the first regular session of the class: 'I'll never get it.' 'What's the good of it, anyhow?' 'I hate the stuff.' 'I'd like to get together all the geometry-books in the school and watch them burn.'

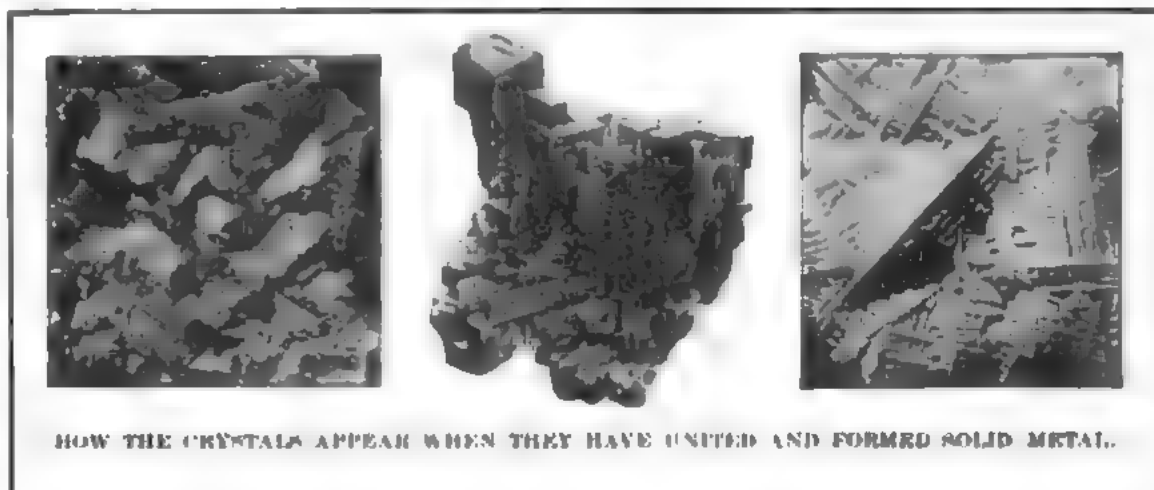
"I made a few remarks somewhat as follows: 'At my own request, this class was given to me because I am convinced that any one can pass geometry who can do as creditable work in other lines as some of you can. There are in this class, to my knowledge, two excellent musicians and two with oratorical ability, and these four people claim that they can not do geometry. Perhaps it is great success in one line that discourages us at mediocre success in another. Should we give up because things are difficult? I think the reasons for a large share of failure in geometry are (1) that pupils do not try; (2) that a misconception creeps in or something is swallowed wholesale because the book says so or the teacher says so. You must work with me or I shall become discouraged, and that would be the worst thing that could happen to you. I know that some of you are discouraged, but this is an opportunity freely to discuss anything you want, without the feeling that some superior fellow student will glance condescendingly at you. You are all in the same boat. Will it move onward or sink?'"

One of the first exercises Miss Walsh gave the class was to prove something that was not so. It was three days before they "caught on," but in these three days they had learned a valuable lesson. They had apparently been trained, not to ascertain the truth, but to find some reason or other for something that had been assigned to them.

"No one gave me the correct answer. One by one they seemed to come to the conclusion that there was no need of

assigning no reason or giving a reason which did not agree with the facts granted. These triangles had to be proved congruent, and evidently the end justified any means.

"One day, I asked why a certain construction line was used. One little girl volunteered this information: 'That comes next.' I repeated the question, thinking she had misunderstood. She answered, 'I don't know.' 'All right, then continue the proof.' She continued, giving a proof that sounded perfect,



HOW THE CRYSTALS APPEAR WHEN THEY HAVE UNITED AND FORMED SOLID METAL.

tho she did not see what the construction line had to do with it. This and similar experiences showed me that often by happy chance or careful memorizing, but not because they belonged there, statement and authority were put side by side.

"Sometimes I wrote on the board eight to ten or even twenty theorems and had them arranged in order, not by memory but according to the nature of their proof. From this they saw how the theorems were linked. . . . One of the most difficult things I have ever faced was to help these people to solve originals not depending on congruent triangles. Unless I helped, they decided they couldn't do them. If I did help, they memorized what I said.

"Many could not keep the goal in mind or would write a proof that was true so far as the hypothesis was concerned but did not fit the conclusion. I suggested working on rough paper as follows: Make two columns. Label first, 'What I know.' Label the second, 'What I want to know.' Under the first were put the granted and all the conclusions that naturally came from it. Under the second were put the statement to be proved and the possible ways of solving it, that is, all theorems that end with statement to be proved—the second last steps, so to speak.

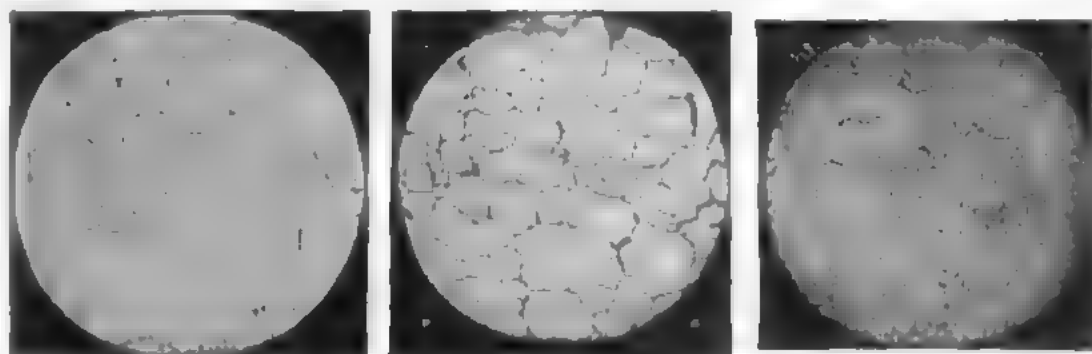
"There was in this class a youth who had been taking geometry for five years. He could play the piano, play football, and make a good speech. He did well in English, but the boys used to rail him about his extreme fondness for geometry. At the beginning of the term he came to me and said he believed he had never really worked in geometry, but he was determined to get the examination this time. 'Now, how do you do this original?' he asked me. I had warned the class to be definite in their questions to know what was granted and what to be proved and write the proof as far as they could. So I said, 'What do you know?' With restrained wrath he exclaimed,

'If I know I wouldn't have to ask.' His idea of help was for me to say the whole proof off. At first he would say a line equalled a line 'because I can see they are equal.' He used to answer at random. Sometimes I asked him how much he would risk on the truth of his statements. Gradually he raised his estimate of the truth of his statements. My chief conversation with him used to consist of these questions, 'What do you know? What do you want to know? Have you used everything granted?'

"The morning of the examination I saw him in the hall. 'Well, what did you think of the examination?' I asked. He replied, 'I kept saying to myself, What do I know? What do I want to know? until I was afraid I would find myself shouting it aloud. Another thing, I would stake my life that I got it this time.' He received the highest mark in this class, 91. I sent him a card with

his mark and my signature, and within the next two days I saw him several times show that card to some one. They had to be shown.

"Eighty-two per cent. of the class passed the Regents' examination and seemed pleased to have mastered at last that very difficult subject."



THE GROWTH OF METAL "GRAINS."

1 and 2 show two stages of growth; 3 illustrates the effect of heating and cooling. One network of cells is superimposed upon a former one.

hesitation in this class. The guesses became wilder. We tried the same exercise three days before some one, in disgust, said he didn't think it could be done. This was the case. The hypothesis was not complete. I didn't tell them that, but made them figure out why it couldn't be solved. If they wanted an angle equal to a certain angle, they said they were equal; either

REIMS'S DEPARTED GLORY

THE GLORY of Reims has departed. Of that truth even later and more considered reports seem to bear evidence. The walls and towers of the great church were left standing after the first assaults, but word of later bombardments seems to put even them in jeopardy. It was the marvelous

Tribune Mr. Donn Barber, one of the leaders in this profession, writes this:

"I can add but little to what has already been said on the subject of the destruction reported at Reims. We probably have not heard the whole story as yet, but it is greatly to be hoped that this great cathedral has not suffered beyond the power of ultimate restoration. Restoration, of course, can never bring back the lost atmosphere, mellowed beauty, and color of this marvelous building. It can at least, however, preserve its forms and design to posterity. That any damage whatever should have been done this gorgeous monument is sickening and unbelievable, and the storm of protest that its mutilation has called forth was naturally to be expected. It is to be hoped that these expressions of popular disgust, however, may be the means in some way of sparing the other valuable monuments of antiquity which have come down to us as a part of the common heritage of the human race.

"Of all the artistic achievements of the French people, their Gothic cathedrals probably stand out as the loveliest of their work and influences. Reims is one of architecture's choicest flowers. It is a priceless masterpiece which has seemed to crystallize some of the Godlike attributes of man. It was wrought in a noble and inspired art and enshrined glorious memories. To feel that its calm, sacred mission has been violated outrages our sensibilities. Nowadays architecture seems to be outside the precincts of culture. It is surprising how little educated people know or seem to care about architecture. Moreover, their ignorance and apathy seem to be naked and unashamed. Perhaps this late experience will have the effect of interesting the world at large more in the knowledge and love of architecture and in some realization of its inestimable value to all mankind.

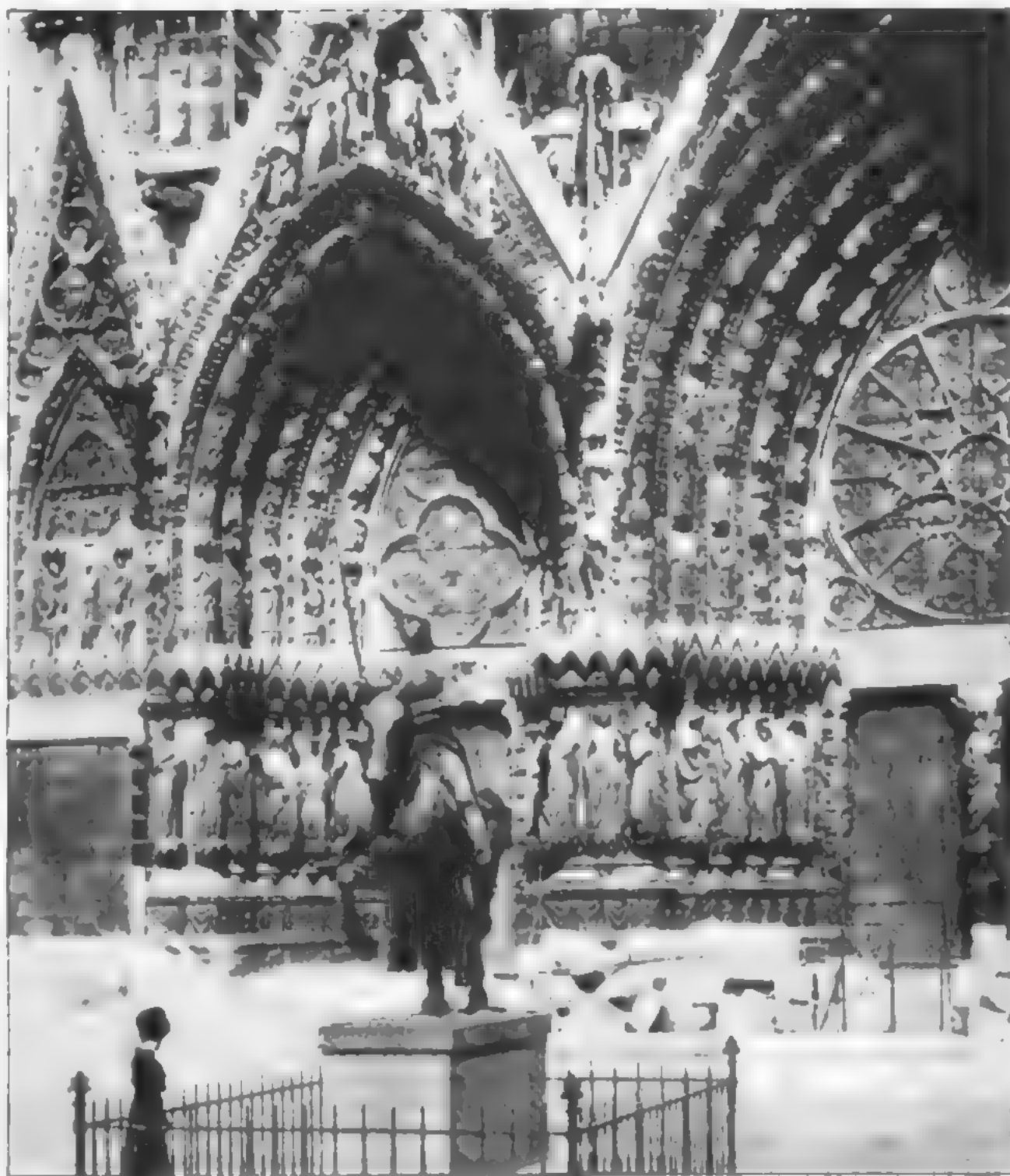
"Architecture has been described very logically as the printing-press of all ages. Its great monuments that have come down to us through the ages are sacred trusts. We should so understand them and glory in their preservation. The righteous

indignation of the artist at a time like this is perfectly normal. May this indignation, tempered with justice and sanity and calmly expressed, win friends for the cause of art, and thereby naturally make for its better protection and understanding."

Robert Tappan, another of America's well-known architects, speaks through the columns of the *New York Evening Post*:

"What a commentary it is upon the times we have come upon! Do you suppose any soldiers of any nation which had Christianity deep in their hearts could have done this thing? Not at all. Whether professedly or not, it was the deed of a gang of atheists.

"Reims Cathedral may be rebuilt stone for stone as a replica



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WHERE THE KINGS OF FRANCE WERE CROWNED.

A French art commission reports that all the roofs of the cathedral have been burned, the stained-glass windows riddled and to a great extent broken. The sculptured decoration and statuary are irreparably destroyed, but the statue of Joan of Arc, in front of the cathedral, is unhurt.

ornament of sculptured stone that formed their glory, and this has been racked and torn. A few of the artistic treasures of the building were saved from the fire of the roof and other woodwork. One observer speaks as tho a miracle were wrought to save the priceless Gobelin tapestries that remained uninjured while molten lead fell all around them from the burning roof. The carillon of bells that were famous the world over are a mass of shapeless metal. Among us none know better than our architects what the world is being bereft of by the destruction of her monuments. Their protests are like the of people suffering physical pain. In the *New York*

of what it once was, but it will never be the cathedral of old, with its mellowness of the ages, its glowing tone of time. The day in which it was built, as well as the spirit, is gone. The great charm of the Reims Cathedral, as in those at Paris, Notre Dame, at Chartres, was the mystery of it, the impression of beauty it gave that was not to be explained. You can't reduce Gothic art to rules. That is why it is not taught in schools. The essence of the Gothic ideal is spirit, good taste; you can't really put it into words. Only within the last generation have we come to realize that Gothic art is not something low and barbaric. Perhaps the Germans still so regard it. Does the fact that Germany has no really notable examples of Gothic architecture explain the recent outrage of her soldiers?"

Germany has pleaded the excuse of military necessity. The French are said to have used the towers as observation-points to assist in training their guns. The charge will have to be settled by investigation, for it is just as strongly denied by the opposing side. Berlin promises an official investigation, and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* adds a promise that perhaps some will find solving:

"War which destroys also opens a way to new creators. At all times mankind has regained courage to create new works stronger and more beautiful than those which had been destroyed.

"If the German armies in their victorious advance have had to hunt the enemy, not only from the fortresses but also from the ancient and sacred seats of civilization, we have at least the consolation that a victory bought so dearly will eventually produce greater and more beautiful works than medieval churches towering to the sky."

THE WAR OF THE PENS

THE MAN IN THE STREET may in this crisis refute the idea that the pen is mightier than the sword. At least, as the *San Francisco Chronicle* is his spokesman, he shows a poor opinion of the man of letters as a fighter off the firing-line. This journal wonders "what more do these authors know of the rights and wrongs of such an international conflict as this than the rank and file of citizens able to read and think for themselves?" The question is launched against the British authors who gave to the press a conjoint statement of their views, and thereby, thinks *The Chronicle*, showed that "there is no form of reasoning more fallacious than that which is known as argument by means of great names." Nevertheless, this sort of argument proceeds, and calls authors, college professors, poets, theologians, even artists and architects, into the ranks of the pen-warriors. One shibboleth has been launched from the field of the Allies, and that is "barbarian." Nothing could be a greater surprise to the Germans than this, and Gerhart Hauptmann, the playwright, retorts: "The shallow Parisian feuilletonist Bergson may call us barbarians as much as he pleases," and "the great poet and deluded Gallomania Maeterlinck may impose upon us similar nice titles after having called us the 'conscience of Europe'; the world knows that we are an old civilized nation." Hauptmann's defense of his native country appears in several New York papers, and states this:

"Nowhere is the idea of cosmopolitanism more deeply rooted than with us. Look at our literature of translations and name me a nation which is trying just as hard as we to render justice to the spirit and the originality of other nations so as thoroughly to understand their soul. Did not Maeterlinck win most of his glory and his money with us? For a parlor philosophaster like Bergson, of course, there is no room in the country of Kant and Schopenhauer.

"I say it frankly. We have and we had no hatred against France; we have idolized the plastic art, sculpture, pictorial art, and the literature of that country. For the world-wide recognition of Rodin the way was paved in Germany. We admire Anatole France, Maupassant, Flaubert, and Balzac are read in Germany like German authors. We feel a deep affection for the national life of southern France. Enthusiastic admirers of Mistral can be found even in small German cities, among the poorer population.

"It is to be greatly regretted that Germany and France could not be political friends. They should have been, since they are the administrators of the continental productions of the mind and since they are the two great thoroughly cultured European master nations. Fate, however, wanted it different. In the year 1870 the German tribes through fighting obtained for themselves the German unity and the German Empire. These achievements guaranteed to our nation an epoch of peace for more than forty years, a time of budding, of growing, of strengthening, of thriving, of fruit-bearing unparalleled.

"Out of a population becoming more and more numerous there arose more and more numerous individualities. Individual



"I'M DOING MY WORST—THIS MAY BE MY LAST APPEARANCE."

—Nelson Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*

energy and general elasticity created the great achievements of our industry, of our commerce, and of our transportation systems. I do not believe that an American, English, French, or Italian traveler ever believed himself among barbarians while visiting German families, German cities, German hotels, German ships, German concerts, German theaters, Bayreuth, German libraries, or German museums. We have traveled in other countries and we have always welcomed any stranger."

The great German dramatist reasserts the pacifist nature of Emperor William, and declares that war was forced upon Germany as a measure of defense. "Who was it that did conspire to bring about this war?" he asks. "Who even whistled for the Mongolian, for the Jap, that he should come to bite viciously and cowardly at Europe's heels?"

"It is with great pain and bitterness that I pronounce the word 'England.' I belong to those barbarians upon whom the English University of Oxford bestowed the degrees of doctor *honoris causa*. I have friends in England who with one foot are standing on the intellectual soil of Germany. Haldane, former English Minister of War, and with him numerous Englishmen, undertook regular pilgrimages to the small barbarian city of Weimar, where the barbarians Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, and others have exerted themselves for the humanity of the whole world.

"We have a German poet whose dramas have become national property as the dramas of no other German poet. His name is

William Shakespeare, the same Shakespeare who is England's prince of poets. The mother of our Emperor was an Englishwoman, the wife of the King of England a German. And yet this congenerical and congenial nation has sent the declaration of war into our house. Why? Heaven only may know.

"But this much is certain—the sanguiferous world-concert now raging on the European continent has an English diplomat as impresario and conductor. The question is whether the finale of this horrible music still will see the same conductor. 'My cousin, thou didst not mean well, neither with thyself nor with us, when thy tools threw murder and arson into our huts.' While I am writing these words the day of the solar eclipse has passed. The German Army has defeated between Metz and the Vosges eight French army corps and driven them to flight. Every German in his native country feels it had to come this way. Our jealous enemies forged an iron ring around our breast and we knew our breast had to expand, that it had to split asunder this ring, or else we had to cease breathing. But Germany will not cease to breathe, and so it came to pass that the iron ring was forced apart."

The reverse of the shield appears in an article by a brilliant English writer. Mr. Chesterton declares in *Everybody's* (October) that the word "barbarian" is the key to the situation, the explaining that "the Prussians themselves can not form a notion of what we mean when we call them barbarians." And that "is precisely because they are barbarians," he adds with his peculiar insouciance—

"They are perfectly and even pathetically sincere when they say they are the People of Culture; and even when they practically deny that there is any culture at all in the land of Turgenev and the land of Chopin. And the Prussians really are cultured in the sense that they read a great many books. But the spirit of civilization is not to be found in books.

"Nor is barbarism a mere term of abuse for what people call 'militarism.' Many of the most genuinely civilized states the world has known have been and are very military. Napoleon was no more a barbarian than Raffael or Alfieri; he was a great and subtle Italian artist. The spirit of civilization does not lie in the absence of war; otherwise the vanguard of civilization would consist almost entirely of Eskimos.

"Nor does barbarism mean anything so external even as real brutality and cruelty. Some of the most polished and enlightened societies in history, Athens or Paris, have exacted appalling vengeance beyond the dreams of a Red Indian. No; the essence of barbarism is spiritual. It could easily coexist with universal knowledge or everlasting peace; but it can not be long regnant; because every man who has the soul of civilization feels it to be inferior even while it is supreme."

Mr. Chesterton avers that "the psychology of the barbarian is this: that, like the lower animals, he does not understand reciprocity."

"He has not that little mirror in the mind in which we see the mind of the other man. If I scatter crumbs for the birds in winter, that will not prevent the birds from eating my fruit in summer; because birds, like Prussians, are barbarians. If I leave the bee his honey, he may still leave me his sting. And he has not broken any contract, because bees, like Prussians, are barbarians.

"Now this fundamental unreason and inequality, as of men ruled by beasts, can be tested by taking any civilized institution in Prussia (and Prussia has nearly all civilized institutions) and noting that in each case Prussia has added this strange one-eyed and one-sided character. For instance, the duel is often called a relic of barbarism; but the duel, tho it may be bad, is certainly not barbaric. It exists in Prussia; but it also exists in France, Italy, Belgium, Austria—in short, the duel exists almost everywhere where high civilization exists. But then the duel, right or wrong, is reciprocal.

"What does specially exist in Prussia, and does not exist anywhere in the world except in Prussia, is the idea of an officer really thinking himself a fine fellow, not only because he wears a sword when other people don't, but even when he draws the sword on people who haven't got any. Prussian officers really talk with a monstrous solemnity about honor and vindication in connection with an armed man attempting to murder a shop-keeper. I may thrust with my rapier; you must not thrust with your rapier; that is the soul of the barbarian. He is in the true sense half-witted: he can see only half of every question that is presented to him. He can not turn his imaginative

telescope round and look through the other end of it, even for a joke: the barbarian is incapable of jokes.

"Now if we examine each of Prussia's claims, even her legitimate claims, we shall find that they all exhibit this one-eyed philosophy. Thus, it is quite true that North Germany has a *kultur*, a scheme of arts and sciences. France and Italy have constantly praised it; England and America have rather overpraised it. But it does not praise anything but itself. It claims to be at once German culture and also universal culture; it would substitute German not only for Polish but for Latin and for Esperanto.

Little Turk or Japanese.

Don't you wish that you were me?

is as far as its imagination can get in 'world-politics.'

"This is the real difference at the depths of this business: Russia makes war for a dogma or France for a theory; but the enormous and unlimited ambition of Prussia is merely a limitation of the mind."

ROLLAND TO HAUPTMANN

THE FRENCHMAN, Romaine Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe," who has always labored to promote understanding between France and Germany, addresses this open letter to Gerhart Hauptmann in the *Journal de Genève*. He writes "expecting an answer . . . an answer that would be an act." "The opinion of Europe," he declares, "awaits it as I do. . . . At such a time silence itself is an act." He says:

"I am not, Gerhart Hauptmann, one of those Frenchmen who regard Germany as a barbarous nation. I know the intellectual and moral greatness of your mighty race. I know all that I owe to the thinkers of old Germany; and even now, at this hour, I recall the example and the words of our Goethe—for he belongs to the whole of humanity—repudiating all national hatreds and preserving the calmness of his soul on those heights 'where one feels the happiness and the misfortunes of other peoples as one's own.' I myself have labored all my life to bring together the minds of our two nations; and the atrocities of this impious war in which, to the ruin of European civilization, they are involved, will never lead me to soil my spirit with hatred.

"Whatever pain, then, your Germany may give me, whatever reasons I may have to stigmatize as criminal German policy and the means that it employs, I do not attach responsibility for it to the people which is burdened by it and is used as its blind instrument. It is not that I regard, as you do, war as a predestined thing. A Frenchman does not believe in fatality. Fatality is the excuse of will-less souls. War springs from the weakness and stupidity of nations. One can not feel resentment against them for it; one can only pity them. I do not reproach you with our miseries; for yours will be no less. If France is ruined, Germany will be ruined too. I did not even raise my voice when I saw your armies violating the neutrality of noble Belgium. This flagrant breach of honor, which incurs the contempt of every upright conscience, is quite in the political tradition of your Prussian kings; it did not surprise me.

"But when it comes to the fury with which you are treating that high-spirited nation whose only crime has been to defend its independence and the cause of justice to the last ditch, as you Germans yourselves did in 1813 . . . why this is too much! The world is revolted by it. Keep these savageries for us Frenchmen, your true enemies! But to wreak them against these victims, against this small, unhappy, innocent Belgian people! . . . How shameful is this!

"And not content to fling yourselves on living Belgium, you wage war on the dead, on the glories of past ages. You bombard Malines, you burn Rubens, and Louvain is now no more than a heap of ashes—Louvain with its treasures of art and of science, the sacred town! What are you, then, Hauptmann, and by what name do you want us to call you since you repudiate the title of barbarians? Are you the grandsons of Goethe or of Attila? Are you making war on armies or on the human spirit? Kill men if you like, but respect masterpieces! These are the mere heritage of the human race. You, like all the rest of us, have your obligations there; in flinging them aside you show yourselves unworthy of our great inheritance, unworthy to take your place in that little European army which is civilization's guard of honor.

"I do not address this to the opinion of the rest of the world. I address it to you yourself, Hauptmann. In the name of our

Europe, of which you have hitherto been one of the most illustrious champions, in the name of that civilization for which the greatest of men have striven all down the ages, in the name of the very honor of your Germanic race, Gerhart Hauptmann, I abjure you. I challenge you, you and the intellectuals of Germany, among whom I reckon so many friends, to protest with the last ounce of your energy against this crime which is recoiling upon you."

WAR'S END TO THE OLD ESTHETIC ERA

IT IS REPORTED in the newspapers that ladies in the fashionable world of New York are organizing to establish America as the arbiter of women's fashions. The French scepter is laid down, and even French dressmakers are at the front. Paul Poiret, whose name has figured as the latest leader in modes, now spends his time between his artillery post at Belfort and his Paris shop, which now makes only army uniforms. These changes are prophetic of a long future, according to Mr. Francis Grierson, a well-known writer described by Arnold Bennett as "the most enigmatical personality of our times." Whatever the outcome of the present war, it "will touch the social bed-rock of Europe," Mr. Grierson asserts. It marks the end of an old and the beginning of a new era, as sharply defined as the passing from one room to another—and closing the door. In France the change will penetrate to the core of society and "will turn things inside out; politics, society, literature, art, music, science, religion, socialism." In the *New York Sun* we find this interesting provision:

"Society will be moved to its foundations—first, by the number of its leaders who will fall in battle; second, by the redistribution of private fortunes consequent on so many deaths; third, by the long period of mourning to follow. Nothing will remain as it was. Parisian social life will change as by magic. The great families of rank will abandon Paris and take refuge in their chateaux, and the leading mansions of the capital will be barred to fashion and gaiety for years to come. In the highest circles only relatives will receive relatives.

"Only those who know the inner life of France can imagine what the conditions will be. Only those who know the country life of France will be able to grasp the full meaning of the present ordeals. No one from the highest to the lowest will escape the consequences of a war that will pierce to the center every section, every group, every family. All the young men are gone from the homes. Dukes and princes are fighting side by side with farmers. You could not distinguish poets from waiters, artists from artisans, musicians from mechanics, boulevardiers from school teachers.

"On the field of slaughter sheep and goats are all one. Imagination boggles at the reality. All attempts to depict the psychological state of the combatants fall short of the inexorable facts. We have to begin at the beginning in order to get a faint notion of what such a war means to the French and the Germans. Against the old Latin culture of 2,000 years are hurled all the forces of a younger, more strenuous people who roll on as a vast human machine, and the two forces clash as two opposing

worlds. Beside this ordeal the war of 1870 appears like a school-boys' game of football."

Strike a deadly blow at society, says this writer, and you strike art, literature, music, everything. Literature, he thinks, "will instantly receive a new pessimistic impulse which will make utopian theories and old academical maxims appear like so many Mother Goose stories." We read further:

"Books that were found pleasant and nonchalantly optimistic will now, under the final ordeal, appear to French readers without meaning and without savor. The whole outlook will be changed.

"The Paris and the France that we know will seem like something that has been folded up and put away. If the Germans should storm Paris it will be like the passing of a historical dream. Many of the most promising writers, artists, composers, philosophers, scientists will never return from the field of carnage. A new order of ideas will spring up. Freak art and freak music will die out for want of fresh recruits.

"Paris has been the hotbed of all sorts of eccentricisms in the name of art, and the war will render them unfashionable. It will kill what I have called 'blue china poetry.' Of the thousands of young Frenchmen who flock to Paris every year from the provinces, seeking fame, not more than one or two ever succeed. Paris is not a creator of talent, but a maelstrom in which the majority are overwhelmed.

"The war will exercise a profound influence on French philosophical thought. There will be a return to the fundamental verities. People will tire of the broken reed of Voltaireism. It will strengthen the Church and readjust the views and judgments of Socialists."

Changes in England, too, are foreseen by this writer "as great and tumultuous as any on the Continent."

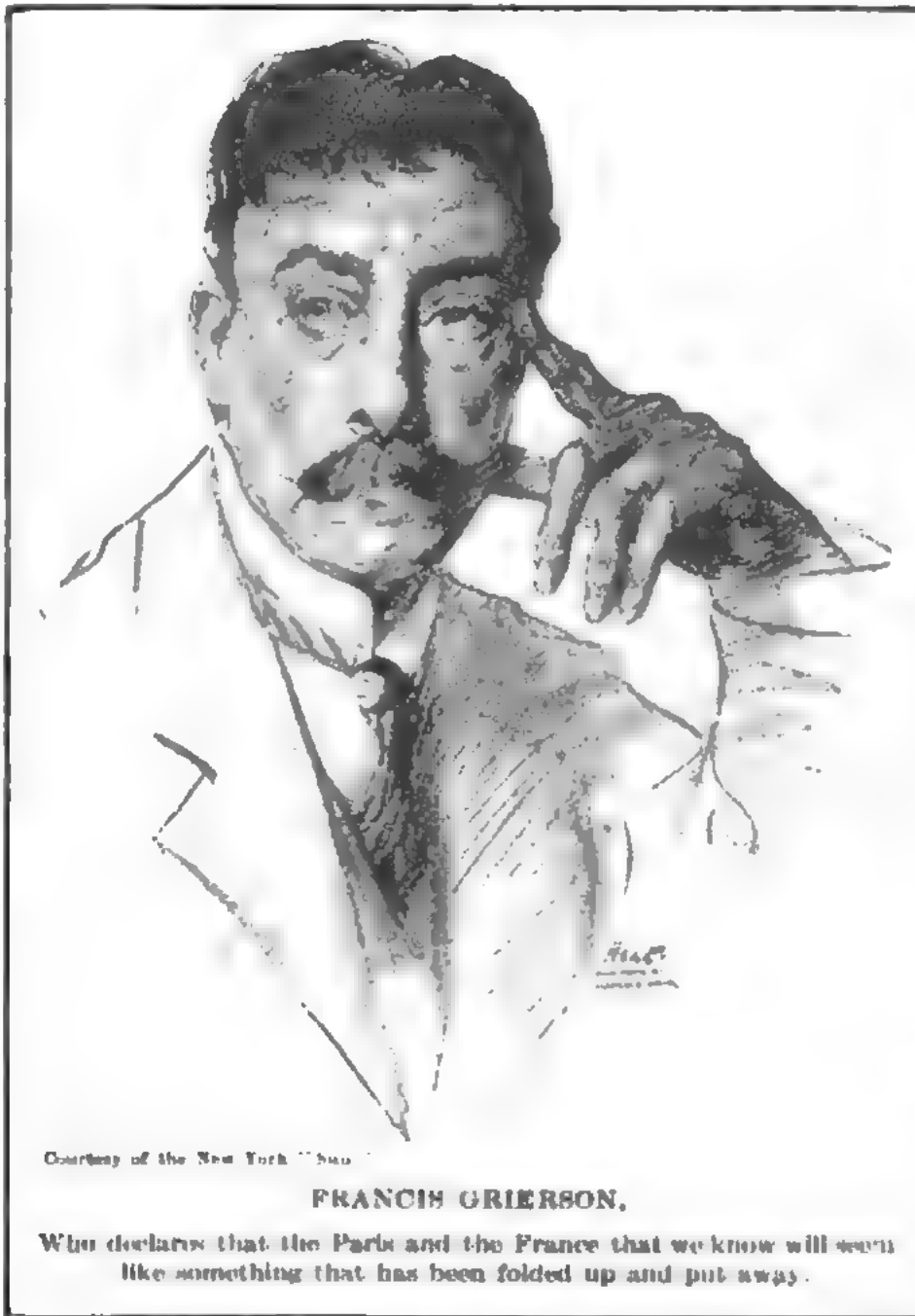
"The old order is even now as good as dead. The writers with pleasant theories of parliamentary utopias will never again sway the British public as they have been doing these last ten years. Writers of paradox will find no more readers. The cheery optimist will change his tactics.

"The professional humorists of London will perhaps have the hardest time of all. It is difficult to conceive the position of the professional London cynic at this juncture. He has been caught in a trap of his

own invention. It will now be seen how empty has been the boasting, the bluff, the nonchalance of the past twenty years. London has wallowed in tears and temperaments until the decadence has become unconscious and mechanical. Nothing short of a war like this could have produced any striking result."

A conclusion somewhat similar to those of Mr. Grierson's is reached by a writer in the *New York Evening Post* who, while seeing that "the relations of war to letters are manifold," finds that it "plays its better part when it deepens national spirit and the sense of oneness with fellow countrymen, and not through the mere furnishing of scenes and emotions to be depicted." The writer adds:

"From this point of view the war now going on is not a highly promising one. Except perhaps for Poland, it can hardly establish a new nation. It is more likely to end in general exhaustion than in affirming the glorious self-confidence of a people; and its consequences to culture must be deplorable. But only speculation is possible on such a subject."



Courtesy of the New York "Sun"

FRANCIS GRIERSON.

Who declares that the Paris and the France that we know will seem like something that has been folded up and put away.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

APPEAL OF THE GERMAN CLERGY

SURPRISE is expressed by the Federal Council of Churches of America at the warlike tone of the statement issued by the Protestant ministers of Germany defending their country's resort to arms. The manifesto is addressed "To the Evangelical Christians Abroad" and is signed by twenty-nine leading clergymen and churchmen of Germany, including

Christians greeted the fellowship in faith and service which the Edinburgh World Missionary Conference left as a sacred legacy to Protestant Christendom; they know also how we have, to the best of our ability, cooperated in order that among the Christian nations, with their competing political and economic interests, there should arise a Christianity united and joyous in the recognition of the task entrusted to it by God. It was also

to us a matter of conscience to remove by every means political misunderstandings and ill feelings and to assist in bringing about friendly relations between the nations. We have now to endure the taunt that we have believed in the power of the Christian faith to conquer the wickedness of those who are seeking war, and we encounter the reproach that our efforts for peace have only served to conceal from our people the true attitude of their enemies. Nevertheless we do not regret that we have thus endeavored to promote peace. Our people could not enter into this struggle with so clear a conscience if leading men of its ecclesiastical, scientific, and commercial life had not in such manifold ways exerted themselves to make this fratricidal strife impossible.

"Not for the sake of our people, whose sword is bright and keen—for the sake of the unique world-task of the Christian peoples in the decisive hour of the world-mission, we now address ourselves to the Evangelical Christians abroad in neutral and inimical lands.

"We were hoping that

through God there should arise from the responsibility of the hour a stream of new life for the Christian peoples. Already we were able to trace in our German Churches the powerful effects of this blessing, and the fellowship with the Christians of other lands in obedience to the universal commission of Jesus was to us a service of sacred joy.

"If this fellowship is now irreparably destroyed;

"if the peoples among whom missions and brotherly love had begun to be a power lapse into savagery in murderous war through hate and bitterness;

"if a simply incurable rent has been made in Teutonic Protestantism;

"if Christian Europe forfeits a notable portion of her position in the world;

"if the sacred springs from which her peoples should derive their own life and should offer it to others are corrupted and choked;

the guilt of this rests, this we hereby declare before our Christian brethren of other lands with calm certainty, not on our people. We know full well that through this sanguinary judgment God is also calling our nation to repentance, and we rejoice that she is hearing his holy voice and turning to him. But in this we know that we are at one with all the Christians among our people, that we can and must repudiate on their behalf and on behalf of their Government the responsibility for the terrible crime of this war and all its consequences for the development of the Kingdom of God on earth. With the deepest conviction



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WRECKED CHURCH IN TERMONDE.

Romaine Rolland asks of Gerhart Hauptmann: "Do you wage war against armies or against the human spirit?"

Axenfeld, Dussmann, Harnack, Kaftan, Labusen, Richter, and Wundt. It insists that Germany is guiltless in "this fratricidal war in which the Christian people of Europe are rending one another." In fact, "she has left no one who is willing to see the truth in doubt as to her peaceful disposition. Only under the compulsion to repel a wanton attack has she now drawn the sword." The opening scenes of the present awful drama were played when the theologians began to write, and their view of the case of Belgium is treated in connection with charges made of cruelty to German people:

"Unnamable horrors have been committed against Germans living peaceably abroad—against women and children, against wounded and physicians—cruelties and shamelessness such as many a heathen and Mohammedan war has not revealed. Are these the fruits by which the non-Christian peoples are to recognize whose disciples the Christian nations are? Even the not unnatural excitement of a people, whose neutrality—already violated by our adversaries—could under the pressure of implacable necessity not be respected, affords no excuse for inhumanities, nor does it lessen the shame that such could take place in a land long ago Christianized."

The concluding part of the plea is this:

"Our Christian friends abroad know how joyfully we German

we must attribute it to those who have long secretly and cunningly been spinning a web of conspiracy against Germany, which now they have flung over us in order to strangle us therein.

"We direct our appeal to the conscience of our Christian brethren in other lands, and press upon them the question, what God now requires of them, and what can and must take place, in order that, through blindness and unscrupulousness in God's great hour of the missionary enterprise, Christendom shall not be robbed of its power and of its right to serve as his messenger to non-Christian humanity.

"The Holy God carries on his work to its goal, even through the storm and horror of war, and permits no human wickedness to defeat his purpose. Therefore we come before him with the prayer:

"Hallowed be thy name;
Thy Kingdom come;
Thy Will be done!"

As an English commentary on this letter address to Evangelical Christians, a writer to *The Westminster Gazette*, M. Matheson, draws attention to an article in *The Quarterly Register* of the Presbyterian Alliance. For some years, he declares, large secessions from the German Protestant State Church have been in progress, it being estimated that during 1912-13 some 80,000 withdrew and during the first four months of this year about 30,000. The reasons suggested are "the spread of the scientific spirit and the growth of social democracy." In explanation of the latter the writer quotes this:

"The authorities of the Protestant State Church, and notably the pastors, are the traditional supporters of the Throne, the buttresses of the ruling caste. Every measure introduced by the Government having for its purpose the limitation or curtailment of the liberties of the people has had the support of the Church. Never a protest is raised at the piling up of armaments. Many of us believe that Germany is setting the pace for the rest of the world, both as to her land and her sea forces. I can recall no ecclesiastical voice raised against the imposition of this awful burden on the people. The newspapers most intimately associated with the Protestant Church and its ministers—the *Reichsbote* and the *Kreuzzeitung*—are the most truculent antagonists of the movements directed to the limitation of armaments and to the cause of international peace."

THE PROTESTS OF CHRISTIAN PACIFISTS

MANY PEOPLE in both branches of the English-speaking world are troubled with the question of the righteousness of war. To fight at all seems to them to be contrary to the teachings of Jesus and incompatible with professions of faith in him. *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) reports the weekly reception of letters from its readers "protesting, generally in the name of Christian pacifism, against the war." Some writers declare without equivocation that they would prefer to see England as a nation destroyed rather than that it should give countenance to the belief that righteous ends can ever be furthered by the sword. One correspondent suggests to *The Christian Commonwealth* that it has been trying to think religiously and politically at the same time, that it believes in force, and is therefore false to the Christ point of view. To these charges this paper rejoins:

"This is not a conception of Christianity which can be lightly swept aside. The people who urge that nations, as individuals, ought to take their stand on the teaching of Jesus concerning non-resistance may be dismissed as visionaries and impossible idealists; but the fine heroism of their attitude remains as a challenge to the moral opportunists. Yet they, like the rest of us, are bound to face the facts, and think politically as well as religiously. The doctrine of non-resistance must be tested in practice, by the facts of history, in the light of the brute certainties of daily life. It is not a doctrine that concerns secure and sheltered people; its real application lies toward those who are threatened with loss or outrage, the weak and defenseless.

"Let us be quite sure, however, that we see the issue from their point of view before we make the doctrine the basis of conduct. To a woman or child threatened with outrage or

death at the hands of a ruffian, brutalized and insensitive to the appeal that her helplessness makes, the non-resisting idealist who refused to resort to force in order to save her would seem as much a criminal as the actual perpetrator of the outrage. For the victim it would mean not that idealism had conquered, and the teaching of Jesus justified in its fruits, but that brute force had triumphed. This may be an extreme instance, but it is the final, practical application of the doctrine which must be considered; and its application is limited by the claim that every weak and defenseless creature has upon the protection and succor of the strong and pitiful. The weak and helpless have



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REMAINS OF A CHURCH AT MONS.

rights which are just as sacred and authoritative as the duties and ideals of the non-resister. For nations which try to practise the doctrine it means that no armed aggression by another nation, however wanton or merciless that aggression might be, should be resisted by armed force. The Belgian people, for example, ought to have allowed their territory to be invaded without striking a blow in self-defense. Will those who believe in the doctrine of non-resistance tell us whether the Belgians were right or wrong in resisting the invader by force of arms?"

The Christian Commonwealth goes on to explain that while it believes that in the present state of the world the teaching of Jesus concerning non-resistance can not be carried to its fullest and furthest application, it does believe that the spirit which underlies that teaching is destined to become supreme in the world. It proceeds:

"Mr. G. K. Chesterton once said that we have not yet been able to decide whether Christianity is sanity preached to a world of lunatics or lunacy preached to a world of sane people. The truth is that we live in a world which is neither sane nor mad, but both together at one and the same time. Mankind oscillates between frantic extremes. Europe at this moment is passing through a phase of such a collective madness. What is really happening now is that the sane people of Europe are fighting to maintain European civilization at the level it has reached, and to save the nations from rattling back to barbarism. We are meeting force with force because there is no alternative to that dreadful necessity save the laying down of our arms.

"To disarm our fighting forces and to dismantle our Navy would mean not the triumph of reason, but the victory of force.

This is the final apologetic and justification we offer for Great Britain in the war she is now waging against Germany. In this sense only do we support the war. We could not stand by and allow Prussian militarism to become supreme in Europe. We shall not be able to stand by and see any other despotism, founded on force or fraud, achieve a similar conquest. Is it un-Christian to argue that when the peoples of the Continent are plunged into a hell not of their making, the British people, with their tradition of liberty and their life-and-death interest in the spread of the higher civilization, could not stand idly by and strike no blow on behalf of the causes in which they believe? We do not so understand the mind of Christ."

MEXICO AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE VIOLENCE of clashing opinion, which is a sort of substitute for war in neutral nations, shows itself in a lesser degree in discussions of the problem of the Catholic clergy and members of religious orders in Mexico. The Government, notes one unsectarian editor, "has taken a stand restricting the Roman Catholic Church, which was once all-powerful," and in common with other non-Catholic observers he believes that the Government is acting within its rights and holds that it is restraining, not religion, but the papacy. On the other hand, the resentment felt by Catholics against what they consider inhumanity and injustice may be gathered from the comment aroused by a sermon on the subject by Bishop Joseph Schrembs, of Toledo, Ohio. The occasion was the opening of the thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies in Baltimore, where, the press informs us, a report has been adopted protesting against the recognition by the United States of any Government in Mexico that does not guarantee religious liberty. Complaining of the failure of our Government to protect Catholics in Mexico, Bishop Schrembs alludes to Secretary Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech and suggests that there lies to hand an opportunity for him to translate "rhetoric into action." Greater emphasis is applied to this sermon because it was heard by Cardinal Gibbons, who, according to press dispatches, approves the Bishop's sentiments. The *Brooklyn Eagle*, which criticizes Bishop Schrembs as severely perhaps as he rates Mr. Bryan, points out that "the matter of religion in Mexico, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic or any other kind, is a matter for Mexicans themselves to consider, and in which the United States should be conspicuously a non-interfering factor." Again, we are reminded that our Government is "neither a church-maker nor a church-unmaker," and that all churches "look alike" to it because, "officially regarded," religion is "a matter of conscience and not of Government preference among denominations." The *Eagle* also notes that "the Pope has done and said very much to indicate his sympathy with the peace propaganda which President Wilson and Secretary Bryan and all religious denominations on this hemisphere are doing their best to promote." The Bishop's sermon is reported in the press in part as follows:

"In Mexico, thousands of Catholics, men and women, are being outraged in their most sacred religious convictions. Churches have been closed and desecrated, priests and bishops robbed of all they possess, in many instances butchered and painfully murdered.

"The profession and practise of religion have been proscribed. Women of the Church have been subjected to the shameful and brutal lust of soldiers. What have we done? Where are those agents of public opinion—the press—to stir the people that they may rise in righteous indignation? Where is the man who said, 'You shall not press down this crown of thorns upon the brow of labor'?

"Men and women are made to drink the bitter cup of religious persecution, led to Gethsemane bleeding and mangled. Here is a field for the translation of rhetoric into action. We have prevented any other Government from stepping in there, and yet do we stand sponsor for this? Catholics of Mexico clamor day for justice outraged by brutes."

A wholly different understanding of the Mexican Catholic question naturally is found among observers who are not Catholics. By them we are advised that it is not "persecution" that is going on in Mexico, but a "reform of abuses." Such an attitude is deplored by *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), which says of the refugee clergy and nuns at Vera Cruz that:

"It is not alone that they have been subjected to ignominy and brutal injustice at home, but they must be held up before the world as representatives of a Church which has plundered the people of Mexico, and therefore deserving of the persecutions they are now undergoing. It is the old, old story of the Wolf and the Lamb in real life—as it was enacted in France in revolutionary days and in our own time very recently. In no country wherein this cunning vulpine trick has been played were the circumstances more sickening in their duplicity and hypocrisy than in Mexico. The traducer has followed in the tracks of the highwayman and with cynical effrontery attempted to show that the victims have been the aggressors and the despoilers of the people. Relying on the ignorance of the American public with regard to Mexico and Latin America, the apologists for to-day's persecutions boldly set forth the pretense that the spoliation of the Church and its clergy and religious orders is only a restoration of what belongs to the people, and so to bar any claim to sympathy on the part of the refugees."

It is remarkable also, adds this journal, that "while our press agencies here can get every item of information about the reasons the Villas and the Carranzas have for disliking the clergy and for their hatred of the Church, they are as blind as Nelson at the Battle of the Baltic to the pronouncements of the libeled bishops and priests of those abominable calumnies."

If we turn now to the non-Catholic but unsectarian viewpoint of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York), we see the other side of the shield. This review says that:

"The Roman Catholic Church has, through its officials, intermeddled with political affairs not only in Mexico but in other States where it has had power. The Pope claims temporal power and authority, and tries to exert them. Romanism is, therefore, a menace to free government. Romanism must go with absolutism in government. The Church of Christ must do a spiritual work with spiritual forces. The Church in Mexico has not done this, therefore the present movement is antipapal, but not antireligious."

In this publication also we read the statement of the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon which accuses the Catholic Church of being "a pernicious factor in disruption and discord," and charges further that the Church "has showed itself an implacable enemy to the Liberal movement and progress from the first revolution of Ayulza until the present," and "has had its benedictions for the crimes and corruptions of Huerta, and has unsuccessfully worked to incite the public against the Constitutionalists' cause." How drastic is the revision of church and school procedure enforced by the decree of the Governor of Nuevo Leon may be seen from *The Missionary Review's* account of its provisions. We read that:

"1. All foreign Catholic priests and Jesuits will be expelled from the State of Nuevo Leon.

"2. Of the remaining Catholic priests those who can not prove their complete abstention from politics will be expelled.

"3. Churches will remain open daily from six in the morning until one in the afternoon. Only priests having permission to do so will be permitted to officiate.

"4. Confession is prohibited. (The confessionals were burned.)

"5. The public is prohibited from entering the sacristy.

"6. Church bells shall ring only to celebrate *fiestas* in honor of the country or for triumphs of the Constitutionalist arms.

"7. All Catholic colleges shall be closed which do not obey the programs and texts ordered by officials and which do not have at their head some professor or graduate of the normal schools of the country, who will be responsible to the Government for any infraction of the rules.

"8. Any infraction of these laws will be punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$500, and arrest and imprisonment from two to four months, or both fine and imprisonment."

CURRENT POETRY

THIS war has produced some splendid poetry—Gilbert K. Chesterton's "A Wife of Flanders," for example, and "F. F. V.'s" stirring celebration of the French forces. But it has also caused numerous poets to attempt a sort of writing to which their talents are unsuited, to force their quiet and scholarly Muses to sing martial measures.

It is good to see that Mr. John Masefield has successfully resisted the temptation to hurl invectives at the Kaiser. To *The English Review* and *Harper's Weekly* he contributes a war-poem that is characteristically vivid and sincere, and actually international in its scope. A translation of it into German would appeal to the Kaiser's embattled subjects, as the original poem must appeal to those whose hearts are with the Allies. Mr. Masefield's poem will be surer of an audience ten years from now than most of the violently partizan poems that this war has called into being.

AUGUST, 1914

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

How still this quiet cornfield is to-night.
By an intenser glow the evening falls
Bringing, not darkness, but a deeper light.
Among the stooks a partridge covey calls.

The windows glitter on the distant hill;
Beyond the hedge the sheep-bells in the fold
Stumble on sudden music and are still;
The forlorn pine woods droop above the wold.

An endless quiet valley reaches out
Past the blue hills into the evening sky;
Over the stubble, cawing, goes a rook
Of rooks from harvest, flagging as they fly.

So beautiful it is I never saw
So great a beauty on these English fields
Touched, by the twilight's coming, into awe.
Ripe to the soul and rich with summer's
yields.

These homes, this valley spread below me here,
The rooks, the tilted stacks, the beasts in pen,
Have been the heartfelt things, past-speaking dear
To unknown generations of dead men.

Who, century after century, held these farms,
And, looking out to watch the changing sky,
Heard, as we hear, the rumors and alarms
Of war at hand and danger pressing nigh.

And knew, as we know, that the message meant
The breaking-off of ties, the loss of friends,
Death, like a miser getting in his rent
And no new stones laid where the trackway ends.

The harvest not yet won, the empty bin,
The friendly horses taken from the stalls,
The fallow on the hill not yet brought in,
The cracks unplastered in the laking walls;

Yet heard the news, and went discouraged home,
And brooded by the fire with heavy mind,
With such dumb-loving of the Berkshire loam
As breaks the dumb hearts of the English kind.

Then sadly rose and left the well-loved Downs
And so, by ship to sea, and knew no more
The fields of home, the byres, the market towns,
Nor the dear outline of the English shore.

He knew the misery of the soaking trench,
The freezing in the rigging, the despair
Of the revolting second of the wretch
When the blind soul is flung upon the air.

And died (uncouthly, most) in foreign lands
For some idea but dimly understood
Of an English city never built by hands,
Which love of England prompted and made
good.

There is Money in Good Light

Good light earns money at every counter and desk; in every store, office and factory and can be made to cost even less (less current) than poor light.

Earns money in stores by attracting customers, and they see better, stay longer, buy better, and buy more.

Earns money in offices by increasing efficiency—more and better work with fewer mistakes.

Earns money in factories by improving the output more of it with fewer "seconds" and less waste.

Earns money everywhere by cutting down lighting bills and enabling people to see better and work faster, with fewer mistakes, less fatigue, and without eye-strain and resultant headaches and "days off".



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"Good light earns money by cutting down lighting bills and enabling people to see better and work better."

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(with Alba and Decora Glassware)

Good light is mostly a matter of the right globes and shades. Alba or Decora Globes and Shades on Macbeth-Evans fixtures get more and better light from the current, diffuse and direct the light where it is needed to make seeing easy and comfortable, and turn the harsh brilliant glare of tungsten lamps into a soft, agreeable illumination that is easy to see by, read by and work by.

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Determine to investigate—when you know the facts it is usually possible to get good light by a few simple changes in your equipment.

The following pamphlets give the facts about good light and will be sent free on request:

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Elgin
Wonder
Tales

A Story of
Extremes and
a Burning City

A UNITED STATES Navy officer's Elgin Watch—a season in the Behring Sea—a year in the harbor of Panama—service on both oceans—crashed on steel deck of ship off South America—marked time while San Francisco burned and owner took part in military occupation of city—carried in all latitudes and altitudes—subjected to temperature variations of 100 degrees in 24 hours—now in Orient, where watch remains faithful.

Such is the condensed record of a single, medium-priced

ELGIN Watch

bought from the regular stock of an Elginer in Tennessee—a striking illustration of Elgin stability, in both men's and women's watches.

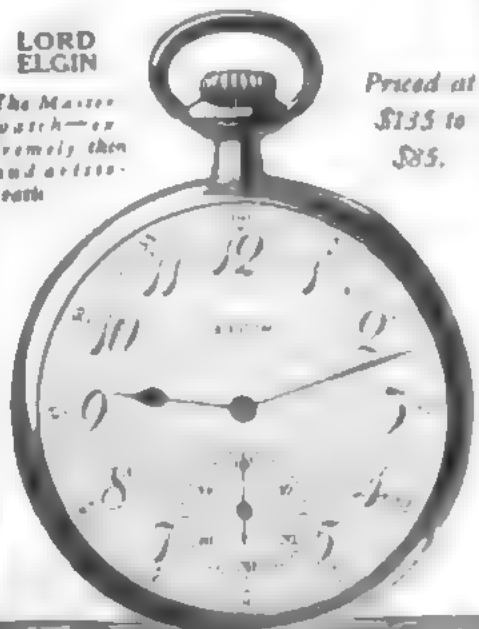
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The Master
watch—ex-
tremely thin
and artistic—
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Priced at
\$135 to
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If there be any life beyond the grave
It must be near the men and things we love.
Some power of quick suggestion how to save
Touching the living soul as from above.

An influence from the Earth from those dead hearts
So passionate once, so deep, so truly kind,
That in the living child the spirit starts
Feeling companioned still, not left behind.

Surely above these fields a spirit broods.
A sense of many watchers muttering near.
Of the lone Downland with the forlorn woods
Loved to the death, inestimably dear.

A muttering from beyond the veil of Death
From long-dead men, to whom this quiet scene
Came among blinding tears with the last breath
The dying soldier's vision of his queen.

All the unspoken worship of those lives
Spent in forgotten wars at other calls
Glimmers upon these fields where evening drives
Beauty like breath, so gently darkness falls.

Darkness that makes the meadows holier still.
The elm-trees sadden in the hedge, a sigh
Moves in the beech-clump on the haunted hill.
The rising planets deepen in the sky.

And silence broods like spirit on the breeze.
A glimmering moon begins, the moonlight runs
Over the grasses of the ancient way.
Rutted this morning by the passing guns.

In the same issue of *The English Review* is a poem by Mr. Ian Hamilton, a poem not inspired by the present war, but full of that heroic spirit which commands admiration to-day as in the forgotten time when men first went to battle. Mr. Hamilton has worthily sung what is perhaps the most beautiful episode in the history of British arms—the death of that great general who waited, weaponless, the coming of his savage foes.

GORDON

BY IAN HAMILTON

Khartum, January, 1913.

Where the Blue Nile into the White Nile alps;
Where the long betrothed at last link hands;
The ghost of dead men move their lips.
And the sigh of the winds o'er the desert sands
Bears the whispered name—Charles Gordon.

The murmur springs from the monstrous grave
Of the three ten thousand cruelly slain,
But the blue wave rolls to the milky wave,
"Once I bore on my bosom a crimson stain
From the heart of their God—Charles Gordon."

Yet ever the more, through all the land,
From Bahr-el-Ghazl to Kordofan,
That name is a spell to strengthen our hand:
As the sign of the Cross, that name of a Man—
Of the Cross they fastened our Lord on.

Kitchener conquered and Wingate reigns;
No better soldiers, great is their glory:—
The moth and the rust shall dispute their gains
While still, like the lantern of God, shines the
story
Of the warrior who buckled no sword on.

Look, where our flag, like a restless flame,
Proclaims afar the end of fear;
Where would it be but for deeds of fame,
But for the Man who stood under it here?
As the Dervishes stormed—Charles Gordon!

From the steps his pinnace kept signaling, Come—
Our steam is up—the Nile flows red—
Closer each throb of the Dervish drum—
Khartum is lost—your men are dead:—
And—life is sweet, Charles Gordon!

When the thirty spears set his spirit free,
He met them, we know, as friend meets friend,
Sharp keys were they to Eternity,
But he has it—you swear—death was never the
end
Of the leader we loved—Charles Gordon!

Mr. George Sterling has left, of late, such high and strange themes as "Wine of Wizardry" and "The Black Vulture" and sung of things beautifully human. To *Munsey's Magazine* he contributes some verses charming in their evidence of sympathetic understanding.

AFTER VACATION

BY GEORGE STERLING

Below her now the storming city rolls
The tireless thunder of a sadder sea
Than that between the planet's frozen poles,
And she is captive who awhile was free.

Far out across the dusty roofs her gaze
Beholds the turbid vapors jetting forth,
And tow'r and spire unhidden by the haze
Tell where the hungered city reaches north.

No little time ago it was she stood
Where the unhurried sea-wind offered her
The clean, wild fragrance of the cedar wood,
And made the little grasses dip and stir.

But here the sea-wind tells not of the wave,
Smearing the smoke-plumes on the tainted sky,
And lost the blossoms that the summer gave—
The nameless meadow-flowers, aloof and shy.

It is another fairness she must seek,
Here where the cold and stately dungeons roar—
Some hint of what the chiseled granites speak,
Some iron beauty at the world's deep core.

But grant her time a little longer. She
Has yet of memory a vanished day;
Her dreams are of the spaces of the sea,
And snowlike sands about a turquoise bay.

Munsey's Magazine contains also this exquisite study of autumn. It does not need its signature to be recognized as Mr. Le Gallienne's work.

AUTUMN SONG

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

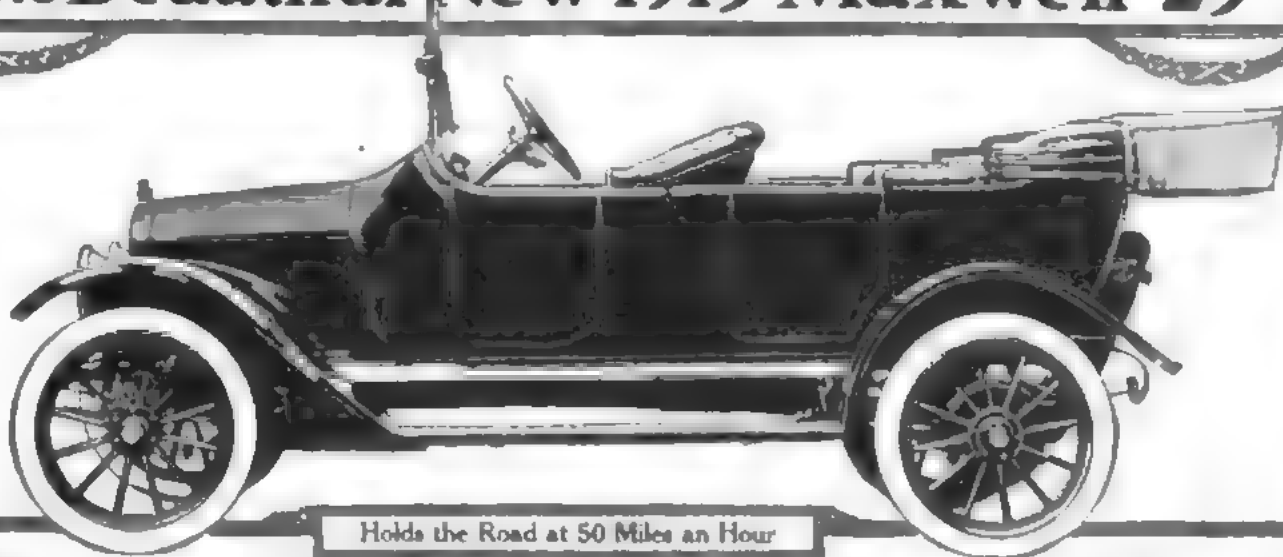
All things that fade and fall
With a strange, haunted sound
Upon the astered ground,
In sad September nights;
Apples and yellow leaves
And the low, ghostlike call
Of summer's lost delights
That grieves and grieves:
Of these be the song made,
Like them to fall and fade.

Of garden corners dank,
With piercing smell of mold,
Of summer's cup of gold,
Wherefrom so deep he drank,
By the dry fountain's edge
Cast down and grown arid,
Dust calling unto dust,
Sedge sighing unto sedge,
Of these let the song tell
That pleaseth Autumn well.

Of woods—a painted scene,
A hollow mimic show,
A mask within whose glow
A grinning death is seen;
Of flowers funeral
That seem not flowers at all,
But little paper shapes
An art fantastic apes:
In these has Autumn pride
That knows not she hath died

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The Beautiful New 1915 Maxwell "25"

New Price
\$695

Holds the Road at 50 Miles an Hour

The Sensation of the Automobile Year

The biggest automobile value ever offered for less than \$1,000. Our production of 60,000 cars makes the new price of \$695 fully equipped (with 17 new features) possible.

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With Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lights \$55 Extra

The new 1915 "25" is a display of Maxwell's skill. It is a car that is a credit to the Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit, Mich.

More than 37,000 "1915" Maxwells Ordered Within Six Weeks After August 1st

On August 1st, the double page newspaper announcement—reproduced in miniature above—announced the 1915 Model Maxwell "Wonder Car." It was published in the leading newspapers of America and was followed by Maxwell page advertising in this and other prominent national publications.

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This tremendous demand proves that the public and automobile dealers have recognized the 1915 Model Maxwell as the biggest automobile value ever offered for less than \$1,000.

The Maxwell Motor Company is now shipping 800 cars a week to dealers. Within a short time, this production will be increased to 1,200 cars per week. To be sure of prompt delivery, go to the Maxwell dealer nearest you and order your Maxwell now.

5-Passenger Touring Car, \$695

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Any Model Equipped with Electric Self-Starter and Electric Lights, \$55 extra

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Do you get only 1-500 of the light you should?

Do you want to *reduce* your expense of production?

The amount of daylight in a plant has a direct effect on this expense. One firm found that the expense of production rose 20% when artificial light had to be used. Employees work better when they can see better.

Illumination engineers say that the light in many plants is only 1/500 to 1/1000 of the strength of pure daylight.

If you paint your walls and ceilings with Rice's Gloss Mill-White, you will get the maximum amount of daylight possible in the plant. Rice's Mill-White results in from 19% to 36% more daylight, because it *reflects* light, instead of absorbing it. It cuts electric lighting bills heavily. (See the Kno-tair Hosiery Co. letter below.)

Over 3,000 firms now use this interior finish. Rice's requires *less* frequent repainting since it remains white longest. And it is highly sanitary—it can be washed with soap and water without killing the gloss.

Guaranteed to Remain White Longest

Rice's is the original mill-white. All others are imitations. It is the only gloss paint which contains no varnish. For that reason we *guarantee* that if Rice's does not remain white longer than any other gloss paint—applied at the same time and under the same conditions—we will give, free, enough Rice's to repaint the job with one coat. We also guarantee that, properly applied, Rice's Mill-White will not flake or scale. You cannot lose under this guarantee.

Sold Direct From Factory

Rice's Mill-White is sold direct from the factory, in barrels containing sufficient paint to cover 20,000 square feet—one coat.

Write for booklet, "*More Light,*" and sample board. Write today.

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Sanitary conditions in our plant have improved wonderfully. We should judge we are getting 30% more light than before. — *Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes Co., Battle Creek, Mich.*

We are indeed astonished to note the vast amount of daylight created by this paint—especially where we were formerly forced to use electric lights all day. Now find it entirely unnecessary. Agreeably surprised to observe how easy it is to keep clean. — *Kno-tair Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.*

The most practical interior finish we have ever used on walls and ceilings. We imagine will show an increase of between 20 and 25% in light. — *R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Makers of Prince Albert).*

Find it very satisfactory, indeed. — *Gillette Safety Razor Co.*

The best thing we know of. — *H. Doherty Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.*

Out of six comparative tests, Rice's Mill-White leads. — *Killingly Mfg. Co., Killingly, Conn.*

Tested it in competition with several other makes. The architect and owners respectively, Mr. Pitt and Canadian Yale & Towne Co., agree that yours is the best in appearance. — *F. Telford, Niagara Falls, Ont.*

Still pleased with the finish which was applied three years ago. Is in as fine and permanent condition as when applied. — *General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I.*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

NAVAL WARFARE AS IT REALLY IS

OUR experience in America with what a naval battle really means is confined for the most part to the engagements incidental to the war with Spain, in which our own ships suffered negligible injury and where the injury to the enemy was alleviated by a speedy surrender. In contrast to this lenient form of warfare is the account given by the *Manchester Guardian* of a battle in which there was no surrender, and which terminated only when the broken hulk of the ship attacked, still firing as it could with its paralyzed battery, went down with colors still flying. It was at the battle of Tsushima, in the Russo-Japanese War, and the account from which selections have been taken is remarkable for the fact that it is written by an officer who was through the whole engagement and who took notes of it from the start until his ship was on the point of sinking. The author is Captain Semenov, who, then on the Russian flagship *Suvoroff*, had no definite post on that fateful day and was therefore at liberty to note, in detail, the gradual destruction of his ship. Beginning with the first gun-fire, he writes:

"Now the fun will begin," thought I to myself, going up to the after-bridge, which seemed to be the most convenient place for carrying out my duty of seeing and noting down everything, as from there I could see both the enemy and our own fleet.

The first shells flew over us. At this range some of the long ones turned a complete somersault, and could clearly be seen with the naked eye curving like so many sticks thrown in the air. They flew over us, making a sort of wail, different to the ordinary roar.

After them came others, short of us—nearer and nearer. Splinters whistled through the air, jingled against the side and superstructure. Then, quite close and abreast the foremost funnel, rose a gigantic pillar of smoke, water, and flame. I saw stretchers being carried along the fore-bridge.

How could I make detailed notes when it seemed impossible even to count the number of projectiles striking us? I had not only never witnessed such a fire before but I had never imagined anything like it. Shells seemed to be pouring upon us incessantly, one after another. It seemed as if these were mines, not shells, which were striking the ship's side and falling on the deck. They burst as soon as they touched anything—the moment they encountered the least impediment in their flight. Hand-rails, funnel-guys, topping lifts of the boats' derricks, were quite sufficient to cause a thoroughly efficient burst. The steel plates and superstructure on the upper deck were torn to pieces and the splinters caused many casualties. Iron ladders were crumpled up into rings, and guns were literally hurled from their mountings.

In addition to this, there was the usual high temperature and liquid flame

of the explosion, which seemed to spread over everything. I actually watched a steel plate catch fire from a burst. Of course, the steel did not burn, but the paint on it did. Such almost non-combustible materials as hammocks, and rows of boxes drenched with water, flared up in a moment. At times it was impossible to see anything with glasses, owing to everything being so distorted with the quivering, heated air.

A man reported that the after-turret had been blown up, and almost simultaneously there resounded above us a rumbling noise accompanied by the sharp clank of falling iron. Something large and heavy fell with a crash; the ship's boats on the spar-deck were smashed to bits; burning debris fell all round us, and we were enveloped in an impenetrable smoke. At the time, we did not know what had happened, but afterward we learned that it was the foremost funnel which had fallen.

I attempted to pass through the upper battery, whence to the poop the nearest way was through the Admiral's cabin, but here the staff officers' quarters were burning furiously. Turning back, I met Flag Lieutenant Kruijanoffsky on the ladder, hurrying downward.

"Where are you going to?"

"Into the steering compartment; the rudder is disabled," he shouted to me in passing.

"That is all that is wanting," thought I to myself, rushing up on deck.

He speaks again of the sensation as the shells were being poured out upon the ship as from some huge receptacle overturned in the pall of smoke above them. They fired blindly into a blank wall of gray powder-smoke, but it soon became evident that the enemy either could see them or else had their range well fixed, for the *Suvoroff* became the center of a whirlwind of fire and iron. We read:

Lying almost stationary in the water, and slowly working her engines so as to get on the proper course and follow the fleet, the *Suvoroff* offered her battered sides in turn to the enemy, firing wildly from those of her guns which were still serviceable, and, alas! they were few in number.

Creeping with difficulty onto the upper deck through the torn hatchway, I scarcely recognized the place where a short time since we had stood with Demchinsky. Movement was literally impossible. Astern the spar-deck had fallen down and was burning in a bright flame on the deck; in front of me was a heap of debris. The ladders to the bridge had gone and the starboard end of the bridge had been destroyed; even the gangway under the bridge on the other side was blocked. I was obliged to go below again and come down the port side.

There were no fires; everything that could ignite had already been burned. The four 75-millimeter guns had been torn off their mountings, and in vain I looked on them for marks of direct hits. None could be seen. The havoc had clearly been caused by the force of the explosion, and not by the impact of the shell. How was this? Neither mines nor pyroxylin were stored in the battery, so

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\$12 to \$100

Rest, Relax and Enjoy LUXURIOUS COMFORT

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TRADE MARK "THE PUSH BUTTON KIND" U.S.

When the day's work is done, the "old man" likes to get his slippers on, and with his pipe and favorite book relax and forget business cares in the roomy, luxurious depths of a big, soft, comfortable Royal Easy Chair.

With just a light finger pressure on the famous "Push Button" he causes the chair back to assume any position comfortable to him, from sitting to reclining. He then reads, rests or even sleeps, stretched out, with every muscle relaxed in perfect safety and comfort, because the chair back stays where he puts it. That's an exclusive Royal feature.

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Royal Easy Chairs are distinctively elegant and stylish too. You will be proud to have several in your home. There are

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An ideal gift that every member of the family will enjoy and remember you by. You can always find just the right style and price.

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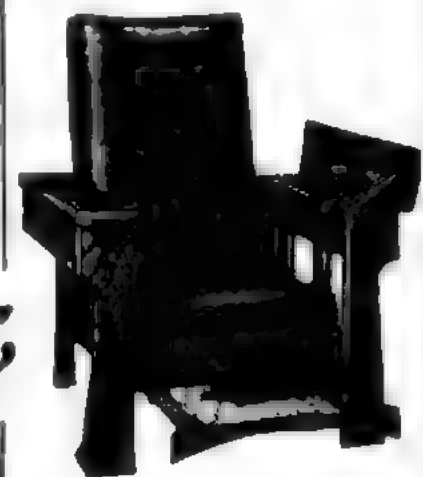
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Some Of Our Most Popular Medium Price Chairs



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Show Them To You



AFTER competitive tests and a repeat order last year, LARKIN CO. ordered 5 more Lippard-Stewart 2-Ton Trucks in August, 1914. This victory for Lippard-Stewarts was gained only by efficiency and low up-keep costs. Larkin Co. now use only the Lippard-Stewart for medium and light hauling after actual tests and use of other cars.

Sturdy—Quick-Acting—Noiseless

Lippard-Stewart delivery cars and trucks are now operating in over 70 lines of business. They are recognized in every city for their attractive appearance, noiselessness, flexibility and ever-ready service. You see fleets of them doing work in the large cities. They are used by the U. S. Parcel Post, by the U. S. Army. They are popular for Omnibus, Patrol, Ambulance and Funeral Work.

Different Capacities for Different Uses

A manufacturer or merchant knows that he wastes much by using a truck of overcapacity. By making up a fleet of Lippard-Stewarts in $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 1-ton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ton, 2-ton sizes, you cut out the waste in operating expense and realize a big saving and great convenience in having only one make of trucks and delivery cars.

Attention given to particular body requirements.

Business Men, Write Us About Your Delivery Problems

Let us tell you about the Lippard-Stewart trucks, the high business standing of our dealers and the efficiency of our co-operation with owners.



Radiator at Back (for Dealers' Use)

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, 1 Ton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ton, 2 Ton

WE USE

the Continental Motor with Automatic Speed Governor; Eisemann Magneto; Brown-Lipe Transmission; Timken Axles and Bearings; Davis Brown Worm Drive; Big Size Tire Equipment. A Special Standard of Excellence is carried throughout the entire construction.

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Great Opportunity for Active Dealers in Open Territory.

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221 West Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.

the enemy's shells must have exploded with the force of mines.

The final touch to the picture is given in a paragraph taken from the Japanese official account of the engagement:

In the dusk, when our cruisers were driving the enemy northward, they came upon the *Suvaroff* alone, at some distance from the fight, heeling over badly and enveloped in flames and smoke. The division (Captain-Lieutenant Fudzimoto) of torpedo-boats, which was with our cruisers, was at once sent to attack her. Altho much burned and still on fire—altho she had been subjected to so many attacks, having been fired at by all the fleet (in the full sense of the word)—altho she had only one serviceable gun—she still opened fire, showing her determination to defend herself to the last moment of her existence—so long, in fact, as she remained above water. At length, about 7 p. m., after our torpedo-boats had twice attacked her, she went to the bottom.

THE PENNANT TRUST AND THE WORLD'S SERIES

CREDIT for smashing the Pennant Trust, says the New York *Herald*, goes to the Boston Braves, who wrested from the New York Giants and John McGraw the pennant that for three years has been the property of the Gothamites. It had come to be regarded by New Yorkers as an inalienable right to have a winning team, but this year the Braves, when last on the list, decided that this was a monopoly in restraint of good baseball, and, on the afternoon of July 18, commenced dissolution proceedings against the Giants' position. Heywood Broun, of the New York *Tribune*, recounts the history of the Braves' progress, that began with their rise to seventh place that fateful day:

Since then the Braves have been doing little else but win. On July 20 they were in sixth place. They were fourth on July 21, and then after a long, hard pull they reached second place on August 10. The next day they dropt into third position, but this setback was only temporary. From second to third and back to second again, they fluctuated until, on September 2, they moved into first place. Hurled back from here after only a day's tenure, they drew into a tie for the lead on September 5. On September 8 the tie was broken, and since then the Braves have been moving onward and upward. The Giants have been moving onward and downward.

Some time ago George Stallings was christened the Miracle Man, and now his title is secure.

A trust that did not bust is the Athletic Association for the Preservation of the American Pennant for Philadelphia, and its magnate is Cornelius McGilliuddy, inevitably renamed Connie Mack. The scalp that now adorns the Athletics' clubhouse completes a fair half-dozen similar trophies, and Connie Mack is besieged with messages of congratulation from all parts of the baseball world. The Balti-

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The Name Guarantees It

Here is the right Electrical Washer. Correctly designed. The revolving cylinder sends the hot, cleansing suds through the fabric without injury to even delicate laces. Cost of operation so slight that it need not be considered. Only proper and modern way to wash clothes, whether by housewife, servant, or laundress. Converts wash day and ironing day into one. If your house is wired for electricity and you want to practice domestic economy—investigate.

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EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED



more News remarks editorially upon the victory:

With old "Cap" Anson, the tall leader of the Athletics now shares the honor of being a flag-winner six times. Not only Philadelphia, but the baseball world at large, owes Connie Mack much. He is a baseball-builder in more than the sense of his own club. The tall tactician of the world's champions is pointed to throughout the land as a baseball example well worthy of emulation by all, from the youngster breaking into his first amateur game down to the man making his mark in the majors. Connie is anything but the proverbial slave-driver of baseball, and he is as retiring as a blushing bride. His method is such that the players truly get the greater part of the honors, no matter how large the part that might be his due.

By bringing the college men into the game to a greater extent than ever before, Mack raised to a degree the standard of behavior on the field. A member of the Athletics being put off the field for bad behavior is practically unheard of. Thus Connie has helped the great national game and thus does he richly merit the honors that are again his. Whether he wins or loses the coming big battle, we can not say, but defeat can not harm the Mackian standard. It is built to stay.

In *Harper's Weekly* of October 3 appears a forecast by Billy Evans, in which he does not venture to predict the outcome of the championship series, but does state his view of the difficulties the Athletics will meet in any conflict with the Braves, and gives his opinion of their chance for success. He writes:

A meeting with the Boston club would present many new situations for the Athletics to solve. Mack's team would be up against a crack trio of pitchers in James, Rudolph, and Gowdy, with whose delivery they were entirely unfamiliar. This would naturally make it necessary for the Mack men to play a more careful, cautious game, than in facing the Giants for the third time. While the Athletics have always been fairly successful against Tressau, spitball pitchers as a rule give them more trouble than the old-style delivery twirlers. James and Rudolph, I understand, depend largely for success on the use of the spitball. This means the Athletics will get more than their share of a style of delivery hated by all players. To make the situation all the harder, the Athletic pitchers will know little of the style of the Boston batsmen, with the exception of Johnny Evers.

The Athletics should have one decided advantage over any National League team it may be called upon to face—condition.

Regardless of what team wins the pennant in the National League, it will have been through a grueling struggle that is bound to have its effect on the mental as well as the physical condition of its players. When the strain is over and the pennant decided, a period of relaxation sets in, and often it is very hard to get the team back into high speed for the crucial test. Such races as have featured the National League this year very often find all the contenders quite stale as they go under the wire. The Athletics have been taking things comparatively easy for weeks past, and should go into the series in the top condition.



Duofold Underwear

Combines All the Protection of Wool and All the Comfort of Cotton

BETTER protection against sickness and more **REAL** comfort are given by Duofold than by any other underwear.

Duofold is a *double garment*, made of two fabrics which together weigh much less than ordinary underwear. The outer fabric is warm, light weight wool. The inner lining is soft, thin cotton. *No wool touches the skin.* The cotton lining absorbs the moisture of the body and protects the flesh from the irritating wool. The woolen outer fabric repels the Winter's cold and retains the natural heat of the body.

The two fabrics are joined by wide stitching through which the air circulates and keeps the garment fresh and dry.

Your physician will explain the scientific reasons why this two-ply garment is more com-

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Colds are caused by sudden chilling after overheating, and *no other underwear keeps the body at so nearly natural heat under all changes of temperature as Duofold.*

Its woolen outer fabric keeps you from getting chilled as quickly as you do in an all-cotton garment. The cotton lining keeps you from perspiring so excessively as you do in all-wool underwear.

Duofold keeps you warm, but it *doesn't scratch* like all-wool underwear—the cotton inner fabric is soft as a rose.

And Duofold *doesn't pinch or shrink* like all-wool underwear.

Duofold is made in Union and Two-Piece Suits in Several Weights and All Sizes for Men, Women and Children.

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That tense moment

—when the cue ball pauses with indecision right on the edge of the pocket.

It's just one of the ever-changing, exciting situations that make Home Billiards or Pocket Billiards the game of a thousand thrills.

Give your little steam "boy-ler" this "safety-valve" for his explosive energies. Let all the family share this royal diversion that steadies nerves, braces the body and induces sound sleep.



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"BABY GRAND" Carom or Pocket Billiard Tables

A cabinet masterpiece in rich San Domingo mahogany. Note the equipment—genuine Vermont slate bed, celebrated Monarch quick-acting cushions and fast imported billiard cloth. These give the same speed, accurate angles and long life of Brunswick regulation tables, from which the "Baby Grand" varies only in size. Not a toy nor cheap-made make-shift. Yet sold to you at factory prices—terms as low as 20¢ a day.

Note, also, the concealed cue rack and accessory drawer that holds entire playing outfit.

"Baby Grand" sizes 3 by 6 feet, 3½ by 7, 4 by 8. Brunswick "Grand" 4½ by 9 feet. All furnished as a Carom, Pocket Billiard or combination Carom and Pocket Billiard Table.

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30 Days' Trial—A Year to Pay Playing Outfit FREE

We give with each Brunswick Table a complete playing outfit FREE—balls, hand-tapered cues, rack, markers, spirit level, cover, cue-clamps, tips, brush, chalk, book on "How to Play," etc.

Mail the Coupon or send a postal for our brand new edition of "Billiards—The Home Magnet," a de luxe book that pictures Brunswick Tables in actual colors; gives easy terms, factory prices and full information of our 30-day trial offer. You incur no obligation and book comes postpaid.

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WEATHERING GALES OF LAUGHTER

IT can be readily understood that a fun-maker must be a philosopher. Some philosophers are funny, and one of them has written a monograph on laughter, but these are different matters. Any man who has stood before thousands of people and has seen a smile break through the adamant line of their countenances, has watched it stretch and spread, surge into a chuckle, rise and twinkle in a thousand eyes, and finally burst forth into a crescendo of irrepressible merriment—any one who has seen this night after night, and has known himself to be the cause of it, must inevitably have formed a philosophy of laughter. Marceline, the "droll" in the New York Hippodrome, says that his laugh-producing antics do not seem funny to him at all. His philosophy is that audiences are a queer breed of animals who react unexplainably to certain known tricks that he plays. But John Bunny, of the Vitagraph Film Company, has, upon his own testimony, a philosophy of another sort. In the October *Photoplay* he states it as follows:

Laughter is the solution of life; laughter is life; laughter daily makes it possible to go on. There is only one delight that is keener than that of a joke, a comment, or a gesture at which you spontaneously laugh, and that is the delight of making other people, a whole crowd of people, laugh with you. Making other people laugh is the greatest game in the world—and we are all playing it. Some of us are professionals; most of us are amateurs; that is all. We all like tears, I suppose, or we would not shed them so easily. But what is the good of tears, unless it is to increase our delight in laughter?

If the tragic spirit is always hovering over us, always the comic spirit is just around the corner. For the comic spirit, which is the spirit of laughter, is a rough-and-ready and every-day sort. It is above us or beneath us—it is of us. Laughter is a wind; sadness is a cloud. The wind of laughter—and nothing else—may dispel the cloud of sadness. What better job in life could a man hope for than to be a wind of laughter? None, unless to be a gale, a gale of laughter blowing around the world!

Such a statement, after thirty years of being a comedian, is a startling testimony to the efficacy of mirth. Confronted by an individual who believes so implicitly in the universal need of it, we can but laugh with him, as thousands do daily. John Bunny has made people cry, but that doesn't interest him. It is the laugh that counts. In acting before a camera, he confesses, he misses sorely the concrete, immediate response to his efforts. In order to receive his payment, he must go around to the "front" and listen in the dark to the people shrieking at his rotund shadow. But, on the other hand, he avoids thereby the terror of the footlight artist—stage-fright. One may have extorted a million laughs, and yet may find himself, in

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Underwear that
we
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well versed in men's wear holds Cooper-of-Bennington Spring-Needle Underwear in highest esteem.

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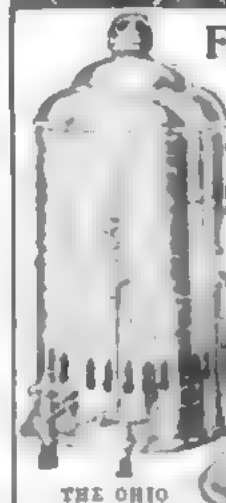
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Some of the "Whys" of the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac

The superior steadiness of the Eight-Cylinder Cadillac has its source in several causes, each and every one of them scientifically exact.

This superlative smoothness, in other words, is not left to chance, but is the positive result of positive principles.

And these positive principles exert secondary influences, each of which, in turn, contributes to the same desired end.

Translated into the simplest language, eight cylinders mean greater continuity in the generation of power. The greater the degree of continuity, the greater the smoothness, and the less the vibration, of course.

This, then, is the main and primary source of that steadiness which makes you forget that an engine is at work carrying the car forward.

The power impulses are not "almost" continuous, but actually and completely continuous, so that you are assured that the riding qualities of the car are as scientifically smooth as they can practically be made.

And then there are added to the main principle, the supplementary advantages which accrue from the very nature of the V-type engine—every one of them tending, again, to lessen vibration.

The crankshaft in the Cadillac V-type eight-cylinder engine, for instance, is but $26\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, between the outer ends of its rear and forward bearings.

Experienced motorists, familiar with the periodic vibration or "thrashing" which is characteristic in engines requiring a long crankshaft, will recognize immediately the beneficial effect of the lesser length.

The cam shaft, which is driven by a silent chain from the crankshaft, is likewise shorter, and another tendency toward periodic vibration is thus removed.

All of the reciprocating parts, including pistons, connecting rods, valves, etc., are very much lighter, a

fact which in itself contributes very largely to smoothness and absence of vibration.

Again, the "smashing" force with which the power impulses are ordinarily applied, is eliminated in this Cadillac Eight-Cylinder engine because the application of power is distributed over eight pistons—an impulse every quarter turn of the fly-wheel—another element contributing to smoothness.

The impulses overlap so completely that they melt and merge, as we have said before, one into another. When one power impulse is but half way on its stroke, another impulse begins and the impact on each is relatively light.

No severe shock or jar is communicated in these explosions. The process is not a succession of hammering blows, but rather like the touch of light and expert fingers sweeping the key board of a piano with almost incredible speed.

The net result is that unique sensation which tends to make you forget the presence of the engine—that sense of buoyance and of being borne forward by some means other than mechanical.

The basic power principle would not, of course, exercise its highest efficiency if it were not supplemented and supported by that painstaking construction in every other part of the chassis which is characteristic of Cadillac execution.

The car is not merely "a" car with a V-type eight cylinder engine, but an Eight-Cylinder Cadillac with each and every part and function in tune and harmony.

We are serenely confident that after the first ride, your own expressions of delight will go far beyond anything we may have said in these announcements, or any enthusiasm that may be expressed by the Cadillac dealer.

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Standard Seven passenger and Five passenger cars, Four passenger Salon and Roadster, \$1975.
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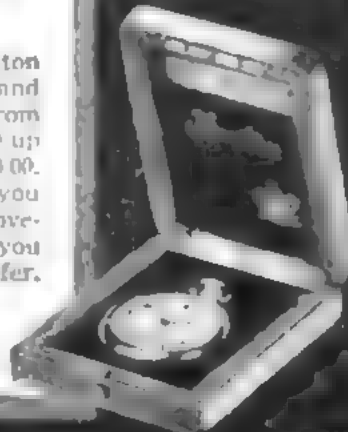
These Engineers, Conductors and Trainmen of Fast Limited Passenger Trains, and thousands more, carry the Hamilton Watch because of its accuracy.

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There are twenty-five models of the Hamilton watch. Every one has Hamilton quality and Hamilton accuracy. They range in price from \$12.25 for movement only (in Canada \$12.50) up to the superb Hamilton masterpiece at \$150.00. Your jeweler can show you the Hamilton you want, either in a cased watch or in a movement only, to be fitted to any style case you select, or to your own watch case if you prefer.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
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trembling panic, facing the thought failure. John Bunny knows well enough what this experience is, and describes graphically the mental torture of a victim:

There are the rows of faces, each looking very much like every other, and horror of horrors!—each one as still, patient, as glum, as the faces of the passengers in street-cars going home at night. Then it is that the comedian's heart rises in his breast, and his knees tremble under him, and the sweat rolls down his cheeks—and—he does his best or his worst.

But when they do laugh and one laugh begets another and you can't mop your face or open your mouth without setting them off into guffaws! then the comedian really lives; then he rides the upper air, then he is a conqueror beside whom Christopher Columbus is a scared adventurer, afraid to go home, and Napoleon a little man with a frown.

EATING IN AMERICAN

"WHAT'S in a name?" is a matter of as much dispute at present perhaps, as at any time since Juliet first pondered the question. Russia finds St. Petersburg distasteful and substitutes Petrograd; Turkey, finding this alteration too much for her sense of fitness (or, possibly, her sense of humor), changes it back again to St. Petersburg; and meanwhile the Associated Press and other heartless newsgatherers abroad continue to afflict the public with such names as Boverig, Rzeszow, and Wieliczka. We at home must take foreign names as they come, but already the war has moved us, and quite in the spirit of neutrality, to alter a few names in our own land. As evidence of this, from Chicago comes news of change that may sweep like a fury of fire over the whole country, avenging in an instantaneous reversion to common sense the abuse of years' standing. Briefly, it is this: Chicago restaurateurs are deciding to call the dishes they serve by American names instead of German or French. According to the *Chicago Post* we shall find that—

Where "Canapé Russe" led off a lunch, caviar on toast is the new appetizer. "Wiener Schnitzel, Holstein," has been given its passports, and veal cutlets with fried egg and vegetables rushed into place. "Filet mignon, Stanley" is no more—it is Tenderloin steak, horseradish sauce. "Chicken broth en gelée" is just plain chicken broth in jelly. "Ris de veau petits pois," is nothing more or less than sweetbreads with new peas. "Chicken sous cloche" is the same bird "under glass." For dessert "Lalla Rookh" is the well-known vanilla ice-cream, with rum.

Heretofore the lady or gentleman who ate in English in our best restaurants has been classed with the barbarian who failed to hand the waiter his watch on a chain. To order plain sweetbreads at peas, instead of ris de veau, petits pois identified a person as an aborigine who would tuck his napkin into his collar and eat his sweetbreads and peas with

SATISFACTION

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Macey Library Cases are made after designs of the old masters in furniture. They are like heirlooms handed down through generations.

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LIBRARY CASES

Do Not Look Sectional—
But They Are



ARTCRAFT

his knife. Next to a failure to tip, there was no deadlier insult possible to the attendants in a first-class restaurant than to be addressed in the English language. We do not pretend to understand this; we only know from experience that it is so. We congratulate the Hôtel La Salle cooks (slang for *chef*) on their bravery in serving food not smothered in its native dialect. They are pioneers, and for a while no doubt will be maligned. But sooner or later they will get their due meed of appreciation from the countless army of hungry people who, at one time or another, have wandered through a linguistic menu sealing about \$5 a syllable, and ordered whatever they could pronounce in the hope that it would turn out to be something good to eat; but which, masquerading under a name as long and as complicated as this sentence we are just writing, usually materialized as chicken hash or bologna sausage. We are encouraged to believe the time is coming when even the head waiters will descend from the gloomy heights of dignity they now occupy, and, meeting us on the common ground of a language we can both understand, treat us as if we were nearly as good as they are!

AN AMERICAN IN LOTUS-LAND

THEY say that a true American could not be happy in Lotus-land, and doubtless they malign us. The true American knows more than the mere alchemic trick of turning time into money. On occasion he can be extravagantly idle, even for days at a time. And yet, seldom does he understand the real nature of the Lotus-eater, the spendthrift of golden hours, to whom the striking of the clock, as time ticks on, is no more than the tinkling of bells stirred by the breeze. For such lack of sympathy he is not to be blamed, for it is a far cry from the city, where one runs to catch street-cars, to such a place as that described recently by a writer to the New York Evening Post. She writes from Longitude 150°, mid-Pacific, from an islet of Hawaii, where life is lived simply and comfortably on the theory that "Nature will provide." The story is practically only a diary of a few summer days, written with the lazy ease and inconsequentiality which is the very atmosphere of Lotus-land. She begins abruptly:

... Don't ask where we are. You will not find us on any map. We are not even a pin-point. We acknowledge the vagueness of our Hawaiian islet whereabouts. It is, in fact, one of the things we love. We are only a fringe of beach between two great oceans—on one side the joyous blue of the Pacific, and on the other a great sea of sugar-cane surging up to the mountain wall behind, five thousand feet high; mountains on which you seem to see the very hand of God, the beginning of creation. It is a place where everything had everybody "begin again."

And here are found all races and peoples, a *marécroïne* of nationalities. There are Japanese, Chinese, brown-faced and bare-foot natives, Filipinos, Koreans, Portu-



KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

The "Bulldog"

A new idea of the greatest interest—this Gillette Safety Razor with *stocky bulldog handle*, extra weight, generous grip and fine balance. Brought out less than a month ago, and already creating more excitement and a quicker success than any new model since the first Gillette came out.

Contained in an oval case of Gray Antique Leather, with Blade Boxes to match, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (24 shaving edges). With Triple Silver plated Razor, \$5.00; with Gold plated Razor, \$6.00. See it at your Gillette dealer's anywhere.

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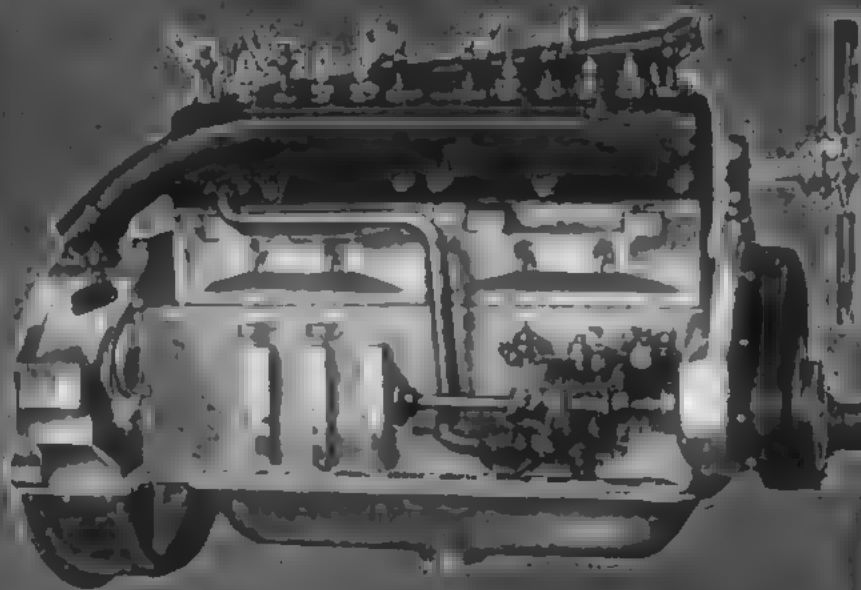
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use, pretty Spanish girls, shy and well-dressed, and a sprinkling of the more secure types of world-wanderers. In little spaces we are shown the mélange of humanity as it appears in the bright Hawaiian sunshine. First a glance from the veranda in the morning light:

Ogawa, the Japanese yard-man, is running along the horizon-line watering palms and ferns; Ichii, also Japanese, is somewhere on the Milky Way conveying papayas and pineapples to the breakfast-table, and incidentally making a charming bit of color in the morning light with her gay kimono and obi of turquoise blue. The Chinese cook, Ah Yee, very much in the ascendent, is boiling rice and frying bananas against the moment when "Boss" comes *kaukau* (eat)."

Then a view of the tiny estate, bounded—

On the north, by a little native store where you can buy three eggs, five bananas, ten *kukui* nuts, and get your watch mended. Also on the north, a pseudo-Japanese rest-house, where the faithful assemble on feast-days and distribute cakes to any and all. On the east, a New England person and a mussy "Park," so it is labeled. On the south, a square of sand perpetually covered with drying fish, and the Ah Lum store, with Ah Lum himself and the ten little Ah Lums. (That boundary of Ah Lum's is a source of continual fascination.) On the west, another Chinese store, with a pretty wife; a Japanese carpenter and his family, and a Japanese tailor-shop.

Perhaps you are asking, "What's in the yard?" Well, first, and last, and always—mango-trees. I am sitting under one now, with a group of children, waiting for a ripe mango to fall. When it comes "kerchunk," there will be a race for all to see who gets it. I don't, you may be sure. Those little people squatting on their heels are incredibly swift. Once upon a time, when I grasped a mango which hit my nose, I heard them say, "The fuller take." (In our beach vernacular everybody's a "fuller," regardless of age, sex, or previous condition of mind.) As you have doubtless heard, eating a mango is a kind of abandoned joy. Down you go biting into the juicy fruit from which great, luscious streams pour forth over your countenance, hair, and clothing. It's worth it. You count the world and cleanliness well lost, and soon gaily to the next. For this is the variable rule of mango-land: if you eat one, you eat three at least. And some little friends of mine are a bit aggrieved because their mother has fixed the daily maximum at fifteen. Oh! parents can be so hard!

Where did I leave off? The yard? I have just made a tour of it to explain that under no circumstances must the branches of the *kukui* be wantonly trimmed. This is the form that the directions took, otherwise they would be completely misunderstood. "You savvy this kind tree?" (Putting my hand upon it). "You savvy, Boss?" (Oh, the number of times I stole J.'s spirit and authority!) "He looks much like. No want cut. This tree? Yes, all time—no cut! Boss too much *kuku* (angry) before cut."

J. seems to be especially attached to the *kukui*, and indeed I do not wonder. The leaves are shimmering gray with

plumes of white blossoms like the lilac, only more exquisite, and a solid trunk of deep, rich black. It's like a bit of poetry, a bar of music in the offensive prose and discord of our beach hovels and shanties. For we are dirty; shockingly, fearfully, horribly dirty; sewerage unknown; sanitation written only on the stars; stenches innumerable; ways of living curious, surprising, and all in the open, so "he who runs" and walks may mark, learn, and fearfully digest.

"I can hear you asking," the writer hastens to add, "'What about the babies? How do you dare bring them up in a place like that? Why do you live near the hovels and shanties?'" Her reply is readily given:

Because the "babies" are already germ-proof. Bare-footed, with only one garment (rompers), bareheaded, outdoors day and night (we sleep on a screened veranda), bathing in the sea, drinking good milk, they are supremely, superbly well and strong. Our cow, called after native royalty Queen Kahumanu, is our family hearthstone, as it were—our Lares and Penates. Where we go, she goes, or the other way around. We rely on her as we do on this wonderful, wonderful climate. Sunlight pulses around and through the babies, and shines from their jolly little curls and browned faces. For they are not pink and white, but amber—the Sun Children of ours.

NEW SURGICAL TACTICS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

IT has been said that the armies in Europe have better arrangements for taking care of the dead than of the wounded. It may seem a ludicrous example of inefficiency that, where large numbers of wounded are certain to result from every battle fought, the most elaborate measures have not been taken to provide for them. Yet something must be granted to the fact that war to-day is fought on a scale unprecedented, with untried equipment and according to tactics unknown in any former actual fighting experience. The army surgeons and their staffs face conditions for which no one could be completely prepared. In six weeks of fighting the wounded totaled nearly a quarter of a million, a record which the reddest page of history can not exceed. In the *New York Herald*, Dr. James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., explains the difficulties confronted by the surgeons of to-day:

During the Civil War in this country, or even during the Franco-Prussian War, a battle lasted for a day or at most two and a portion of the third, and then an opportunity was afforded to succor the wounded and carry them at least to the field hospitals for surgical treatment. Now there is very little chance for that until many days have passed, and in the meantime there are ever so many more wounded demanding attention than in the battles of a generation ago. This new problem has developed a new mode of procedure on the surgeon's part and a modern method of caring for the wounded in battle which does



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much to save at least some of the awful suffering that has to be undergone.

The surgeon now does not wait for the end of a battle, nor does he remain in quarters some distance at the rear, expecting the wounded to be carried to him, for the number of wounded are entirely too great for that and the battle is waged too strenuously to permit such movements of the hospital corps.

Armed with a pocket surgical case, in which are contained a number of absolutely necessary instruments and ligatures, and with some antiseptics, especially iodine, and, above all, carrying a hypodermic syringe and a plentiful supply of morphine and other anodyne drugs, the surgeon on hands and knees makes his way along the rows of the dead and wounded even while the battle is raging, and, with the shot passing over him, stretches himself alongside those needing care and proceeds to help them in the best way that he can for the moment.

This is the key-note of the surgeon's new duties: temporary alleviation of pain and stoppage of loss of blood. It may be days before the men he relieves can be placed in comfortable wards in some field hospital; meanwhile the hospital is the field itself. No longer does the surgeon depend upon antiseptics alone. He has progressed a step beyond that, and now includes anesthetic invariably in his field equipment. Dr. Walsh explains:

As soon as a wounded man is encountered, he is given a full hypodermic dose of morphine and his position is made as comfortable as possible by supporting wounded members and putting a fold of one of his own garments under his head. Every soldier in a modern army carries in his knapsack a little packet of antiseptic gauze and a bandage or two. The surgeon examines the wound, particularly for an external bleeding, and relieves that by catching the artery, if one is spurting, and tying it. Oozing of blood is prevented by packing with gauze and by pressure.

A tourniquet which was the old-fashioned mode, preventing bleeding by twisting a bandage so tightly around the limb as to prevent all blood from flowing through it, is now very seldom applied, because it may be many hours before more special attention can be paid to the wounded man and in the meantime gangrene or very serious infective processes would be set up in the limb. Where an artery is not directly wounded the pressure of gauze can be depended on to cause stoppage of bleeding, especially in connection with the use of morphine, which lowers blood-pressure and lessens the movements that might cause reopening of bleeding points.

The fact that the gauze is antiseptic and carefully carried by each individual soldier in its original wrappings, that it is meant to keep it aseptic, provides the proper material which the surgeon could not well take with him in sufficient quantity on his crawling errand of mercy, and which could not be well preserved from possible infection if it were carried in any considerable quantities. All that one soldier carries may not be needed for himself, and then some of this material is employed for those lying near him, so far as is necessary.

Where bones have been broken in the

mba by bullets the soldier's own bayonet
his rifle is used as a splint, so that when
becomes necessary to move him, when-
ver that will be possible, the soft tissues
will be not further injured than they have
been by the renewed movement of the frag-
ments and the bony fractures rendered
even more compound, that is, set more in
communication with the outer air, and
therefore made much more in danger of
infection than they were before.

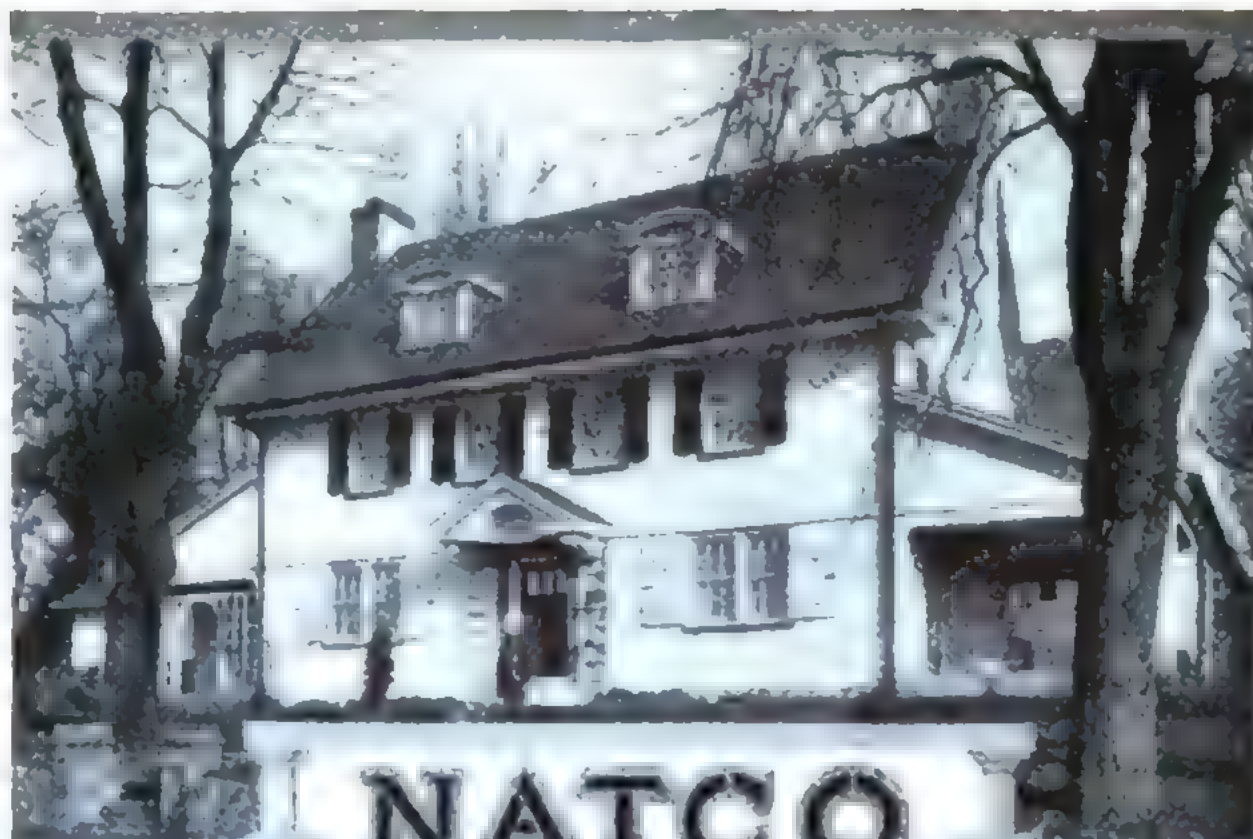
Wherever wounds are exposed to par-
ticular infection iodine is used as an
antiseptic and a protective. Iodine is also
employed as an antiseptic before the intro-
duction of the hypodermic needle, so as
to avoid the carrying in of infectious ma-
terial from the skin, for soldiers have
often not had the opportunity, even if they
always had the inclination, to wash them-
selves for days before, and their resistive
ability is distinctly lowered so that in-
fections readily take place.

The antiseptic having played its part,
the further services of the anesthetic com-
bine to restore the victim and refresh his
weakened forces. Dr. Walsh shows how
and a nurse morphine may be to the fevered,
can-racked, and nerve-frenzied patient:

It takes usually only a few moments
for the hypodermic before the wounded
soldier feels more comfortable, and the dose
is usually large enough so that in spite of
the battle raging round him he falls to
sleep. If he has been through days of
fighting, such as many of the men during
the present war have had to encounter,
sleep comes rather readily with the bene-
ficial aid of morphine, in spite of his own
pain and all the bustle and tumult around
him. The picture of these sleeping, help-
less soldiers dreaming away hours that
could otherwise be full of intensest pain
and discomfort is the one relieving feature
of the awful scene of the modern battle-field.

Most of the wounded are suffering very
severely from thirst, partly because they
have had no opportunity to drink fluids
to any extent for hours before the battle,
partly because their exertions have tended
to use up their fluids, and partly because
they had been too occupied with their
surroundings to obtain as much fluid as
they could when the opportunity pre-
sented itself. The morphine quiets this
thirst better than anything else. It would
often be dangerous to carry what might
seem a bounteous supply of water to
soldiers under such circumstances. It
would raise their blood-pressure, which
could cause bleeding to begin again in
many places even after it had stopped, and
could often be fatal for those who had
wounds in the abdominal region which
had pierced their stomachs and intestines.
The one hope for these men is that they
shall be kept at rest, and their digestive
tract left quite empty. Not a few of them
sweat completely and rather rapidly
under such circumstances.

A good deal of sympathy is aroused for
soldiers on the firing-line, because, as a
rule, for many hours at a time they do
not get regular food and must be satis-
fied with very little to eat. It is fortunate
for many of them, however, when wounds
come in the abdominal region, that their
stomachs and intestines are practically
empty, for that constitutes the best possi-
ble protection against the pouring out of
intestinal contents, which would inevitably
lead to fatal peritonitis. A wound, even if



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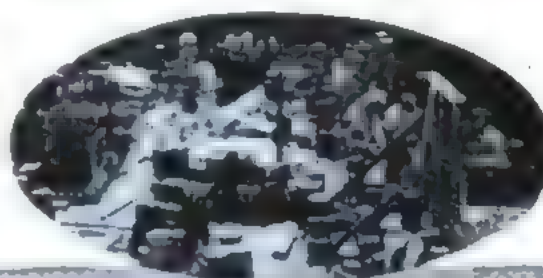
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doubly penetrating, of an empty stomach or intestines seldom produces anything more than a very localized area of peritonitis, and men have been known to have as many as seven penetrating wounds of the intestines, a single ball causing a few of them because of its mode of passage through the abdominal cavity, without causing anything more than a passing intrabdominal inflammatory reaction from which they completely recovered.

The morphin has a very favorable action in a number of other ways. The awful scare that settles down over a man who does not know how badly he is wounded and fears for the worst, while for hours there may be no chance to help himself and no opportunity for treatment, would of itself prove fatal in many cases. It is perfectly possible for a wounded man to be literally scared to death over his condition, which may not be nearly so serious as he thinks. Besides, this scare has a tendency to raise blood pressure, to make his heart beat faster than before, and consequently to cause bleeding to occur more copiously.

Nature mercifully causes many a man to lose consciousness shortly after being wounded, even tho the wound may not touch a vital spot in him. During such a fainting spell bleeding usually stops because the heart beats slow and feebly, but when the wounded man recovers consciousness the restlessness and dread consequences that ensue often cause serious effects. All these are dissipated by the use of morphin.

Besides, there is no worry about other and none of that awful depression that comes as a consequence of seeing mortally or very seriously wounded men all around most of them crying and moaning. The surgeon proceeds to crawl from one to another, fixing up their wounds rapidly by first-aid methods, giving the consolatory hypodermic, fixing them in the most comfortable attitudes, spending a few minutes with each one and succeeding in relieving sometimes a dozen an hour. He must have his wits around him; he must be utterly fearless for himself; he must be intent on his work, but he has the reward in the grateful looks of men who for the time being thought all was over with them. Occasionally after half an hour he has to go back to some wounded man—often not one of the most badly wounded—who is making a great fuss and disturbing those around him, and who must be given an additional hypodermic of the previous morphin.

This is the surgeon's work all the day long, and as much of the night as he can actually keep awake. Every moment seems time stolen from those who need it sadly, and it continues for days. Men can be mowed down by hundreds, and even thousands, with machine guns, but they have to be cared for, and their suffering relieved individually. Even the hopeless, wounded is not left to die unattended, or at least, neglected, now. He is given the consoling injection of morphin, partly for the sake of others as well as himself, and the surgeon passes. The inhuman slaughter goes on, but the redeeming element of surgical care comes in as some compensation for it all, and at least the suffering of men in mind, as well as body—the mental torture having often been worse in the past than the physical pain—is relieved and he is given his best chance for recovery from his wounds.

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SUNDAY DINNER SERVED BY UNCLE SAM

BEFORE the days of the cool, compact, tho sometimes uncertain, gas-range, it was not uncommon for families to purchase their Sunday dinners, already cooked, at a nearby bakeshop or *rôtisserie*. From that stage we have progressed, through the gas-range and fireless cooker, to the kitchenette, and now a step beyond is being taken. In Indiana appears a reversion to the old-time method of securing ready-cooked dinners, but with a difference. One does not run around the corner for the roast: that would not be up to date. Instead, one idles slowly home from church of a Sunday, finishes the morning paper in comfort by the fire, and waits with faith secure for the appearance of the postman to bring the Sunday dinner direct to the door. The Indianapolis *Star* explains the operation of this new system of cookless cooking and suggests a few schemes of a similar nature:

Roast chicken packed in dough in an air-tight can, which acts like a fireless cooker and retains the heat, sent by parcel post direct to the consumer, is the device of a farmer in the north end of the State. From one hundred to two hundred South Bend citizens are getting chicken for their Sunday dinners in this way. It arrives piping hot and is very satisfactory.

That farmer is ingenious; he has initiative. There was the parcel post, at his hand were the chickens, and in the distance was a market. Why not utilize the best means of transportation available? The experiment was tried and has proved successful. Doubtless he will extend his efforts and presently will be conducting a varied delicatessen business by long-distance order, for that enterprising sort of man is not likely to be satisfied with one venture of the kind.

The parcel post has not yet proved the short cut between producer and consumer that was hoped, but it is such individual experiments as these that will gradually bring about this desirable end. For there are many foods, cooked or uncooked, that city-dwellers would prefer to get direct from the farmer rather than through the medium of cold-storage houses and various middlemen.

Chicken is one of these, for the experienced consumer knows that freshly killed, healthy farm poultry has a flavor quite superior to that of fowls long in storage or feverish from close confinement in crowded coops in market.

Eggs would make another marketable parcel-post product if some one would devise a safe method of shipment. [Such a method was described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for November 29, 1913.] Fastidious folk know that really fresh eggs are a luxury greatly to be desired, and the very suspicion that the specimen served to them has been in storage for months effectually destroys the appetite for it.

Country-cured ham is also a luxury coveted by many who find the genuine article unattainable in city markets—the slow-cured, smoked ham not known to commerce. Sparerib with real meat on the bones, well-made country sausage, head-cheese, and other pork products are in

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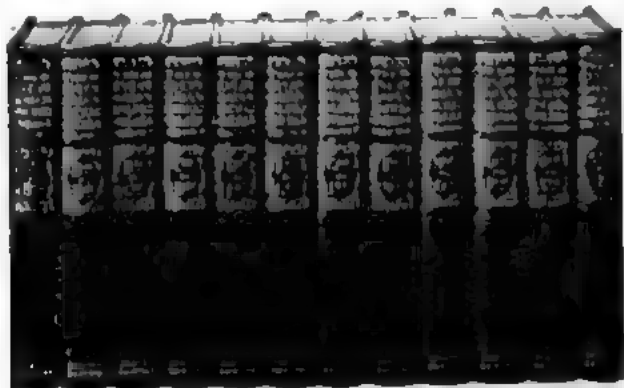
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SPINNING A NEW ONE ACROSS THE PLATE

FOLLOWING the wail of many baseball fans that the game has become all pitching and little hitting, comes the news—adding insult to injury—that a new kind of ball has been used for some time by several pitchers, one more difficult to locate than any of those generally known. This is the emery-ball, last pitched some days ago by Ray Keating, of the New York Americans, against the Athletics. By the help of this ball he won on this day a scintillating victory over the world's champions; but the emery-ball proved something of a boomerang, for its very difficulty urged Second Baseman Collins, of the opposing team, to show considerable curiosity as to the manner of its direction. His inquiring mind led him straight to the mark, and he forthwith called upon Umpire Connolly to examine Keating's glove. The ball was curiously roughened on one side, and in the glove was found the cause—a square inch of emery-paper sewed into the palm. By the aid of the emery-paper the pitcher could get an extremely effective grip on the ball, resulting in quite a new line of bewildering breaks and swerves. The New York Sun remarks further on the genesis of the freak ball, which has now been forbidden under heavy penalty in all the clubs of the American League:

When Keating's trick was discovered the news leaked out that most of the New York pitchers had mastered the new style of delivery. Indeed most of the twirlers who were supposed to be expert in the manipulation of the spitball were using emery-paper instead of saliva. They were schooled in the art by Catcher Ed Sweeney, who for several years was the battery-mate of Russell Ford. It was Ford who first discovered the cunning use to which emery-paper might be put. His experiments along these lines resulted in his wonderful record of twenty-six victories and only six defeats in the American League campaign of 1910.

That season, under George Stallings, Ford as a first-year man established one of the most enviable records of all time. He came from the Southern League highly recommended as a spitball pitcher. In fast company within a few weeks he gained wide publicity as the originator of a freak delivery. It was claimed that he could break his spitball at will to either side. This mastery made him as formidable against a left-hander as against a right-handed batsman.

The truth of the matter is that Ford threw very, very few spitballs to Ameri-



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can League batters. His freak, or double-barreled spitter, was nothing more than the emery-papered style in which Keating was discovered. Occasionally Ford would offer the moist brand, but only often enough to keep concealed his real ace.

"Sweeney was in on the secret," said Frank Chance recently. "But he kept the secret well. He was the only man in the business outside of Ford who had the faintest idea of Russ's secret up to a few weeks ago. He tells me that the discovery was made quite by accident. Kahler, the Cleveland pitcher, dreamed one night that Ford told him the secret. He immediately experimented with emery-paper and found that he could get marvelous results. He told Sweeney of the discovery, and Sweeney immediately realized that Ford's secret had become an open book. It was then that he imparted instructions to his battery-mates.

"Ford was far more cunning than Keating," Chance continued. "Ray had the emery-paper sewed in the palm of his glove. As soon as Connolly called for the hit the cat was out of the bag.

"Ford, I am told, never left himself open in this way. He wore a glove from which the palm had been cut. Then, by palming the emery-paper, he was able to roughen the surface of the ball to the required degree without running the risk of detection. This he accomplished while bluffing the motions of preparing a spitball. Keating was too careless in his motions to get away with such a smart bunch of players as the Athletics."

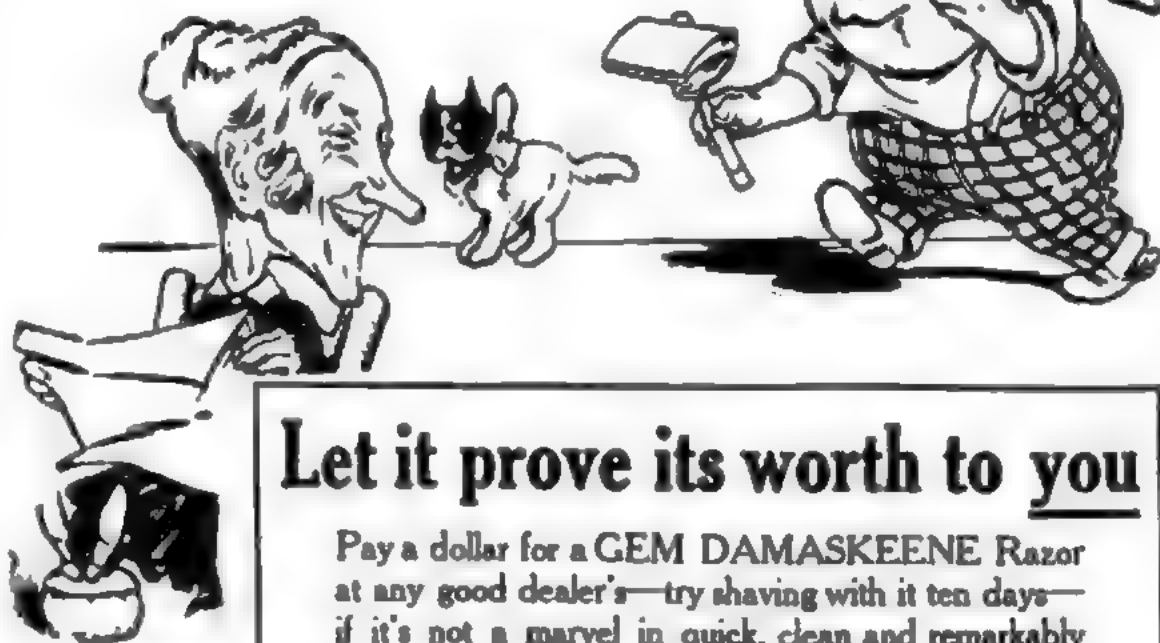
Chance declares that never in his long experience has he seen such a puzzling assortment of shoots and twists as result from the delivery of a ball properly doctored with emery application.

"Mack's men were completely mystified with what Keating hurled at them," said the Peerless Leader. "Ray had those sappers hopping around to save their lives. Of course none of the pitchers in our league have mastered the delivery as well as Ford had in 1910, for they haven't had time enough to work on it. In Sweeney, who was familiar with every phase of the teaser, New York had a very distinct advantage over any rival. This freak is more deadly to the fingers of an inexperienced backstop than even the spitball was, for it is posset of more freakish breaks. You will remember that it took several years to break in catchers capable of receiving the ordinary spitter."

The freakish traits of this latest delivery are very easy of explanation. Deviation from the course of flight of a thrown ball is caused by air resistance. A ball, spinning as it travels, affords the more resistance or friction on the side turning into resisting air. A roughened spot not only enables the pitcher to take a firmer grip so that this spin may be greatly increased, but also affords greater resistance to the air. Consequently the course of the ball is changed more abruptly or into the freakish shoots for which the emery-ball already has become famed.

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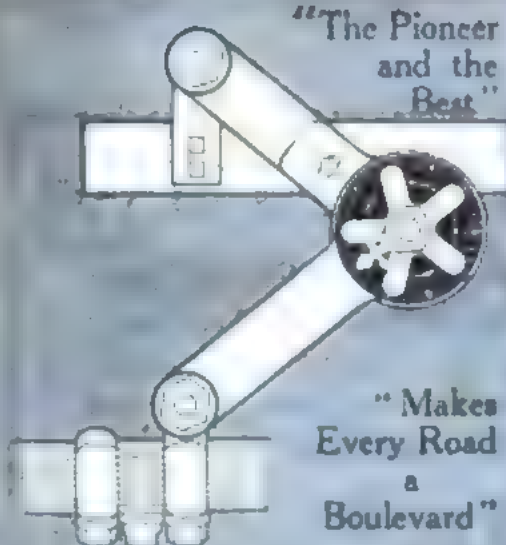
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Improvement on Nature.—At the orphan asylum the childless Mrs. Hathiway, who had selected an infant for adoption, suddenly showed trepidation.

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"Of course you won't have to keep it," responded the accommodating matron. "You can bring the kid back and exchange it any time. We're not arbitrary, like the stork."—*Judge*.

Opportunity.—A young suburban doctor whose practise was not very great sat in his study reading away a lazy afternoon in early summer. His man servant appeared at the door.

"Doctor, them boys is stealin' your green peaches again. Shall I chase them away?"

The doctor looked thoughtful for a moment, then leveled his eyes at the servant.

"No," he said.—*Lippincott's*.

A Fable of Fortune.—Lazyman, Contentedman, and Busyman lived together in the same house. One day, when only Lazyman and Contentedman were at home, Opportunity knocked.

As Lazyman made not the slightest move to go to the door, Contentedman went and opened it.

"I am Opportunity," said the visitor, "and I have something very wonderful for you."

Lazyman yawned and said nothing.

Contentedman courteously explained that he was not interested, for the very good reason that he had everything he wanted.

"I believe Busyman also lives here," said Opportunity. "Where is he? I know he would be glad to see me."

"Indeed he would, but he's out. He's always busy running around. You're not the first Opportunity that's missed. Opportunities have been knocking here regularly for years, but he's never at home. I tell him it doesn't pay to be so busy."

Opportunity walked away with dejected mien.—*Life*.

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Agile Parent.—"Papa, what is an escutcheon?"
"Why?"
"This story says there was a blot on his escutcheon."
"Oh, yes! An escutcheon is a light-colored vest. He had probably been carrying a fountain pen."—*Houston Post*.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WHEN TO OPEN THE STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTION taken in September, permitting sales of unlisted securities, is believed in financial quarters to be a step the influence of which will act favorably on the problem of opening the Stock Exchange for unrestricted business. Just how soon this opening will take place, no one in authority as yet ventures to say. The paramount reason for delay has long been the banking situation. When that clears up sufficiently—that is, when loans secured by listed stocks are made sufficiently safe—it is believed that an opening will be made. In some quarters it has been understood that, as a tentative opening date, November 1 has been selected. This, however, is contingent on the course of events in finance, and notably on the Federal Reserve Bank for New York being in full operation by that time. The chances, however, of this bank being in full operation on November 1 are somewhat doubtful. Some authorities in the banking world believe that the Federal Reserve Bank will not be ready before December 1, in which case the Exchange would not be opened before that date. On this point, a writer in *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The practical work that the New York Federal Bank must accomplish in connection with the local financial situation is the conversion of the present Vreeland emergency-note circulation, which in New York at present is somewhat in excess of \$140,000,000. For this circulation Federal notes will, as a broad proposition, be issued, altho there necessarily will not be a technical and specific exchange. The new notes will be based, as is well known, on commercial paper. Many details will obviously have to be worked out in forcing, even at the most rapid rate possible, the new currency into circulation. Bankers have advised from Washington that the printing of the new Federal currency is proceeding rapidly. There will thus be slight probability of delay from the purely mechanical end of the situation.

"But other sources of delays can not be so effectively handled in advance. For instance, the Class C directors of the various district banks have not been definitely announced. It is known that full selections have been made. These men are not at all likely to be able to immediately relinquish the important positions they have heretofore been occupying and which have fitted them for the new responsibilities that they are to assume. Some may require a full month to arrange the transfer.

"This in turn brings up the question whether it will be the policy of the Federal Board to inaugurate the reserve banks of the various districts piecemeal or whether it will not be thought desirable to place the entire system simultaneously in operation. There is much to be said on either side of this proposal, since presumably there will be considerable criticism by outlying sections if New York should be singled out by permitting its district bank to be first placed in operation. On the other hand, the argument that is suggested at this center is that the Reserve Board will first desire to make a model bank to try out in a practical way the various problems, instead of allowing complications to arise by attempting the same thing at one time under varying conditions. New York, obviously, by its preponderating share of

the country's business, would be by long odds the advantageous district in which to establish a bank, after which the banks of the other districts could be modeled.

"Another feature that will take time will be the collection of an efficient staff at New York capable of taking hold of the new financial situation in an authoritative way. This, according to banking interest here, can not be safely attempted in a short a period as four weeks. It will not be safe to assume such a heavy burden as will have to be carried, in New York at least, until the entire staff has been thoroughly trained and the delicate questions that must naturally arise have been worked out.

"Another problem is the selection and fitting up of a banking-house. There have been suggestions, for instance, that temporary quarters might be obtained until the Chase National Bank vacates its offices on the ground floor of the Clearing House building. Such a location seems for obvious reasons the ideal one. The question of clearings in connection with or independent of the Clearing House is an interesting one. There will, too, necessarily be delay in formulating systems of accounts. Furthermore, the banks must be called upon for their subscriptions to the Federal Bank's capital."

It is believed that danger from European liquidation has become a small factor in the problem of opening the Exchange. Far more serious is the banking situation. A suggestion has been made, and in some quarters commented on favorably, that a combination or syndicate might be formed with resources reaching as great as \$250,000,000, to support prices for stocks when a possible slump occurs. On this subject a writer in *The Financial World* says:

"This task is one that, tho formidable, is by no means insurmountable. As we have pointed out previously, the total of British holdings of our securities is \$5,000,000,000, according to the best authorities, and perhaps \$6,500,000,000, counting Great Britain and Continental Europe as well. Authorities disagree as to the percentage of this great mass of securities that will probably come from Europe sooner or later, but even if only 10 per cent. of the total were offered, that would mean \$650,000,000, and only 1 per cent. of the total of foreign holdings would mean that \$65,000,000 would have to be raised.

"We do not believe that the liquidation from abroad would be nearly so great in volume as expected, and think a \$250,000,000 pool would more than care for such selling, and, as it would in all probability be extended over a period of many months, the \$250,000,000 would not be required all in a lump. Mere pledges for that amount, with assurances of \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 for instant use, would go a long way toward meeting the situation, as we see it.

"The worst of the panicky selling has already taken place and what is now likely to come is selling that would take the form of cautious liquidation in order to prevent sacrifices."

EUROPEAN HOLDINGS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES

In reply to inquiries specifically addressed to them, thirty-one corporations on September 28 had replied to a *Wall Street Journal* inquiry as to the amounts of their stocks held in Europe. These foreign holdings on June 30 of this year amounted

San Diego ^{Panama} ^{California} Exposition

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This great Exposition is to display possibilities; it is an Exposition of tomorrow, more than of yesterday; you'll see, not only what men *have done*, but what they can do; you'll see them *doing it*; you'll see the plans for what they're going to do; the resources and opportunities of the great Southwest are arrayed before you.

The Exposition is a beautiful Spanish Colonial city, built in a wonderful natural park. You are invited to be a guest there; to stay as long as you choose.

The gates open January 1st, 1915, and do not close until December 31st, 1915.

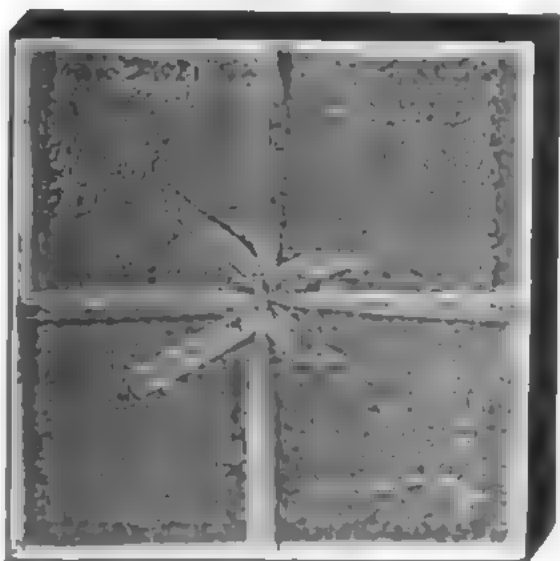
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"I see them come, the peoples from afar Who on thy gentle breast will seek to dwell."
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in total to \$318,133,017 par value, the total outstanding stock of these corporations being \$3,084,850,775—a showing which makes it clear that the European holdings in American stocks represent only about 10½ per cent. of the par value. Following is a table of the European holdings for June 30, 1914:

Company	Stock Outstanding	Number of Holders	Number of European Holders	Par Value of Stock Held in Europe
Am. Car & Fy	\$40,000,000	10,733	124	\$5,014,800
Am. Ice	19,045,100	1,365		
Am. Lst. & Tr.	25,547,500	3,440	39	231,200
Am. Sen. Ref. com.	50,000,000	3,393	60	6,719,900
Am. Sen. Ref. pf.	50,000,000	8,272	303	2,314,800
Am. Sen. Sec. pf. A.	17,000,000	36	4	11,962,900
Am. Sen. Sec. pf. B.	20,000,000	1,420	73	13,550,400
Am. Sugar Ref.	90,000,000	19,136	71	292,600
Am. Tel. & Tel.	344,672,300	57,639	881	12,479,900
Am. Tobac. com.	40,242,400	1,932	18	53,500
Am. Tobac. pf.	52,775,400	5,696	116	365,900
Atl. Coast Line	68,754,700	3,119	10	11,500
Buff. Roch. & P.	16,500,000	265	5	13,900
Del. & Hudson	42,503,000	6,942	48	269,300
Goodrich com.	60,000,000	3,419	25	13,785
Goodrich pf.	30,000,000	2,176	53	9,290
Kans. City Sou.	51,000,000	2,994	167	22,205,500
Laclede Gas	13,200,000	1,842	25	249,000
Lehigh Valley	60,600,000	7,538	120	1,196,450
Mississippi Cent.	3,940,000	620		
Nat'l Lead	45,023,000	6,792	48	371,200
Nevada Consl.	9,997,285	8,165	40	29,400
Norfolk & West	130,760,000	8,232	594	7,440,600
Pennsylvania	490,265,700	90,114	11,822	74,490,442
P. & Lake Erie	29,988,000	154		
Phelps Dodge	45,000,000	512	6	29,200
Pub. Serv. N. J.	25,000,000	1,368	1	20,000
Reading	140,000,000	6,705	428	
Rumely M.	21,658,300	2,600	108	
St. Joe. & Gr. I.	13,399,400	347	36	254,700
St. Louis S. W.	36,249,750	600	23	165,700
Stan. Oil (Cal.)	30,000,000	4,438	11	290,400
Studebaker	40,111,600	1,754	234	3,443,100
Texas & Pac.	39,763,810	1,270	10	500,000
U. S. Steel com.	509,302,500	47,665		122,405,500
U. S. Steel pf.	360,281,100	90,403		27,514,200
West Maryland	59,159,230	1,009	11	177,000
Western Union	99,752,800	14,144	145	
Woolworth com.	50,000,000	1,340	39	549,700
Woolworth pf.	14,000,000	938	33	334,300

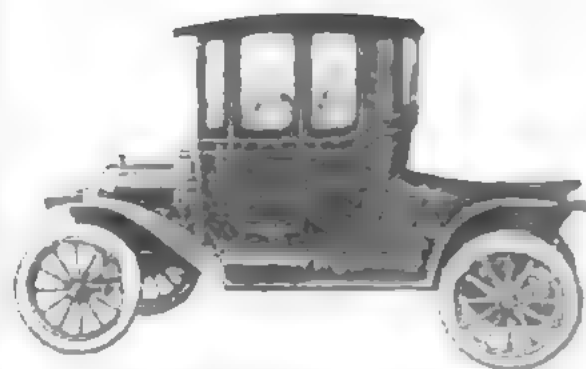
Of the above stocks, United States Steel is the one most largely held abroad; the holdings of common are \$122,405,500, and of preferred \$27,514,200. It had been thought when the Stock Exchange closed on July 30 that liquidations in Steel from Europe had been very large. Records for August 31 show, however, a very small decline in holdings over those for June 1. The decline for the two classes of steel stock was only 2½ per cent. The Wall Street Journal says as to declines in European holdings of other stocks:

"We have no information as to how much of the European holdings of other securities were liquidated previous to the closing of the Exchange, but applying the same ratio of decrease as in the case of the Steel stocks to the \$318,133,017 foreign holdings which have been reported to us, only about \$8,000,000 par value would have been liquidated.

"Next to United States Steel, Pennsylvania Railroad reports the largest European holdings; these on June 30, 1914, totaled \$74,490,442, of a total outstanding capital stock of \$499,265,700, equal to 14.9 per cent. United States Steel's European holdings on June 1, 1914, equaled in the case of the common 24.1 per cent. of outstanding stock and in the case of the preferred 7.6 per cent. of outstanding stock.

"Another company with large European holdings of stock is Kansas City Southern, of whose \$51,000,000 outstanding stock \$22,205,500, or 43.5 per cent., was held abroad June 30, 1914. Of American Smelters preferred "A" stock, \$11,962,900 out of \$17,000,000 outstanding was held abroad, and of the preferred "B" \$13,550,400 out of \$30,000,000 outstanding. American Telephone & Telegraph European holdings total \$12,479,900 of a total outstanding of \$344,672,300.

"Little change is shown in the amount of stock held in Europe over the past year. Twenty-two companies have reported their



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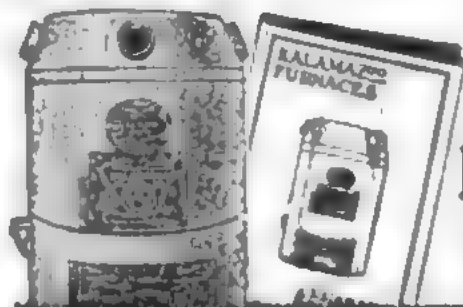
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holdings on June 30, 1913, as well as on June 30, 1914, and in practically every case the change shown is trifling. European holdings of these twenty-two companies on June 30, 1914, totaled \$156,240,652, as against \$151,492,994 on June 30, 1913, an increase of \$4,747,658, or a little over 3 per cent.

"In the case of some of the companies, a strikingly small amount of stock is in the hands of Europeans. Thus American Tobacco Co. with \$40,242,400 common and \$52,775,400 preferred stock outstanding reports only \$53,500 common and \$365,900 preferred held abroad. American Ice Securities with \$19,045,100 stock outstanding reports no European stockholders of record. Central Leather reports its European holdings as trifling. Seaboard Air Line reports but \$100,000 stock held abroad."

STATISTICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN THIS COUNTRY

Some recent statistics, compiled by the Census Bureau and cited by *Bradstreet's*, show that the number of people in this country engaged in gainful occupations is on the increase; that this increase is more rapid now than it was in former years, and that the increase among women is more rapid than among men. Of all persons in the country ten years of age in 1910, more than one-half were pursuing gainful occupations. Four out of every five males were so engaged and one out of every four females. Further points to which the writer calls attention are these:

"The proportion of gainful workers to the whole population—41.5 per cent.—represents an advance compared with the percentage given for the year 1880, which was 34.7 per cent. The proportion of the male population engaged in gainful occupations increased from 57.8 per cent. in 1880 to 63.6 per cent. in 1910, while the proportion of the female population increased during the same period from 10.7 to 18.1 per cent. The proportion of the population ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations increased from 47.3 per cent. in 1880 to 53.3 per cent. in 1910, and in this case, as in that of the proportion of the number of gainful workers to the population as a whole, the increase was least rapid in the decade from 1880 to 1900, and most marked in the decade from 1900 to 1910. The proportion of the male population ten years of age and over gainfully occupied increased from 78.7 per cent. in 1880 to 81.3 per cent. in 1910, while the proportion of gainful workers in the female population ten years of age and over increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent.

"As will be seen by comparing these figures, the ratio of increase in the proportion of the female population gainfully employed was considerably greater than that in the proportion of the male population. Of a total of 38,167,336 persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1910, the males, as has been said above, numbered 30,091,566, or 78.8 per cent., while the females numbered 8,075,772, or 21.2 per cent.

"Among the persons gainfully occupied, those engaged in agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry led all the rest, comprising 33.2 per cent., or nearly one-third of the total. Manufacturing and mechanical industries gave employment to the next largest body of workers, comprising 27.9 per cent., or over one-fourth of the whole. Those engaged in these two general divisions of occupations, therefore, included over three-fifths of all the gainful workers."

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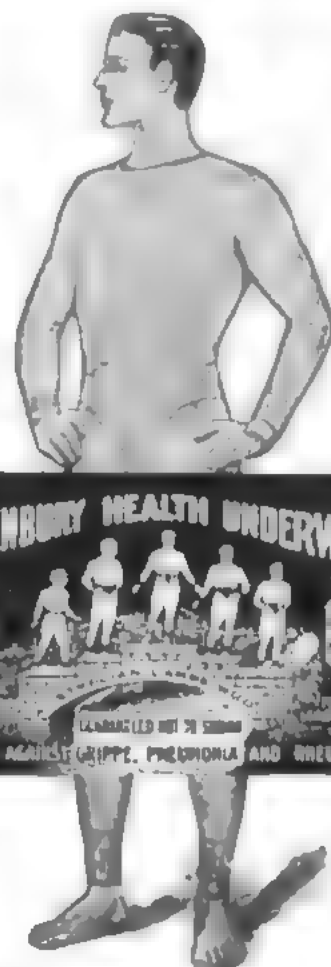
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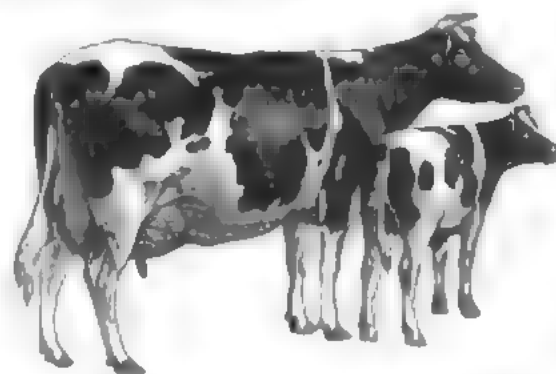
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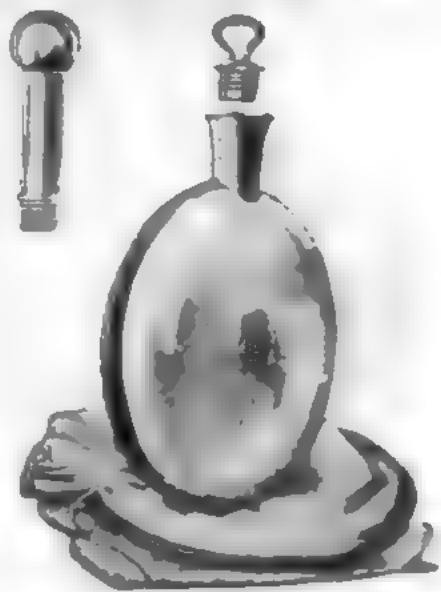
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

September 24.—The English commander, Sir John French, reports from the Aisne: "Our progress, tho slow, has been continuous. The present battle may well last for some days before a decision is reached, since it now approximates siege operations."

Petrograd announces the Russian occupation of Soldau, on the southern frontier of East Prussia.

September 25.—Along the battle-line in France, extending from St. Quentin to Toul, the heaviest fighting is reported between the Somme and the Oise, and through the small towns north of the Somme. In addition, the forts of the Meuse, from Verdun to Toul, are being heavily bombarded.

The Russian forces in Poland and Galicia are reported to be nearing each other, for concerted action against Krakow.

September 26.—The Germans have apparently gained some ground at St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, and recaptured St. Quentin. At the latter point the French are making desperate and repeated efforts to regain lost ground.

Przemysl, the only Galician stronghold in the path of the Russian advance on Krakow, is undergoing heavy bombardment.

Because of heart trouble, Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Kaiser, is obliged to leave his regiment and report at Metz for treatment.

Disregarding the protest of the Chinese Foreign Office, Japanese troops take Weihien, in the province of Shantung. Official communications indicate that Germany intends to hold China responsible for any loss of territory through Japanese aggression.

September 27.—The troops of the Czar are said to have crossed through the passes in the Carpathian Mountains into the plains of Hungary, and to have reached Tarnow, 75 miles from Krakow.

Germany is rushing a large force to reinforce Krakow.

The German advance into Poland, it is reported, has fared badly, and is now checked. The central armies of Russia are reported as advancing in a wedge-shaped formation upon Posen and Breslau.

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A German aeroplane flying over Paris drops several bombs in the neighborhood of the "American quarter" of the city, killing and wounding pedestrians and creating considerable damage.

September 28.—The German force under General Hindenberg has been forced to retire from Poland, dispatches say, but is making a stand upon the frontier, where a fierce engagement is under way.

A fleet of nineteen transports carrying 33,000 Canadian troops sails from the St. Lawrence on its way to the seat of war. This is the first Canadian contingent to leave for the war.

Ostend reports the city of Mons to be in flames, and communication between German forces at Brussels and Mons to be cut by the blowing up of the bridge on the main line of the railroad at Bierl.

September 29.—German activity in Belgium is being renewed and the outlying defenses of Antwerp bombarded.

September 30.—Italy protests strongly to Austria against sowing the Adriatic with mines, one of which destroyed an Italian fishing-vessel.

GENERAL FOREIGN

September 25.—Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, succeeds in routing the forces of General Benjamin Hill at Santa Barbara in a preliminary skirmish of the new Mexican revolt.

September 26.—Railroad and telegraph communications between Mexico City and Vera Cruz are broken by former Federalists.

General Villa accuses General Carranza of violating the terms of the treaty of Torreon.

September 27.—Provisional President Carranza agrees to resign his office. Fernando Iglesias Calderon is named by Villa as his successor.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

September 24.—Secretary McAdoo asks State banking superintendents to co-operate with the Treasury Department in attempting to prevent hoarding on the part of some of the larger banks.

September 25.—Secretary Daniels amends his former order, allowing all brands of tobacco to be sold in the Navy.

The House passes the War Revenue Bill by a vote of 233 to 136.

The President declines to permit the New Jersey Democratic convention to indorse him for a second term.

September 28.—The President agrees to the postponement of the Ship Purchase Bill, provided it receives first attention at the next session.

September 29.—The House passes the \$20,000,000 River and Harbor Bill.

GENERAL

September 25.—The Atlantic Deep-Waterways Association in session at Albany protests at Senator Burton's filibuster against the River and Harbor Bill and denounces the Senator as a foe to inland waterways.

September 28.—It is authoritatively reported that nine-tenths of the \$2,000,000 estate of the late Mrs. Frank Leslie has been left to aid the cause of woman suffrage.

September 29.—As the investigation for criminal mismanagement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is commenced, four directors resign.



By the old way, these 10 operations were necessary:

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2. Work up lather in cup.
3. Apply lather to face.
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5. Shave one side of face.
6. Strip razor again.
7. Renew dried-up lather on unshaved side of face.
8. Shave unshaved side of face.
9. Wash off lather.
10. Apply lotion to prevent soreness and allay burning.

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The above notable Pamphlet, which is now exciting world-wide interest, and which gives the origin and cause of the present European conflict from the viewpoint of Germany's most eminent men, issued under the patronage of men like Fuerst Buelow, Albert Ballin, Prof. Dr. von Harnack, Prof. Dr. Lamprecht, Dr. Kaempff, has just been published in this country under the auspices of an American committee.

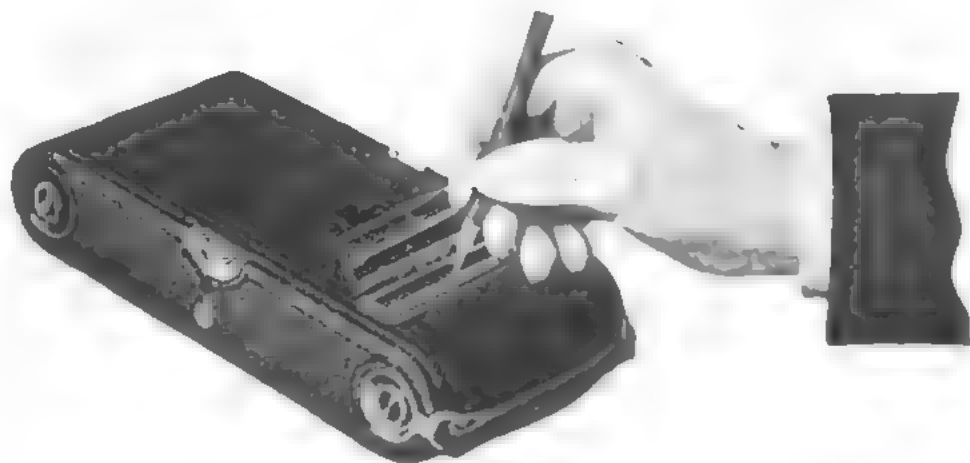
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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New York, October 17, 1914

Whole Number 1278

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY'S COLONIAL LOSSES

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE, a territory five times as large as the Fatherland, is fast melting away, remark several of our editors. These outlying possessions which, as the *New York World* notes, were "acquired with so much pains and sometimes at great cost, were found to prove the weakest links" in the Kaiser's line of defense "when the German fleet retired to the protection of the North Sea land forts." In the light of what has been happening to these German overseas dominions, the *Colorado Springs Gazette* finds it interesting to recall that "two months ago, when Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was trying to persuade Sir Edward Grey to keep England neutral, he promised that Germany would respect the territorial integrity of France in the final settlement, but admitted that it intended to take the French African possessions." The German colonial territory consists of the African

colonies of German Southwest and East Africa, Kamerun, and Togoland; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (German New Guinea); the Bismarek archipelago, the Carolines, the Marianas (Ladrones), the Marshall Islands, and part of the Samoan group in the Pacific; and the "temporary" leasehold of Kiaochow on the Chinese coast, with an adjacent protectorate. The position and relative importance of these colonies may be ascertained by a glance at the accompanying map and table. That these far-flung outposts should be open to early conquest was inevitable, says the *New York World*, tho it is surprising that the conquest should be carried on largely by British colonial forces. This, it notes, is what has been done:

"By August 26, a British detachment from the Gold Coast had occupied Port Lome and annexed Togoland, the German colony lying between the Gold Coast and the French territory of Dahomey. On September 3 the German Samoa Islands of Savaii and Upolu capitulated to the New Zealanders, and the German Governor was sent as a prisoner to the Fiji Islands.

Last week Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, or German New Guinea, which adjoins Papua, or British New Guinea, was occupied without opposition by an Australian force. The task of cleaning up the remaining German possessions in the Pacific Ocean—the Bismarek, Caroline, Marianas, and Marshall Islands—has already been begun by the Australians; it seems to present no serious difficulties.

"In South Africa General Botha, the famous Boer fighter, has announced that he will take command of the colonial troops in the field, and forces from Cape Colony have been sent over the border of German Southwest Africa. Dar-es-Salaam, the port of German East Africa, lying between Portuguese East Africa on the south and British East Africa on the north, was bombarded by a British cruiser and has been invaded from Rhodesia and British East Africa. In Kamerun, which lies on the west coast of Africa, between French Nigeria and the French Congo, a French gunboat has seized a port on Corisco Bay.

"While the investment of Kiaochow is a Japanese operation, the British have also landed their troops from Hongkong and India, and French reinforcements from Indo-China are reported to be on the way. It is the most formidable obstacle to be encountered in the Allies' campaign against the German colonies, and must be reduced by the slow methods of blockade and siege."

Japan has also been active in the Pacific, and has taken the islands of Jaluit and Yap, containing respectively the capitals of the Marshall and Caroline groups. The Japanese occupation, it is officially explained, is but temporary and for military purposes, and the islands are to be handed over to the British as soon as it is practicable, or at the close of the war.

It should be noted, however, that the British campaigns in Africa are not likely to be altogether one-sided. For a recent visitor to German Southwest Africa, Germany's most populous colony, tells the British South-Africans through the *Cape Town Times* that they will be opposed by admirably trained and thoroughly equipped German troops. He estimates, according to the *New York Sun's* quotation of the *London Times* reprint

GERMAN COLONIAL STATISTICS

	Area Sq. Miles	Pop. White	Pop. Native	Imports	Exports	Subvention
Togoland.....	33,700	368	1,031,978	\$2,657,750	\$2,284,250	None
Kamerun.....	191,130	1,871	2,648,720	5,514,000	.....	\$1,576,500
Southwest Africa...	322,450	14,830	79,556	4,548,900	7,114,220	1,255,000
East Africa.....	394,180	5,336	7,646,770	11,973,580	7,477,575	12,450,000
Kiaochow.....	200	4,470	169,900	28,735,000	20,073,750	2,440,000
Pacific Isles.....	96,100	1,984	634,579	1,500,000	1,275,000	402,500

These figures, explains the *New York Evening Post*, from which we take them, tho in some cases approximate, are official and the latest obtainable, generally those of 1913. Samoa is omitted from the Pacific Isles estimate. A subvention is an imperial subsidy to cover the deficit in colonial revenues.

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of his article, that "the German forces number at least 10,000, with sixty-six six-gun batteries, and a fine complement of machine guns." They are said to have singularly complete communications, with good telephone- and telegraph-lines, and several strong defensive positions in country particularly difficult for military operations.

The attacks on the German colonies have turned editorial attention to the genesis and development of the German colonial system. The present German Empire, it is remembered, dates from 1871. The first German colony was officially established in 1884. When the present war broke out Germany's colonies were five times the size of the Empire, embracing, according to a New York *Evening Post* writer, "a territory of 1,027,000 miles, and exceeding in area the foreign possessions of either Holland or Portugal." The New York *Evening Sun* calls Germany's colonial activity "a post-Bismarckian development." Germany's race for commercial and maritime supremacy, "year after year distancing ancient rivals and pressing close upon English heels," caused her to "view with resentment a condition in which her ships were at the mercy of the English, the French, even the Portuguese and the Dutch colonial ports. Nowhere about the Seven Seas was Germany in possession of naval or commercial bases such as even the most insignificant of nations possess." To repair this situation William II. and the successors of Bismarck made haste to plant their flag upon territory not already occupied. Thus, continues *The Evening Sun*:

"Togoland, Kamerun, German Southwest Africa, and German East Africa were acquired; Samoa, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Spanish islands in the Pacific were annexed or purchased. Ten years ago the world map began to show considerable areas bearing the German colors.

"Yet while Germany was doing this France acquired Madagascar, made good her empire from the Mediterranean to the Niger and the Kongo, extended her frontier in Indo-China, began the absorption of Morocco. Great Britain conquered the Boer Republics, the United States the Philippines and Porto Rico; even little Belgium came into possession of the vast Kongo Free State, incomparably superior to all the colonial acquisitions of the mighty German Empire. Italy, ally but still a rival, took Tripoli, the last waste place on the North-African coast.

"Thus, looking back over German official and unofficial comment during the past decade, there is noticeable the ever-growing bitterness and dissatisfaction disclosed over the failure of modern Germany to acquire its 'place in the sun,' the manifest injustice that was patent in the distribution of overseas land which had

allotted to France, with a stationary population, Great Britain, inferior in its European population to Germany, splendid colonial territories capable of receiving European immigrants, while Germans, without colonies, members of an ever-growing population, were compelled to lose nationality when they emigrated, and German industrial prosperity was threatened by the ever-increasing number of lands in which hostile tariffs handicapped German exports."

Such, then, "was the colonial emotion of Germany prior to war"; what, asks *The Evening Sun*, has been the effect of the war upon her "insignificant," yet "precious," "place in the sun?" Simply, it answers, that while the world's attention is fixt on the battle-fields of Western Europe, "German colonial possessions on two continents are becoming the prey of her opponents"—

"So Louis XV. and Napoleon saw their overseas territories vanish. So France lost Quebec and India."

Whether the German colonies are vanishing or are merely endangered, it seems to a New York *Evening Post* writer that they are "a source of weakness, not of strength," to the Empire. Thus far, but one has proved self-supporting, and some have been heavy drains on the home revenues, tho this observer is inclined to believe that, if properly taken care of, they might in the end prove lucrative investments.

Kiaochow now figures prominently because of the Japanese attack on it. It is Germany's only foothold on the Asiatic continent, as one of our editors notes, and she looked upon it as a future "base from which she was to challenge British influence at Hongkong and French in Indo-China." There are coal-mines near the port and iron ore has been found. Germany has spent millions in development here, building a railroad, breakwater, and a big floating dock at Tsing-tau. Germany's largest colony is East Africa. It grew from a strip of coast land acquired from the Sultan of Zanzibar. Later negotiations with this potentate led to an arrangement whereby England received some territory on this coast in exchange for Helgoland, which has since proved so valuable to Germany. German Southwest Africa was Germany's first colony, and, according to the figures presented with the *Evening Post* article, the only one containing a considerable body of white settlers. It consists of the territories once known as Damaraland and Great Namaland. The New York *Times* points out that about 2,000 of its white population are Boers and that



FEEDING THE FLAMES.

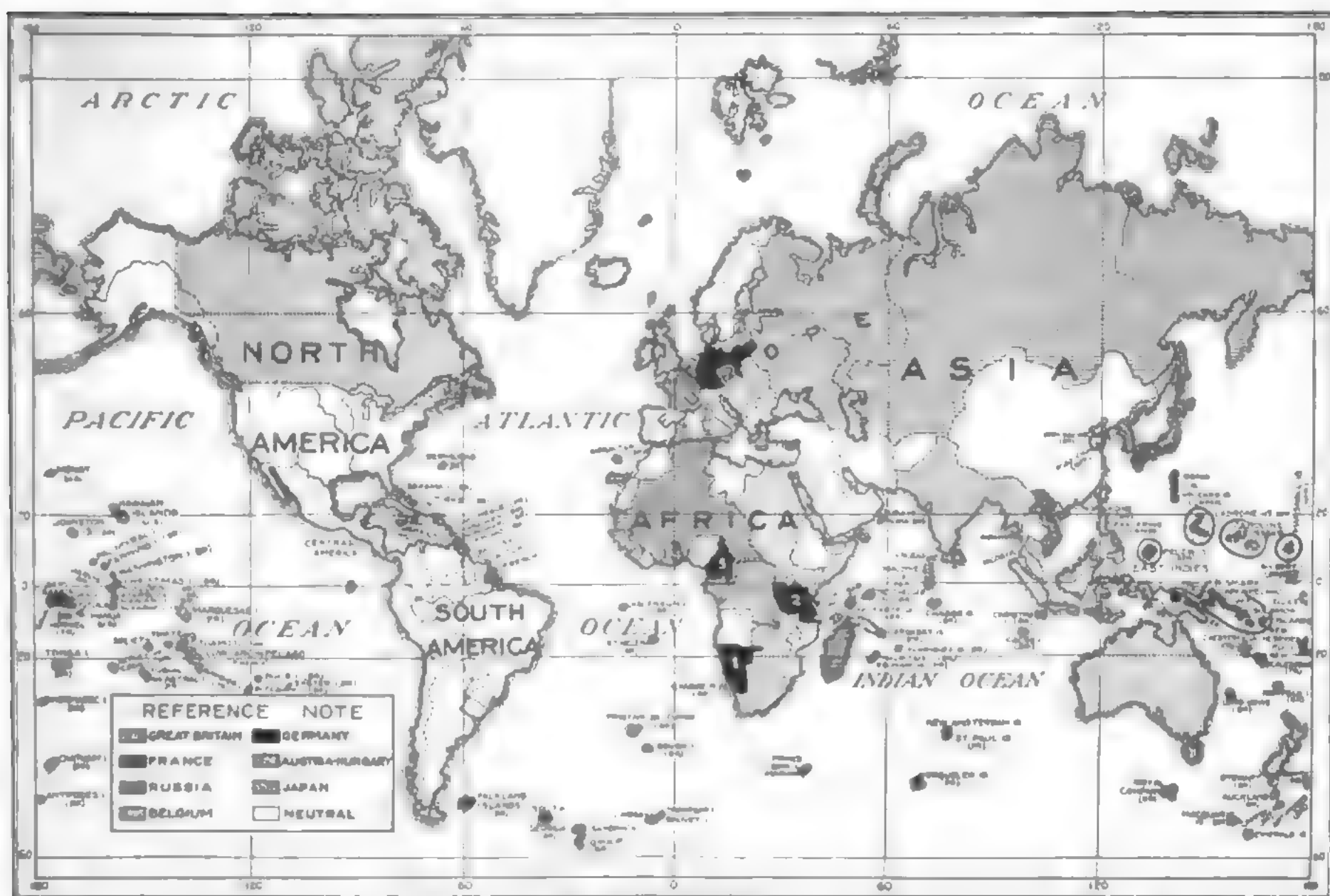
—Dunaway in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE SURVIVORS.

—Morris in The Outlook.

THE PRICE.



Germany and her colonies are black on this map, and her smaller island possessions are surrounded by a black line. Her African colonies are (1) German Southwest Africa, (2) German East Africa, (3) Kamerun, (4) Togoland. The largest colonial territory outside of Africa is (5) Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, in New Guinea. All that portion of the world not involved in the European War is shown in white on the map.

THE WORLD AT WAR.

the colony is developing great mineral and agricultural industries and that in 1913 the diamond production was considerable.

Leaving the war out of consideration for the moment, *The Evening Post* writer concludes that,

"Undeniably at this time Germany's colonies are a source of weakness, and not of strength. Undeniably the Kaiser's vision of sea power, commercial supremacy founded on naval strength and colonial development, has failed up to now. So far as the colonies are concerned, the reason may be found in the altogether paternal attitude of the Kaiser toward them. Regarding a bureaucratic system as the best for Germany, and, therefore, for all the world, he has thought, first, of establishing in each a central government rather than trading-posts. Each of the German dependencies has its complete complement of officials, but the German immigrant, knowing this, still prefers North and South America to an elaborate organization with which he has been made familiar at home. The territories are there, but the people are not tempted to occupy them. The government is there, much in the sense of a regiment with a complete set of officers and no privates. The expense has been enormous, the return nothing at all. The failure or success of the experiment depends on the fortunes of war, and yet the pioneer work will be found enduring in any event."

ENGLAND'S CONTRABAND COMPROMISE

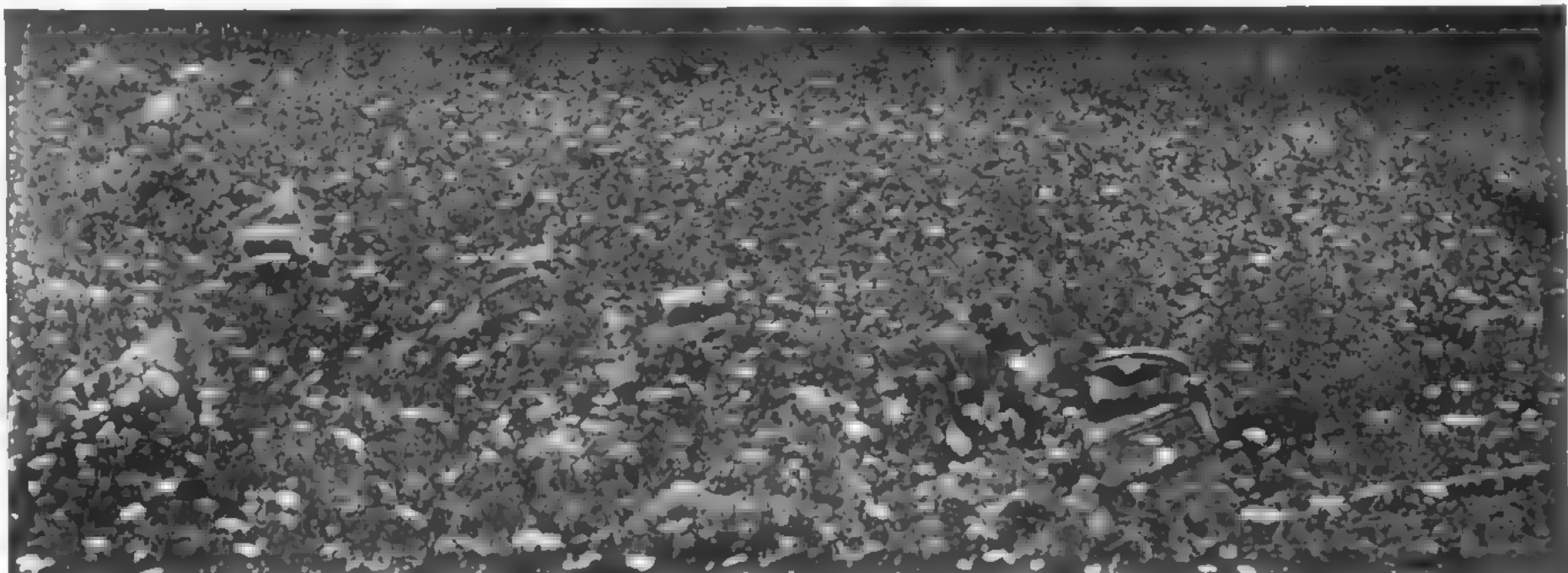
THE FRICTION that threatened last week between this country and Great Britain over the vexed question of "conditional contraband" has been avoided by a triangular understanding between our State Department, the British Foreign Office, and the Netherlands Government; and the promptness of the settlement serves to show, says the *Chicago Herald*, "how readily disputes are adjusted if the nations really want to adjust them." The embarrassment began when London

dispatches announced that Great Britain intended to regard foodstuffs and copper as contraband of war, and to seize such cargoes, even when carried by neutral ships between neutral ports, if it had reason to believe that Germany was their ultimate destination. Germany requires food imports for her great armies and copper for use in the manufacture of war munitions, and the cutting off of such supplies, explain the London correspondents, "is no small part of the Allies' plans to force her to her knees." As Holland under present conditions affords an obvious gateway to Germany, England decided to intercept neutral vessels carrying food or



TROPHIES OF PEACE.

—Donahay in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



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Can you count the soldiers in this picture? There are ten, their outlines almost entirely veiled by the flowering grasses of this hilltop field.
FRENCH INFANTRY FIRING FROM THE COVER OF LONG GRASS.

copper to Dutch ports. In a London dispatch to the *New York Times* dated September 30 we read:

"England's point of view is readily seen by observers, who consider England right in stopping cargoes, even tho she may later be penalized in prize courts, for if such stoppage of supplies should lessen the duration of the war even by a single day, England will save herself practically all damages, as the war is costing her nearly \$5,000,000 daily.

"The British Navy has arrested about a score of vessels flying the Dutch flag. Some of these have come from America bearing American cargoes. That is where the United States State Department has come in, and there has been a rather lively exchange of views on the subject, altho the whole negotiation is being conducted in the most amicable manner imaginable, the British Foreign Office being keenly desirous of affording to American shippers the minimum amount of inconvenience and interference and being guided in imposing restrictions only by the laws of self-preservation."

This attitude, nevertheless, evoked the protests of American shippers, with the result that England, after negotiations with Washington and The Hague, announced the following compromises: American copper shipments to neutral countries will not be molested by British ships when covered by an understanding between shippers and consignees that they are for domestic use only; and foodstuffs consigned to Holland in neutral ships will not be treated as contraband. The latter change is made feasible, according to a London dispatch to the *New York World*, by "a new and important" agreement on the part of Holland not to transship such cargoes to Germany. These compromises are made "pending the revision of Great Britain's proclamation in regard to contraband," and are viewed in Washington, according to a dispatch from that city, as "a diplomatic victory for this Government." Holland's agreement, according to a Washington dispatch to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, is that she will impose the following conditions on ships bringing supplies to her ports:

"(1) That a guaranty is given that consignments will not be reshipped to Germany or any belligerent country, and (2) that a ship will not be permitted to dock in Dutch ports if it has on board a greater cargo of foodstuffs than can be utilized at or in the vicinity of the port to which it is consigned."

These conditions, we are told, are being vigorously enforced by Holland, who is "trying to be neutral in the face of great difficulties." Her position is made all the harder, explains the editor of the *London Daily Chronicle*, by the fact that "under an international treaty she has to maintain the guaranties of right of entry of imports into Germany up the Rhine." This authority goes on to explain that

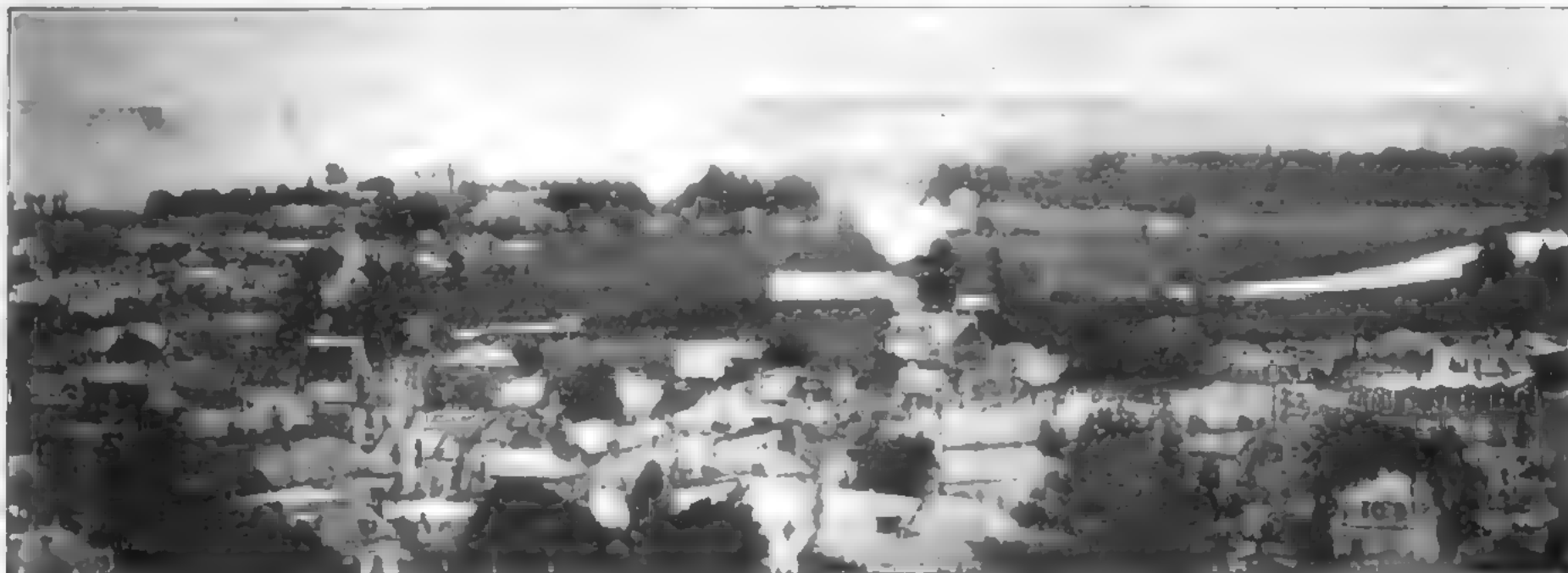
"A certain number of articles are contraband at present, and Holland rigorously excludes them. Other articles come under the disputed category of conditional contraband. Holland can give no guaranty to the Allies that these will not get through to Germany. All she can do is to get a guaranty from importers of goods intended for home consumption.

"The difficulty of the Rhine convention is overcome chiefly by Holland stopping the possible reexportation of goods on the ground that they are required by the Dutch people, but this can only be done in cases where prices have risen and State intervention is justified."

Embarrassing situations such as that from which England and the United States are extricated by the present compromise, remark many of our editors, are bound to develop as long as there is no general international agreement on the subject of "conditional contraband." A partial solution of this problem was reached at an international maritime conference in the winter of 1907-8, when several of the nations subscribed to Article 35 of the Declaration of London, which provides that "conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening port." Great Britain, however, accepted the Declaration of London only in part, her Parliament specifically rejecting Article 35. Under the head of contraband, as the editors remind us, is classed "what the average man would term 'munitions of war'—arms and other distinctly military equipment." Conditional contraband is a class much less clearly defined, and may include "foodstuffs, fuel, clothing, railway material, and other articles not necessarily of military use, but which may be of such use."

The *New York Tribune* sees humor in the fact that England's first intention to seize cargoes of conditional contraband carried from America to Dutch ports in neutral ships finds its chief support in the doctrine of "continuous voyages," a doctrine originated and maintained by the United States in the face of British protest at the time of our Civil War. This doctrine seeks to make an exception to the general rule that trade between neutrals must not be disturbed by war. Concerning it we read in the *Manchester (England) Guardian*:

"Until the American Civil War it had never been suggested that even absolute contraband could be seized in a neutral ship bound to a neutral port, however near the enemy's territory. To minimize the risk of capture in that war blockade-runners resorted to the device of conveying contraband in neutral sailing-vessels from Britain to a neutral port in the West Indies, whence the cargo ran the blockade in swift steam-vessels of light draft. The American cruisers met this move by seizing the neutral



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The white cloud near the middle of the picture is a German shell bursting. The smoke in the background is from the Allies' artillery.

SOISSONS UNDER FIRE.

sailing-ship before reaching its neutral destination, and successfully claimed condemnation of the cargo from the American prize-courts on the ground that the voyage of the goods, if not of the ship, was continuous from a neutral to an enemy's country despite transshipment at an intervening neutral port. The American decisions gave rise to much outcry from the learned who denounced them as unfounded in principle or authority, but it is noteworthy that the British Government, altho urged by the ship-owners affected, did not officially protest."

Turning to the comment of the United States press we find a general tone of satisfaction with the solution reached—the more so because, as the *Washington Post* remarks, "the double duty of observing the obligations of neutrality and of enforcing our rights as a neutral is the most delicate and important task that confronts our Government." Says the *Chicago Herald*:

"With the supply or non-supply of the enemy's forces the United States naturally had no concern. Its concern was for the maintenance of the rights of commerce between neutral nations. It naturally protested against any theory which could be made to prohibit commerce between neutral nations."

"In view of this attitude, sound in reason and maintained with temperate firmness, the British Government recoiled from its position. The assurances given by the Dutch Government that it will prevent the exportation of foodstuffs to Germany naturally helped to a solution of the problem."

"There were powerful reasons on all sides to bring about the spirit of reasonable settlement. But the case shows none the less that a settlement can always be found by nations that approach the issue without any other idea than that of settling it."

In an informative editorial on neutrality and contraband *The Wall Street Journal* explains that

"A 'conduct friendly and impartial' does not make it the duty of the Government to prevent its citizens from trading with any of the belligerent Powers. Therefore, a citizen of the United States may load a vessel here with wheat, army shoes, armored cars, or any commodities, and clear it for a port in England, France, Germany, or Austria, without a violation of neutrality."

"On the other hand (if the goods are contraband), he runs the risk of capture by a belligerent power, and the United States has no right to come to his aid. The risk is his own. He can sell wheat or copper to Germany or England, and deliver it if he can. But whether delivered or captured, the loading and clearing from our ports is not a violation of neutrality."

The *New York Sun* points out that while the practical effect of the present understanding between this country, Great Britain, and Holland "is of the highest importance," no question of international law and practise is settled by it. We read:

"England has yielded nothing of the principle for which she contends; a principle, by the way, which has been persistently and traditionally maintained by our own Government."

FREE MARKETS FOR CITY DWELLERS

PERHAPS when the school children of New York have all read the pamphlet, "How to Buy," recently distributed among them by the city fathers, and other children in other cities have had similar instruction, and when farmers have heeded the excellent advice on how to sell which is being offered them by city-bred editors, municipal-market schemes will be more successful in cutting down the cost of living. For the *Baltimore American* is but one of several papers to note editorially that from reports coming from a number of cities which have been trying the experiment of municipally controlled markets "it does not seem that in a single instance expectations as to lowering the retail cost of foods to city consumers have been realized." Chicago, we are reminded, opened a municipal market about three weeks ago "amid general rejoicing, but the market has been doing such a small business that, according to *The Tribune*, the plan of establishing other markets in congested residential districts has been abandoned." New York's market scheme "seems to have been kept alive only by continual boosting." The curb markets tried in Philadelphia, *The American* learns, "met with only moderate success," while "public markets established in Indianapolis and Portland, Ore., seem to have failed almost completely." The trouble in all these cases, to judge from press reports, would seem to be, not that fruits and vegetables were not actually sold at low prices—for they were—but that either sellers or buyers failed to show sufficient interest in the markets to make the total sales much more than a negligible quantity.

In New York, where the public markets have been open about six weeks, it would seem, according to a statement in *The Commercial*, to be the buyers who are tiring of the experiment. "Already," it declares, "the air is filled with the whining of women who refuse to carry home their purchases," tho "the prices speak for themselves and the quality is all that can be desired. . . . The masses can get all the markets they want, for they have the votes; but it would be senseless to waste time and money if the housewives will not go to market." If this diagnosis is accurate, observes the *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, "the success or failure of New York's free-market experiment mainly depends now upon the consumer's willingness to economize when the way to economy has been opened by the city authorities." But the producer has taken as little advantage of his opportunities as the consumer, the *New York Press* notes, for the Chicago market has failed to achieve complete success "because of the reluctance of farmers to bring their goods to the retail

stands." And the New York *Press* gives some of the explanations offered by the farmers themselves:

"Some said that the innovation came too late in the season for the convenient change from the old practise of selling to the commission merchant. Others declared that, owing to busy times on the farm, they could not afford to spend all day in the city disposing of a wagon-load of stuff which a commission man would take off their hands in ten minutes. A third reason was that housewives are too particular and buy only the best of the produce, whereas the commission man takes it all, the poor with the good."

The *Press* thinks that the third reason is probably the real one: "the commission merchant takes the good and bad in a lump and the housewife doesn't." But the answer is: "let the farmer grade his goods and price them accordingly."

While the markets may not have been used to the full extent that their most earnest advocates may have hoped, it should be noted that in New York the experiment is considered a success by its backers. "The figures submitted by the Mayor's committee showing the difference between the prices of foodstuffs in those markets and at the grocer- and butcher-shops still patronized by the mass must have an enlightening effect," declares the *Brooklyn Citizen*, "and will tell ultimately when a better-organized governmental effort to end the general extortion is made." The committee found, for instance,

"That in the purchase of eight different things, including potatoes and other vegetables and grapes and other fruits, the average saving of buyers in the open market is 40 per cent., the lowest being 25 per cent. on potatoes and the highest 50 per cent. on tomatoes. On thirty-four articles, including eggs, meats, and fish, the average saving is 38 per cent. In the interest of the poor, at all events, there is a call for an increase in the number of these open markets."

In a special report on the business done one Saturday in the four New York markets, this committee gave the names of "thirty-three farmers who brought produce into the four markets on that day"—

"Four of them sold out so early that they were enabled to return with a second load. The amount of produce which passed direct from the producer to the consumer is given as thirty-seven truck-loads. Many of the farmers sold out at noon. The loads ran as high as five tons."

And Borough President Marks, of Manhattan, who is largely responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the city market, said last week:

"This is the fifth week of the markets, during which period the business of the markets has trebled."

"Our purpose is to further develop this system, connecting the same with trolley service, and shortly lead up to the development of our railroad- and steamship-terminal facilities for supplies from the distance."

Two of New York's most influential dailies, *The Times* and *The Sun*, while admitting that the free markets had a temporary and perhaps a permanent place in the scheme of things, believe that they can never, in *The Times'* words, "lower the cost of living for the bulk of the population that is too busy to do its own marketing. Wholesale and retail services are still needed." *The Times* adds that the question, as seen by George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, "is whether the cost of these services can not be much reduced."

And this paper points out that much can be done to improve and simplify methods of transportation to the city and of distribution within the city.

A CONGRESSIONAL PROPHET OF WAR

IT MAY HAVE BEEN "a statesmanlike policy," as one of his supporters calls it, that Congressman James R. Mann outlined when he said we should keep the Philippines indefinitely in view of the "inevitable" conflict to come between East and West for the command of the Pacific, and it may be that events in Europe only add weight to his arguments, but if so the press are in general unconvinced. Indeed, this speech of the Republican leader in the House of Representatives, being delivered at such a time as this, has been called "unfortunate," "silly," "rocking the boat," or "an almost criminal indiscretion" by papers of all shades of political affiliation, while to the usually impartial New York *Globe* (Ind.) it proves that Mr. Mann is "himself an unsafe leader with respect to international affairs." Even some who fully agree with Mr. Mann concerning the destiny of the Philippines find his speech a rather remarkable example of the "wrong-right" variety and regret that such "a good argument was lost in the din of alarmist bathos." However deserving of praise or blame Mr. Mann's reasoning may be, his speech is considered noteworthy as setting forth definitely and more or less officially the Republican Philippine policy. And the speech came, says the New York *Sun's* Washington correspondent, as "the single bright spot in a day of protracted general debate." Mr. Mann referred to Japan's marvelous advance as a world-power, and continued significantly:

"Close to Japan, lying like a sleeping child of the world, is China, with her vast territory, with her immense population, and that which was going on in Japan a few years ago is now going on in China. The awakening of China is more marvelous, perhaps, than was the awakening of Japan, and as these great people in China arise to the civilization of our modern days and engage in the manufacture of products we will enter

on a series of competitive efforts with the Far East which have never yet been equaled in this world.

"And we who are now legislating, if we do not bear in mind possibilities not merely of to-day or to-morrow or 100 years from now, of the inevitable conflict, commercial or otherwise, which we will meet in the Far East, have forgotten the principles which ought to actuate us."

The speaker then emphatically affirmed his belief that

"It is as certain as the sun will rise to-morrow that a conflict will come between the Far East and the Far West across the Pacific Ocean. All that has taken place in the world during the history of the races up to now teaches us that avoidance of this conflict is impossible."

"I hope that it may be only a commercial conflict. I hope that war may not come. I hope there will be no conflict of arms, but I have little faith that in this world of ours people and races are able to meet in competition for a long period without armed conflict. A fight for commercial supremacy leads in the end to a fight with arms because that is the final arbiter between nations."

"We command the Pacific Ocean with the land that we have on this side, with the islands that we possess in the sea, and with the Philippines on the other side."

"Will we surrender our command? I say no; never."

"If we should let the Philippine Islands go to-day without a



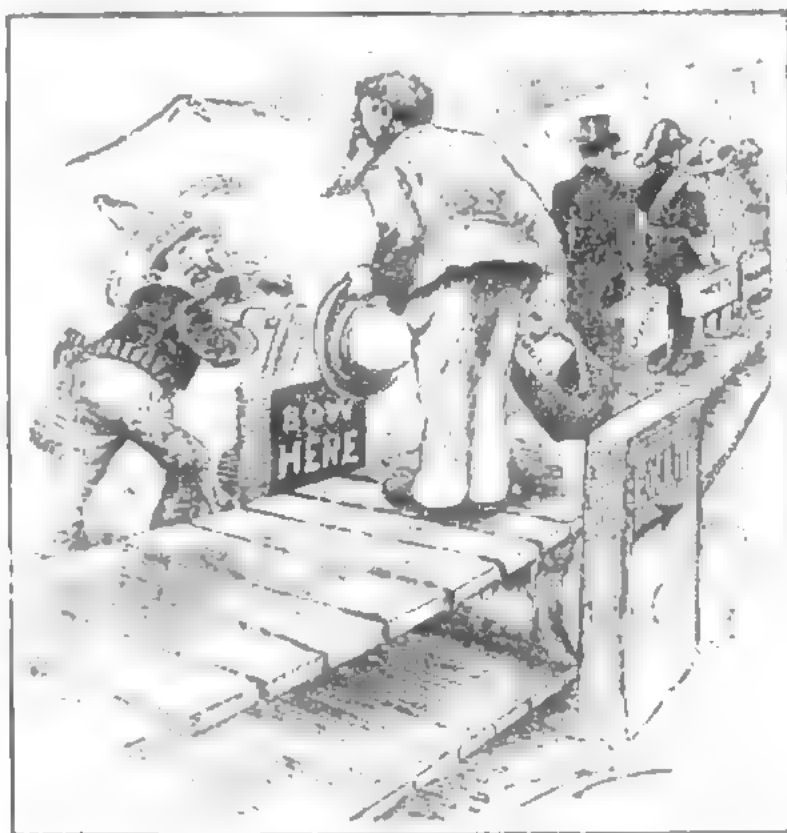
"A CONFLICT WILL COME BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND THE FAR WEST."

And because Congressman Mann sees it coming, he would have us keep the Philippine Islands, which now give us the "command" of the Pacific.



"I THOUGHT I PUT YOU TO BED."

—Donahay in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*



MEXICO'S PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

—Berryman in the *Washington Evening Star*.

MEXICAN MOVIES.

string tied to them they would belong to some other country within ten years, but if they could keep their independence for twenty-five or fifty or even one hundred years, in the end they would be used against us in the inevitable conflict between competing races. . . .

"Keep the Philippines under the flag of the United States and make them our friends. There is no advantage in having the Philippines in the event of war if they are unfriendly to us. Most people who get under our flag want to stay there. If we treat the Filipinos right they will want to stay there."

The *Sun*, speaking editorially, does not find that Mr. Mann has violated his own injunction against improper utterance during these days of war. What he said was "a very long-range speculation and entirely academic. . . . No diplomat would take such theorizing seriously. The State Department will not be asked to explain." The gentleman from Illinois, we are told, has set forth "a statesmanlike policy," and "if it be objected that the second part of Mr. Mann's program is not feasible, the spectacle of native Indian princes and their subjects taking the field to preserve the British Empire may be pointed out to his critics." This thought also occurs to the *Washington Times*, which sees a coming revision of the antiimperialistic idea "that far-distant dependencies are a weakness, not a strength, to the nation." Further—

"Is it not probable that when this war is ended, a new conception of imperial relationships, a new understanding of the ties between mother countries and their dependencies, will prevail throughout the world? . . .

"Britain's Empire appears to have been builded on the ideal of giving real liberty, substantial independence, and vast material benefits to a great group of communities held together in ties of common sympathy, institutions, sentiment, and interest. Is it to be conceded that the United States shall fail in the effort to win the affection and loyalty of the Filipino people, where Britain has succeeded in winning the Hindus and the Boers?"

But the *Chicago Herald* (Ind.), which stands with Congressman Mann on the main question—the retention of the Philippines—declares that, in support of his position, he has "marshaled all the worst arguments conceivable." First, he predicts war, and such predictions always "tend to fulfil themselves," then he commits himself to the theories that war is inevitable and "that commerce is necessarily a species of war," and he lends his authority to the "yellow peril" idea, thinking that "because a nation of Orientals is making something out of itself, from Occidental standards, the Occident is in danger." The New

York *Evening Mail* (Prog.) likewise regrets "that the opposition leader in the House should damage a good cause by a bad argument."

Still less patience with Mr. Mann's argument is shown by other papers, mostly of Democratic or pro-Wilson leanings. His talk, says the *New Haven Journal-Courier* (Ind.), is silly, and "especially silly at this time." And similar characterizations appear in the editorial columns of such dailies as the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Journal of Commerce*, *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.), *Pittsburg Post* (Dem.), *Buffalo Courier* (Dem.), *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.), and *Indianapolis News* (Ind.). The *New York Globe* (Ind.) dubs Mr. Mann "the Bernhardt of Congress," and says:

"If Manns, Hobsons, and Hearsts excite fear and distrust of Japan among Americans, and the Manns, Hobsons, and Hearsts of Japan contemporaneously excite fear and distrust of the United States among the Japanese, it is conceivable that trouble may some time arrive. The game of arousing mutual national antipathies is a self-developing one. Mann's speech will be quoted in Japan by a Japanese Mann to prove how hostile is the United States. Then the words of the Japanese Mann will be telegraphed to this country and will be quoted by our Mann as proof of the increasing bellicosity of Japan. And so on and on. . . .

"No responsible public man of America should ever predict the inevitability of war with any country. Mr. Mann has proved himself an unsafe leader with respect to international affairs."

His speech, comments the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (Dem.), "very closely resembles a challenge." "The 'Far East' could hardly be blamed" for taking his words at their face value, and preparing for a conflict, from which the United States would emerge "either shorn of its remote possessions, or committed to further conquest and a more elaborate program of imperialism. . . . The prospect held out to us by Mr. Mann is not alluring." And the *New Orleans* paper concludes by thus answering the argument that seemed so convincing to the *New York Sun* and the *Washington Times*:

"A Philippine republic, proud and jealous of its independence, bound to us by ties of gratitude and interest alike, would prove a far more effective help to us, in the event Mr. Mann's gloomy prediction is fulfilled, than would a Philippine dependency held by force, ripe for revolt against a hateful alien yoke whenever our entanglement in war with a Far Eastern power offered the opportunity."

PERILS OF NEUTRALITY

THE MAN who takes his stand midway between two opposing armies naturally receives the fire of both. To each army he seems to be an outpost of the enemy. So this weekly, aiming to preserve a strict neutrality, is accused of partiality by extremists of each side, who see very clearly that we favor the foe. The good book tells us when smitten on one cheek to turn the other, but we are saved the trouble by being smitten on both cheeks at once. Thus far the smiters are exactly even on both sides, and make up in vigor for what they lack in number. Omitting about half a dozen of the milder ones, they are sure that:

WE FAVOR THE GERMANS
TORONTO, CAN.

You quite unfairly, as it seems to me, quote opinions favoring the German side of the question, while you almost entirely omit any quotations favoring the other side.

TORONTO, CAN.

Of late, some of us think that the German bias has been a little more manifest. . . .

HAMILTON, ONT.

Why do you cater to the Germanic race in America?

The Toronto World.

They (the Kaiser and his friends) have persuaded the usually judicial LITERARY DIGEST to publish everything that could be found favorable to the Kaiser and his contention, until that periodical, eminently able and, as a rule, eminently fair, has become a dyed-in-the-wool partizan.

TORONTO, CAN.

I regret that the tone of your editors' comments in the few places where they are made conveys an impression distinctly disagreeable to one living under the British flag.

WE FAVOR THE ALLIES
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Is it not strange that in your perusal of the press, all articles should have escaped your notice with the exception of those which take a stand for the Triple Entente?

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

In a number of your articles your writings come out a little too strongly anti-German. Is this necessary?

KINGSTON, N. Y.

The undersigned objects to any and all sarcastic flings at Germany on the part of THE LITERARY DIGEST. We are verily getting enough of these from the daily papers and should be spared by your paper.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Have liked your paper always, but since the war you seem partial to the English.

HANKINSON, N. D.

You give the English too much space in your paper, too much to be regarded as impartial.

WE FAVOR THE GERMANS
TORONTO, CAN.

Throughout your entire issues, since the war commenced, your selections appear to be taken, arranged, and commented upon as tho with one necessary idea always in view: i.e., the righteousness of the Pan-German cause. . . .

TORONTO, CAN.

Your magazine has been admired by all its readers in all parts of the world for its unbiased, non-partizan attitude on all questions. . . . Yet you have injected your pro-German sympathies . . . to such an extent that you entirely fail to give a reasonable representation of the opinion of the American press.

TORONTO, CAN.

I wonder that you and your organization pretend to be anything else than patriotic Germans of the Fatherland who as yet have not even become naturalized in the United States, and that evidently being the case I am surely wasting good ammunition in paper and ink which, as a matter of fact, were you in your proper place in the German Army, should be good British lead and powder.

TORONTO, CAN.

It is to be hoped that you will advise your editors, who are undoubtedly pro-German . . . to be more fair regarding the Allies.

MONCTON, N. B.

You have descended to unfair and insidious partizanship and are defending a cause and condoning crimes that are a disgrace to civilization.

WE FAVOR THE ALLIES
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It is with surprise that I observe your unfriendly attitude toward Germany.

MAYVILLE, WIS.

You are not giving Germany a square deal in the hour of her trial.

AKRON, OHIO.

Looking through THE DIGEST I was amazed, astounded, and shocked beyond description to see that your people had printed a caricature of Emperor Wilhelm II. . . . comparing Kaiser Wilhelm with that blood-thirsty, thieving usurper Napoleon. . . . Unless you can explain to my satisfaction this slur on all fair-minded and impartial people, you may consider me a non-subscriber, as I shall do everything in my power against you. . . . Let us have fair play.

MARIBEL, WIS.

There is no room in my house for a paper which like yours shows such partiality against Germany, as is plainly seen in the way you are taking your selections from the different papers. There is no doubt that you have joined the ranks of the yellow, narrow-minded Cossack press of this country which tries, altho on your part in a more gentle way, to arouse prejudice against Germany.

IRONWOOD, MICH.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has become infected by a rather serious kind of Teutophobia. . . . Civilization is at stake, and Christianity is in danger if the intrigue-mad Englishmen win in the present war.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE European governments ought to quit talking about who caused the war and begin to talk about who will end it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

DON'T make fun of Russian names until you are sure of Arkansas and Illinois.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE Russian bear evidently does not mean to hibernate this year.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

WISCONSIN with thousands of bushels of potatoes to ship isn't having to worry because she doesn't manufacture siege-guns.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

THE Japs say they do not want the Philippines. Neither do the Democrats. Guess they're safe for the present.—*Manchester Mirror.*

AEROPLANES have still a long way to go before proving that they are more deadly in war than in peace.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

WITH the usual fate of peacemakers we slept in between the combatants and got hit with a war tax.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

ACCORDING to headline strategy, an enemy is first crushed, then he is completely surrounded, then his line of retreat is cut off, then his advance is definitely checked.—*New York Evening Post.*

It is announced by a scientist that "two thousand feet above the earth the air is free from germs."—But it isn't from bombs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MINES working in Europe are not producing the right kind of raw material.—*Wall Street Journal.*

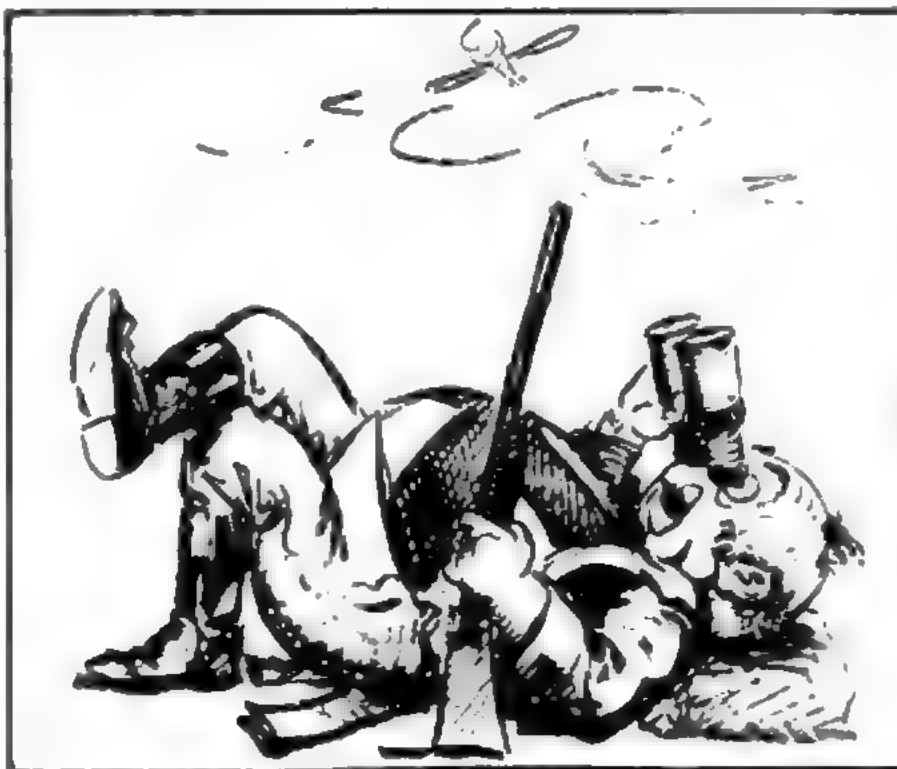
REPORTS indicate General Demand is outflanking General Supply.—*Wall Street Journal.*

How many American cities would pay \$5,000,000, like Brussels, to get a Mayor out of pawn?—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

CALIFORNIA is having a hard time on account of the war, being unable to export her wines to Europe for importation to the United States.—*Chicago News.*

THE movements of war correspondents in the field make mighty interesting reading, if you are interested in the movements of war correspondents in the field.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AFTER digesting the clamorous claims of all the European belligerents that they were forced into the war against their wills, it is refreshing to turn to Pancho Villa, who admits that he fights because he likes it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



JOHN BULL'S DAILY OCCUPATION.

—Bee in the Baltimore Evening Sun

FOREIGN - COMMENT

LONDON'S FEAR OF A "ZEPPELIN" RAID

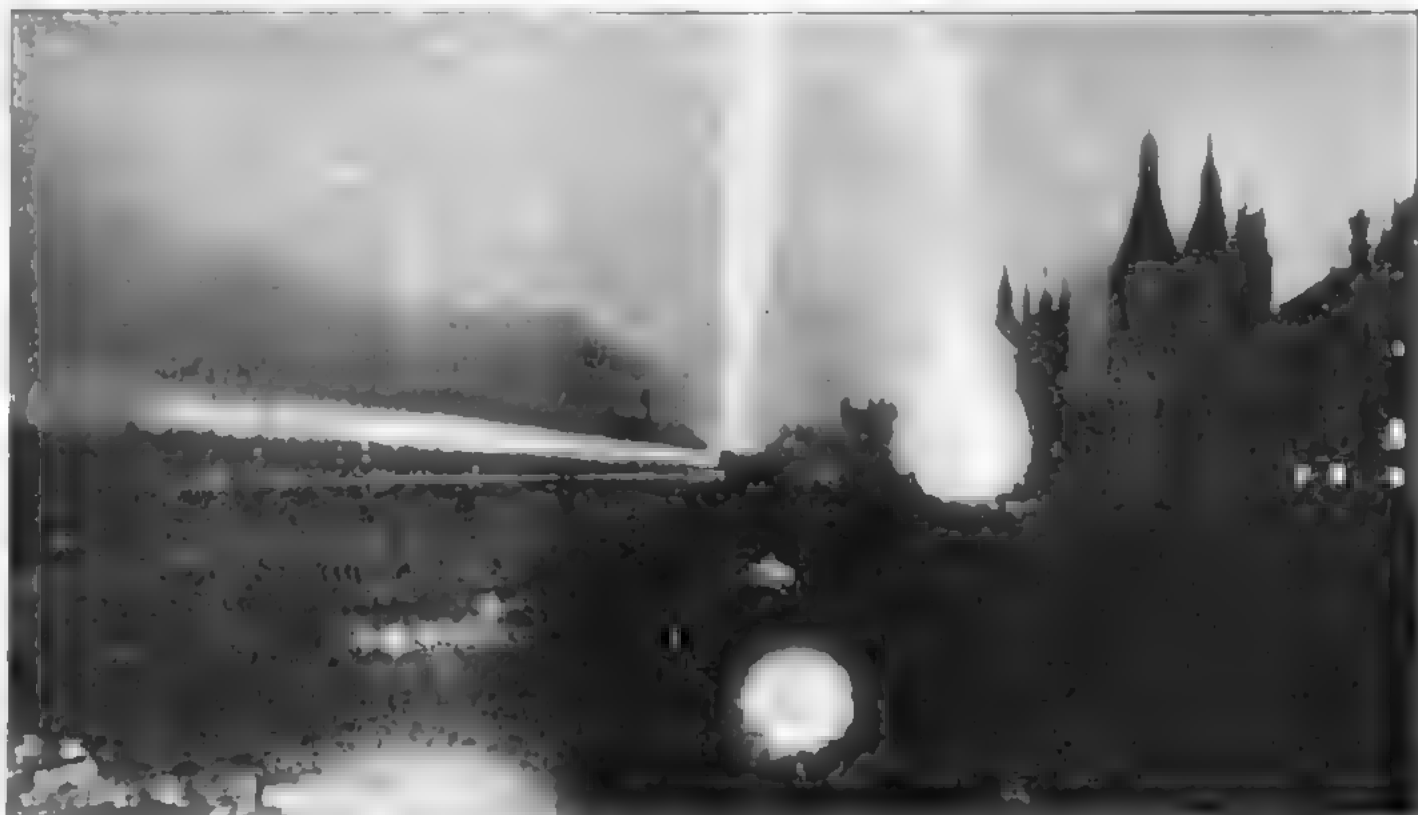
THE FIGHT of armies in the air was one of the features of the campaign of Titus which the Jews noticed in the configuration of the clouds, but air warfare has become a reality in these days, soaring above the reach of earthly weapons. The Germans have dropt their bombs in Antwerp and Paris, and we learn from the *Düsseldorf Zeitung* that bombs have been dropt by the English in their city. It is now feared in England that the enemy may attempt to destroy that cluster of buildings in London which forms the center of the capital of the Empire, comprising Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, and the Houses of Parliament. Says the *London Daily Express*:

"Altho London and other cities in the British Isles have not so much to fear from hostile air-ships as places on the Continent, we can not close our eyes to the fact that an attack on us by air is a possibility. That this is so is shown by the precautionary measures that our War Department has been taking.

"Yet, far from causing anything like panic, the warning notices issued in the press and the subdued light in our streets give us a certain sense of security. The knowledge that we have our own patrols in the sky to warn and to guard

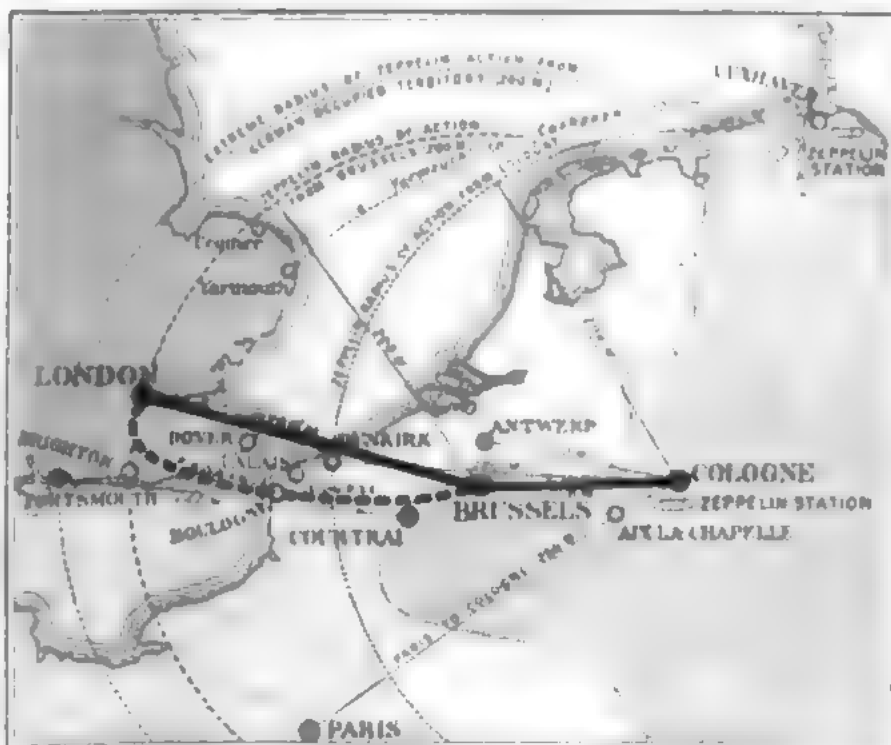
us against possible foreign air-marauders has a distinctly reassuring influence.

"What are the facts, as we are aware of them, of the possibilities of a German air attack? There is a rumor that the Germans are secretly building a large number of Zeppelins, but this is an obvious impossibility. Zeppelins, like war-ships, take



SEARCHING THE SKY FOR HOSTILE AIRCRAFT.

Powerful search-lights are flashed over London nightly to detect possible German Zeppelins.



From "The Sphere," London.

HOW THE AIR-SHIPS MIGHT INVADE ENGLAND

The illustration shows the conditions governing a possible Zeppelin attack upon London. The nearest German air-ship base to England is at Cologne, which is 310 miles from London. A Zeppelin can only travel about 400 miles without replenishment, and therefore its action is limited to a radius of about 200 miles and even this, of course, is only possible under the most favorable weather conditions.

time to build. Before the war began Germany's entire fleet of Zeppelins numbered perhaps a dozen, and approximately half of this number have been already put out of action. The most generous estimate would not give the Germans now more than five or six Zeppelins in various stages of completion."

The writer then discusses the respective advantages of the aeroplane and the dirigible:

"In the light of an attack, what are the comparative advantages of the dirigible and the aeroplane? The dirigible, in the form of a Zeppelin, could easily make the journey from the Continent to London and back. Fair weather, however, would be an absolute necessity. An air-ship of this type is capable at the most of carrying a cargo of from three to four tons, which, in the form of explosives, would prove a distinct menace.

"The advantage of the dirigible over the aeroplane for bomb-dropping principally lies in the fact that she is able to hover over a position and release her missile vertically, but this advantage is to a large extent negatived because she must remain at a high altitude for her own safety, and, in consequence, accurate aiming is not easy. With the aeroplane, hovering over a target is an impossibility. She relies entirely upon her speed for her support in the air, and this disadvantage makes accurate aim problematical."

England, we are told, has prepared certain guns to deal with this attack by air and boldly faces the contingency of such an invasion. How the invader might attack and how he might be put out of action are thus discussed:

"If a Zeppelin flying at a height of 3,000 feet—where, by the way, she would be a ready target for our own antiaircraft guns—released her arrows and bullets, they would reach the ground with a velocity of about 450 feet per second. In the case of shrapnel bullets, weighing, say, twenty to the pound, this would mean a striking energy of about 100 foot-pounds. As an energy

of 60 foot-pounds is considered by experts to be sufficient to put a combatant out of action, we can readily see that falling missiles from aircraft constitute a real danger to the individual. At an altitude of a little over a mile the arrows and bullets would drop with a velocity of about 630 feet per second, with a proportionate increase in death-dealing effectiveness.

"So much may be said of the power of the dirigible and aeroplane if they were ever allowed to be in a position to drop



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"GERMANY'S WAR SURPRISE."

FULL-SIZE REPRODUCTION OF THE GIANT SIEGE-GUN PROJECTILE WHICH SELLS FOR TWO CENTS IN BERLIN.

There has just reached London a specimen of a remarkable broad-sheet that is being widely sold for the equivalent of two cents per copy in Berlin. It is a full-size reproduction of the projectile which is thrown by the new big German 42 cm. (16.4 in.) siege-gun. The reproduction is headed "Germany's War Surprise, 1914," and the pictured projectile is marked with the names of Liège, Namur, Longwy, and Maulbeuge, with the motto "With God for King and Fatherland." There are also two pictures showing the effects produced by the projectile. In the view here given with the British soldier the proportionate size of the projectile may be estimated.

missiles on London. It will not be easy for them to approach the city, however, because our authorities have not been slow to recognize the necessity and provide means of defense. Besides the operations of our own aircraft designed to meet the sky-marauders in their own element, we have at various important strategic points small but powerful guns capable of firing at high angles of elevation.

"The size and capacity of these guns are not definitely known to the public, but it is certain that they are quick-firers of small caliber. The heaviest projectile they fire would probably be about eight pounds in weight and two inches in diameter, with a muzzle velocity of, say, 2,500 feet per second. Such a shell would be capable of reaching 3,000 feet vertically into the air in about one and a half seconds, at which height it would still about one and a half seconds.

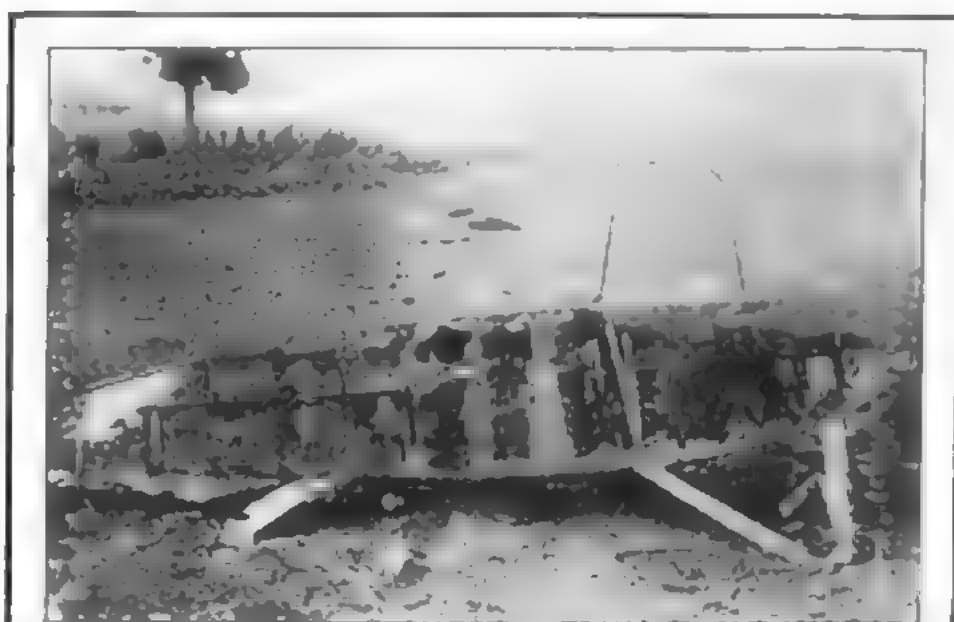
"Even rifle-fire is of great service in repelling aircraft attacks. A bullet from our service rifle fired at an air-ship 3,000 feet above the ground would still retain more than sufficient energy to kill the aviator or to damage his engine irreparably. The bullet would reach such a target in about three seconds. At the height of a mile, which the bullet would attain in less than six seconds, it would still possess sufficient power to give the aviator a knock-out blow."

GERMANY CUT OFF FROM IMPORTS

FAMINE is said by the poet to be the bosom friend and comrade of War. German economists had foreseen this in the terrible campaign they believed imminent, and their darkest predictions are being fulfilled in the obstruction of commerce by the blockade of the North Sea and Baltic ports, through which the Fatherland received much of its grain and the raw products which supplied the mills and factories with materials for the fine products which flooded the world. Thousands of hands are idle, we are told, and thousands of mouths are hungry in the conflict which has brought them to helplessness and starvation. American residents in Berlin have opened a kitchen to feed 200 hungry a day during the war in appreciation of the courtesies of the German people to the fleeing American refugees during the past months. In this connection it is interesting to read an article by Dr. Karl Ballod, of Berlin, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), an abstract of which is given in *The Evening Post* (New York). The author is an authority on the subject he is handling and does not shrink from a controversy with one of Germany's leading military authorities, Count von Moltke, who wrote a very optimistic article in the same journal maintaining that his country could get on very well without imported breadstuffs. Dr. Ballod's article is called "The Feeding of the German People in Case of War." It was published in July, and is of high significance, as it pointed to the fact that not only was war near at hand, but that famous economists were considering the material effects of such a conflict. A few days ago Vice-Chancellor Delbrück argued at some length that Germany can not be starved out, thus showing that there is some fear of such a danger. Dr. Ballod makes out that Germany in time of war will be unable to feed her people, as one-third of the grain required for food is imported. He contrasts the condition of Germany in July with what it was in former times. To quote his words:

"Fifteen years ago one could still trust that in case of war, if importations from foreign countries were stopped, or, at least, much restricted, we might, if need be, get along with the home production of grain, provided energetic measures were taken to forbid the manufacture of brandy and beer; to-day this is no longer possible.

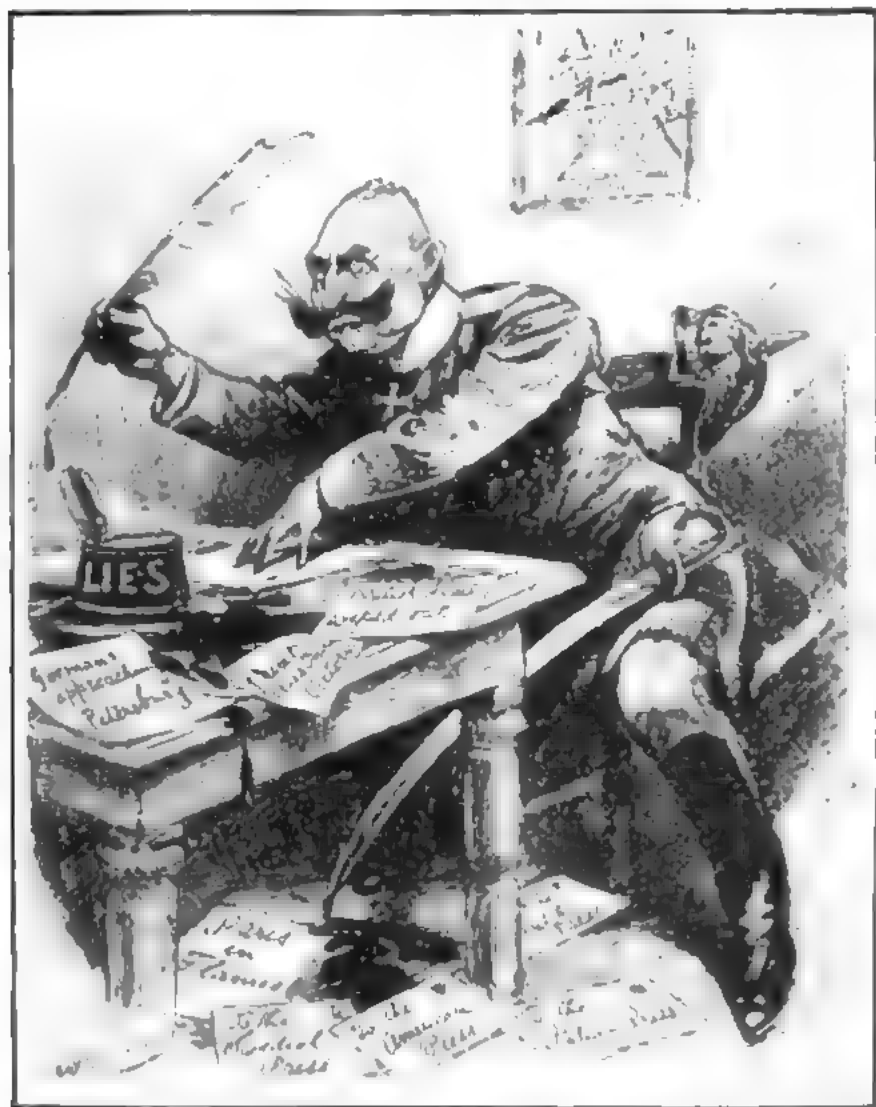
"It is true our importation of breadstuffs has decreased within the last years; we export a half million tons of rye instead



REMAINS OF A GERMAN AEROPLANE.
Brought to earth by a party of English riflemen.

of importing, as we did in the nineties, from three-quarters of a million to a million tons of rye. This fact explains the prevailing optimistic view as to the danger, or rather lack of danger, from the cutting off of foreign supplies, with which English and French writers have threatened us.

"Count Moltke inclines to this optimistic view. In differing with him, emphasis must be laid on the fact that the bread-stuff question can be understood only in connection with the



MADE IN GERMANY.

Kaiser—"I'm not quite satisfied with the sword; perhaps, after all, the pen is mightier."
—Punch (London).



ENGLISH CALUMNIES.

Truth in fetters.

© Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

LONDON AND BERLIN ELECT EACH OTHER TO THE ANANIAS CLUB.

question of the entire consumption of grain, plus feed, plus nuts, seeds, etc.

"The importation of breadstuffs has decreased—but the total importation of grain and other food products has increased enormously. In 1911-13 we imported, in round figures ten million tons of grain and feed, and, in addition, at least five million tons' worth of grain in the form of 900 million marks' worth of cattle, meat, fat, herring, eggs, butter, and cheese.

"Even if the statistics of German crops are accepted as correct and the crops for 1911-13 are put down as amounting to 25 million tons net, it appears that fully a third of the grain required for food is imported, of which the breadstuffs constitute only one-tenth."

Dr. Ballod disputes the rosy views of Count von Moltke, who thinks that the German people could support themselves on the grain raised in their own fields. He says:

"It is a terrible self-deception to make out that the German people could get along eleven months in the year with the grain which they themselves raise for bread. Get along! Yes, as long as they can import 60 per cent. of the feed needed for cattle. The cessation of importation of feed would reduce the milk-giving qualities of cows to three-fourths of the normal, and be disastrous as far as hog-raising is concerned; two-thirds of the eggs could not be fattened for the market, but would have to be slaughtered as quickly as possible. Restricted importation of feed means, therefore, a reduced supply of animal foodstuffs, and hence a crying need for more bread."

He thinks that in case of war the frontier and harbors of Germany would be absolutely blockaded and all trade absolutely obstructed, and he opposes Count von Moltke, who thinks that such a complete blockade would be impossible. To quote further:

"Does Count von Moltke believe that the ports of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, even in the worst case of a great war—Triple Alliance against Triple Entente—will remain open to Germany? That England even after the declaration of war would direct its merchants and shippers to supply us with food products by way of Holland? English writers are of a different opinion; they say frankly that it would be possible to starve Germany.

"It must be noted that in order to stop the importation

of foodstuffs it would not be necessary for England even to violate the neutrality of Holland and Belgium. The grain-vessels which ply between England and Holland and Belgium are—most German authors do not seem to know this—two-thirds of them English vessels. All that England would have to do, therefore, would be to keep its ships in English ports. German ships would be seized. As to the rest, Belgium herself must buy 2,500,000 tons of grain to add to the home product of 1,500,000 tons, and Holland depends on a foreign supply of 1,500,000 tons. Therefore, the neutrality of Holland and Belgium is worthless. These countries will have to be thankful if England permits them to import enough grain to supply their own populations.

"Switzerland can give no help. Austria-Hungary has barely enough for itself under the most favorable conditions. Italy imports in wheat alone from 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 tons a year, and must, therefore, keep on friendly terms with England.

"Roumania could help, but is uncertain. Denmark is naturally unfriendly. Sweden and Norway could supply small quantities if the German Fleet controlled the Baltic, but England would soon put a stop to that by sending a couple of small cruisers to Norway, whose navy is a negligible quantity, the same as that of Holland, which serves mainly to protect the colonies from native pirates."

According to the Berlin Professor, 4,900,000 men between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine would be called to join the colors. The effect of the withdrawal of this vast number of men from agriculture and industry, the closing of factories due to the lack of importation of raw materials, must cast out of work a great many men, boys, women, and girls. This would result, says Dr. Ballod, in putting Germany's recent development two hundred years back, and setting her down from her pinnacle of commercial achievement to a level below Finland, Switzerland, or Belgium. He adds, in conclusion:

"It is to be regretted that some military authorities who seem to see the necessity of laying up provisions fear to broach the subject, thinking that it may hurt the carrying out of the distinctly military program to confess that they still need so much more. This is a mistake, as the supplies could be bought on notes and the supplies themselves be given as security, and the purchase, therefore, would not require loans."



THE 1914 OLYMPIC GAMES: THE FOOT-RACE.
—Patriotic German Post-card.



ADMIRAL OF THE ATLANTIC (to himself)—"It is My Imperial pleasure to present You with the order of the Masthead Broom (First Class), in recognition of Your conspicuous success in sweeping the seas."—Punch (London).

MAKING GAME OF THE FOE.

GERMAN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

IT IS TRUE that German trade is almost paralyzed at present, but German writers are predicting that when the war is over the onward march of their commercial progress will be resumed and England will find the same competition driving her products out of the world's market. A writer in the *Berlin Zukunft* discusses this question in an optimistic article, basing his conclusions on figures that appear in the *London Economist*, the great financial organ of the British metropolis. While the German writer anticipates great changes in the money market as the results of the present struggle, he speaks very hopefully about the results as far as they relate to Germany. England is not the whole financial and mercantile world, he says, and the war will not last forever. South America and the Far East will continue to be the markets of Europe, and on these markets Germany has had a predominant control. He speaks very slightly of England's attempted exclusion of German goods, and says that the people of the British Isles still depend, and will continue to depend, upon the supplies from German sugar-refineries. Moreover:

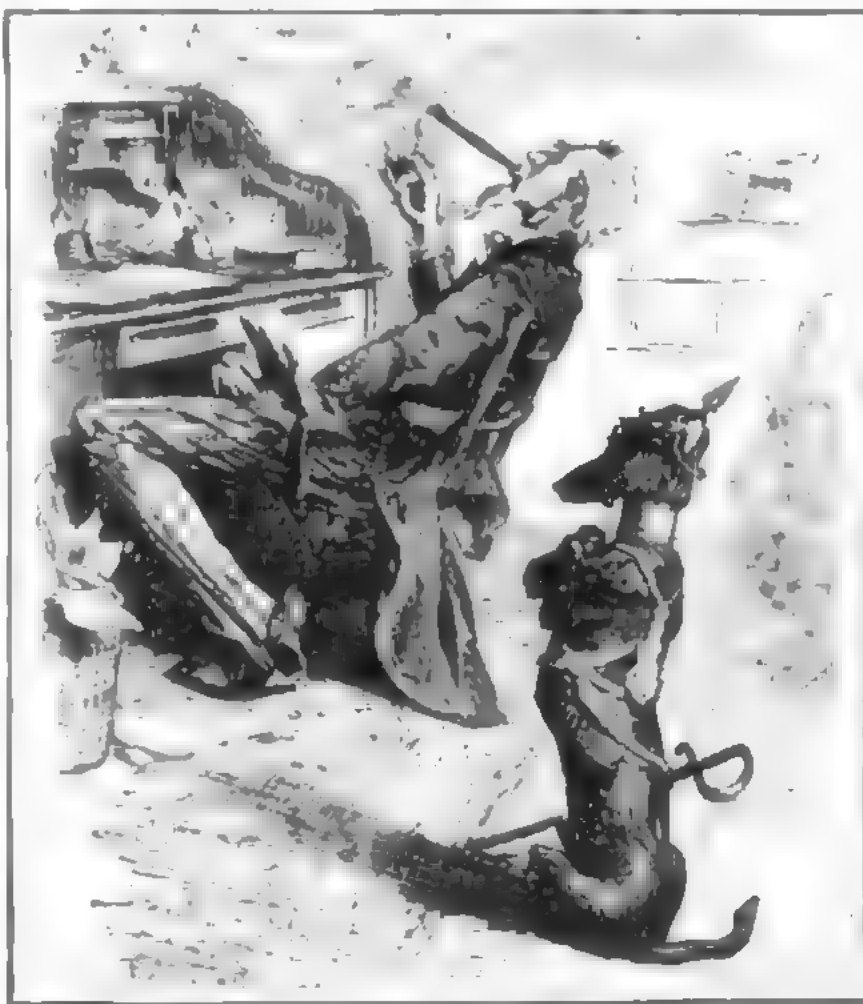
"Since the new American tariff came into operation, there has been a tendency to import German textiles. This is a source of wealth for the Fatherland which can not be overestimated. It is often asked why England can not meet us on this ground, but the English manufacturers have frequently stated that they find the high wages demanded by English operatives have hindered them in competing with Germany. The Americans have long ago given up any attempt to compete with our country in this field, from which Great Britain is being driven by our commercial activities."

This writer goes on to say that the English Government has altogether mistaken the situation and has done nothing to foster its own local industries. It is often said that England has been dilatory both in the prosecution of her wars and the promotion of her commercial interests. The opportunity which the European con-

flict has afforded of enlarged commercial and transporting interests for England, this writer thinks, has been missed in that country, and Germany will be quick to take advantage of it. Germany has been a large supplier and exporter of goods to America, Canada, and the United Kingdom, and England will be too busy during the war to win back these markets. The Briton has dropped back too far in the commercial race, we are assured, to regain his old position of supremacy:

"What England at one time depended on as her commercial heritage, Germany will soon take possession of. England is not now taking up anything like a commercial struggle for the mastery, but has sunk into slothful torpor. The German industry and the Germans' trade as exporters have no longer any need to appeal to the importing nations of the earth. Of course, it necessarily must, to a large extent, be checked and hindered, but when the war is over the peaceful competition which will result will affect a great State like ours to a degree which will make the country still more broadly spread her productions over the world. Doubtless, competition will mean that those who make the best goods will find the best and most numerous customers. Even if England refuses to deal with us in trade, the

consequence will be that Germany must struggle with redoubled energy to wrest from her rivals a commerce in which she has hitherto been so brilliant and successful. On the other hand, England would merely be injuring her own country if she put a tariff on goods imported from Germany. At present German sugar is imported by England to an amount which in 1913 reached \$50,000,000. It will not be very easy for England, after the present war is ended, to destroy so large a supplier of necessary food as this is. Our adversaries and those who are envious of us can, of course, for a short time blind the public eye to their best interests, but in the long run we shall find that the war has done no injury to our export business because our rival will be compelled to purchase what is needed from the best and cheapest market, which will be found in Germany. Germany can count without fear on the coming of any foreign competition as the consequences of this fatal war, and, in any case, the commercial fortune of our country will never depend merely upon the favor of England."



NOTHING DOING.
IMPERIAL DACHSHUND—"Here I've been sitting up and doing tricks for the best part of seven weeks, and you take no more notice of me than if—"
UNCLE SAM—"Cut it out!"
—Punch (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TO STOP TELEPHONE-EAVESDROPPING

LISTENING to what the neighbors say over the party wire will no longer be a popular amusement when the device recently invented by A. G. Howard, of Nebraska, is attached to telephone-instruments generally. Mr. Howard's invention, we are informed by Frank G. Moorhead, in an article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, October), sounds a warning when a third party breaks in on the wire, and also identifies the culprit to both the legitimate users of the telephone. As there are about nine million party-line telephones in the United States, the device seems destined to affect a great many people and to check a firmly established custom. Mr. Moorhead says that the accompanying reproduction of a photograph showing a farmer's wife at work at her sewing-machine, with the receiver of the telephone firmly bound to her ear, is *bona fide* and no fake. The good woman's object, of course, is not to miss a single word of the conversation of her neighbors throughout the entire day! He goes on to explain:

"Howard's device has been tried out on a number of party lines and has proved practical. It is the result of eleven years' experimentation.

"One of the questions most frequently asked of me by new subscribers," says Howard, who himself is in the telephone business, "is this: 'Does every one on the line have an opportunity to hear what I say when I am talking to another party?' I am forced to acknowledge that such is the case. One farmer's wife asked me that question eleven years ago. When I replied, she asked if there was not in existence a telephone that would give private service on a party line. When I told her that I had never heard of such an instrument, she said some bright telephone man had better get busy and invent one; it would make his fortune. I took the tip, got busy, and believe I have solved the problem."

"Mr. Howard's device can be readily attached to any telephone. The user operates his tele-

phone in the old manner, except that he turns a little switch just as soon as he begins to talk. This switch starts a mechanism which is timed by a small clock. An indicator points out the time the conversation continues and the telephone connection is automatically cut off at the end of four minutes. If, during the conversation, some other subscriber on the line

picks up his receiver, the removal of the instrument from the hook produces a musical sound which not only notifies the users, but identifies the one who is listening.

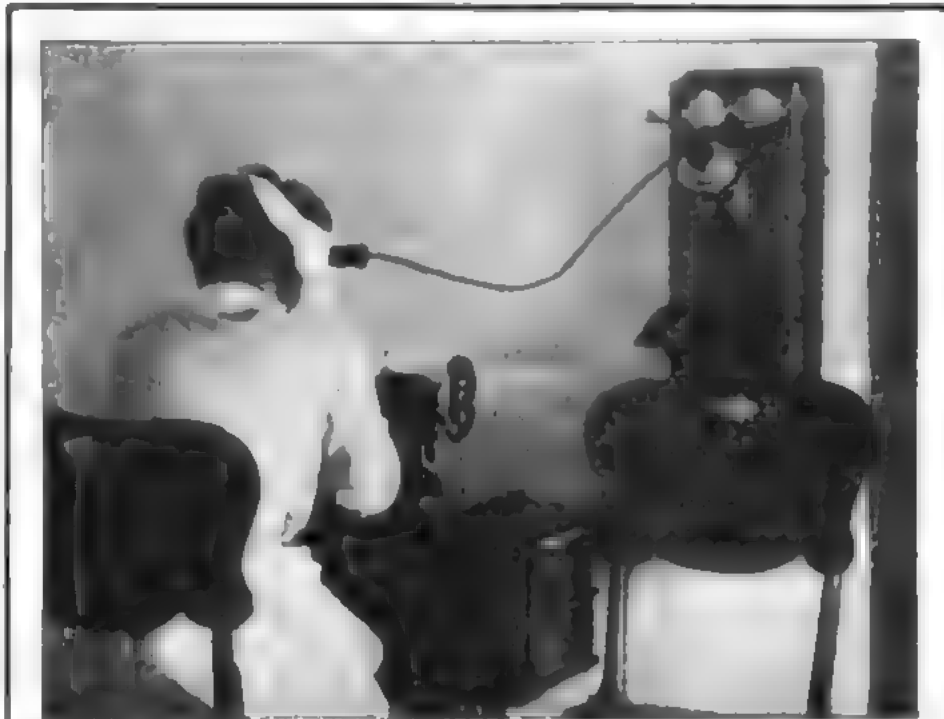
"The identifying sound is produced by means of a disk carrying toothed projections on its extremity, which come in contact with a pair of key-note tongues. These tongues produce the musical signal, which is of a high or a low note, to represent the long or the short ring used to call the different subscribers on the party line. Inasmuch as most party lines have from four to twenty users, there are the corresponding number of different signals or musical sounds by means of which the location of the receiver just removed is learned.

"The device thus has the twofold effect of measuring the length of a conversation and identifying the eaves-

dropper. The inventor believes that cutting down unnecessary conversations, by automatically shutting off the connection at the end of four minutes, will effect a saving of 50 per cent. or more on batteries and that it will eventually result in reduced telephone rates."

Such are the benefits which the inventor of the new device expects to confer upon the talking world. But not everybody is to be made happier. In fact, Mr. Moorhead thinks it is

"Very doubtful if most country subscribers will take kindly to the device which will cut off some of their keenest pleasures, for there is no doubt that many farmers' wives meet and talk in company on the rural lines in a way which should be regarded as perfectly legitimate. At such times a frantic call for a doctor is always regarded, and under ordinary circumstances there is very little business need of the telephone at the hours when it is used for neighborly talk. But business methods are moving into the country along with scientific improvements."



Illustrations used by the courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

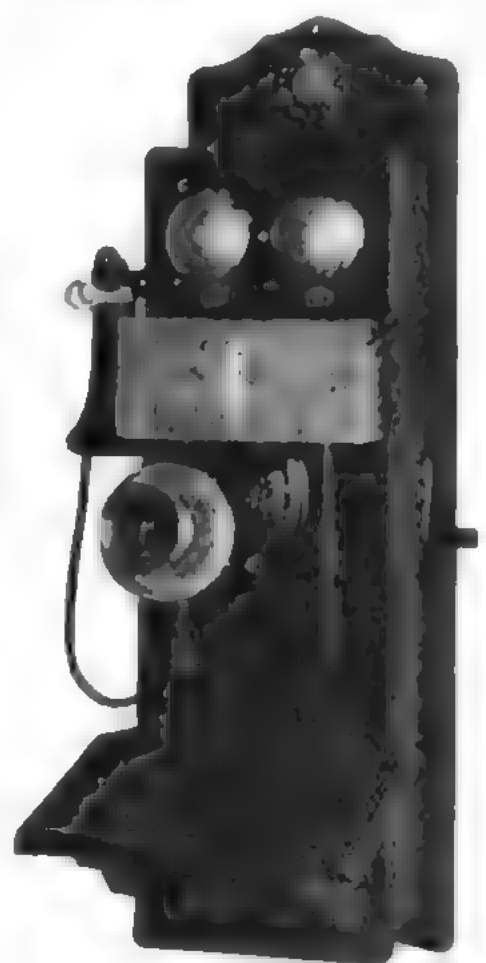
NOT MISSING ANYTHING.

This woman lost not a word of her neighbors' conversation, tho she did have to spend the day at her sewing-machine.



A. G. HOWARD.

The man who would end such eavesdropping.



HIS INVENTION.

Which will make party-line conversations private.

THE COST OF THE HUMAN MOTOR

AN IMPORTANT feature of the modern "efficiency systems" is the careful balance of cost of yield. Eminent physiologists, including notably the distinguished German scientist, Fischer, have been studying the "human motor" from this standpoint. Most people, according to *L'Illustration* (Paris, July 25), still have vague ideas of the mechanical value of the human machine in units of work as compared with cost of production. We read:

"According to the experiments of physiologists, particularly those of Fischer, the latent energy in the food required by an adult man in twenty-four hours is from 3,000 to 3,600 calories. A notable part of this is utilized in the interior of the body to determine animal activity and produce its permanent manifestations, respiration, digestion, circulation of the blood, elimination, etc.

"The excess of the remaining energy is applied to the production of mechanical effects. Thus, muscular labor of average intensity for the eight hours of a working day is the equivalent of about 20,000 foot-pounds of work, or 300 calories, a trifle less than one-half of a horse power per hour.

"Under such conditions, and assuming this yield, whose exactitude may be taken as certain, we can calculate the cost of 100 horse-power per hour with regard to the particular form of motor employed."

An interesting comparative table, based on these calculations, is given as follows:

250 men at 60 cents per day	\$150.00
10 horses (all expenses covered)	12.00
1 steam-engine	1.20
1 gas-engine .....	.87 1/2

"These four figures establish indisputably that human motor-power is more than a hundred times as costly as that produced by steam. This is a very strong argument in favor of the modern industrial thesis of intensive machinery.

"The man-motor is an economic heresy. He is bound to give place to the machine of which the workman is merely the directing intelligence. From this point of view, physiology furnishes a peremptory demonstration of the favorite doctrines of scientific socialism."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPINAL CURVATURE IN BABIES

THE APPALLING FREQUENCY of spinal curvature among infants and school children has been investigated by a number of physiologists, who find that it is often caused by the manner in which the child is carried by the mother or nurse, who supports it on the left arm while the right hand holds it prest firmly against her own body. According to an article in *La Revue* (Paris), this position, when too frequently and continuously maintained during the day, often results in a compression of the tender young bones of the pelvis and upper thigh which is sufficient to cause a deviation in the vertebral column. This condition is found most often in girls, and it becomes most visible in the early teens. We read further:

"Dr. Engelmann, of Vienna, who has made a long series of observations on this subject based on autopsies, has found that this scoliosis is ordinarily shown more on the left side than on the right. It may be very serious when the child's skeleton is frail or it is predisposed to rickets.

"Statistics established with meticulous care by such well-known physiologists as Schroder, Waithe, and Combe attest that among 2,314 pupils in the primary schools who were carefully examined, 91.4 per cent. presented deformations of the dorsal spine with incurvation to the left."

It is stated also that E. Muller found that 68 per cent. of the victims of scoliosis inclined the head on this side. According to Dr. Engelmann this affection is entirely due to the vicious method of holding the new-born infant. Hence he urges exceedingly great care in this matter, which is the more important

as a long-established scoliosis is almost irremediable, the usual remedies of orthopedic corsets, massage, plaster jackets, etc., being not very effective in cases which have become chronic.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TO STOP GUN-DEAFNESS

WOULD you rather lose your hand or your hearing? Probably most persons would prefer the former. Now the enemy's artillery may deprive you of your hand, while your own may make you deaf; hence the conclusion that under certain circumstances one's own guns may be more dangerous than the enemy's. A writer in *The Medical Record*, quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 26), calls deafness from the concussion of a gun "one of the minor accidents of war"; yet he confesses that it can not be ignored. One discharge of a single piece of artillery may put in jeopardy the hearing of a large number of soldiers. In the course of a prolonged "artillery duel," it would seem a marvel that any one's ears remain intact. Protective devices are imperatively necessary. Says the writer mentioned above:

"The aural injuries to which the soldier is exposed are no different from those of the boiler-maker, of the structural iron-worker, of the sportsman, and of those who are exposed to the shriek of the railway whistle when a train is passing through a tunnel or covered station. Johnson Horne, in *The Lancet*, August 15, 1914, points out that the report of a piece of artillery, the concussion of an explosion, or the firing of a cannon close to the ear may exert its injurious effects upon the nerve-terminals of the ear, may cause rupture of the drum-membrane, and may even result in irremediable deafness. During the Russo-Japanese War, among the 1,791 men who were wounded in the naval engagements there were 116 cases of concussion of the labyrinth and rupture and congestion of the tympanic membrane, which cases represented 7 per cent. of the wounded who survived. The injuries to the drum and to the nerve-endings are due to the sudden condensation or rarefaction of the air in the external auditory meatus. As a rule one ear is more affected than the other. Politzer states that with the improvements in modern artillery ruptures of the drum-membrane are now scarcely ever met with. This is attributed to the introduction of breech-loaders, and also to the fact that the serving party withdraws to a distance of about twelve paces, with the exception of one man who attends to the firing, but who also stands at a considerable distance.

"In naval warfare, however, the gunners can not be protected in this manner. Experience has taught the gunner that by keeping the mouth open so as to equalize the air-pressure on each side of the drum-membrane the unpleasant consequences of concussion may be diminished. The toothpick that is chewed by naval officers while serving the guns partly fulfils this requirement, altho a piece of rubber rolled between the teeth would be still better as a means of keeping the mouth partly open.

"The Japanese naval surgeons distributed pledgets of absorbent cotton to the entire crew with the instruction that the ears be plugged up during the firing of guns. In spite of this measure, possibly on account of its careless application in individual cases, many instances of deafness resulted. In 1911 the British Admiralty advised the use of an aural plug consisting of a mixture of plasticine and cotton-wool. Johnson Horne believes that an efficient aural plug should be close-fitting and impervious, and, while reducing the intensity of sound, should not prevent hearing; it should be easy to insert and easy to remove intact; it should be non-irritating; it should be inexpensive so that the same plug may not be used repeatedly; and, above all, it must be as nearly antiseptic as possible. Cotton-wool when inserted sufficiently tightly is not easily removed intact and does not long remain sterile when handled by men engaged in gun-firing. The ear-plugs made of vulcanite rubber or celluloid can not be supplied to fit exactly the channel of the ear. They must be made of a substance that retains its shape without hardening or softening and remains ever plastic. A substance having the consistency of jeweler's wax may be produced and may be made to fulfil all the requirements of effectively plugging the ears and at the same time of preventing infection."

PANORAMIC MOVIES

THE NEXT THING that is to be offered for the delectation of the insatiable dime-theatergoer appears to be a combination of the old-fashioned panorama and the moving picture. A so-called "kinetorama," intended to supply the evident need for a machine of this sort, was put on the market fifteen years ago by a French inventor, but he used a battery of cinematographs working all at once—too complex a device to succeed. Dr. Hans Goetz, of Munich, Bavaria, has now devised a suitable modification of the ordinary moving-picture camera which does the business—so we are told by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 12). This camera rotates about a vertical axis like an ordinary panorama camera, while at the same time the strip of film on which the moving picture is imprinted is passing in front of the slit. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"The accompanying diagram is a top plan view of such an apparatus: *a* is the vertical axis around which the camera, *b*, rotates. The objective, *c*, comprises an adjustable slot, *d*, below which a film, *e*, is arranged to pass under the action of a gearing controlled by the axis, while unwinding from drum *f* on drum *g*.

"When this apparatus is made to rotate once round its vertical axis, the whole panorama is reproduced photographically, or, as it were, unwound on the film. However, it suffices to provide for a continuous rotation at a speed corresponding with the normal rate of moving-picture projection (that is, about fifteen revolutions per second), in order to produce a most unexpected conversion, and to transform the camera into an ideal panorama cinematograph. The pictures thus obtained, at first sight, do not seem to have anything in common with moving-picture films, and are nothing but a panorama continually unwound, comparable to a wall-paper border. However, on examining

the panorama more closely, the pictures are seen to differ from one another, any moving objects occupying more or less different positions, as on the sections of an ordinary cinematograph film. In fact, the only distinctive feature of the panorama film is the substitution of a single, continuous picture for an intermittent succession of film sections.

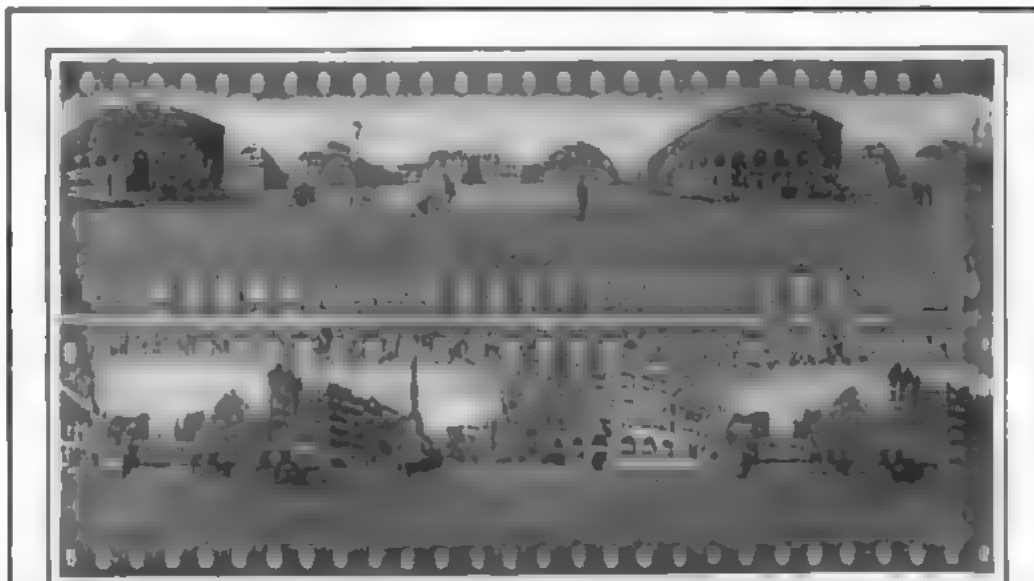
"This picture has to be projected on the walls of a large circular hall, so as to cover simultaneously the whole of its circumference. In an ordinary cinematograph, films are, of course, projected by an intermittently operating mechanism,

each section being successively illuminated, projected, and advanced in one-sixteenth of a second. The projection of moving-picture panorama films is by no means more difficult, provided the camera described be supplemented by some illuminating means.

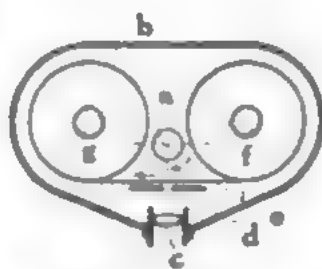
"In order to facilitate the understanding of the underlying principle, let the film be supposed to be lighted intensely by a lamp arranged close behind it, above the axis of rotation, *a*, thus converting the camera into a lantern projecting on the screen a narrow picture, in accordance with the width of the slot, *d*.

"Suppose the apparatus, installed in a circular hall with white walls, to be set rotating slowly: Narrow pictures, corresponding with each point of the original scene, will appear successively at the various parts of the circumference. If a tree was standing on one side of the scenery, in taking the cinematograph record, and a house on the other side, the tree will be projected in succession on opposite sides of the hall. Owing, however, to the persistence of visual impressions, the human eye will perceive simultaneously successive parts of the picture, provided the apparatus be turned round at a sufficient speed. In fact, the narrow bands composing the projection will melt into a single continuous picture covering the whole circumference of the hall like a real panorama. A similar principle has been embodied in the 'photorama' designed by the Lumière Brothers, where rotating objectives were arranged to project a photograph wound on a glass drum.

"In actual practice, it is, of course, impracticable to arrange



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The Scientific American" New York
SECTIONS FROM A PANORAMIC FILM.



TOP PLAN VIEW.

Showing the axis, *a*, around which the camera, *b*, rotates the objective, *c*, with an adjustable slot, *d*, and a film, *e*, unwinding from drum *f* on drum *g*.



INTERIOR MECHANISM OF THE EXPERIMENTAL CAMERA



THE EXPERIMENTAL PANORAMIC MOVING-PICTURE CAMERA.

the lamp immediately behind the film. A powerful search-light is therefore installed outside of the apparatus, the light of which is thrown by mirrors through the hollow axis of rotation.

"The astonishing result obtained by Dr. Goetz's apparatus may be described as follows: The Lumière 'photorama' at each rotation projects an always identical picture, the picture passing before the slot of this apparatus is seen to vary continually, each turn bringing a new phase of the original motion into view. In fact, the projection thus obtained is a real moving-picture panorama, performing its natural movements, where houses and other immovable objects, of course, remain in position, the same as on an ordinary cinematograph film. The apparatus, it is true, requires an intense illumination; since, however, the insertion of a glass trough containing an acidulated 1 per cent. solution of copper sulfite eliminates heat effects to 96 per cent. nearly, this does not entail any danger.

"Moving-picture panoramas literally place the spectator in the midst of a given event or scenery. He sees himself transferred to the center of traffic in a city where vehicles and pedestrians converge from all sides, to aerodromes, where air-ships and aeroplanes unceasingly perform their maneuvers, to horse-, bicycle-, and automobile-races, football matches and other sporting events, processions, popular festivals, expositions, etc. He is afforded an opportunity of watching from the 'Officers' Hill' the strategic operations of armies, and from the conning-tower of a battle-ship the maneuvers of a fleet. He is able, in the moving-picture theater, to fancy himself aboard a steamer or in an open carriage, traversing the most fascinating scenery.

"Panorama films may as well be cut into sections and projected intermittently on a plain screen, like ordinary cinematograph pictures."

FOR INTERNATIONAL QUARANTINE

A PLAN for a Pan-American quarantine to take the place of the present control by individual nations, which is declared to be costly, disorderly, and unnecessarily severe, is put forward editorially by *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago and St. Louis, August). In its September issue this paper further announces its intention of pushing the matter and stimulating its discussion so that the next Pan-American Sanitary Convention, in Montevideo next December, may formulate a plan for a constructive quarantine that can be enforced—not for repressive segregation, but to the end that there shall be absolute confidence in the methods employed, which will permit uninterrupted intercourse. Quarantine, the writer points out, is to prevent the spread of disease, but the idea that this may best be done by absolute restriction is declared to be antiquated and false. He says:

"In the days before we knew the cause, course, and pathology of the communicable diseases, the best quarantine officer of any country or port was he who could raise and maintain the highest, strongest, and most formidably 'hog-high' barrier against intercourse of any kind with an afflicted, helpless, and needy neighboring State or port. That time, thanks to our present-day scientific knowledge, as well as our humanitarianism and common sense, has gone by, and we know now that scientific quarantine contemplates the largest possible measure of uninterrupted intercourse, the freest possible interchange of commodities, the greatest measure of helpfulness to the afflicted people, and at the same time the employment of the most highly developed methods of prevention of the spread of the disease.

"Unfortunately, we have not been cured of our habit of panic in the face of a danger. . . . In the case of an epidemic this habit of panic takes the form of a declaration of quarantine long before it is definitely determined that such a course is necessary. . . .

"Is it generally known that a declaration of quarantine against a South- or Central-American port very often means financial ruin of the country dependent on it? And is it generally known that very many of these quarantines are false alarms, and that the dreaded disease was not present at all, or, if present, was also present in quite as aggravated form in the ports which cut off communication? And is it generally appreciated that a little intelligent cooperation with the afflicted people would have stamped out the trouble in its incipency, before it got to be a menace? A case in point: three cases of plague developed in New Orleans within the month; the Surgeon-General of the

Public Health Service was on the ground and at work before the public knew about the cases. If those cases had occurred in a Venezuelan port, quarantine regulations would have closed the door of every other port in the world against the already afflicted people, and it would take years for them to recover, altho not another case of the disease were to develop.

"Then, why not go about this quarantine business in an orderly fashion, and as tho all the people in this hemisphere were indeed fellow human beings entitled to thoughtful consideration—one of another?"

"How would it do to create by governmental initiative an international quarantine commission, with a representative from each independent State, nation, and island? This commission would operate something like our own Interstate Commerce Commission; it would have an expert in diagnosis of the quarantinable diseases in every port on the American continent. A school would be maintained for the training of these experts, or arrangements would be made for that purpose with existing schools. No expert would be qualified for appointment except after a thorough examination. Under such a scheme each port or country participating would send, say, two men from each port to be examined, and, if not qualified, to be trained—trained not only in diagnosis and treatment of these special diseases, but schooled in the prescribed methods of procedure in case of an outbreak. It would take perhaps a year or two to create a chain of experts competent to handle any situation. The commission would have its permanent headquarters at some central or desirable point, and the moment its expert reported by wire the presence of an outbreak, or threat of an outbreak, anywhere, it would take charge of the situation, direct a comprehensive program, and send proper help if necessary.

"In such a system every country would want to participate, because failure to do so would render it liable to the infliction of the outrageous quarantine regulations that now operate against all.

"Costly? Certainly, but not 1 per cent. as costly as the present financially ruinous and humanly ruthless system."

In its September issue the same journal calls attention to the fact that existing agreements between the countries of North and South America do not provide for such uniformity of quarantine, as many persons apparently think. The sanitary convention of 1905 formulated excellent rules, but they are advisory only, and the governments that adopted them, while agreeing on their desirability, have never put them into effect.

SUPERIORITY OF ELECTRIC PULL—The following note is *Railway and Locomotive Engineering's* answer to a correspondent who wants to know why an electric locomotive will draw a heavier train than one operated by steam. The correspondent, employed on a road that uses electric motors for certain work, holds that power applied to the draw-bar ought to produce the same effect, be it originated by steam or electricity. He adds that the subject has been discussed frequently by the engineers and that an impression prevails that some electric condition of the rails and wheels causes the difference, but he does not believe it. Says the railroad authority:

"There is no doubt that the difference in tractive power exists, but it comes about in this way: The rotative power applied to the wheels of an electric locomotive or motor is constant, whereas the power of the steam-locomotive is intermittent. To make the difference plain we will suppose that the steam-locomotive has a single cylinder and the power required to draw the train is 700 pounds. The force exerted by the pistons would be 0 when the crank was on the dead center and 1,100 pounds at the maximum, so that while the electric motor doing the same work would exert only 700 pounds toward turning the wheels, the steam-locomotive, with one cylinder, would at times exert a force of 1,100 pounds. It is true that steam-locomotives are not worked by one cylinder, and at first sight it would seem that that makes a vast difference, and that with two cylinders the impulse to turn the wheels is almost constant; but even assuming the steam-pressure to be constant, there is a vast difference in turning effort between the time that the pistons are nearest to the dead center and when they are nearest to the middle of the stroke with the cranks at the points of their maximum power."

RUBBER FOAM: A GASEOUS SOLID

WHILE THE INVENTION of a solid with some of the properties of a gas is an interesting laboratory experiment, it is not impossible that a product of this kind might prove useful and even valuable. For one thing it would appear to solve the problem of a non-puncturable automobile tire. Such a substance, we are told by Paul James, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, September 19), is "rubber foam," a much modified form of the product known as "rubber sponge"—now fairly familiar to all—at least, all who bathe. Speaking of the use of this substance in tires, Mr. James reminds us that while all the other parts of automobiles have been brought so nearly to perfection that it is possible to travel thousands of miles without making repairs, the tires still constitute sources of delay and accident. He says:

"None of the many spring devices proposed as substitutes for pneumatic tires has given good results in practice. A good pneumatic tire should be both flexible and elastic. India-rubber is flexible enough, but it is not sufficiently elastic.

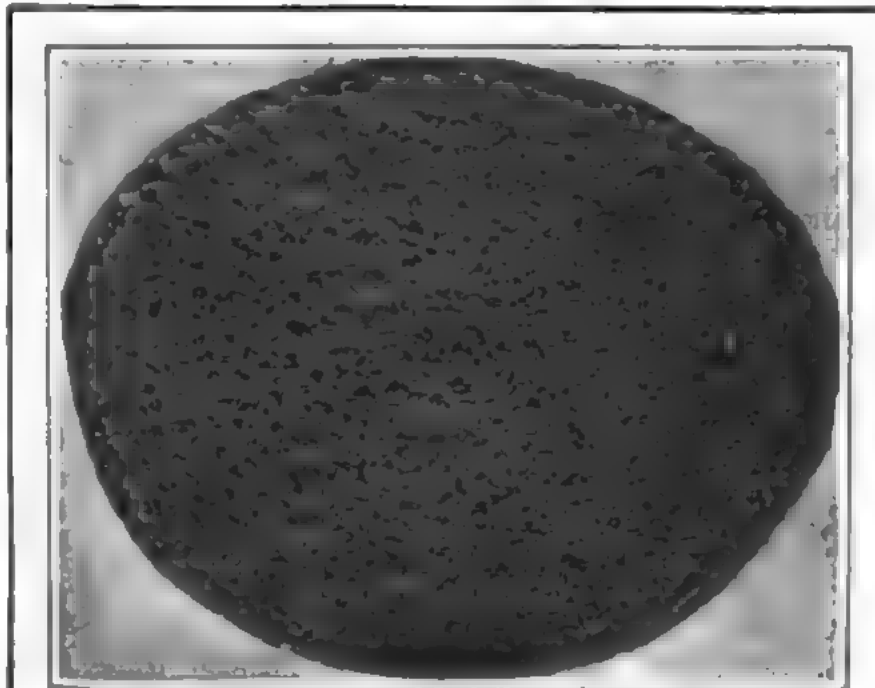
"The solution of the problem appears to be furnished by a new material of remarkable properties, which is produced by an ingenious process in Paris. This product consists essentially of india-rubber containing multitudinous minute bubbles of gas, distributed throughout its mass. The material resembles a rubber sponge in which the cavities are separate and do not communicate with each other. Hence it has received the name 'moutchouc mousse,' or rubber foam.

"The process of manufacture is based on the increase of solubility of gases with increase of pressure. Rubber in the pasty stage of vulcanization is inclosed in a steel tube with nitrogen at a pressure of 3,000 to 4,000 atmospheres. The compressed gas dissolves in the semiliquid rubber, which, when the tube is opened, expands to four or five times its former volume and solidifies, imprisoning in its mass myriads of little gas-bubbles.

"The material, in fact, combines the properties of its two ingredients. It is as flexible as rubber and as compressible as a gas, so that it may be employed, in the form of a solid ring, in the place of the air-tube of an automobile or bicycle tire. A tire so constructed is non-collapsible, for a puncture affects only a few of the innumerable gas-bubbles.

"Another valuable property of rubber foam is its lightness. Its density varies from 0.4 to 0.17, according to the quantity of gas forced into it. Hence, it is an excellent material for life-preservers and small folding life-rafts. It is also a very suitable filling for cushions and chair-seats, and especially for horse-collars, as it is light, imputrescible, and does not scratch or gall the skin if the cover is broken. It is also used in shoe-soles, tennis-balls, etc.

"Rubber foam possesses still another valuable property. It is the best heat-insulator known, and about twice as efficient as its nearest competitor. It has already proved its excellence as a lining for ice-boxes and refrigerating apparatus. Ordinary glass bottles, covered with a layer of rubber foam, keep liquids hot or cold."



RUBBER FOAM AS IT APPEARS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

THAT the habit of chewing gum has spread widely in Europe during the last five years, and is especially in favor among soldiers, is reported by the author of an article entitled "The Story of Chewing Gum," printed in *The Housewives' League Magazine* (New York). The writer says

that until the introduction of chicle, now almost universally used for chewing, gum was monopolized chiefly by children. The extension of the habit to adults is credited to a Cleveland druggist, who was the first to add pepsin to the concoction. Medicated gums, however, we are told, are usually not medicated at all, or not sufficiently "to do any harm," or any good. To quote the article:

"Gum-chewing is admitted to be a habit of American origin, and is attributed generally to American nervousness; but there is another and quite rational reason for its use. Spanish explorers reported that they found the Indians five hundred years ago using the gum of the sapodillo to relieve exhaustion and quench thirst. The Indians probably did not chew the gum, as their descendants to-day do not chew it. They only hold it in the mouth, which has the effect of provoking a flow of saliva and thus keeping the throat moist in the absence of water. It is for a similar reason, doubtless, that cyclists and baseball-players chew gum and soldiers on the march find solace in it.

"Originating in America, the habit of chewing gum long ago passed the national boundaries, and during the last five years it has spread enormously in foreign countries. Tons of chewing-gum are now used in England, Australia, Cape Town, and Germany, while in Greece it is said to be dispensed as a regular ration to the army.

"Its introduction into the Balkans was a result of the recent war. The Greeks who returned from America to fight for their native land carried chewing-gum with them, and found it such a comfort amid the hardships of warfare that other soldiers asked for it. No chewing-gum could be had in Greece. The Queen cabled to a Greek newspaper in New York asking that a shipment of it be forwarded to the troops. Mystified by the order, the editor of the paper cabled back for explanation. The order was confirmed, and a consignment of chewing-gum was promptly forwarded with the compliments of an American firm. In due time the donors received from the Hon. Angelica Contostavlos, lady in waiting to Her Majesty Queen Sophia of Greece, the following note:

"DEAR SIR:

"Her Majesty the Queen desires to convey to you her sincerest thanks for your most generous donation of chewing-gum

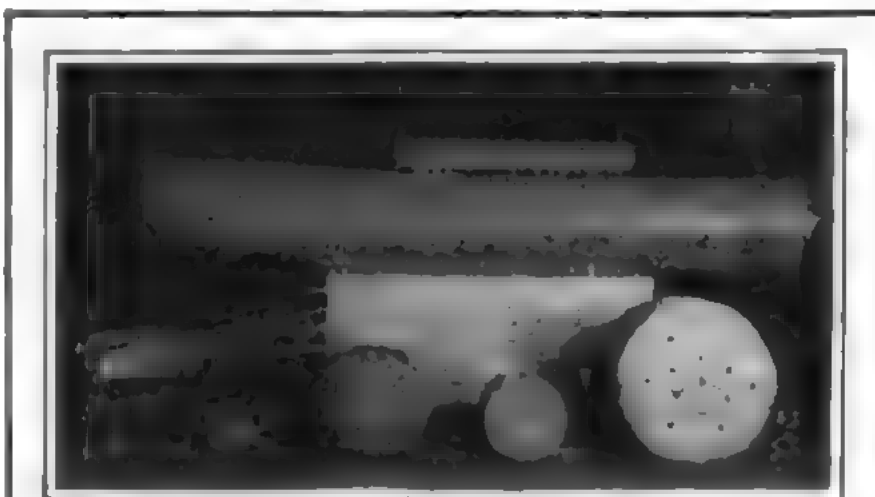
for the use of our army. Her Majesty fully appreciates your promptitude to offer such a liberal quantity of an article so useful to our soldiers in the field.

"Believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"ANGELICA CONTOSTAVLOS."

"Since this occurrence it appears that the Greek Army has never been without chewing-gum. Who shall say how much this humble confection had to do with the fall of the Turks?"



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

RUBBER EXPANDED INTO FOAM OR SPONGE.

By the infusion of gas under pressure the rubber is expanded to four or five times its original size.

THE INSPIRER OF PAN-GERMANISM

GERMANY has always presented a close association between ideas and action, says a writer in the *London Nation*, in pointing out how the invasion of Belgium and France is completely forecast in Bernhardt's "Germany and the Next War." This book has become tolerably familiar, since August of this year at least. Our readers had a digest of it in our issue of May 4, 1912. While this book, which Mr. William Archer calls "an engaging little treatise," is, as he says, "now in everybody's hands, except, apparently, in those of the German theologians, who seek to make England responsible for the war," little is probably known of the name which occurs more frequently than any other in Bernhardt's treatise—Heinrich von Treitschke. This professor of modern history at the University of Berlin, who died only a few years ago, was curiously more Slavie in blood than Germanic, yet he was Germany's foremost apostle of world-empire, and is now called "the chief inspirer, on the spiritual side, of Germany's present mood." Of course, Germany disclaims that she is embarked on a war of aggression and declares that she is fighting defensively to stem the tide of Russian barbarism. Von Treitschke it is, says Mr. Archer in the *London Chronicle*, who "has provided militarism with a pseudophilosophy, and enabled it to drape its naked aggressiveness in phrases about the mission of German culture." He has, we are told, "extracted from history the doctrine that the lust for power is a virtue and its gratification a duty—for Germany." Mr. Archer's estimate of him is, of course, distinctly British, and hence scarcely sympathetic:

"Treitschke was eminently typical of the Germany of to-day, inasmuch as he was spiritually a product of Sadowa and Sedan. He was thirty-two when Sadowa, to use the words of the French critic, Guillaud, 'performed the prodigy of converting him from a liberal monarchist to an authoritarian Caesarist.' Up to that point his views had been comparatively human. He had been inclined to rationalism in religion, and had not yet become a devotee of the tribal God who smiles upon all carnage that is commanded by the pious House of Hohenzollern. He had not yet developed to the full, at any rate, that bitter hatred of England which breathes from his later writings.

"But the years 1866-70 wrought a sinister change in his spirit. They left him, as they left the German nation, *siegestrunken*—drunk with victory. He came to think of ruthless, aggressive war as the noblest of national functions, and the instrument by which Germany was predestined to impose her incomparable culture upon a temporarily recalcitrant but ultimately grateful world. This is no caricature of his doctrine. He clothes its wickedness in all sorts of fine phrases, and would have us understand that, for all non-German peoples, to be ruined by Germany is the first step to moral and intellectual regeneration."

Mr. Archer's tone is obviously not one of a calm neutral, but he bolsters his view by a quotation from Professor Guillaud, who sets forth Treitschke's view of the English. The words were written in 1900, "before the Entente Cordiale was dreamed of at the time when Frenchmen were not themselves dis-

posed to regard the British with a very favorable eye." Professor Guillaud wrote:

"We see clearly that, for Treitschke, the great crime of this Coburg [Prince Albert] was to have become an Englishman. A double-dyed Prussian, our historian was one of the heads of that group sufficiently numerous in Germany, which sees in the Briton the national enemy. He detested the English. While he recognized certain qualities, even in the French, . . . in the English he could see none at all. For him the Englishman was 'a Baconian, a low utilitarian, a narrow and selfish islander, a hypocrite, who, with the Bible in one hand and an opium-pipe in the other, diffuses throughout the universe the benefits of civilization.'

"This hatred of the English people . . . Treitschke displays without stint throughout his history. As soon as an Englishman appears, he ridicules or denounces him. He makes an exception only for Carlyle, 'the only Englishman,' he says, 'who has thoroughly understood the Germans, and the first foreigner who has risen to the heights of German thought.'

"As for British politics, the Prussian historian sees in them nothing but mercantilism, immorality, and arrogance, pitiless to the weak. . . . Speaking of the Eastern Question, he declares that Europe ought to have seized the opportunity of setting bounds to British ambitions by putting an end to the crushing domination of the British fleets."

This is the view, declares Mr. Archer, that Treitschke's position as "the most popular lecturer in the University of Berlin gave him ample opportunity of inculcating." Fearing that the reader may suspect prejudice on the part of a French interpreter,

Mr. Archer lets Treitschke speak for himself in a passage from his paper on "The Beginnings of German Colonial Policy," written after the acquisition of the Cameroons and Angra Pequena:

"If our Empire ventures resolutely forth upon the path of an independent colonial policy, it must inevitably face a conflict of interests with England. . . . How long has Germany, in all seriousness, believed that this island people, indubitably the most selfish of all the nations of Europe, was a magnanimous champion of the freedom of all nations? Now at last our eyes begin to open, and we realize, what clear political thinkers have never doubted, that English statecraft, since the days of William III., has never been anything else than a wonderfully astute and wonderfully unscrupulous commercial policy. The astonishing successes of this policy have been bought at a high price. In the first place, by a long array of crimes and horrors. A still heavier price lies in the fact that her transatlantic successes have cost England her position as a European Great Power; in the transactions of the Continent her voice has no longer any weight."

Treitschke, it seems, also paid his respects to us in words that Mr. Archer quotes with the observation: "If America fancies that she is exempt from the Teutonic scorn that falls so crushingly on France and England, let her note such a passage as this":

"To civilization at large, the Anglicizing of the German-Americans means a heavy loss. . . . Among Germans there can no longer be any question that the civilization of mankind



HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE.
For many years Germany's most popular university lecturer and England's most inveterate enemy.

(*Gesittung der Menschheit*) suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

In a recent number of *Harper's Weekly* Mr. Norman Hapgood gives a vivacious characterization of the man who has been called Germany's stormy petrel:

"He was an odd little man, with a voice so bad it could hardly be understood in college lecture-rooms. As a youth he had a natural tendency toward learning, but a natural tendency also toward using his facts to prove what he liked to believe. After Bismarck's first great exhibition of masterly wickedness, when he tore Schleswig-Holstein away from Denmark, the youthful Von Treitschke lost whatever liberalism he had and became excited over the possibilities of war, compulsion, and aristocracy. He did not go geographically crazy, like the Pan-Germanists, but stuck to Bismarck's principles, emphasizing, however, the warlike and chauvinistic side of them, and doing it with such brilliancy that he most of all made intellectual Germany drunk with the idea of her so-called destiny. He taught her that all history led up to the leadership of the Teuton. Little of his work has been translated. The style is full of color and movement, brilliant, and thought-abounding; nervous, energetic feeling swings the reader along; vast learning is wholly digested and bent to the author's purpose. Germans quote him as no historian is quoted by the English or the French. In interpreting history, he is their Bible. Their political thinkers never tire of him. The true historian Ranke protested against the appointment of Von Treitschke to the University of Berlin, on the ground that he was no historian at all, but a polemical writer. Whatever made against militarism he derided. It was characteristic of his philosophy, for example, that he attacked the decay of dueling. He deplored the advance of women, being Kaiser Wilhelm's precursor in wishing them to remain limited to kitchen, church, and children.

"He belittled England's services in developing constitutional government. He started the studied hate of her which has gone so far that the crazy Pan-Germanists, altho they count on political influence in almost the whole world, including our own hemisphere, look upon England, Germanic as she is, as merely something to be crushed. Says Von Treitschke: 'Shall the glorious many-sidedness of the world's history, which once began with the rule of the monosyllabic Chinaman, after running its joyless course, end with the reign of the monosyllabic Briton?'

"Von Treitschke first popularized the idea that British naval supremacy must be destroyed. In 1884 he said: 'We have reckoned with France, Austria, and Russia; the reckoning with England has still to come; it will be the longest and the most difficult.'

"Von Treitschke sat in the Reichstag and supported legislation to suppress the Socialists, Poles, and Catholics. In every branch of politics he taught the gospel of crushing. Of course he was religious. . . . Bismarck, altho he was the wisest of them, and altho he knew the limits of the doctrine he used so ably, declared that if he did not believe in God, he would favor a republic! Von Treitschke said: 'I have gratefully seen the work of Providence in the fortunes of my country, as well as my own house, and I feel more keenly than heretofore the need of bowing humbly before God.'"

The *Boston Herald* finishes off a survey of the Berlin historian in these words:

"Treitschke died in 1896, looking forward with confidence to the day when, as Geibel sang, the world would find healing at the touch of the German character. He looked forward to this day in a pious, prayerful mood, 'God will see to it that war always recurs as a drastic medicine for the human race.' That Treitschke was not spared to be the head of the German press bureau in 1914 is a severe loss to the cause of Pan-Germanism."

THE FORTUNES OF WAR FOR ART

WE ARE STILL a good six or seven weeks from the opening of the art season—that is, the commercial art season, and *The American Art News* (New York) hopes the skies will be somewhat cleared by then. "The worst storm blows itself out the quickest" is the maxim upon which it bases those hopes. It recalls that "the foundations of the



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WAR'S HISTORY WRIT IN STONE

Should the ruin wrought at Reims turn out to be predetermined, says Thomas Hardy. "It will strongly suggest what a disastrous blight upon the glory and nobility of that great nation has been wrought by the writing of Nietzsche, with his followers, Treitschke, Bernhardi, etc."

fortune of the Duveen firm, one of the greatest of international art dealers, were laid in the days just following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870," and, with a glance at the future that implies the misfortunes of some while it records the opportunities of others, says: "Business is bound to improve, just so sure as there are any sure signs of peace, the auction marts, at any rate, will be lively and the bargain-hunter is always with us." On the other hand, it can not be denied that artists will be pretty hard hit. Still, "art will benefit," says Mr. C. H. Baker, in *The Saturday Review* (London), "if the war be great enough to engrave the mind deeply."

"Art is not a national affair; it is universal; and if we take the widest view we see that it is immaterial whether the great

tidal wave of art to be thrown up by the eruption of our western world be Teuton, Slav, or Anglo-Saxon. Many writers have generalized on the relation of art to political and social environment, and history warrants the deduction that after a period of public stress, exaltation, and emotion, art is manifested in a remarkable release of energy. As this is the most natural thing in the world, it needs some explanation, I suppose.

"Without engaging on a solemn academic discussion as to the nature of art, we may admit that it is merely one vent for the universal human need of expression. Artists are but specialized instruments for one aspect of our general need. It follows that when the shock and friction of national peril, disaster, or triumph have so shaken the soul of a society and so whetted its susceptibility and intelligence that its awakened genius seeks freedom, then naturally every vent is used. Given certain conditions, war and periods of precarious existence have always produced a fine temper of intelligence and a rare susceptibility. But, such is human providence, we always hasten to secure ourselves from the hardening benefits of adversity.

"One of the strangest things in humanity is its apparently imperishable enthusiasm for pure ideals: ideals, that is, untinged by commercial considerations. No matter how 'effete,' how deeply sunk in slothful satisfaction, is this or that society, somewhere or other, at a word, this divine enthusiasm breaks out again. Nearly the whole of Europe is thrilled by an emotion of this kind. Who will wonder that at the end, when the necessary conditions for the practise of the arts reign once more, this emotion will be reflected in music, architecture, and the other branches?"

Neglecting for the purpose of his thesis "the subconscious cause of war," and waiving any effort "to discover whether, after all, there be some still closer and more inevitable relation than cause and effect between the fermenting warlike spirit of a people and the subsequent manifestation of artistic genius," the writer finds it "convenient to regard militant enthusiasm as the cause of artistic outbursts, tho perhaps in a truer view they are an identical wave seen at different points" and wonders "if this giant struggle may not be the inevitable impact needed to bring to a head that vague and chaotic grouping toward a new impression in art with which we have become familiar these last few years." Mr. Baker continues:

"If only the ordeal be terrible enough to recast men's minds we may confidently expect not only a new society and a changed outlook, but also, as a consequence, the universal expression in art of this new mind and vision.

"It is a hundred and twenty years since a situation such as this war may bring faced the art market. From 1700 till after Waterloo, England was importing from Spain and France pictures of the first rank. More than likely as a result of this incomputably ruinous war, many private galleries all over Europe will be broken up. In such an event we should see in the clearest light what an enormous change has come over art collections. Unless Napoleonic piracy were adopted and pictures in national museums treated as spoils of war, the bulk of the treasures in circulation during the wars of a century ago is secure in inviolable galleries. The outstanding pieces of first rank are either across the Atlantic or else so scattered and so rare that nothing approaching the trade in old masters carried on by Bryan and Buchanan will be possible. The turn of modern masters may perhaps come, and of these only the British school of the close of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, Goya, the Barbizon, and the Impressionists, have the kind of reputation to make sensational sale catalogs.

"One other consideration may occur to us: the danger involved by the concentration of old masters to which I have just alluded. A shell bursting in a museum might at once do more havoc than all Napoleon's campaigns together. Imagine this carried to the lengths described in 'The World Set Free,' and the galleries of Berlin, Paris, Belgium, Italy, Holland, and London finally demolished. For art the effect would be more catastrophic than a similar annihilation of all European libraries would be for literature. Indeed, I should imagine that the destruction of, say, the Michelangelos in Florence and Rome, or the Rembrandts in Holland, Paris, Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg, would mean to art what the complete loss of every work by Beethoven would mean to music. But whereas many musicians could write out the scores of his works from memory, who could give us back Rembrandt or Michelangelo? This, however, I admit, is simply looking for trouble."

UNFULFILLED FEARS FOR MUSIC

MANY of the singers and instrumentalists who are reported as active in the war zone do not intend, it appears, to disappoint us when the concert season comes around. We find that veteran music critic, Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, insinuating that we shall probably have all the musicians from abroad that we want—and perhaps a few over. The opportunity that seemed to offer itself for the native product is rather discounted by this writer. "Certain it is that artists are arriving here on nearly every foreign steamer, and that it has not been said of one whose participation in the next season had been announced that he or she would have to cancel all engagements." Mr. Krehbiel suggests that our hearts have been wrung over reported disasters to musical favorites only for box-office purposes. "Your publicity agent is not averse to twisting even so dreadful a thing as war to his uses." The *Tribune's* critic offers the encouraging news that "we are likely to hear some, perhaps many, artists whom we had not counted upon."

"On the Continent of Europe the artist's occupation is gone, for the time being at least; other fields must be sought, and a plethora instead of a dearth is what may fairly be expected in the country which has always been looked upon as the musician's El Dorado. There has been talk in the music-trade journals about the war opening a great opportunity for native talent, and there is, in truth, something a bit alarming in the prospect of an irruption of young artists from end to end of our country. If there should be such an irruption, it is much to be feared that the woful results which follow a meeting of overweening ambition and unscrupulous management, frequently deplored in the past, will be magnified. It will, therefore, be the course of wisdom for our budding geniuses to wait. They are not likely to hear a cry to supply the demand created by a shortage of imports loud enough to make the public forget that there is scarcely room here for the best that the world affords, and hence none for inferior goods, even tho they be domestic products."

Mr. Krehbiel is thoroughly convinced of our neutrality in music and declares that neither audience nor orchestra leaders will be "swayed by the chauvinistic spirit which has already found public expression in London this year, and which put Paris in a pitiable light after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870."

"Dr. Muck [of the Boston Symphony Orchestra] is a Bavarian, and therefore a German subject, albeit one of a people whose fondness for Prussia is not much greater than that which the devil is supposed to feel toward holy water. Mr. Strinsky is a Bohemian, and therefore, willy-nilly, a subject of Austria; Mr. Damrosch is politically and sentimentally an American through and through, tho he spent his childhood in that part of East Prussia which is rapidly being ensanguined by the armies of Russia and Germany. All three have open minds and open arms for examples of the highest class of music, no matter where they come from. For them there is neither Slavic nor Germanic peril; in fact, if the supremacy in instrumental music is threatened by the Slav it is a matter which has confronted Germany for so long a time that its terrors are long since gone, so far as the American people are concerned.

"It is more than a generation since Dr. von Bülow said that the best German music was coming from St. Petersburg, and a quarter of a century since *The Tribune* gave the warning, 'Look out for the Muscovite!' The German classics are safe, for, being classics, they belong to the world. When the German publicity bureau got busy in the early days of the war, American sympathy was asked for Germany as the land of Goethe and Beethoven. But until Bonn became famous as the birthplace of the great composer the family history of the Van Beethovens revolved around Rotselger, Læfdal, Berthem, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp. How have those traditions been respected by the Germans? The question is of no consequence, however; Beethoven's genius was not a national gift, nor is any one people its custodian. What he gave directly and what he inspired belongs to the world, and is cherished by the world. His spirit will be operative in the rejuvenation of art which will follow the awful blood-letting of to-day."

THE RESPONSE OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

A SECOND STATEMENT has issued from the pens of Professors Eucken and Haackel making a direct appeal to American universities. They reiterate many of the arguments contained in their earlier pronouncement which was quoted here, but in this case they address a particular audience, who, they feel, will be inspired by the ties of common intellectual aims at least to sympathize if not to encourage Germany in her present efforts. If from any quarter of the world, they say, it must be from the American universities that is to be expected "the right comprehension of the present situation and present attitude of Germany." Inasmuch as—

"Numerous American scholars who received their scientific training at our universities have convinced themselves of the quality and the peaceful tendency of German work, the exchange of scientists has proved of deepening influence on the mutual understanding, the lasting intercourse of scholarly research gives us the feeling of being members of one great community; this is why we entertain the hope that the scientific circles of America will not give credit to the libels our enemies propagate against us.

"In the face of all envy and hatred, all brutality and hypocrisy, Germany feels unshakably conscious of serving a righteous cause and of standing up for the preservation of her national self, as well as for sacred goods of humanity; indeed, for the very progress of true culture. It is from this conviction that she draws her unrelenting force and the absolute certainty that she will beat back the assault of all her enemies. This conviction does not stand in need of any encouragement from abroad; our country absolutely relies upon itself and confides in the strength of its right.

"Nevertheless, the idea of our American friends' thoughts and sympathies being with us gives us a strong feeling of comfort in this gigantic struggle. We both of us feel especially justified in pronouncing this as being the conviction of all German scientists, as so many scientific and personal relations connect us both with the universities of America. These universities know what German culture means to the world, so we trust they will stand by Germany."

Already many of our college presidents and professors had given expression to the thoughts that war has moved in them. They are not unmindful of the duties that Europe's abdication of civilized leadership seems to impose. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, calls it a "wicked and causeless war," and declares that "a final end has now been put to the contention, always stupid and often insincere, that huge armaments are an insurance against war and an aid in maintaining peace." To him "it seems pretty clear that no civilized people will ever again permit its government to enter into a competitive armament race." He adds:

"The time may not be so very far distant when to be the first moral power in the world will be a considerably greater distinction than to be the first military power, or even the second

naval power, which latter goal is so constantly and so subtly urged on the people of the United States. How any one, not fit subject for a madhouse, can find in the awful events now happening in Europe a reason for increasing the military and naval establishments and expenditures of the United States is to me wholly inconceivable."

President Hibben, just returned from the theater of the war, tells his students on the opening day that we "can not remain indifferent to the march of events and all that they signify for the present and the future."

"It would be for America a greater tragedy than this war of



BEFORE THE DÉBÂCLE.

The interior of the now ruined library of Louvain which housed priceless books and manuscripts of the fifteenth century of which the world is now permanently bereft.

nations is for Europe if the results of it all should be that Europe emerges finally from this experience chastened and purified, and that with all their losses the nations in arms should nevertheless show a substantial gain in character and self-reliance, in loyal devotion and useful helpfulness, while we, far removed from these grim and desperate scenes, should remain insensible to our great opportunities and responsibilities, and continue in our habits of self-seeking and self-indulgence and self-concern."

Dr. V. C. Vaughan, President of the American Medical Association and Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan, says in the *New York World* that "if America is going to carry the burden of civilization for the world, she must take stock of her own defects and set about their remedy." Dr. Vaughan feels deeply the loss of German men of science, and understands what that loss will mean to the world, since German laboratories were exchanged for battle-fields whence few will return:

"The greatest scientific discoveries of the world have been made in German laboratories, and now her laboratories and her universities are closed.

"To-day Germany is at war to extend a petty political power, and after this some other country must take her proud place, must dominate the scientific world. This should be America. The disheartening part is that there is a serious question as to whether this country is big enough in other ways to warrant our faith in her in this crisis."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHY WE PRAY FOR PEACE

MANY EARNESTLY BELIEVE that the united supplications for peace continued since the special day appointed by the President must bear an early fruitage. If this expectation fails, there is assurance that the reflex action on the American people will at least deepen their spiritual life. The response to the President's call "could not have been more general or more fervent," says the *New York Times*, "in an era when unbelief has seemed so common and the things of the spirit so lightly esteemed." The efforts will be continued, it is

the affairs of men; otherwise they are no better than the peace parades and the children's peace cards and other similar manifestations of misdirected zeal with which we are now familiar.

"People think they are doing their duty when they are simply indulging the luxury of expressing their own emotions in public. To expect such prayer to be answered is folly on the part of the ignorant and blasphemy on the part of those who should be wiser."

In an editorial expression *The Sun* observes that "even tho immediate visible result be lacking, no one need doubt that

bounteous response will be made to the prayers for peace which went up from all quarters of this country." Providence has its own subtle ways of distributing its mercies, and "tho we may little know them in the larger sense, there are some which even the dim eyes of reason may perceive":

"Thus in its reflex action upon the American people themselves this great, united act of devotion must have a purifying and elevating influence. The unselfish purpose, the abstraction from material considerations, the sense of brotherhood with the suffering, the uplifting of spirit toward the higher realm of ideas wherein hatred, anger, and revenge have no part, can not fail to exalt the national consciousness and stimulate its progress to lofty aims and standards in its organic life.

"Piety will confidently hope that the massed supplications of an entire people may have a direct influence upon the fearful struggle that is being waged in Europe. Nor is there any good purpose served in casting denial or doubt upon a faith so full of beauty and comfort. The question penetrates into the region of the unknowable, and the answer of the heart has as much authority as that of the cervical cortex.

"But there is one view in which all can place themselves in accord with each other and with the great Destiny that guides the affairs of nations and of men. All must agree that as the war with all its cruel features must have its place and purpose of good in the universal plan, so it will be stopt by universal Wisdom at the moment of highest good to all the creatures of God and to the plans he has made for their ultimate perfection. To those who hold this trust the prayers of the nation will be of great sweetness as a means by which men may put themselves in an attitude of spiritual submission to the Will of the universe."

In answer to those who ask why we pray at all, since God will work out his own purposes without interference, *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) responds:

"We mistake the nature of prayer if we assume that it compels us to advise Almighty God as to his functions. Rather it is chiefly communion with him, converse with him; the offering up of our problems and difficulties to him; the quiet waiting for him to speak to us; the conversation of sons with their Father. We shall best observe the spirit of the President's proclamation if we shall go to our day of intercession chiefly to try to learn what God would have us do to promote international peace, rather than to instruct him how to proceed. We need not presume that God will be better able to govern his world as a result of our prayer; we may rather hope that a subdued, contrite, inspired American people will be better prepared to do their part; and that the way of making a lasting peace in which the problems of Europe shall be solved will gradually be unfolded."



PRAYERS OF THE AFFLICTED.

A peasant population near Senlis, France, a town destroyed by the invaders, joining in supplication for an end of the war

believed, in widening scope. Special prayers "of uncommon eloquence and beauty of phrase" had been prepared for special use on Peace Sunday by Cardinal Farley and Bishop Greer, and for the Carnegie Hall meeting Rabbi Wise framed a plea for freedom for the "common man" and for confirmation in the American people of "a settled hate for war."

The ultimate good of such observances is debated in some minds. The view of the helplessness of such appeals is perhaps best stated by President Hadley, of Yale, in his matriculation sermon to the university student body. As the *New York Sun* reports him, the Doctor says:

"With our illusions shattered and our very ideals shaken, we crave helplessly for peace; and as far as the mere craving goes we are ready to pray for it.

"But how little this mere craving amounts to! What effect will it have on Englishman or German, Frenchman or Russian, each desperately convinced of the righteousness of his own cause, for which he has already suffered and is prepared to die if need be, that prayers for peace are offered by members of other nations comfortably distant from the fray and from the passions that evoked it? No direct effect whatever.

"It is wrong to dignify this profitless expression of desire by the name of prayer. Unless we follow up our prayers by intelligent help in promoting peace on earth they are but the 'vain repetitions' of the heathen. They may have a certain use as a public recognition of the controlling power of God over

FIGHTING PARSONS

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS of Great Britain has so zealously upheld the present war that many of the nation's clergy are plunged in a curious predicament. If this is a holy war, they are asking, should they not enlist? The London correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* reports that martial ardor burns most fiercely in Scotland, where a number of clergymen under forty have proposed forming a battalion. In the *Manchester Guardian* a country rector writes that if a clergyman takes up arms and is killed on the field, he is only obeying the words of his Master, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Many clergymen, of course, are regimental chaplains, and this involves the necessity of their service when their regiment takes the field. Pictures show the Bishop of London going about at present in his army uniform. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, does not look with favor upon the enlistment of clergy, declaring that "the position of an actual combatant in our Army is incompatible with the position of one who has sought and received Holy Orders." "Those who have been ordained to the ministry of Word and Sacrament ought, even in time of actual warfare, to regard that ministry, whether at home or on the field, as their special contribution to the country's service." The *Church Times* (London) prints a letter from the English chaplain of St. George's, Rue Auguste Vacquerie, Paris, containing a tribute to the French priests who are serving in the ranks:

"I have read with interest the correspondence on the subject of the clergy serving in the Army as combatants. It may interest your readers to know that the *Service Militaire* has drawn into the ranks of the French Army no fewer than 22,000 French priests. I was in the Caserne des Invalides and at the cavalry barracks of the École Militaire yesterday, searching for strayed English Tommies who constantly straggle into Paris from the battle-field, having been cut off from their regiment. These poor fellows are often in a pitiable plight. I was talking to a group of these English soldiers in the caserne when two French Tommies came up and spoke to me, having recognized that I was an Anglican priest. One explained to me that he was a Jesuit priest, a missionary from China, and introduced his friend as a Dominican prior. The Jesuit told me that two of his companions had just been killed in action. These two priests welcomed me in the most brotherly and affectionate manner, and insisted on taking me to their harrack-room and giving me tea (the English drink). . . . They told me that their fellow soldiers came to them for their confessions. They showed me a supply of little blessed medals which they distributed among their fellows. Enormous numbers in the ranks seek the ministrations of their combatant priests before going into action, and I should not be surprised to find after the war is over that the attitude toward the Church is far more friendly than in the past."

A writer, possibly a clergyman, writing to *The Church Times*, cites some examples to support his evident warlike impulses:

"Before accepting the invitation of President Davis to take command of a Confederate Army, Bishop Polk sought and obtained the approval of his Metropolitan Archbishop of Virginia. The disapproval of the bishops and clergy of the Northern States was quite natural, and quite ineffective. Bishop Mewes, of Winchester, took part in the Battle of Sedgemoor in 1685, the last battle actually fought on English soil. Bishops and clergy of the Orthodox Church took a prominent part in the Hellenic War of Independence, and in the long resistance to Ottoman rule. Are we now expected to remain unmoved and passive witnesses of the destruction of churches and cathedrals, and of nameless sacrilege and horrors besides, by the Germans?"

BLAMING NIETZSCHE FOR IT ALL

IT LOOKS as tho Nietzsche might find himself erected as the patron saint of the present war. British religious journals such as *The Church Times* and *The Christian Commonwealth* devote considerable space to the consideration of this war as the logical conclusion of the Superman cult. They overlook one thing in this mad philosopher's writing, which was brought forward by a correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* in the early days of the conflict, showing this preacher of the right of might as a counselor warning the German



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ONE OF THE STRANGE FORTUNES OF WAR.

Madonna's image and shrine in a convent of Termonde that escaped unhurt amid the general destruction about it.

nation after her success in the Franco-Prussian War not to mistake their triumph at arms for a triumph of their culture. It was then, he declared, that they had greatest need to guard against the pitfall of the conqueror, and that "a great victory is a great danger." Nietzsche is here dealing with the sinister effects among the Germans of the victory over the French, and is translated thus:

"Public opinion in Germany almost forbids discussion of the evil and dangerous consequences of war, especially of a war victoriously ended; but all the more willingly are those writers received who know no weightier opinion than the public one, and therefore vie with each other in extolling the war and in jubilantly following its influence on morals, culture, and art. In spite of which, be it said, a great victory is a great danger. Human nature bears it harder than defeat; yes, it seems even easier to achieve such a victory than to bear it so that from it no more serious defeat results. But of all the evil consequences which follow in the wake of the latest war with France, perhaps the worst is a wide-spread, a universal error: the error of the public mind and of all publicly minded, that German culture also has won in this fight, and must therefore now be decorated with the wreaths suitable to such extraordinary achievements and successes. This illusion is most pernicious; not indeed because it is an illusion for there are most salutary and beneficent errors—but because it is in a position to turn our victory into total defeat; into the overthrow, indeed the extirpation of the German spirit in favor of the 'German Empire.'"

"For one thing, even assuming that two cultures had fought with each other, the measure for the worth of the winner would always be very relative and, under circumstances, would by no means justify an exultation of victory or a self-glorification.

For it would depend upon knowing what this subjugated culture was worth; perhaps very little; in which case the victory, even with the most spectacular success of arms, would include no invitation to a triumph. On the other hand, there can be no question in our case of a victory for German culture for the simplest reasons, because French culture continues as before and we depend upon it as before.

"One might, perhaps, expect that the dangers of such an abuse of success would be recognized by the more prudent and educated part of the cultivated Germans, or that at least the painful aspect of the spectacle presented would have to be felt; for what can be more painful than to see the misshapen strutting like a cock before the mirror and exchanging admiring glances with his image? But the learned professions like to let come what may, and are sufficiently concerned with their own affairs, without undertaking the care of the German spirit. As for that, their members are convinced with absolute certainty that their own culture is the mellowest and loveliest fruit of the time, yes, of all time, and they apprehend no concern for universal German culture, because individually and among the multitudes of their kind they are far beyond all anxieties of this sort.

"Moreover, it can not escape the more careful observer, especially if he is a foreigner, that, between what the German scholar now calls his culture and this vainglorious culture of the new German classicists, a contrast exists only in respect of the amount of knowledge; wheresoever not knowledge, but solidity, not information, but art, comes into question, that is, wherever life should bear witness as to the manner of culture, there is now only one German culture—and has this, then, triumphed over France?

"This assertion seems so utterly incomprehensible; for it is precisely in the more comprehensive knowledge of the German officers, in the better instruction of the German rank and file, in the more scientific warfare, that the decided preeminence has been recognized by all unbiased judges, and finally by the French themselves. But in what sense can German culture still claim to have triumphed if one should choose to dissociate from it German erudition? In none; for the moral qualities of sterner discipline, of cooler obedience, have nothing to do with culture, and distinguished, for example, the Macedonian armies against the incomparably more cultured armies of the Greeks. It can only be a confusion of terms to speak of the triumph of German civilization and culture, a confusion which rests on the fact that in Germany the clear conception of culture has been lost.

"Culture is above all unity of artistic style in all the activities of a people. But to know and to have learned much is neither a necessary means of culture nor a mark of it, and if need be agrees excellently with the opposite of culture, barbarism, that is, absence of style, or the chaotic mix-up of all styles.

"But in this chaotic mix-up of all styles lives the German of our day; and it remains a serious problem how it is possible for him with all his learning not to notice this, and on top of it all heartily to enjoy his present 'culture.'

"Even if we had really ceased to copy them [the French], we would not thereby have prevailed over them, but would merely have freed ourselves from them; only after we had forced an original German culture upon them could there be any talk of a triumph of German culture. In the meantime, let us bear in mind that we still depend upon Paris in all matters of form, and that we must so depend; for so far there is no German original culture."

It must take some sort of a mental somersault to see the preacher of the above doctrines as the guiding light of German expansion, yet so he is regarded in many places. In *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), Dr. E. Griffith-Jones records his observations of seven years ago at German universities, when "studying the main currents of thought among the *gebildeten*, or cultured classes." "I was struck by the considerable emphasis laid by several of the leading men with whom I came in contact on the extent to which the cult of Nietzsche was in the ascendant among the ruling and official classes." He now observes that "Nietzsche has had an enormous vogue in his own land—not indeed among responsible thinkers, but among the class who have shaped German international policy and erected the system of cast-iron militarism."

The Churchman (New York) quotes Mr. Oscar Levy, editor of the authorized English translation of the works of Nietzsche as rejecting the charge that German militarism is to be traced back to this philosopher. We read:

"According to him, Nietzsche is honored to-day less in Germany than anywhere else. He calls attention to the fact that the German Emperor is a devout Christian, a ruler who at the beginning of the war urged his people to go to church, and would certainly take amiss any accusation of Nietzscheism. The German people are largely Socialists, one-third of all voters in the Empire being members of that party, and Socialism, Mr. Levy says, has nothing whatever to do with Nietzsche's gospel. German professors, too, have been and are still very hostile to Nietzsche's creed and would almost to a man repudiate any connection with the teacher of the Superman. The belief that the Germans are a race predestined to conquer does not originate with Nietzsche, and it became wide-spread, after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, long before Nietzsche was heard of. These were the times of Treitschke, Lagarde, and Von Harden, and the German writer of English origin, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, whose book, 'The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century,' was sent by the German Emperor to every school in the Fatherland and has become the Bible of every modern Teutomaniac. Mr. Levy asks those who wish to gain an unbiased opinion to read Nietzsche's attack on this national mania in his book called 'Ecce Homo.' He adds that Friedrich Nietzsche is the only German writer who openly and courageously attacked the romantic school—the school that has provided the idea behind the present aggressiveness of Germany."

HUMANITY'S SPIRITUAL LOSSES

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL and spiritual reaction of wholesale slaughter upon humanity is the aspect of the war that, to Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, overshadows all other considerations, even the daily horrors and the toll of lives and goods exacted by the struggle. To a reporter of the *New York Evening Post* she expresses her appalled sense of the throwback to an archaic period and the return of an ancient mode of viewing life. All the social gains of the past, she believes, will experience a reverse and the cause of the social worker languish for years. She observes:

"All is out of joint, out of character. Human sensibilities are more acute than ever before. The comradeship, the friendliness between nations has been brought upon a basis of mutual understanding further than ever before. By mechanical means we have been brought closer together in communication and in sympathy. Either we ought not to have equipped ourselves with these fine sensibilities or we ought not to face the horrors now confronting us. It is a too terrible inconsistency against which we should protest."

The world had reached a consciousness of strong social obligation, the effect of careful nurturing through years. But Miss Addams sees this work reduced to chaos, and is confronted by the conviction that public opinion will have to be worked up anew. Mentioning a few examples:

"The various woman's movements are greatly crippled, but that is only a small part of the harm done. One has a sort of vested right in the finer sensibilities of the human race, which are to be called upon for aid in the betterment of the conditions under which people live. Then comes along a thing like this war, and makes its appeal to brutish instincts, and we are thrown back. We get back to where we were once in perceptions and sensitiveness.

"When a million men are suffering in trenches, wet and cold and wounded, what are a few children suffering under hard conditions in the factories? Take old-age pensions, upon which England, France, and Germany have been working. With widows and fatherless children numbered by the thousands in each of those countries, what are a few old people more or less? It will be years before these things are taken up again. The whole social fabric is tortured and twisted.

"Infant mortality is one of the things which we are just beginning to deal with. We are trying to learn why such numbers of little children under two years of age die. In Germany, the nation's statesmanship was challenged in the Reichstag because, out of approximately 2,000,000 children annually born in that country, some 500,000, or one-fourth, die. But what are half a million new-born children in comparison with such a slaughter—the hideous, wholesale slaughter of thousands of men a day?"

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN

A DICTIONARY is a democratic institution, if it consult the convenience of many users, who are subject to a great variety of limitation as regards time and acquired experience and even technical education; but its democracy will not excuse any remissness as regards the accuracy of the information which it undertakes to convey.

That it is a book for the people, in this sense, is one of the first impressions one gains of the Standard Dictionary, and it will be regarded from that standpoint in the present review.

To pass at once to a typical instance, we note the abandonment of the principle of historic sequence in the arrangement of the several meanings of a given word. The "common, present-day meaning" is given first and obsolete meanings left to the last. There are many of us who find in this innovation an affront to one of our scholastic prejudices. The long hours spent in boyhood with our Autenrieth, and for some of us the prolonged effort a little later to ground our classes in the original meanings of the words of Vergil and Horace, as recorded in a sizable volume attributed to one Andrews—such experiences as these have prepared us for protest against the new arrangement. Yet, when we come to think of it, there is much to be said for the change. It is doubtless only a small minority of dictionary-users to whom the historic succession of meanings is of significance, and only a minority of this minority take account of that succession habitually in their daily use of such a volume. The arrangement here adopted probably represents some saving of time, enough saving to be worth while. Besides, a historical arrangement is liable to be very uncertain and at times misleading, especially after the first number of any given series; and so far as the etymology of the words is concerned, the present volume deals with the matter concisely and clearly, after the definitions instead of before them. So the general arrangement here is, after all, roughly historical, running backward from the present to the past, in place of the traditional sequence from the origins to the present usage.

Another popular characteristic of this work is the employment of all manner of devices for conveying information vividly to all manner of readers. The formal definitions of individual words are, of

course, fundamental. But these are supplemented, where possible, with an astonishing multiplicity of picture illustrations run into the text, clear, simple illustrations that illustrate. There are numerous full-page groups of illustrations, and these depart freely from traditional standards, in the endeavor to impart information for which there may be considerable demand. The pages devoted to systems and apparatus for fighting fire in cities offer a conspicuous example, as do those representing various phases of the modern police and postal services. Modern steel construction is illustrated by a striking view of the Woolworth Building, New York, alongside of a section of the Metropolitan Tower, together with numerous cuts representing details of such construction. Dr. George F. Kunz's unlimited fund of information regarding precious stones and jewels has been drawn on freely, the result being presented in a remarkable plate representing the most famous diamonds in the world, and in a colored plate of other representative gems.

Altogether, there are more than fifty of these full-page plates and illustrations. Included in the number are those relating to aeronautics and aviation; types of cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, and fowl; motor-vehicles, railroad equipment, passenger-steamships and ships of war, telegraphs and telephones (both the wiry and the wireless variety), forms of bacteria, and types of mankind. There is no occasion to enumerate all of them. But why should not even the dispassionate reviewer indulge the sentimental reflection that, even in these days of pictures innumerable, there will be youthful enthusiasts for this branch or that of the world of nature and the arts, who will pore over these plates and the text which accompanies them, and will get from them some of the real stuff of their interest in life? There is certainly much of definite and useful information which the same plates and their accompaniments will furnish to more mature and experienced students.

Another device that is freely employed is that of concentrating in tabular form considerable masses of information regarding topics sufficiently unified to admit of such treatment. As examples, taken almost at random, may be mentioned the tables of national legislatures; of coins and moneys of account; of varieties of apples, plums, and other cultivated fruits and vegetables; of varieties of explosives, grasses, cheeses, gums, soaps, wines. There are not far from four hundred, in all, of these comprehensive groups and tables, and they constitute a valuable feature of the work.

Some of the most interesting and useful of the tables are joined with full-page illustrations, such as have been mentioned. As examples, may be named the ethnological plates and tables, supplemented by tables, in their appropriate places, of African and American-Indian tribes, as

well as by text regarding philological and anthropological classifications; the elaborately analyzed chart of hand-made laces, with its page of dainty illustrations; the comprehensive color charts (under the word *spectrum*), supplemented by such extensive tables as those of the varieties of black, blue, brown, green, lake, orange, red, violet, white, yellow, and of the classes of dyes.

Some of these are instances in which the volume wanders freely afield from the narrower lines of word-study into whatever of related information may be sought by the users of a dictionary. There are other instances in which, quite apart from any pictorial illustration, there is tabular matter joined with historical and analytical notes which give, in extremely compact form, a really encyclopedic treatment of the subject in hand. As notable examples of such treatment, reference may be made to the presentation of physical measurements, under the entry *unit*, and, together with this, the comprehensive tables of *weights and measures*, under these respective word-entries; to the matter under *steam*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive*; as also to the less systematic and imposing but very useful matter entered under the words *case*, *plow*, *degree*, *steel*.

But within the definite domain of words and the use of words there is presented a really remarkable development of such information as men and women in all walks of life have need of for every-day speech and reading and writing. Here we find set forth the prepositions which appropriately accompany different words in their different meanings. Here are not only extensive comparisons of synonyms, but numerous antonyms are also presented. Here are many lists of words connected with the name of some occupation or craft, or some form of construction or science. Interesting examples may be found under the words *architecture* and *building*, with all manner of supplements under such entries as *carpentry*, *molding*, *screw*, *arch*, *bond*, *brick*, and *plumbing*. Other examples equally suggestive may be found under the words *wire*, *golf*, *blacksmith*, *automobile*, *chess*, *music*, *agriculture*, *mining*. Here is a proper economy of space in the listing of many words, a good part of them self-explanatory, and so requiring only such listing, under a common prefix, as *un-*, *semi-*, *arch-*, or *anti-*. Somewhat similarly, long lists of brief definitions are in some cases condensed under the entry of a common initial syllable which is not in the nature of an ordinary prefix; as we find, near together, the groups of the Greek derivatives in *chlor-*, *chloro-*, *chol-*, *chondr-*, *chromo-*, *chrono-*, and *chryso-*. In general, also, there is a very convenient and satisfactory grouping, under the appropriate words, of the related compounds and phrases.

These various devices of presentation are not mentioned here as, all of them, new things under the sun. That goes without saying. But they are so extensively

* New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, upon original plans designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest forms for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order. Prepared by more than 380 specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D.D., LL.D., editor-in-chief; Calvin Thomas, LL.D., consulting editor; Frank H. Visetelly, Litt.D., LL.D., managing editor. Also a Standard History of the World, complete in one volume. Large quarto. Illustrated with many full-page plates in color and in black and white, and also textual figures. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

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employed and organized in this work as to earn for it real distinction as a dictionary convenient in use and of very wide usefulness.

The discussion of the various uses of a word in its different meanings and relationships are in some instances particularly instructive. And this treatment is carried to the length of conveying warnings against common errors of speech, of giving rules for the formation of possessives and plurals, and presenting a variety of information regarding grammatical and rhetorical construction. If some of this should be thought unnecessary to readers of ordinary education, the objection is one that quickly melts away. This is information of a kind that is widely needed. And the supply of such information in a dictionary is not merely an immediately practical service. The relationships of a word are as important as its etymology and its definitions. What we have here set forth is a kind of ecology of language, a thing nearly if not quite as significant as the anatomy and physiology of language.

There are various other devices of arrangement which conduce to convenience, but need not be enumerated here. One, however, calls for special mention, and it appears to be a new thing in works of this kind, namely, the entering of all word-lists under a single alphabet. In this case the fact that a proper noun is proper does not exclude it from the body of the work; and real personages, or even mere persons, living or dead, if they be named at all, are no longer consigned to a side-show, but are admitted to the main tent along with all the gods of all the mythologies. There are *pro*s and *con*s regarding this innovation, but, personally, I find that I like it. There are doubtless good logical reasons for still putting off the glossary of foreign words in a place by itself, but so far as mere convenience of reference is concerned there would seem to be no reason why these immigrants into our language might not be domiciled among our citizen-words.

We have been considering thus far a kind of democratic character in the work as regards devices of arrangement and varieties of information imparted.

The ultimate test of any work of reference, however, as has been noted above, must be the accuracy of the information it conveys. One hundred per cent. of accuracy can not be demanded, for it is never attained and probably never can be attained in a work of such dimensions. But a very high percentage is demanded, and justly so; a proportion so high that the lapses shall be inconspicuous if not practically negligible.

The best assurance of the prevalent accuracy of the New Standard is the high character of the scholarship employed upon the work in its several fields of information. Even a cursory examination of the composition of the editorial board, including some three hundred members, reveals the great care which has been exercised in the organization of this undertaking. Names long familiar in the world of science and letters start out at one from every column, and other names known to but comparatively few beyond the circle of their respective specialties are equally an assurance of thorough workmanship. Taking account only of those engaged upon the present edition, one is arrested at first glance by such names as those of Professors

Dowden, Gayley, Schelling, Francis H. Stoddard, and Calvin Thomas, of Sir James Crichton-Browne, of Professors A. D. F. Hamlin and C. L. Bristol, of Doctors Harvey W. Wiley, Leland O. Howard, and Charles E. Munroe, of Samuel Macauley Jackson, of Lord Avebury and Douglas Hyde and Henry Gannett and George Otis Smith, of Professor Mahaffy and Cyrus Adler and Frank Wigglesworth Clarke, of Judge Gary and Dr. George T. Stevens and Dean C. Worcester, of Henry van Dyke and Morris Hillquit and Sir David Bruce; not to mention many others as eminent or as competent as these. It is evident, too, that the connection of such authorities with the work is not merely nominal, a fact which goes far to account for the wide use of this democratic work in technical and university circles.

From quite another point of view, it is interesting to see how many departments of our Federal Government have been drawn upon for expert guidance. The advance of scientific work at the National Capital has, indeed, been painfully slow, but it has also been inevitable and irresistible. There is now a fairly large group of scientific bureaus and laboratories at Washington in which the best work in this country is done, or work abreast of the best, in the branches of science with which they have to do. The stamp of a government office upon work of a scientific character has not always, in the history of this country, been an assurance of standard quality; but the change for the better in this respect is already far advanced in our States and municipalities as well as in our national life. The editors of the Dictionary before us have done well to draw so largely on the departments of our Federal Government.

The difficulty of keeping all subjects equally advanced in successive editions of such a work as this is undoubtedly great. It is illustrated in the present instance by one subject in which the present reviewer is particularly interested, namely, in pedagogy, with the branches of learning most closely related thereto.

Possibly specialists in various fields could point to deficiencies from the point of view of their several subjects, as is the case with any extensive work of reference. But the conviction abides, after due allowance for all such adverse judgment has been made, that we have here a valuable apparatus of public education and enlightenment, a work for the use of scholars in many fields, and notably a reference-book for the widest popular use, which will be found surprising and well-nigh inexhaustible in the wealth of information which it has to offer.

The necessary limitations of space compel the omission in this review of certain topics which are vital to the making of a dictionary. Among the most obvious of these are those relating to the treatment of the pronunciation of words and the judgment exercised regarding the inclusion of dialectic forms and current colloquialisms in both the forms of words and phrases and the meanings attached thereto. While the New Standard has taken decided ground of its own in these matters, and such as must inevitably call forth conflicting opinions, the present reviewer does not find that, on the whole, an extended survey of these topics would lead him to any fundamental modification of the estimate of the work as a whole which has been indicated above.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Fraser, John Foster. *The Amazing Argentine.* Pp. 291. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net.

This volume should go far to dissipate any idea that there is not much of any consequence south of the Rio Grande besides the Panama Canal. In the story of his journeyings over the length and breadth of this enormous country—twice the size of Mexico—Mr. Fraser paints us a picture of a progressive people, and a country that is rapidly assuming a position as the foremost producer of the world's meat-supply. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Andes Mountains and from north of the Tropic of Capricorn to the Straits of Magellan, it supports 30,000,000 cattle, over 80,000,000 sheep, and 8,000,000 horses. The railroads, in which the British have invested £300,000,000, are among the best equipped in the world, and carry annually 40,000,000 tons of freight, with approximate receipts of £25,000,000. The export trade is advancing by leaps and bounds, and in 1912 the value of wool exports was £50,000,000, live-stock products £35,000,000, and agricultural produce £53,000,000; while the extent of the frozen-meat business may be gauged from the fact that £11,000,000 is invested in freezing-houses. The book is a distinct help to Americans in showing them a little more of the great country that is opening up to their enterprise.

Van Dyck, John C. *New Guides to Old Masters.* 16mo, 12 vols., cloth. I. London, \$1; II. Paris, \$0.75; III. Amsterdam, The Hague, Haarlem, \$0.75; IV. Brussels, Antwerp, \$0.75; V. Munich, Frankfurt, Cassel, \$1; VI. Berlin, Dresden, \$1; VII. Vienna, Budapest, \$1; VIII. St. Petersburg (in press); IX. Venice, Milan (in press); X. Florence (in press); XI. Rome (in press); XII. Madrid (in press). 1911. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

For those of inquiring mind, but of limited time in European art-galleries, this series will be found most useful, providing one has a completely blank mind upon entering and is in no mood to argue. Mr. Van Dyck's idea is to "deal with pictures from the painter's point of view, rather than that of the ecclesiastic, the archeologist, or the literary romancer . . . that shall have a critical basis for discrimination between the good and the bad." His judgments are concisely and cleverly expressed, and ought to be of service to the traveling public as well as to the art student. Only the best pictures among the old masters in each gallery are chosen for comment. They are discussed in alphabetical order, and the books are to be used in connection with the regular guide-books. The first of the series, London—the National Gallery—contains an introduction giving a brief sketch of such things as methods of painting and forgeries, and is expressed in a way to meet the requirements of the beginner.

Bruce, H. Addington. *Adventurings in the Psychical.* 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.35.

The skill with which Mr. Bruce narrates strange things and leaves the reader to make his own solution of the problems they present is really admirable. The tact with which he handles various themes of the abnormal is praiseworthy. He comes down to grim fact when he bursts many a bubble by giving the scientific explanation of some among such phenomena. The subjects dealt with as given in the index must pique the curiosity and rouse the interest of the most blasé reader of recent books. We quote them as follows: Ghosts and Their Meanings; Why I Believe in Telepathy;



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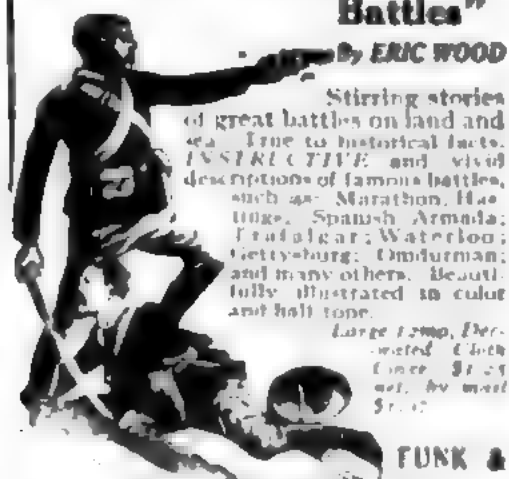
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Clairvoyance and Crystal-Gazing; Automatic Speaking and Writing; Poltergeists and Mediums; the Subconscious; Dissociation and Disease; the Larger Self, etc.

Bolton, Florence. *Exercises for Women*. Pp. 141, appendix, illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1 net.

In this little book Miss Bolton has provided a scheme of mat exercises that can be made of service to a vast number of women unable to take a course in a gymnasium. The exercises are peculiarly adapted to a woman's physical needs, and they have the advantage of requiring no apparatus. The instructions are couched in simple language, and the author describes the end to be attained by each separate movement. The appendix includes a series of three sets of chest-weight exercises, differing widely from those commonly given.

Lindsay, Judge Ben B.; Markham, Edwin; Creel, George. *Children in Bondage*. Pp. 102. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. \$1.50 net.

This is a "complete and careful presentation of the anxious problem of child labor, its causes, its crimes, and its cure," edited under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee.

This committee was organized in 1904 and has secured some improved laws in various States and improved enforcement of existing laws, but there is much left to do, and it has to contend with "tradition, indifference, and greed." The authors cite the actual conditions of 2,000,000 little children who are wage-earners, and the facts are appalling beyond description. The cotton-mills, glass-factories, coal-mines, canning-factories, and the night-messenger service offer the greatest perils and contaminating influences, and our youth are helpless under such deteriorating forces. The reader, horrified by the revelations, can not say, "Thank God, our children are not affected," for our children are in danger; the book proves conclusively that crime, vice, and horrible diseases spread relentlessly through cities. Not even the innocent may escape.

Scott, Leroy. *No. 13 Washington Square*. Pp. 281. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35 net.

"No. 13 Washington Square" is reminiscent of "Seven Days," "Seven Keys," and other modern novels and plays, although it copies none of them except in its foundation idea. Supposedly closed for the summer, while its owner goes abroad, 13 Washington Square harbors not only the lady herself, but her maid, coachman, her son Jack and his newly acquired bride, her lawyer lover, and a gentleman crook of many aliases, who for perfectly plausible reasons, seek the protection of its shuttered exterior, and attempt to avoid one another. The story is so full of laughable situations and so many tragic-ludicrous complications that the reader accepts without question the disguises consisting only of "lowered veils" or "muffled tones," and considers them sufficient to conceal mother from son, sweethearts from one another, and the police from their victims. There are no dull moments, and especially in the scenes dominated by "Mr. Pyecroft," who is equal to any and every emergency. In the end every one is happy, but it takes a well-developed story finally to unravel all the many tangled threads.

CURRENT POETRY

THE first volume of the poetry produced by the present European war has been published. It is called "Poems of the Great War," and it bears the imprint of Chatto & Windus. Mr. John Lane has in preparation a similar book. He will have no difficulty in filling it, for war-poems of merit are now appearing in England at the rate of about six a day.

Of the seventeen poems in this volume (the net profits from which, by the way, are given to the Prince of Wales's Fund for National Relief), several have already been quoted in these columns from the newspapers in which they originally appeared. Of the others, the most effective surely is that of Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton. Its humanness gives it an appeal lacking from formal statements of national feeling, and it is free from the loud invective and accusation with which the English poets have of late occupied themselves.

THE WIFE OF FLANDERS

BY GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

Low and brown barns, thatched and repatched
and tattered—

Where I had seven sons until to-day—
A little hill of hay your spur has scattered—
This is not Paris. You have lost your way.

You, staring at your sword to find it brittle,
Surprised at the surprise that was your plan,
Who, shaking and breaking barriers not a little,
Find never more the death-door of Sedan.

Must I for more than carnage call you claimant,
Paying you a penny for each son you slay?
Man, the whole globe in gold were no repayment
For what you have lost. And how shall I repay?

What is the price of that red spark that caught me
From a kind farm that never had a name?
What is the price of that dead man they brought
me?
For other dead men do not look the same.

How should I pay for one poor graven steeple
Whereon you shattered what you shall not know?
How should I pay you, miserable people,
How should I pay you everything you owe?

Unhappy, can I give you back your honor?
Tho I forgave, would any man forget?
While all the great green land has trampled on her
The treason and the terror of the night we met.

Not any more in vengeance or in pardon
One old wife bargains for a bean that's hers.
You have no word to break, no heart to harden.
Ride on and prosper. You have lost your spurs.

Gilbert K. Chesterton's brother Cecil is known in the United States chiefly through his brilliant weekly, *The New Witness*. That he is a true poet, as well as an able journalist, is shown by these stirring stanzas.

FRANCE

BY CECIL CHESTERTON

Because for once the sword broke in her hand,
The words she spoke seemed perished for a space;
All wrong was brazen, and in every land
The tyrants walked abroad with naked face.

The waters turned to blood, as rose the Star
Of evil fate denying all release.
The rulers smote, the feeble crying "War!"
The usurers robbed, the naked crying "Peace!"

And her own feet were caught in nets of gold,
And her own soul profaned by seats that squirm,
And little men climbed her high seats and sold
Her honor to the vulture and the worm.

And she seemed broken and they thought her dead,
The Overmen, so brave against the weak.
Has your last word of sophistry been said,
O cult of slaves? Then it is hers to speak.

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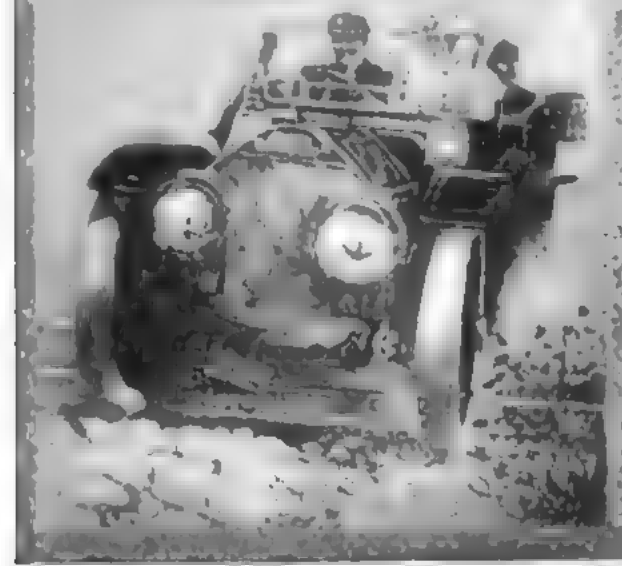
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As slow mists parted over Valmy fell,
As once again her hands in high surprise
Take hold upon the battlements of Hell.

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Mr. Vernède's verses have a music that
Swinburne might envy and that poet
never wrote with greater feeling.

ENGLAND TO THE SEA

BY R. E. VERNÈDE

Harken, O mother, harken to thy daughter!
Fain would I tell thee what men tell to me,
Saying that henceforth no more on any water
Shall I be first or great or loved or free.

But that these others—so the tale is spoken—
Who have not known thee all the centuries
By fire and sword shall yet turn England broken
Back from thy breast and beaten from thy seas.

Me—whom thou hearest where thy waves should
guard me,

Me—whom thou suckled'st on thy milk of foam,
Me—whom thy knees shaped what while they
marvel me,

To whom thy storms are sweet and ring of home,

"Behold," they cry, "she is grown soft and
strengthless.

All her proud memories changed to fear and fret."
Nay, thou, who hast watched through ages that are
lengthless,

Whom have I feared, and when did I forget?

What sons of mine have shunned thy whorls and
races?

Have I not reared for thee thine and again,
And bid go forth to share thy fierce embraces,
Sea-ducks, sea-wolves, sea-rovers, and sea-men?

Names that thou knowest—great hearts that thou
holdest

Rocking them, rocking them in an endless wake—
Captains the world can match not with its holdest.
Hawke, Howard, Grenville, Frobisher, and
Drake?

Nelson—the greatest of them all—the master
Who swept across thee like a shooting star,
And, while the Earth stood veiled before disaster,
Caught Death and slew him—there—at
Trafalgar?

Mother, they knew me then as thou dost know me,
Then I cried, Peace, and every flag was furled;
But I am old, it seems, and they would show me
That never more my peace shall bind the world.

Wherefore, O Sea, I standing thus before thee,
Stretch forth my hands unto thy surge and say:
"When they come forth who seek this empire o'er
thee,

And I go forth to meet them—on that day

God grant to us the old Armada weather,
The winds that rip, the heavens that stoop and
lour—

Nut till the Sea and England sink together,
Shall they be masters! Let them boast that
hour!"

Many English poets are expressing their
sorrow for the youth who refuses to enlist.
Mr. Stephen Phillips's poem (from the *London Daily Mail*) is a forceful piece of irony.

THE SHIRKER

BY STEPHEN PHILLIPS

He moves the skiff within the cooler gloom
Of river branches, unaware of doom;
Cushioned he lolls and looks in faces fair,
Nursing with placid hand anointed hair.
It seems he scarcely can uplift the weight
Of summer afternoon, far less of fate.
So the young Briton, sprawling in his strength,
Supports a heavy Sabbath at full length,
Till sinks the sun on more than that sweet river,
Perhaps upon our day goes down forever.
But tho' that orb may on an Empire set
Tomlinson lights another cigaret.

President Wilson's request that all
American citizens observe strict neutrality
"in speech and in thought" during this
astounding war has not kept two Amer-
ican poets from writing splendid and vio-
lently partizan poems. Like Mr. George
Sylvester Viereck's ringing tribute to the
German Emperor, the beautiful and pas-
sionate verses which follow appeared in Mr.
Don Marquis's column, "The Sun Dial,"
in the *New York Evening Sun*. Inci-
dentally it may be remarked that there are
few American magazines that print more
good poetry in the course of a year than
this newspaper. The initials "F. F. V." evidently are assumed.

AUX ARMES

BY F. F. V.

Your border forts have heard in dread
The wrathful speech of gun to gun,
Across the dawn a flag is spread—
An eagle black that blots the sun!
The heavy surge of marching men
Beats hard against your wide frontier;—
The War Lord hurls his host again
Along its path of yesteryear.

Enchained in links of Prussian steel,
Your Strasbourg calls again for aid,
Once more is raised the iron heel
To tramp your hills . . . draw the blade,
Oh, Frenchmen, that your Bayard swung!
Grasp Du Guesclin's mighty lance!
And with the song your dews have sung,
Go smite and win . . . or die for France!

He rides before you on this day,
Ye men of France . . . he rides alone
And number, in his coat of gray,
With eyes of iron and face of stone—
He knew the road to proud Berlin!
And mark, resurgent from her pyre,
She sweeps across the battle's din,
The Maid of Arr, in mail of fire!

Unleash your souls! Sweep o'er the line
That bars you from your lost Lorraine—
And from your banner, in the Rhine
Wash off the third Napoleon's stain!
The German's pillage-smoke mounts high,
His flame-tongued cannon stab the gloom—
Go teach the foe how Frenchmen die,
And let your Glory be his Doom!

It seems a needless affectation to spell
"memory" "memorie." But this is the
only blemish in Gervais Gage's exquisite lit-
tle song. We take it from his book "From
Far Lands" (The Macmillan Company).

AT A GATE ON THE HILL

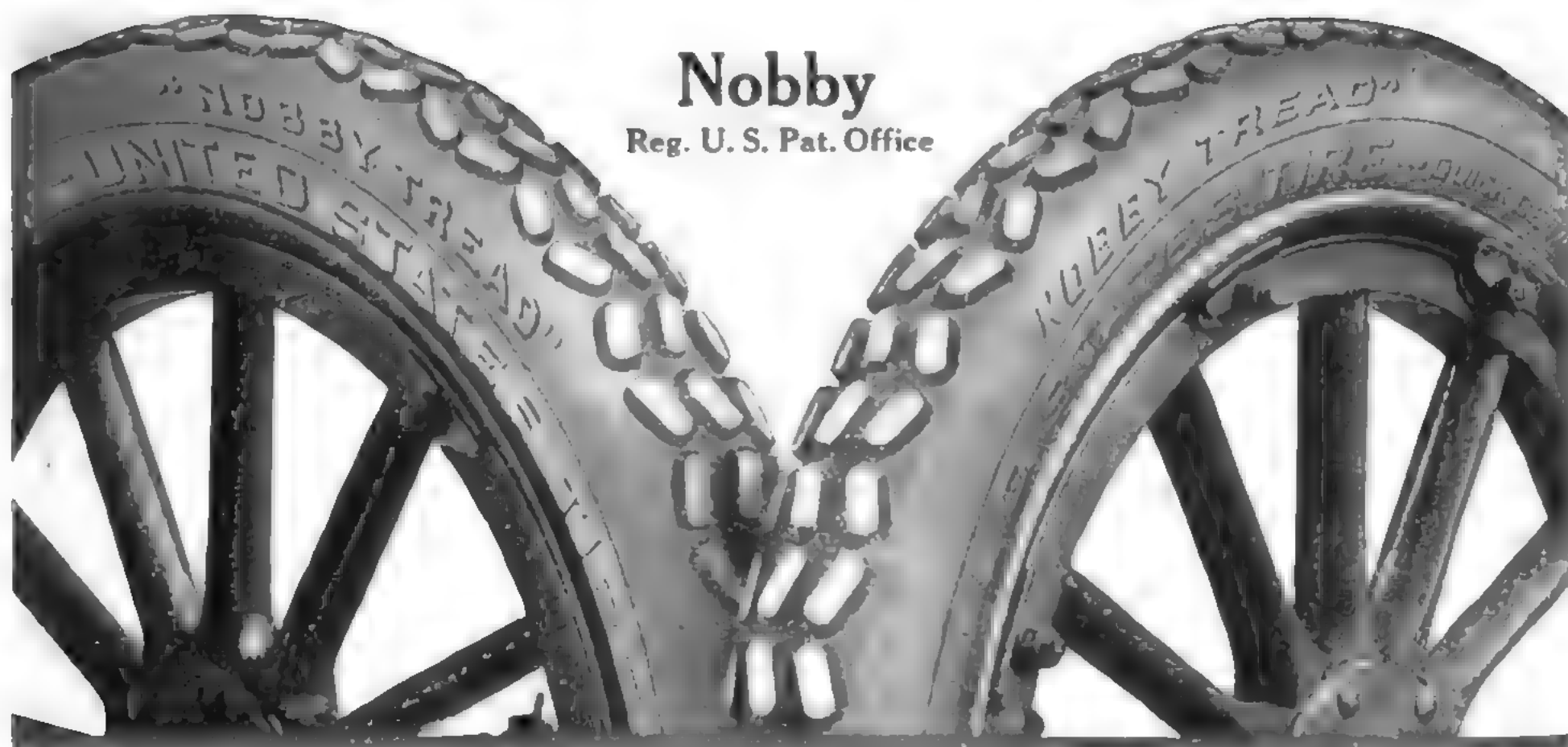
BY GERVAIS GAGE

At a gate on the hill in the parting hour,
When the wind blew soft on the sea,
He laid in the maiden's hand a flower:
"O sweet, thy pledge from me!
Years shall be sped, the flower be dead,
But not my love to thee—
O, not my love to thee!
Keep thou it still in a heart on the hill
In a tender memorie!"

At a gate on the hill, in a weary hour
When the rough wind vexed the sea,
She held in her hand the faded flower:
"O sweet, my pledge from thee!
The years are sped, the flower is dead,
But not thy love to me,
Tho' there come no news from the sea—
It liveth still in a heart on the hill
In a quenchless memorie!"

On a grave by the hill he knelt—alone,
The wanderer, back from the sea;
He knelt alone by a white gravestone:
And, carved curiously,
The scroll he read:

— "The flower is dead;
But not thy love in me,
Tho' thou stayest long on the sea:
By a higher hill it waiteth still,
At a fairer gate for thee:
In a deathless trust with thee!"



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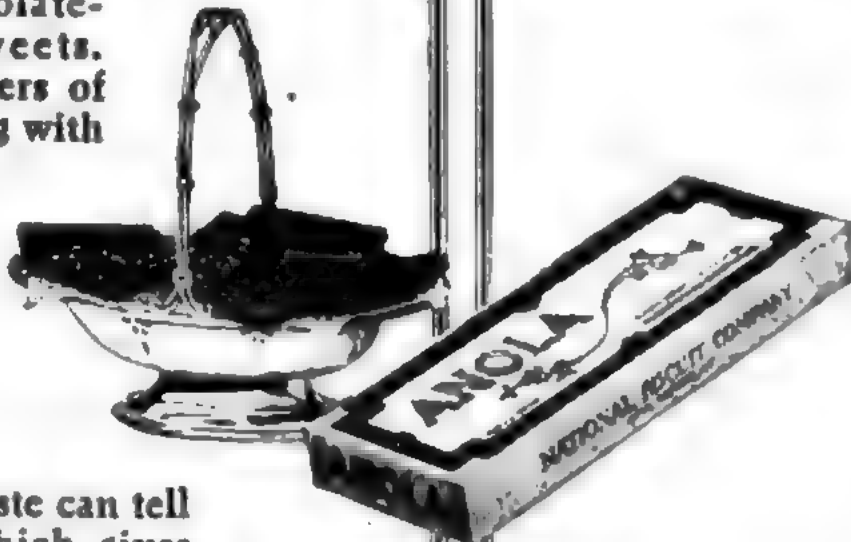
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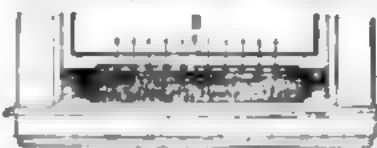
JUST what has been happening in the Russo-German department of the war is more or less of a mystery. If the vague, unsatisfactory, and untrustworthy reports that have reached us are an indication of the information possessed by the War Offices in Berlin and Petrograd, it is likely that the authentic history of these operations can be written only by the soldiers themselves. Of the personality of the two armies on the East Prussian border we know little save the names of two generals on opposing sides, Von Hindenburg and Rennenkampf. The former, who apparently enjoys much popularity in Germany, is called by the *New York Times* the Cincinnatus of the present war. He was called into command after three years on the retired list, given the aid of Major General Ludendorff, the great German expert in tactical investiture, and the support of the army of Schleswig-Holstein, and left to stem by his own strategy the Russian tide threatening Berlin. That he succeeded has been evinced by the extraordinary moderation with which the optimistic Petrograd War Office has announced successes in East Prussia, for where Petrograd can not anticipate a victory and state it as a feat accomplished, there must indeed be little to hope. By his speedy and clever repulse of the threatening Slavs, Von Hindenburg won for himself his third Imperial decoration. The first came in the war with Austria in 1866. We read:

At the battle of Königgratz, with only about forty men under his command he took an Austrian battery without other assistance. He led the charge on this battery, and when three of the guns had been captured he fell, stunned by a bullet in the head. Young Hindenburg lay on the ground for several minutes, and his soldiers supposed him dead. Gradually they began to retreat, but, when the advance guard reached the spot where he lay, he sprang up. It seemed as tho he had suddenly become conscious that the victory he had won was in jeopardy. The bullet had only grazed his head, tearing open the scalp, but not even marking the skull. With fiercer enthusiasm than before he sprang to the head of his men and ordered another charge. This time they took the three remaining guns of the Austrian battery. When that was done young Hindenburg fainted.

A few days later the Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Red Eagle, with Crossed Swords. This is an order that is ordinarily conferred only on majors or officers of higher rank. For a subaltern to get it was most unusual.

In the Franco-Prussian War Hindenburg was a captain, and he took part in the storming of St. Privat, near Metz, one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, in which the German loss was 40 per cent. of those engaged. That was on

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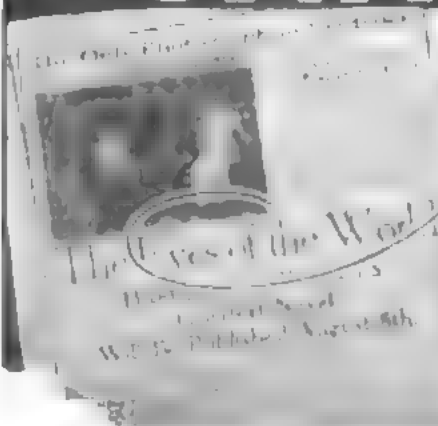
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I found Rennenkampf a pronounced German type with close-cropped hair like the Cossacks of the Caucasus, but without their beard, and only a heavy mustache, not worn in the German fashion. He was apparently about forty-eight years of age. I remember his eyes as rather large and gray. He wore a general's long military coat with three stars on his shoulder-straps. His other ornaments were a cross

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of the Order of Vladimir and the St. George's cross. On his left wrist was a heavy gold chain. He had just been attacked by Kuroki and forced to retire, but retaliated and recovered his lost ground. The position he was in looked dangerous on account of the cold, narrow, and difficult pass through which he would have to retreat if pressed. I mentioned this. He made light of danger and the rigors of the campaign, and laughed at my mishaps in the pass. He made a good sitter, changed to a black leather service short coat for another sketch, and autographed my sketches in memory of the visit.

If his fighting qualities are as well tempered for this conflict as they were in 1905, it is safe to say that Germany will find in him a source of most of the trouble and anxiety that she is to suffer in the next few months. The Germans are beginning to demonstrate that they do not know when they are beaten, but General Rennenkampf's attitude is even more decided—he will not be beaten, and apparently refuses to admit the word defeat in his lexicon of war. Mr. McCormick says of him:

His sayings and achievements were discussed throughout the whole Russian position. He was a fierce opponent of retreat. He always protested against retreat, and sometimes, when he would receive a dispatch from some commander on the line saying he must retire unless he receive reinforcements, Rennenkampf would reply that if he retreated his name would be stricken from the army.

At his headquarters he would allow no one to discuss peace. The subject was taboo. In the battle of Mukden, when retreat was ordered, Rennenkampf telegraphed asking the Commander-in-Chief to permit him to hold his position, which he had maintained against daily assaults for eight days. Rennenkampf had a captain of Cossacks who whipt a young noble under him for cowardice under fire. This was against the law of the State. Rennenkampf took responsibility for the act and telegraphed the young man's father that he was whipping his son for cowardice, and got the father's thanks for administering the deserved punishment.

It is said that the Japanese held a small opinion of the military value of the Cossacks, and it was generally supposed that the Cossack had deteriorated as a fighter. That he has not done so the present events seem to testify, and, we are told—

The St. Petersburg correspondents' conception of Rennenkampf's raid to Koenigsburg is that of a Cossack success. They speak of his rush to Gerdauen and his brilliant maneuver in upsetting the German encircling plan intending to flank him, and his rapid return to the Russian fortified position.

But much water has flowed under the bridge of military affairs in Russia since the Russo-Japanese War, and there is another picture of Rennenkampf's raid that is more expressive of his genius than are details respecting Cossacks. It is the reported story from one of the Russian

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Red Cross men, who said: "I was walking beside one of our carts listening to the sound of heavy artillery, when shouts warned us to get off the road. We did so, and not less than a hundred huge motor-trucks thundered past, closely packed, each carrying about thirty men, and traveling at not less than forty miles an hour. That was Rennenkampf reinforcing his threatened flank."

This is a better picture of the methods of General von Hindenberg's opponent, who doubtless has been dispatched to the Russian right flank by the Grand Duke Nicholas for the same reason that Kuro-patkin dispatched him to the Russian left flank. He has been one of the most loyal subjects of the Czar and one of the most determined fighters of all the Czar's chiefs. His military characteristic is that of applying himself intensely to the task of worrying his enemy. He did this in Manchuria, and he appears to be doing it in East Prussia.

SAVING SUNKEN SHIPS

TO read of the smaller craft that cluster about disabled vessels on the ocean and harry them with offers of a tow, one might think that a ship that earns salvage is a sort of conscienceless usurer. The fact that the rescuer of a ship lying at the mercy of the elements usually wants compensation for his trouble and danger seems to the unthinking landsman hardly excusable. But, on the contrary, the salvor really deserves a great deal of praise, as a writer in *The London Magazine* tells us, both for his hardihood and courage and for the ingenuity with which he attacks the problems that sea and storm may weave for him. This is true, at least, of the professional salvor, whose gain is reaped at the cost of infinite toil from the bed of the sea itself. There are few wrecks so broken or so deep that some enterprising salvage firm will not attempt their recovery. In this work various methods are used, but in principle these may be reduced to two. One is to employ the force of the tide against that of gravitation, and the other is to displace sufficient weight of water about a vessel, by the use of water-tight pontoons lashed to the hulk or a superconstructed coffer-dam, to counter-balance the weight of the vessel itself, and so bring it to the surface. The tide is employed as a salvage agent by means of floats ranged alongside the spot where the vessel lies, from which chains are tossed down under the sunken ship. At low tide these chains are made taut, and when the rising tide lifts the floats and the suspended ship together, they can be towed inshore by tugs. Among the numerous wrecks mentioned by the writer an account is given of the salvage of the British cruiser *Gladiator*, sunk in the North Sea from a collision with the liner *St. Paul*. Nearly every known means of raising vessels was used:

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finest pieces of salvage work ever recorded. The cruiser was not completely covered by water, but was lying on her side, with a little of her gray armor showing above the surface. Upon examination by divers, it was found that a huge hole fifty feet long had been torn in her side, and several of the boiler-rooms were open to the sea. How to get her back to Portsmouth was the question. But an even more urgent matter was to prevent her slipping into deep water, for the sea-bed where she rested shelved rapidly, and the strong currents made of her nearly six thousand tons' dead weight a trifle, to be played with at will.

Accordingly, steps were taken to get her nearer the shore, and to aid this plan the divers began to dismantle the ship.

First of all, the guns and their shields, weighing about fifteen tons each, were slung out of her and salvaged. Then the divers, making great use of submarine pneumatic tools, got to work cutting out various other fittings.

The great funnels were then cut off and hauled out; ventilators were treated similarly; the boats and the davits were retrieved; and so the stripping of the ship went on to completion, not without many delays, for the tides ran very strongly, and the *Gladiator* was in an exposed position, so that often the divers could not work.

Then came the stopping-up of every opening in the vessel. Wooden covers were made to fit where the funnels had been, and wooden covers were made and fitted with bolts to every other opening in the ship until she was water-tight—except for the gash in her side.

To this the divers now turned their attention, and it was found that some of those great thick armor-plates had folded down as the they were but tinfoil.

To prevent any further damage to the hull, these ragged, jagged pieces were carefully blasted away with gelignite, after which two pontoons about fifty feet long, and each capable of lifting one hundred tons, were moored to the wreck to help ease her while an attempt was made to tow her inshore.

A steam-dredger now came on the scene, and began to clear away the sand which the swirling waters had deposited in front of the ship's bow, while five gunboats, each carrying powerful steam-driven pumps, moored bow-on to the *Gladiator*, and waited while the divers placed the suction ends of the pumps in position. It was recognized that tugs alone would not be able to move that vast amount of metal, so two giant steam-capstans were erected ashore, and from them two monster steel-wire ropes were stretched to the wreck, to which they were securely fastened.

The signal was given. All the pumps started to work, the cables stretched to the shore began to strain, and after a time the vessel started to slide and continued to slide—for a distance of just six feet, when she stopt, owing to a projecting part of the ship digging into the sand. So, to prevent her slipping back to deep water, the pumped-out compartments had to be re-filled, and the wreck sank again!

Another and another attempt was made. On one occasion one of the great cables strained from the ship to the shore snapped with a tremendous report. It was lucky no man was in the way as it flashed, writhing like a lash, over the sea, for it would most certainly have cut him clean in two.

Tripods were raised on the side of the sunken *Gladiator*, and by attaching cables

to the masts and over the tops of the tripods it was sought to pull the ship upright. Other pontoons were made, until seven, with a combined lifting-power of about one thousand tons, were fastened to the wreck. To assist the vessel still further to right herself, pigs of iron weighing 280 tons were placed on the keel.

Gradually, inch by inch, the vessel began to assume an upright position, but the upper deck was still several feet under water, and so the salvors, after consideration, determined to cover it in with a big coffer-dam.

At length, after five months of disheartening work, the day of the grand effort dawned. The pumps were started, and water began to pour from the ship. For hour after hour the pumping went on, and at last the salvors found that the six thousand tons of dead weight lying at the bottom of the Solent were beginning to shift and rise. Pumping went on with unabated fury. The water, from a yellow color, turned to gray, and then to black, and the salvors knew they were getting to the bottom of the waters in the *Gladiator*.

Bit by bit she rose until pontoons and pumps had conquered. The tugs fastened on to her, and very carefully, very slowly, the little procession crept across the Solent and nightfall saw the crippled *Gladiator* safe in Portsmouth Harbor.

One unique device in salvage, used when it is deemed possible to make a hulk sufficiently water-tight to permit of its being pumped out, is to send a slate down to the diver, who is inspecting the wreck on the ocean-bed. On this he sketches roughly what repairs are needed, making special specifications of any holes that may be covered by plates. While the workers below are busy removing as much of the ship's cargo as possible, plates are forged in the wrecking-boat's workshop above; later these are sent down, the holes are patched up, and there is left only the work of the pumps to bring the wreck to the surface. Often a salvaged vessel dives back again into the deeps before it can be got ashore. At such times the salvors' work is all to be done over again, perhaps with yet greater difficulties. One case is recorded wherein the salvage crew saw their prize sink four consecutive times just when they had succeeded in bringing her up within sight. They tried a fifth time, and won. Following are two brief accounts of rather remarkable salvages. The first is of the *Milwaukee*, hard on the rocks near Aberdeen on her maiden voyage:

The rocks caught her by the nose, and held her so tight that there was not the slightest hope of ever pulling her away again.

The salvors recognized this in a flash, but they were gifted with vivid imaginations, and they determined on an extraordinary experiment. To save the valuable machinery in the after-part, they decided to cut the ship in two with dynamite.

Accordingly a belt of dynamite cartridges was fastened round the ship just forward of the engine-room bulkhead. These were fired. Then came a terrific explosion, and the salvors had the pleasure of seeing the after-part of the *Milwaukee*

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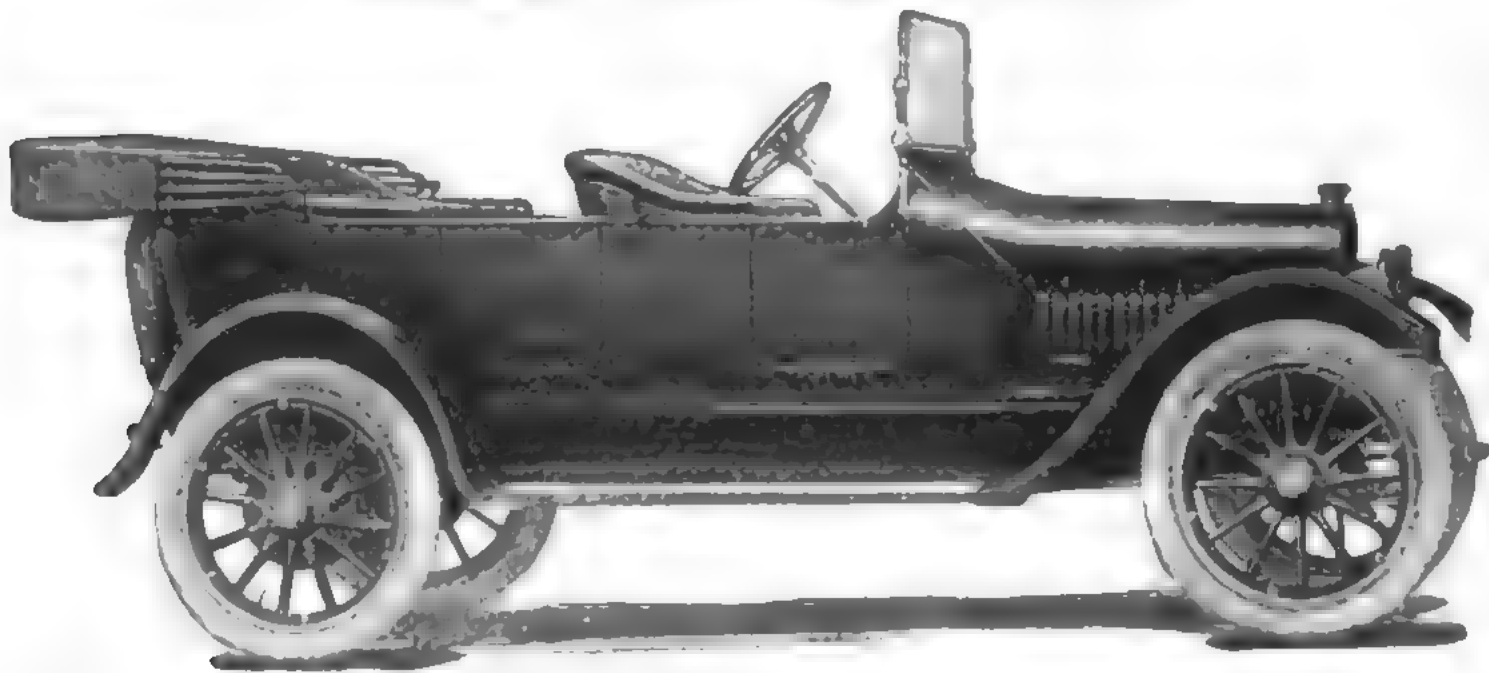
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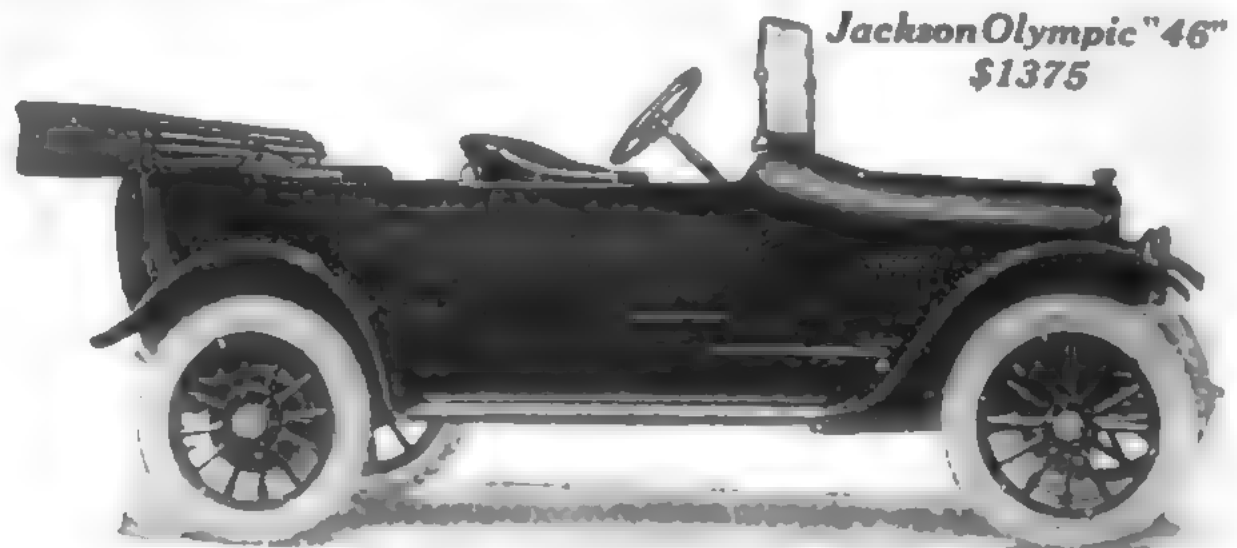
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part company with the bow and slide back off the rocks into the sea. They were naturally jubilant. The ordeal of towing the salvaged half of the ship back to the Tyne was eventually accomplished, and in the course of time a new bow was built and spliced on the stern of the *Milwaukee*, making a new ship of her—certainly a most extraordinary feat!

Another case is that of the *City of Paris*, apparently doomed to gradual annihilation by the elements:

The relentless sea smashed her savagely on the cruel Cornish coast. Sharp fangs of rock cut through her hull and held her tight. Her position from the first seemed to be quite hopeless.

But an enterprising salvage firm disagreed with these opinions, and, offering their services on the "no success, no pay," principle, started in to do their best. Very, very carefully and piece by piece the divers blew away with dynamite the rocks that transixed the ship. They had to act very cautiously, for fear of blowing the hull of the vessel to bits. Still they went ahead, and little by little the rock was removed, and the *City of Paris*, afterward known as the *Philadelphia*, was patched and re-floated and towed into Falmouth Harbor for repairs. So she was saved. The salvors earned their reward.

A FOOTBALL PARADOX THAT WORKED

WITH the beginning of the football season is brought to light a hitherto mysterious item in the Cornell victory over Pennsylvania last year. It will be remembered that Cornell has been defeated so often and so consistently that victory for the Ithacans had taken on something of a legendary quality. The whole explanation of their sudden success in 1913 may not be included in the story that the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* prints, but the probability is that the strategy it relates must be given by far the major share of the credit for the victory. It appears that Dr. Al Sharpe, the Cornell coach, unexpectedly breaking through the unalterable law of the training-table, which prescribes rigorous adherence to early hours and dieting for the players, paradoxically and in an apparent spirit of mad abandon, ordered them, under pain of penalty, to break training. As the writer tells it:

Sharpe gathered his men about him on the Wednesday before the game after the last practise at Atlantic City, and said: "Now, boys, I want you to go back to the hotel and eat anything you like, and eat plenty of it."

This remark caused considerable comment, and the players believed that this was sarcasm on the part of Sharpe, because it was rumored that one Cornell athlete the previous year had put himself out of the running by an eating exhibition every meal.

"To-night I want you all to go to a show," added Sharpe, "and I don't care what time any of you get into bed. In fact, if I see a man come into this hotel before 11:30 he'll hear from me, and he won't enjoy what he hears. Some of you

fellows who don't care particularly for the show can get up a regular bowling-match or a pool tournament. If any of you feel that you would like a little ice-cream, just go ahead and eat it."

This took the starch completely out of the boys. They had visions of a scandal. Sharpe would lose his job and there would be trouble in every way. They figured that if the coach, who was drawing down big money and fighting for a reputation, did not want to win, they were helpless. They wished football was over and immediately forgot all about it. This was just the condition that Sharpe wanted to bring about, and he sat in the hotel lobby and watched his men rolling in around 12. The later his stars stayed out, the more Sharpe smiled. Moakley, also, was in the lobby, but made no bones about the fact that he thought Sharpe was plumb crazy.

Orders had been left at the desk that none of the team was to be disturbed on any condition until he awoke naturally. The result was that the majority of the boys did not get downstairs the day of the game until 9:30, instead of 7, as is customary. Sharpe sent each man into the dining-room to eat a big and hearty breakfast, another unheard-of thing. So bewildered were the players at this sort of training just before a big game that they had taken their minds off football. At 11 o'clock the team was hustled off to Phillie and immediately to Franklin Field.

Just a few minutes before the game Sharpe called his men about him and told them that his actions had seemed strange, but that he had a reason. He told them that he was positive that Cornell would win and that he wanted every man to fight to the finish. Al is a second Mike Murphy for arousing fighting spirit, and in a few minutes he told them things that had them fighting mad. They made up their minds that they would win, and did.

The first person to shake Al Sharpe by the hand after the game was Jack Moakley, who loves Cornell as a mother does a child. Sharpe was then asked to explain his peculiar actions, and this is the way Al put it:

"Cornell gridiron warriors had been coming down to Franklin Field too many years with nothing but past reverses on their minds. It took me only one year up there to find out that the night prior to the game and the morning of the game all the men talked about was the way Penn had pulled off lucky victories in the past. Grads would come around to find out what the team's chances were and would then recall some other year when things looked bright but something went wrong.

"The men talked football, dreamed it, and worried so that they could do nothing but lie in bed from 9 o'clock, the usual retiring time, until the wee hours of the morning. They awoke tired out mentally and physically.

"I made up my mind that I would not have the same condition another year, so I did all in my power to get the men disgusted with everything and to forget football. The late hours did not hurt them because they went to bed tired and slept without the usual worry. The big breakfast was digested long before the battle. I was more afraid of the mental than the physical ability of my men, and when I saw them in the dressing-room before the game I felt in my heart that Cornell was to win because the men were absolutely in perfect trim, mentally and physically, while the other fellows did the worrying, I guess."

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UNCENSORED BREVITIES

WE think of a world catastrophe like the present war as something in which great masses of humanity are engaged, and hence the most startling moments come when the act of some single individual among all the countless thousands of combatants and non-combatants places him on a par with regiments and armies. Such is the story, received in the midst of cables of terrific fighting near Longwy, France, of the telephone girl in the little nearby village of Etain. The Sioux City Journal describes the situation and comments upon the operator's courage:

Villagers in fear of death were scuttling out of little homes like rats driven from holes by flood.

One person in the village remained at her accustomed post and from time to time recorded into the mouth of a telephone receiver the progress of the conflict, while a French general at the other end of the wire listened. Presently her communications were interrupted. "A bomb has just fallen in this office," the girl called to the general. Then conversation ceased.

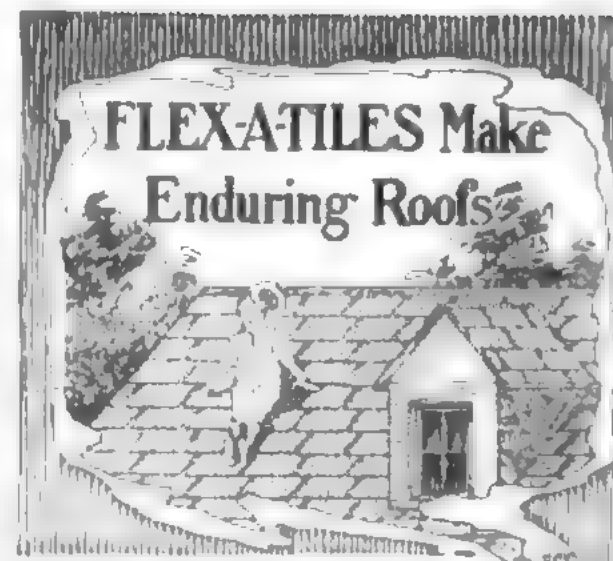
It is always that way with the telephone girl when tragedy stalks abroad and there is necessity to maintain communication with the outside world. The telephone girl of Etain may be lionized in lyric literature. She deserves it. The telephone girl of Etain may find brief mention in history. She deserves that much at least. And yet the telephone girl at Etain is but one of her kind the world over.

Frequent comment has been made upon the fact that soldiers in the field for the most part prefer lively tunes of a far from classical nature as a means of inspiration and enheartenment even to the national airs of their country; and word has already come of the English soldiers' preference for "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." A somewhat startling recognition of this idiosyncrasy of the fighters was recently given in one Canadian city, according to the Philadelphia Evening Ledger:

A striking incident occurred at the conclusion of High Mass in St. Patrick's Church yesterday, when the vast congregation was astounded to hear the great organ peal out the tune, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." St. Patrick's is the largest Irish Catholic congregation in Canada, and thousands of its members are in the contingent of 32,000 Canadian soldiers now on their way across the Atlantic to the war.

As the first notes of the now famous tune were heard the whole congregation stood still, amazed by the unusual non-church music. The feeling of surprise was followed instantly by smiles and every evidence of enthusiasm as the whole congregation fell into step, and many left the edifice singing the song.

Of the minor horrors of war, outside the battle-field, not the lightest are being suffered by the English drill-sergeants, according to the same Philadelphia paper. Hawkins, Smithers, and Scrooge have long



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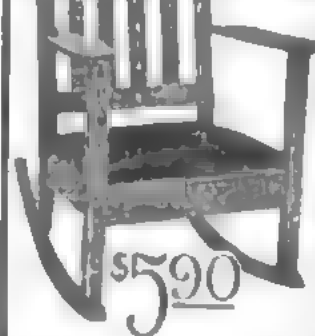


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answered blithely enough to British roll-calls, but now a new sort of Tommy is in the field—a "Thomas," whose aristocratic name, for example, of Cholmondley does not sound familiar to his ears when pronounced in common-sense, drill-sergeant style. As the story goes:

A sergeant calling the roll for a company of the new "sportsmen" battalion for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchells," etc., he came to the name "Montague."

"Private Montaig," shouted the sergeant.

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks.

"Why didn't you answer before?" demanded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit.

"Well," snapt the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribanks, brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced "Majoreybanks."

A second call brought the mild response; "I expect you mean me, sir. My name is Marshbanks."

The sergeant almost reeled, but proceeded bravely with "Colquhoun."

"Private Col-kew-houn," he called. "Coo-hoon, sir, that's me," came a brisk reply from the front rank.

The drill-instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearily gave the order "number." When this was completed he said:

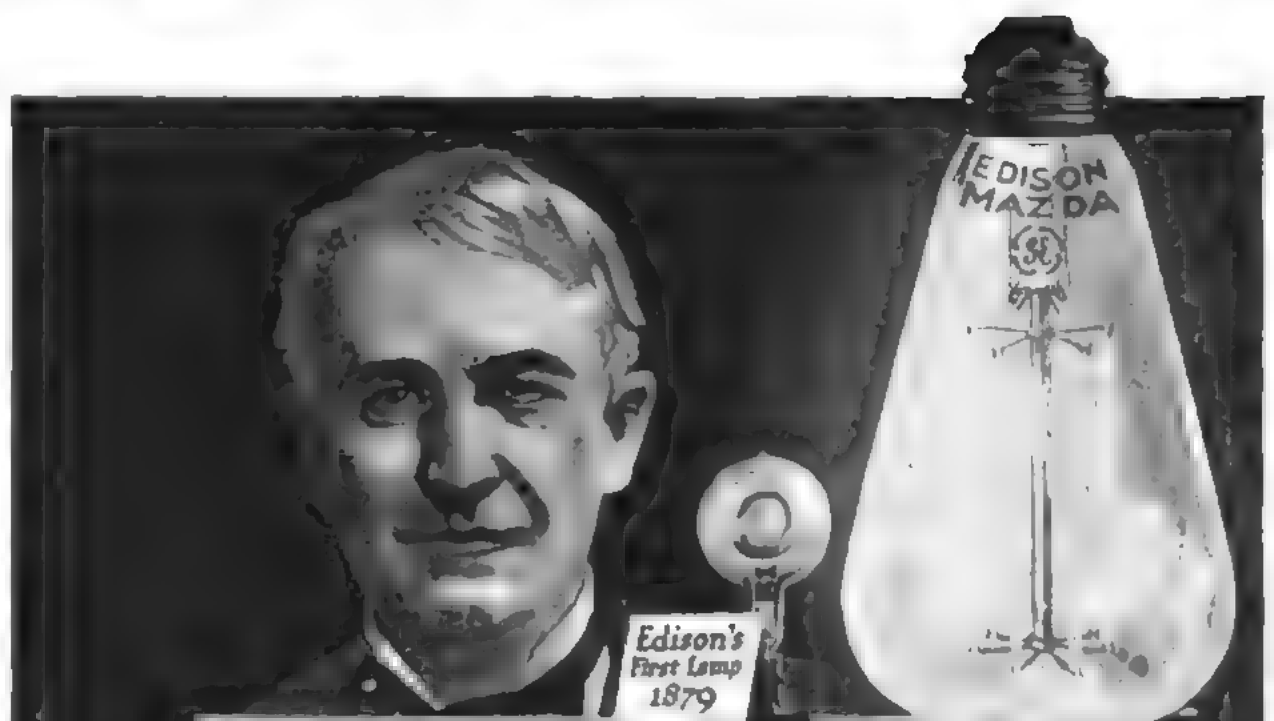
"One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after drill and tell me how you would like to be called."

The meager information conveyed by the post-card illustrated below is all that English families and friends of Tommy Atkins will have for many days to tell them of his welfare. Whatever he may have been before enlistment, he is now only a numbered unit in a war-machine, and even the private letters he writes to those most dear to him are stereotyped. The *New York Times* tells the reasons for this, and the precautions that have been taken:

In former campaigns much valuable information has been revealed to the enemy by the capture of mail-bags on the way from the seat of war to the home towns of the soldiers. This was particularly true in the Civil War, and when either side captured a mail-train or wagon, or wrecked them, the letters written by the soldiers to their families and friends at home were carefully examined in the hope of discovering much-needed information.

The presence of a famous Confederate spy in Washington was thus revealed to the Federal authorities in the apparently innocent letter written by a soldier of the Maryland Home Brigade and address to his sweetheart in Richmond.

At the outbreak of European hostilities it was announced that the British soldiers would not be allowed to send home letters from the seat of war, but, in order that those at home might hear from the one in the field, without betraying any information to the enemy, free post-cards were provided in printed form. All that a soldier is



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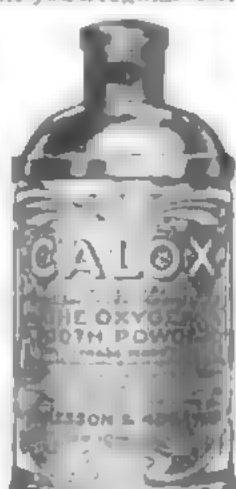
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required to do is to cross out the sentences not needed, address the card, and send it along.

NOTHING is to be written on this except the date and signature of the sender. Sentences not required may be erased. If anything else is added the post card will be destroyed.

Rosa Jones

I am quite well
I have been advised that I should
get a good rest and am going on well.
I am feeling better and hope to be discharged soon.
I am being sent down to the bank.

I have received your letter
I am sorry to hear that you are not well.
I am sorry to hear that you are not well.
I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

Letter follows at first opportunity.
I am sorry to hear that you are not well.

Signature only *Charles J. Ford*

Date *Sept 6 1914*

(Please do not be present on any letter or postcard addressed to the number of this card.)

While the government card offers great economy of time and energy, it also, by its readiness and facility, invites correspondence, and probably many of those left behind in the British Isles will receive this card who would have waited in vain for a less impersonal epistle. The order at the foot of the card is suggestive: "Postage must be prepaid on any letter or post-card address to the sender of this card." The card itself goes gratis.

Via the New York Tribune comes a Jules Verne story from the North Sea. It is taken from the letter of a naval lieutenant, descriptive of an incident in the fight off Helgoland, and it is, in his words, "the most romantic, dramatic, and piquant episode that modern war can show." He writes:

"The Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors. Before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, and thus she abandoned her whaler.

"Imagine their feelings; alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them.

"Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops His Britannic Majesty's submarine E-4, opens his conning-tower, takes all of them on board, shuts up again, dives, and brings them home 250 miles!

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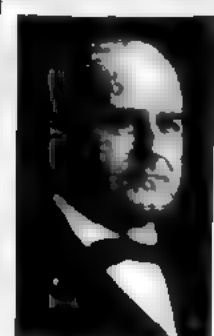
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Lucky Hubby.—**Mrs. GREEN**—"Do you ever flatter your husband?"

Mrs. WYSE—"Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things."—*Boston Transcript.*

Enough!—"Don't keep pestering me."

"Then you won't marry me?"

"I wouldn't even be engaged to you at a summer resort."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Still Better.—**RICH PAPA**—"You foolish girl, that English nobleman who's courting you really doesn't look on you as his equal."

WILFUL HEIRESS—"I don't care for that, papa, as long as he's my peer."—*Tit-Bits.*

Defined.—**HE**—"Can you suggest a title for my new book?"

SHE—"What is it about?"

HE—"England's most famous battles."

SHE—"Ah! Why not call it 'Scraps of English History'?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Incredulous.—"I was outspoken in my sentiments at the club to-day," said Mrs. Garrulous to her husband the other evening. With a look of astonishment he replied:

"I can't believe it, my dear. Who outspoke you?"—*National Monthly.*

"Hen" Eggs.—**Mrs. X.** relates that while in London she inquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen,' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid,' mum."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Family Skeleton.—Jokes about cheap motor-cars are as the sands of the sea, but a Kansas City traffic manager believes he has a new one. He met an old friend whom he had not seen for many months, and asked him:

"What are you doing now?"

"Selling motor-cars," was the unenthusiastic reply.

"What kind of cars?"

"Well, er—the truth is," he stammered, "I am selling —(deleted) cars, but I'd rather you wouldn't say anything about it. I don't want my mother to know; she thinks I'm a bartender."—*Kansas City Star.*

As It Goes.—Some nations were fighting fiercely.

"Why are you fighting so?" inquired the bystanders, moved at length to curiosity.

"To save civilization!" replied the nations severally.

Here a draggled figure rose from the mire under the feet of the combatants and limped lamely away.

"And who are you?" asked the bystanders, with a disposition to get to the bottom of the matter.

"Don't speak to me—I'm civilization!" the figure made answer, somewhat pettishly.—*New York Evening Post.*



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE HOPED-FOR TURN IN THE TIDE

INDICATIONS are multiplying," says *The Wall Street Journal*, that a turning of the financial tide "is in sight." That paper reaches this conclusion, after a study of the October 1 settlements, which show "record shipments of food-stuffs, the beginning of cotton exports, and greater ease in the money market." Furthermore, "the time is not far distant when the retirement of clearing-house certificates should begin," altho at present it does not believe a reduction in the amount of such certificates outstanding should be contemplated. The maximum amount put out in 1907 was \$88,000,000; the maximum for the present emergency is placed at not less than \$60,000,000. It is believed by this writer that the amount of these certificates now in use would have surpassed the amount used in 1907, except for the fact that emergency currency is now used to an extent fully as great as the use of clearing-house certificates. Other items in the improved situation are pointed out by the same writer:

"Applications for exchange to the \$100,000,000 gold pool committee have not come in in the volume expected, and probably for two reasons among others. The outside exchange business is resuming normal proportions with \$2,000,000 in regular bills of exchange sold on Thursday, and notices are being received from the other side that payments due in London are not now so urgently needed. In fact, the British Empire is reaching out over the earth to recover trade, and this means easier credits on London.

"Bankers are sensing the situation and when loans expire on stock collateral they are suggesting to borrowers that perhaps they would prefer a time loan at 6 per cent., instead of the 8 per cent. call rate, and many loans are being renewed in this way at 6 per cent. for over the balance of the year.

"The volume of stock transactions passing through the New York Stock Exchange committee has been much larger than the public has been permitted to know. As high as 26,000 shares in a single day has been done without variation from the closing prices. With progress in privately opened-up markets, and no unforeseen setback, the foundation is being laid for a gradual opening of the New York Stock Exchange.

"The demand for commercial paper at 7 to 7½ per cent. is increasing, and it can be broadly stated that there is no trouble in this country at the present time, except over the cotton situation. This is the fundamental trouble in the foreign exchange market, which for the present is preventing accumulation of credits, which credits are fundamentally necessary to a full opening of the Stock Exchange.

"It should be remembered, however, that the cotton crop has already been financed to the extent of 70 per cent. by the banking interests of the South, who must this year delay their payments to their Northern correspondents. But no trouble can arise from this quarter this year unless something now unforeseen comes into view. The trouble over cotton, if trouble there is to be, must come early next year when the planters apply to their local financiers for funds to begin preparation and planting for next year's crop. It is then up to the bankers to say: 'Strengthen your security by diversifying your crop and not so much cotton, if you please, for 1915.'

Talk of a 17,000,000-bale crop this year may not materialize. No country, however, should be afraid of big crops. There is no waste or shrinkage in cotton on storage except by interest, and quantity, rather than price, makes the wealth of a nation, whether it be cattle, hogs, or cotton. The world in time will use all the cotton that America can produce this year, and if artificial prices are not put up through mistaken philanthropy, cotton will soon find a bottom and stimulate increased consumption, which in time will stimulate the price."

GENERAL INDUSTRY ON A 70-PERCENT. BASIS

Estimates made as carefully as circumstances permit lead to the conclusion that manufacturing in this country, taken as a whole, is now on an operating basis of about 70 per cent. While some lines of business for manufacturing are operating on a basis far below 70, others are considerably above that figure, the average being about 70. In *The Wall Street Journal* are printed some interesting details as to percentages of operation in various lines:

"The steel and equipment companies seem to be about the hardest hit of all lines. This is due as much to the inability of railroads to increase their revenue as it is to the European war. The eastern railroads claim the small increase in freight rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission was not sufficient to allow for extensive improvements and new construction. Even on a peace basis, the steel companies would not expect any abnormal demand on the part of the railroads. The war has simply aggravated a serious situation so far as applied to the railroads of the country. Rail-, car-, and locomotive-buying is smaller to-day than it has been in years, and the steel companies say they expect to see nothing encouraging until the greatest steel consumers in the world, the railroads, are granted a reasonable increase in rates.

"The extent to which the equipment companies are suffering as a result of suspended railroad-buying is evident from the fact that the car-manufacturing companies are operating about 40 per cent. of capacity. The locomotive companies are even in a worse position, as they are turning out scarcely 30 per cent. of their normal product.

"The steel companies, which depend largely upon the railroads to take their heavier classes of steel such as rails and structural material, and the car and locomotive companies for plates, have felt this lack of buying power on the part of railroads for two years or more past. It is estimated that the steel companies are operating less than 50 per cent. of their capacity, and the belief is general that 40 per cent. operations will prevail within the next few weeks. One western steel man says his plant is running on a 50-per cent. basis at present and that before the winter is over operations will reach 35 per cent. He bases this prediction on the small amount of business now in sight.

"While the copper producers claim to be operating their mines on a basis of 50 per cent. of normal, consumers of copper are running their plants considerably above that figure. One manufacturer figures that including brass, electric, and other consumers, operations are between 65 and 70 per cent. of normal. As this country's exports of copper since war was declared

... .. for October 11, 1914

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Just now when the whole world stands aghast at the tragedy that is being enacted in Europe—

When the natural tendency is toward unrest and apprehension, the sane, level-headed, broad-minded business men of the automobile industry are showing their faith in the soundness of American prosperity, and have turned what might have been commercial and industrial disaster into another triumph for American optimism.

The automobile industry might well have given way to a feeling of pessimism and apprehension with the sudden cutting off of the entire European market and the threatened tightening of financial conditions.

It took courage and faith and foresight to go forward a month or so ago in the face of the disastrous happenings in Europe.

But American faith has won.

The foundations of American prosperity have stood firm.

The abundant crops with which the country has been blessed have opened up enlarged markets at home.

The shutting down of European factories has paved the way for greatly increased trade in South America and the Far East.

All indications point to a year of exceptional prosperity for the substantial commercial and industrial interests of this country.

Every motor car factory using Delco equipment is working to its full capacity.

The demands being made upon the Delco plant are taxing its maximum production.

And yet it is the largest, strongest, best-equipped organization in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of electric lighting, starting and ignition apparatus.

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For three years it has maintained its leadership—and today more than 160,000 automobile owners are driving Delco equipped cars.

And the steadily increasing demand for Delco Equipment from the highest type of motor car manufacturers is a gratifying endorsement of the correctness of Delco principles and the quality of Delco apparatus.

But the most gratifying circumstance of all is that now in the face of world wide turmoil every Delco equipped car is finding a ready market up to its full factory capacity—

And the country at large—this splendid peace-loving America of ours—is again demonstrating to the world the soundness of its industrial and financial foundations and the sincerity of the principle of universal brotherhood upon which its institutions are based.

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—A Treasurer.

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have averaged about 50 per cent. of normal, it would seem that copper consumption is running in excess of the 50-per-cent. production of the mines.

"There has been practically a cessation of ship-building all over the world, due to the war. In the war zone ship-building is being confined to completing war-ships and other sea-craft to be used against the enemy.

"According to representatives of the trade itself, the automobile industry, except in isolated cases, has not been hit hard by the war. Many manufacturers of popular cars say they are selling more automobiles than a year ago.

"With exports of raw sugar from Germany suspended, the present activity of the sugar-refining companies of this country is not surprising. With exports from Germany cut off, the ability of the refineries to operate full for any great length of time is questioned.

"At the beginning of the European war the petroleum industry suffered severely, due to the falling off in exports. This came on top of a several months' period of declining prices. But within the last few weeks there has been an improvement in exports, and gains have been made in the production of petroleum and by-products thereof. The fact that gasoline is being sold in New Jersey at 10 cents a gallon gives one a good idea of the slump in the petroleum industry over the last few months. The benefit of this reduction has gone to the consumer, particularly to owners of automobiles. Manufacturers who have adopted automobile trucks as a means of transportation regard this as one ray of sunshine in a gray sky.

"The following table, showing the percentage operations of certain industries, gives one an idea of the present state of business throughout the country:

Industry	Per Cent.* Operation to Capacity
Car-manufacturing.....	40
Locomotive works.....	30
Copper-mining industry.....	50
Steel industry.....	50
Electrical industry.....	70
Can-manufacturing industry.....	75
Sugar refineries.....	100
Corn products.....	85
Air Brake companies.....	65
Tobacco-manufacturing.....	100†

* Estimated.

† Close to 100 per cent. of normal on domestic business, but there is little, if any, foreign business.

SUPPLIES OF WOOL SEIZED FOR GERMANY

Conditions in the wool business abroad appear to be somewhat acute. England early in October strictly prohibited the exportation of raw wool. The announcement of the Government decision was made while auction sales of wool were taking place in London. Just before the auctions began the Government posted a notice prohibiting exportations to countries other than her allies—that is, Russia, Belgium, France, and Portugal. Later in the day, and before the sales were over, it was announced that the Government had prohibited exports of raw wool from England to all countries, and this "caused a sensation." It is not believed, however, that the prohibition will affect the woolen trade in this country. One of the best known men in the woolen business said he understood the prohibition applied merely to wool grown in England, which was wanted for war purposes. The amount withheld from the export trade could not be large; nor could it have any bearing on trade in this country. It appears from an article in *The Journal of Commerce* that large quantities of raw and partly manufactured wool have been obtained by Germany from France, Belgium, and Russia, and are now



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being worked up into garments for military uses. Following are items in this article:

"Germany has seized large quantities of wool in the raw and partly manufactured state in France, Belgium, and to some extent in Russia. This material has been forwarded to Germany, where it is being worked up into all kinds of fabrics and garments for military purposes.

"So large have the wool, tops, yarn, and cloth seizures been that an association has been formed in Germany for the purpose of distributing the wool, tops, and yarns among the mills throughout the Empire which have been requisitioned to make woollen goods for the army and navy. According to advices received in this country during the week from German Government officials, scarcely any mills are at present employed on goods for other than military requirements.

"The association formed for the distribution of wool, tops, and yarns is called the Kriegswollgesellschaft, or the War Wool Association. This company has a paid-in capital of 4,500,000 marks. This sum, it is stated, is only a working capital, as the association is primarily a patriotic organization. Among the members are the leading woollen-mill owners of Germany.

"The amount of wool and tops seized in France and Belgium was not divulged by the official who sent this highly interesting information. In one quarter it was stated that the Germans had shipped millions of pounds of wool and tops out of Belgium. Verviers, the leading woollen-manufacturing center of Belgium, was denuded of wool supplies shortly after the German army passed through that city.

"The worsted combing, spinning, and weaving industries of France are located in the northern part of the country. Every good-sized parcel of wool, tops, and yarns lying at Tourcoing and Roubaix has been taken over by the Germans and is now either being turned into war supplies or held ready to send to German manufacturing centers when the exigencies of the situation require additional supplies.

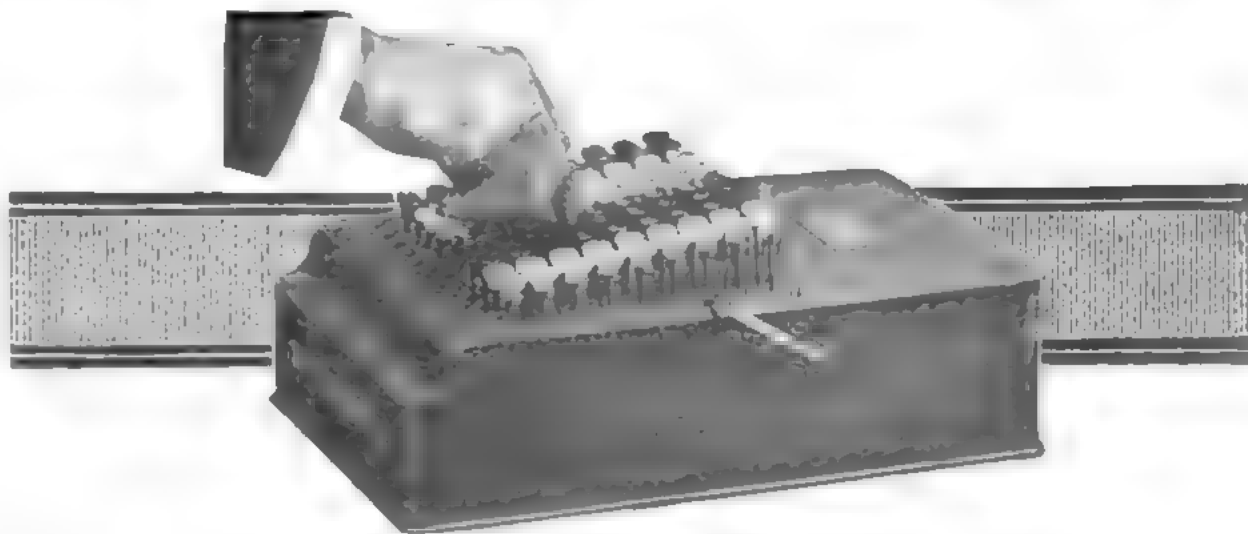
"This condition of affairs was not suspected, even by domestic manufacturers who are in touch with German industrial matters. The result of these wool seizures will be far-reaching. Germany has been placed in a fairly strong position so far as wool stocks are concerned, and France and Belgium have been badly crippled, in the opinion of keen observers. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to presume that it will be impossible for many French and Belgian mill-owners to undertake any export engagements for the spring, 1915, or the fall, 1915, season. Some foreign goods other than British have reached these shores recently, but these goods were evidently woven when hostilities broke out. The leading French mills were located in the heart of the war zone, and, while the latest advices stated that some of these mills were intact, the prevalent opinion here is that much mill property has been destroyed.

"Woollen-producing organizations have been so badly dislocated by the heavy drafts that have been made on the operatives that it will be a long time after peace has been declared before the plants can be rebuilt and reorganized.

"According to private advices from German officials, large amounts of wool and tops were also seized by the Germans in Lodz, Russia, shortly after the outbreak of the war."

FINANCIAL EXHAUSTION THAT MIGHT END THE WAR

It is declared by a writer in the London *Economist* of September 19 that "the possibility that the war may be brought to an end by financial exhaustion far more speedily than people suppose is being a



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good deal distrust in the City." Several interesting points in that paper's discussion of this subject are given below:

"The German campaign was, of course, based on the assumption that they could master France in a few weeks, and then, after granting pretty favorable terms, like those given to Austria in 1806, return with their whole force against Russia. This plan has now failed.

"How, we may very well ask, are the prodigious sums required by the four chief belligerents to be obtained?" It seems plain that each will have to raise the funds at home. This is only a half statement of the difficulty; but it is worth while to pause upon the fact. In the war of 1870, for instance, Lombard Street was open and Great Britain was very prosperous, while the cost of that war was but a tiny fraction of this Armageddon. In the Boer War, another comparatively small affair, the cost was so great that we were glad to raise a loan in the New York market. But the leading case for a war being financed in neutral markets was the war between Russia and Japan, when Russia drew on Paris and Japan on London. When Japan found that more funds were not forthcoming she had to make terms of peace and relinquish her hopes of an indemnity.

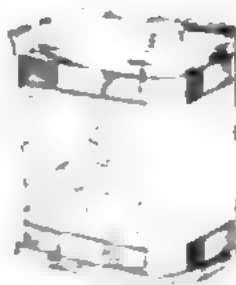
"For the first time in modern financial history all the important Stock Exchanges of the world are closed, and it is hardly expected that any of them will be reopened in the full sense before the end of the war. At the same time, the delicate machinery of international credit has fallen to pieces. In almost every important country there is a moratorium, or its equivalent, to prevent the disclosure of innumerable bankruptcies, and to disguise the real dimensions of the crisis from the eyes of the people. Then, again, except Holland, every country which exports capital freely in times of peace is now at war. And it would be absurd to suppose that France and Belgium could give much financial aid to Russia, or that Germany could lend freely to Austria. President Wilson is discouraging the New York bankers from lending either to France or Germany, tho no doubt usurious rates of interest could be obtained. A depreciating paper currency is the disease that has attacked Germany, and must already be causing acute suffering and acute embarrassment to the German Government. That Government, indeed, is now trying to raise an internal loan of fifty millions, no doubt to avoid a further debasement of the currency. The financial strain in Berlin and Vienna must become more and more severe as the weeks pass by. France will manage better, for the people have more free savings. Russia will have to use its big gold reserves freely. We shall stand the strain longest, tho we have the Belgians to help, as well as to maintain our Navy and the Expeditionary Force."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

- October 1.—The battle line is given as stretching from the Belgian frontier near Valenciennes to the juncture of the Oise and the Aisne, thence eastward along the Aisne toward Sedan, and south-east along the Meuse to Toul.
- October 2.—The attempt of the Allies to turn Von Kluck's right continues, with fierce fighting at Roye, twenty-five miles southwest of St. Quentin, where the Germans are trying to pierce the Allies' line.
- October 3.—The Battle of the Aisne today becomes the longest battle in history, exceeding the former record of twenty days of the Battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese War.
- October 4.—In the north the center of fighting moves to Arras. Berlin reports the Allied turning movement once more checked.
- October 6.—French forces are reported still extending the Allied line north of the Somme River. Along the Meuse the Germans claim the capture of Fort Camp des Romains, near St. Mihiel.
- October 7.—The German Army Headquarters states that in the Allied outflanking movement their line has become extended north of Arras, in the neighborhood of Lille.

BELGIAN OPERATIONS

- October 1.—The German forces here are very nearly linked continuously with their army in France, as they are reported to be moving their base from Brussels to Namur, and to be building pontoon bridges across the Meuse and Sambre, at the same time that they are occupying northwest Belgium and continuing their stubborn assault on Antwerp.
- October 3.—The Belgian line of defense falls back from the Senne to the Nethe before the German artillery.
- October 4.—Berlin announces officially that two of Antwerp's forts have fallen.
- October 5.—Berlin declares the inner circle of forts about Antwerp now open to attack.
- October 7.—The Belgian Government moves to Ostend from Antwerp.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN

- October 2.—Petrograd reports the Russian advance in Galicia at Bochnia on the Raba, a southern branch of the Vistula. Reinforcements are approaching south along the Nida, toward the Vistula, whence they will proceed southeast to join the army in front of Jaroslaw and Przemyśl. In Silesia, Posen, and West Prussia, the Germans and Austrians are reported to be massing 2,500,000 troops along the line of Krakow, Breslau, Posen, and Thorn.
- October 3.—In the north the German Army of invasion has apparently occupied a position near the Niemen River, in the Russian Polish province of Suwalki. Bucharest reports a new Russian advance through the province of Bukowina over the Karpethians, via the Rodna Pass, into Transylvania in Hungary.
- October 5.—Persistent reports rumor a decisive repulse of the Germans and a Russian advance into Prussia and Silesia.
- October 7.—Petrograd announces that German reinforcements from Königsberg are materially checking the Russian advance to the north.



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GENERAL

October 1.—The Austrian Government expresses its regret to the Italian Government for the damage done to Italian shipping in the Adriatic by Austrian mines, and promises an indemnity.

October 6.—The Japanese announce the occupation of Jaluit Island, the seat of government in the Marshall Archipelago, but explain it as a temporary strategic move.

October 7.—The British Admiralty announces the sinking of a German torpedo-boat destroyer by the submarine E-9. From Rome is rumored the sinking of four Austrian torpedo-boats and two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers in the Adriatic, as a result of striking contact mines perhaps laid by the Austrians themselves. Japan announces officially the sinking of two German gunboats and a cruiser in Kiaochow Bay.

The Japanese occupy the island of Yap, another German possession in the Pacific, also for temporary strategic purposes only.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 1.—Carranza-Villa peace emissaries agree that all troop movements shall cease until after the general convention of Constitutionalist chiefs.

October 5.—The resignation of General Carranza as First Chief is rejected by an almost unanimous vote at the Mexico City convention.

DOMESTIC

October 1.—Representatives of one of the warring nations have ordered 110,000 barrels of flour from a St. Louis concern.

James W. Osborne, Assistant District Attorney of New York, is chosen to conduct the Government's prosecution of the New Haven road directors.

October 2.—The House of Representatives rejects a proposal to neutralize the Philippines.

October 3.—The Rockefeller Foundation announces the purchase of 85,000 acres of land in Louisiana to be used as a refuge for wild fowl.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall's New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. L. D." Douglas, Ariz.—"In addressing a single person is 'You was directed' correct?"

"Was" was formerly used, but has long since been superseded by *were*. It may be found in old English, but its use now is considered improper.

"M. J. G." Hartford, Mich.—Oleomargarine is pronounced *ô'li-o-mar'ga-rin*—"o" as in no; "i" as in habit; "a" as in obey; "a" as in far; "ga" as in magazine; and "in" as in in.

"L. B." Stoneham, Mass.—In the sentence you quote "of men" is understood. The sentence written in full should read: "He was a pleasant-looking man, one of the sort of men who always appear to be on good terms with themselves."

"G. M. A." Washington, D. C.—"Kindly decide whether the use of the word 'brought' under the following circumstances is correct or not: A and B are together in one room. A leaves the room, returns and, while near B, says, 'I brought a case to Mr. Blank in the next room.'"

A person speaking may bring something to a person spoken to, but carries it to a person spoken of.

"H. L. A." New York—"Should 'v' be capitalized in sentences beginning with the word

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"Von" as a part of a name; e.g., "von Behring discovered that . . . ?"

When preceded by a title or first name, as "Baron" or "Adolph," a lower-case "v" is commonly and correctly used. When neither precedes, a capital is correct at the beginning of a sentence according to English typographical custom.

"J. C. S." Copan, Okla.—"Will you kindly tell me which is the light and which is the dark of the moon in speaking of the different quarters?"

That side of the moon that shines by reflected sunlight when the sun and the moon are aligned opposite is the light side of the moon. Our view of the moon is limited to a single hemisphere. She keeps the same face always turned inward because her rotation proceeds synchronously with her revolution. The illuminated portions of the moon are those portions of it that the sun illuminates by its rays. The darkened part is due to the fact that the sun's rays can not reach the moon. When the moon is between the earth and the sun no part of her illuminated disk can be seen from the earth.

"T. H. J." Andover, Mass.—"Please inform me whether or not the modern name 'tango' is derived from the Latin verb 'tango, tangere,' to touch."

The word *tango*, sometimes spelled *tengo*, is not recorded in Spanish or Portuguese dictionaries. It is said to be a Spanish-American word which may have come from the Latin as you suggest.

"L. S." Milwaukee, Wis.—"Which is correct—'Relieved from care' or 'Relieved of care'? We say 'Relief from.' May we say 'Relieved from'?"

We may. Both, however, are right.

"H. B. J." New York.—By an unfortunate printer's error the form of the word *pugger* cited as favored by Yule and Burnell was printed "pugry" in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 12. It should have been *pugry*.

"E. L. V." Ludington, Mich.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of the word *mart* in the little poem 'Cotton' in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 7, 1914."

In the poem you refer to *cotton* is personified. The words "throbbing mart" mean literally "active market."

"A. D. C." Fort Wayne, Ind.—"As the word *Kansas* is pronounced as it is spelled, why is the word *Arkansas* pronounced *Arkansaw*? Also, is North and South America termed one or two continents?"

The pronunciation of *Arkansas* is a matter of usage, perhaps determined by the citizens of that State to distinguish it from *Kansas*, as the two resemble each other somewhat closely when spoken. America consists of two continents—North America and South America.



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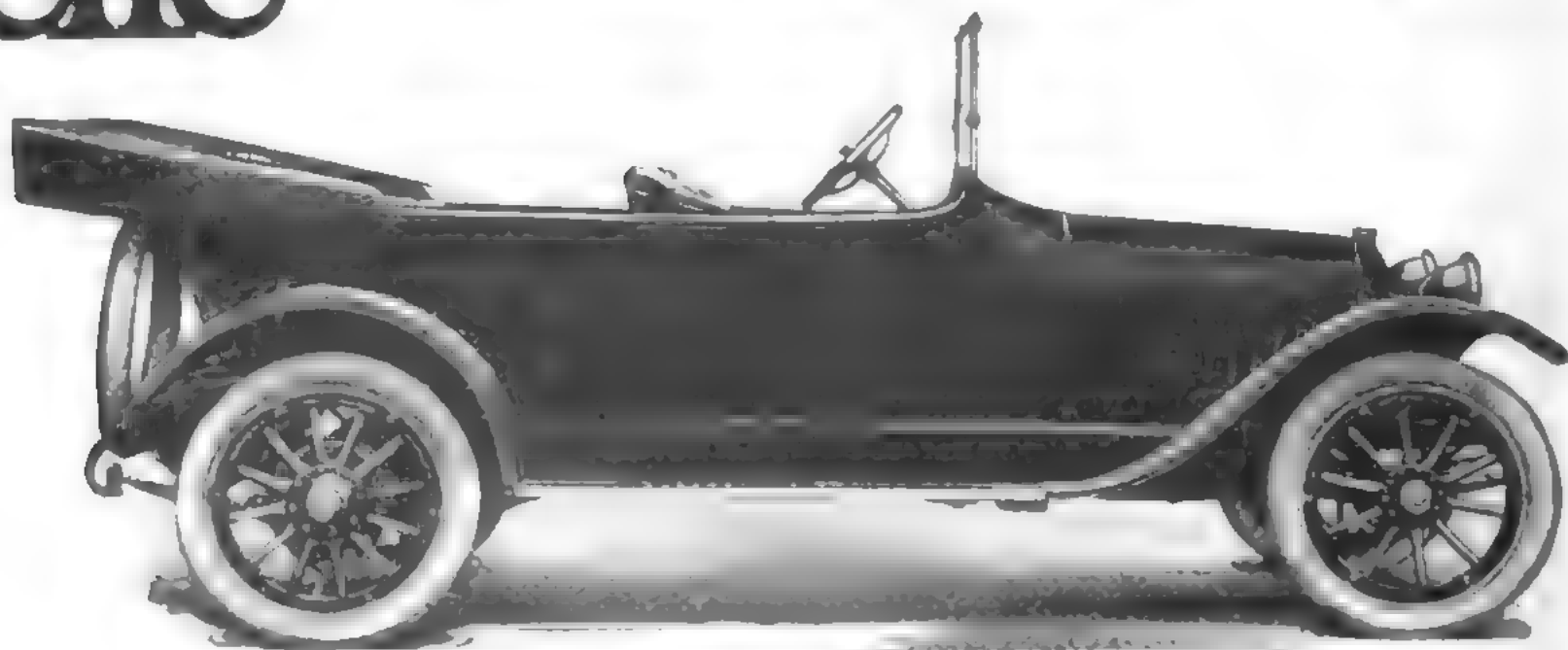
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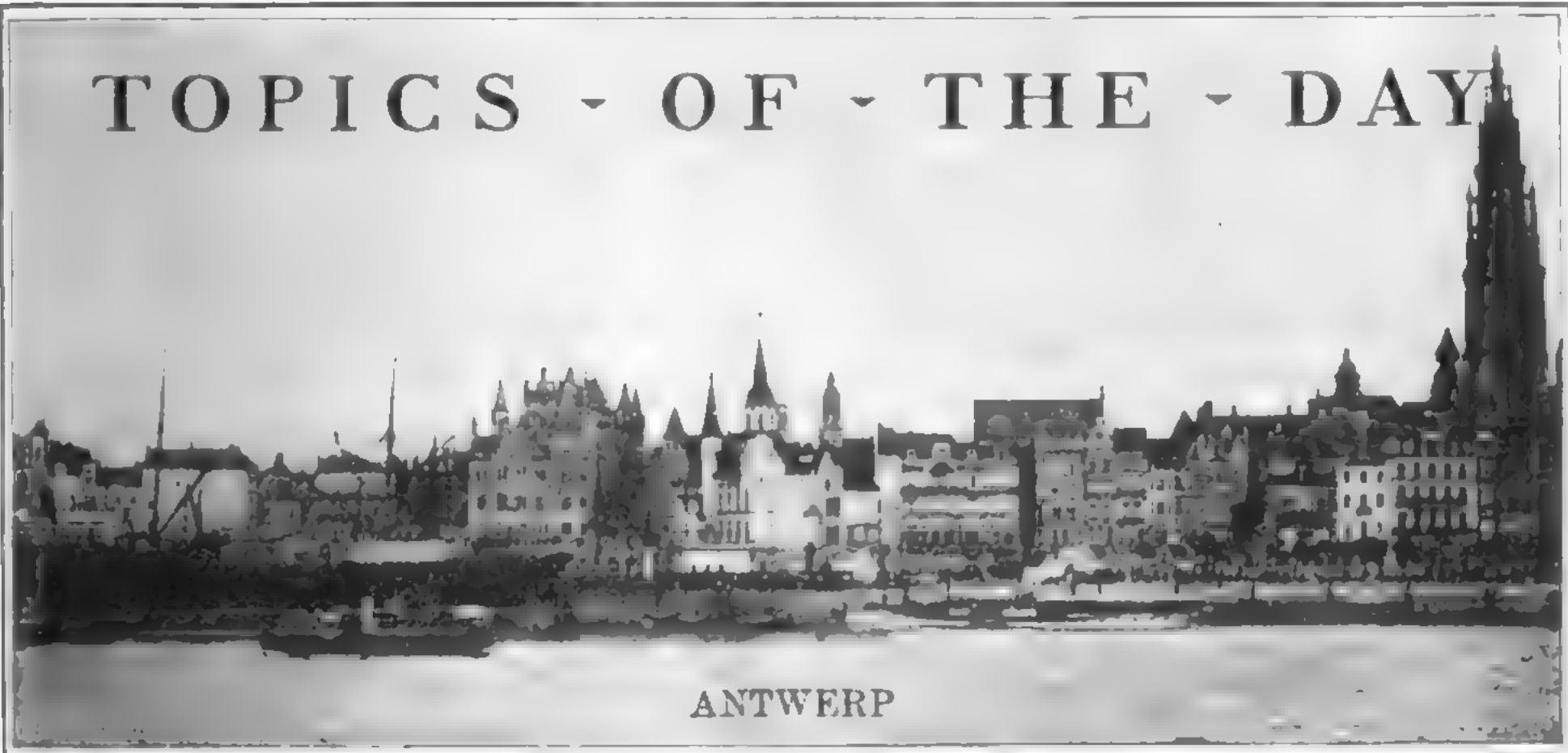
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New York, October 24, 1914

Whole Number 1279

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



ANTWERP

THE MEANING OF ANTWERP'S FALL

THE SWIFT COLLAPSE of Antwerp's defenses beneath the rain of German shells drives home to our press experts the lesson of Liège, Namur, and Maubeuge, that supposedly impregnable fortifications are powerless to resist the terrific bombardment of Germany's new huge siege-guns. It also evokes from editorial observers and military writers a number of extremely interesting surmises concerning Germany's motives for turning back to the attack of Antwerp after ignoring that city so long, and the probable consequences of its fall. Recalling Napoleon's remark, that Antwerp in the hands of a strong Continental Power would be "a pistol pointed at England's heart," some regard its capture as the prelude to a direct German attack against England by air and sea. Other interpretations are that the German forces are maneuvering for another dash against Paris; that they are preparing the way for a retreat; that they desired Antwerp for its own sake as a prize of war, and as virtually completing the occupation of Belgium; and that they needed it as the right base of a new and stronger line of defense against which the Allies are expected to spend their strength in vain, while Germany devotes her chief attention to crushing the Russian armies in the East.

Antwerp, one of the great gateways of Europe's trade, was regarded by many as the most effectively fortified city in Europe. In addition to its surrounding circles of powerfully armed and armored forts, planned by the famous Brialmont, it enjoyed the protection on more than one side of extensive diked meadows which could be flooded at will, like the fields of Holland. According to the official report from Berlin, the first shot against

Antwerp was fired on September 28, and the German infantry were able to occupy the city without opposition on the afternoon of October 9, most of the half million inhabitants having fled to Holland or England, and the defending forces, Belgian and British, having made good their retreat after a heroic but hopeless defense. When a breach had been made in the outer line of fortifications, the city itself, which had already endured a bomb attack by *Zeppelins*, was bombarded by artillery, the shells falling in the city, according to one correspondent, at the rate of twenty a minute. But this terrific fire, Berlin reports tell us, was directed against certain limited areas, the desire being to spare historical monuments. As a consequence, only 150 houses, chiefly in the southwest quarter and the suburb of Berchem, were destroyed. A German official report of the capture, as cabled by a correspondent of the *New York World*, reads:

"The first shot was fired on September 28 at the outer line of forts. On October 1 the first forts were taken by assault. The River Nethe was crossed by the German infantry and artillery on October 6 and 7.

"On the 7th Antwerp was notified that a bombardment was imminent, and this was begun at 12.30 o'clock on the morning of October 8. Simultaneously an attack was made on the inner forts.

"On October 9 two of the inner forts were taken. At 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of October 9 the city of Antwerp was occupied by German infantry, without resistance on the part of the Belgians, whose conduct was valiant. However, the effect of the German artillery, infantry, and marine division in the first attack was such that resistance was futile.

"A large quantity of supplies was taken by the Germans. The

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efficiency of the German troops was recognized by the Emperor in conferring on General von Beseler the Order of Merit."

The following impressive picture of the entrance of the Germans into Antwerp is from the pen of an eye-witness, E. Alexander Powell, a correspondent of the *New York World*:

"Hard on the heels of the infantry rumbled artillery, battery after battery, until one wondered where Krupp found time or steel to make them. These were the forces that had been in almost constant action for the last two weeks, and that for thirty-six hours had poured death and destruction into the city, yet the horses were well groomed and the harness well polished.

"Behind the field batteries rumbled the quick-firers!—the same pompons whose acquaintance I had made at Weerde and elsewhere. And then, heralded by a blare of trumpets and a crash of kettle-drums, came the cavalry, cuirassiers in helmets and breastplates of burnished steel, hussars in befrugged jackets and fur busbies, and finally the uhlans, riding amid forests of lances under a cloud of fluttering pennons.

"But this was not all, nor nearly all, for after the uhlans came the bluejackets of the naval division, broad-shouldered, bewhiskered fellows, with caps worn rakishly and a roll of sea in their gait. Then the Bavarian infantry in dark blue, the Saxon infantry in light blue, and Austrians in uniforms of beautiful silver gray, and, last of all, a squadron of gendarmes in silver and bottle-green.

"As that great fighting machine swung past I could not but marvel at how the gallant, chivalrous, and courageous but ill-prepared little army of Belgium had held it back as long as it had."

Driven from Belgium's last and strongest citadel, the Belgian Government moved to Ostend, and later, by the courtesy of France, to Havre. In the retreat of the defending army some 20,000 Belgians and 1,500 British were forced across the border into Holland, where they will be interned until the end of the war. According to Mr. de Cartier, a Belgian diplomat, his country still has "an army of 80,000 men, which is practically intact, headed by the King, and prepared to fight until victory is finally achieved."

As the sinking of three British cruisers by one German submarine a few weeks ago brought into question the value of battle-ships in modern naval warfare, so the continued success of the great German siege-howitzers, culminating in the battering down of Antwerp's "impregnable" forts, raises grave doubts concerning the value of strongly fortified positions in modern warfare on land. "More and more it is being demonstrated that forts are helpless before modern artillery," remarks the *Paris Temps*, and the *Liberté*, of the same city, says that Antwerp's fate marks "the final victory of attack over defense in the long struggle between guns and armor." The big military lesson of this war, thinks the *New York Telegraph*, is that "no fortress or fortification yet devised by man can withstand the artillery devised by man." "Heavy fortifications and long sieges are things of the past," remarks the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, and the *New York Times* points out that "to fortify is to invite attack." "The defenses of Antwerp occasioned damage beyond hope of repair, while Brussels stands unharmed to-day because unfortified," notes *The Times*, and adds: "What

Paris with its great muniments barely escaped is now seen in the fate of Antwerp." A Paris dispatch quotes a Colonel Rousset as saying that Antwerp teaches "the futility of permanent fortifications," and that "the real safeguard of a nation is an effective military force that can stay an army of invasion." He predicts that permanent fortifications will be superseded by "rude works of easy and quick construction, which can be placed anywhere according to the need of the hour." And in the *New York Tribune* we read:

"The French quickly learned the first big lesson of this war and abandoned to the enemy the other frontier fortresses which they could not defend with the aid of mobile troops. They evacuated Lille, Laon, La Fere, and Reims when they were obliged to fall back before Von Kluck's advance. They clung to Verdun and the other eastern frontier strongholds only because those formed a part of the actual battle-line. Verdun has not yet been isolated, and the Germans have never been able to gain positions from which they could bombard it at leisure with their big guns. It would doubtless fall, as other fortresses have fallen, if it should be once stripped of the defense which the presence of large bodies of mobile troops has assured it."

On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Standard Union* thinks that "the experience of Antwerp, Liège, and Namur does not spell the end of fortifications at vantage-points, but it does make it imperative that they be equipped with weapons which equal the range of the besiegers' guns." That forts "have served and are still serving a very useful purpose in the present campaign" is affirmed by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, which argues that,

"Had it not been for the fortifications at Liège and Namur the German armies would have swept through Belgium like a flash in accordance with the original intention. They would have fallen upon and probably destroyed the French forces be-

fore their mobilization had been completed and before the arrival on the field of the British reinforcements under General French, and the whole course of the hostilities might have taken an entirely different turn.

"What was it that impelled the Germans to affront public opinion and to assume all the risks they did by violating the neutrality of Belgium? It was the existence of the strong fortifications by which the French had sought to safeguard their eastern frontier. It was the chain of forts along the Toul-Verdun-Belfort line. . . .

"Nor does the argument that fortifications are useless find any support in the operations along the Austro-Russian frontier. There the first substantial success which the Russians achieved was in the occupation of Lemberg. This, however, is an open city whose capture presented no difficulty. Had it been as strongly fortified as Antwerp the advance of the Russians would have been indefinitely retarded. Przemyśl is a stronghold, and when they reached there they encountered an obstacle which checked their progress. . . .

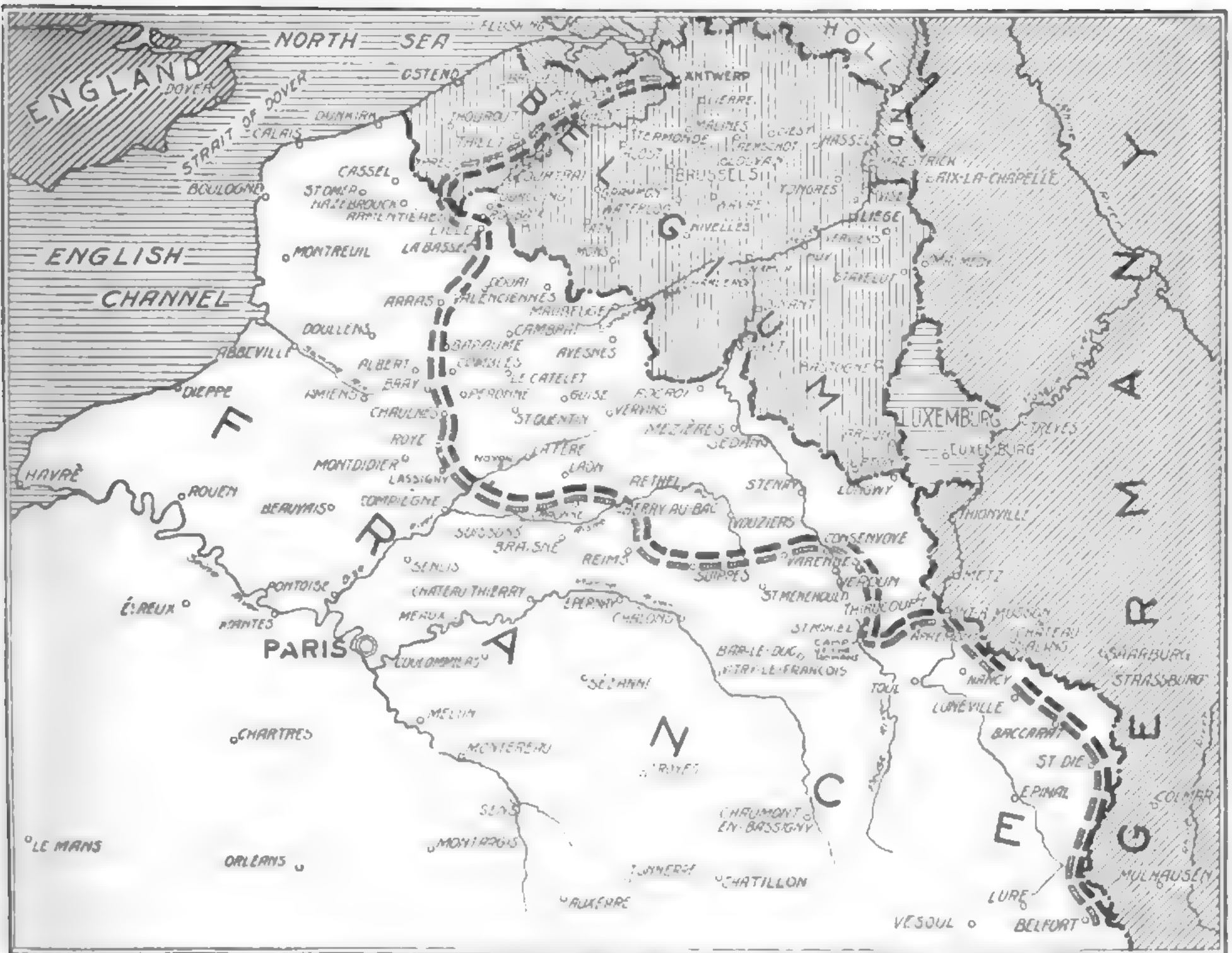
"As for the important part which fortifications are playing on the naval side of the war, there can be no difference of opinion. Why hasn't the navy assumed the aggressive and started in to 'dig the rats out of their holes,' as Mr. Winston Churchill recently declared might become necessary?

"Because those holes are defended by the great guns at the fortifications of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, and Helgoland, and the British are not taking the chances which attack would



BELGIUM.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.



HOW THE LINES OF BATTLE STOOD WHEN ANTWERP FELL.

involve. Fortifications have their essential uses, and the case of Antwerp proves nothing to the contrary."

In estimating the value of Antwerp's fall to Germany our editors are of many opinions. "The moral effect will be great, bring the Germans with new enthusiasm and depressing the Allies," says the *Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*. As the *Detroit News* sees it, the main object in capturing Antwerp was "to relieve the German Army in Belgium of a menace on its right which existed as long as the city sheltered the Belgian Army, ready to make a sortie at an opportune moment." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* agrees that the taking of Antwerp is "a success of substantial importance," freeing the German rear and line of communications from a constant menace, and releasing a considerable force of German troops for the reinforcement of the main battle-line. To the rumors that Antwerp will be used as a naval and Zeppelin base for operations against England, editorial observers oppose substantial obstacles. The city, as the *Cincinnati Times-Star* reminds us, is on the River Scheldt, which does not reach the North Sea until it has traversed forty miles of Dutch territory. Therefore it could not be utilized as a naval base without violating Dutch neutrality, an intention which the German Government, according to Berlin dispatches, has officially repudiated. As the base for an aerial attack against England, says the *New York Sun*, Antwerp has no advantage over Brussels, which the Germans already held. As *The Sun* sees it, "the great permanent gain to Germany in the fall of Antwerp, in case of her general success in the war, is the established possession of this important and long-coveted port of sea commerce." And the *Springfield Republican* reminds us that "Antwerp is not only an objective so valuable in itself that the

struggle for its possession has caused many wars and has been the main cause of the neutralizing of Belgium, but it has great defensive value in the present war by definitely covering the northern flank of operations in this field." Walter E. Ives, a former lieutenant in the Prussian Army, writing in the *New York Times*, says that in a military sense Antwerp is "the key of northern France," and that its possession by Germany will frustrate the flanking strategy of the Allies. He contends, moreover, that—

"The Teutons, with their flanks now covered and amply protected, will be able to withdraw their advanced lines of the center by degrees until they reach the line of Antwerp-Mauberge-Mézières-Montmédy-Metz. As they withdraw, their lines will close up and thus gain in firmness and power of resistance in proportion to the narrowing of the territory which they will have to defend."

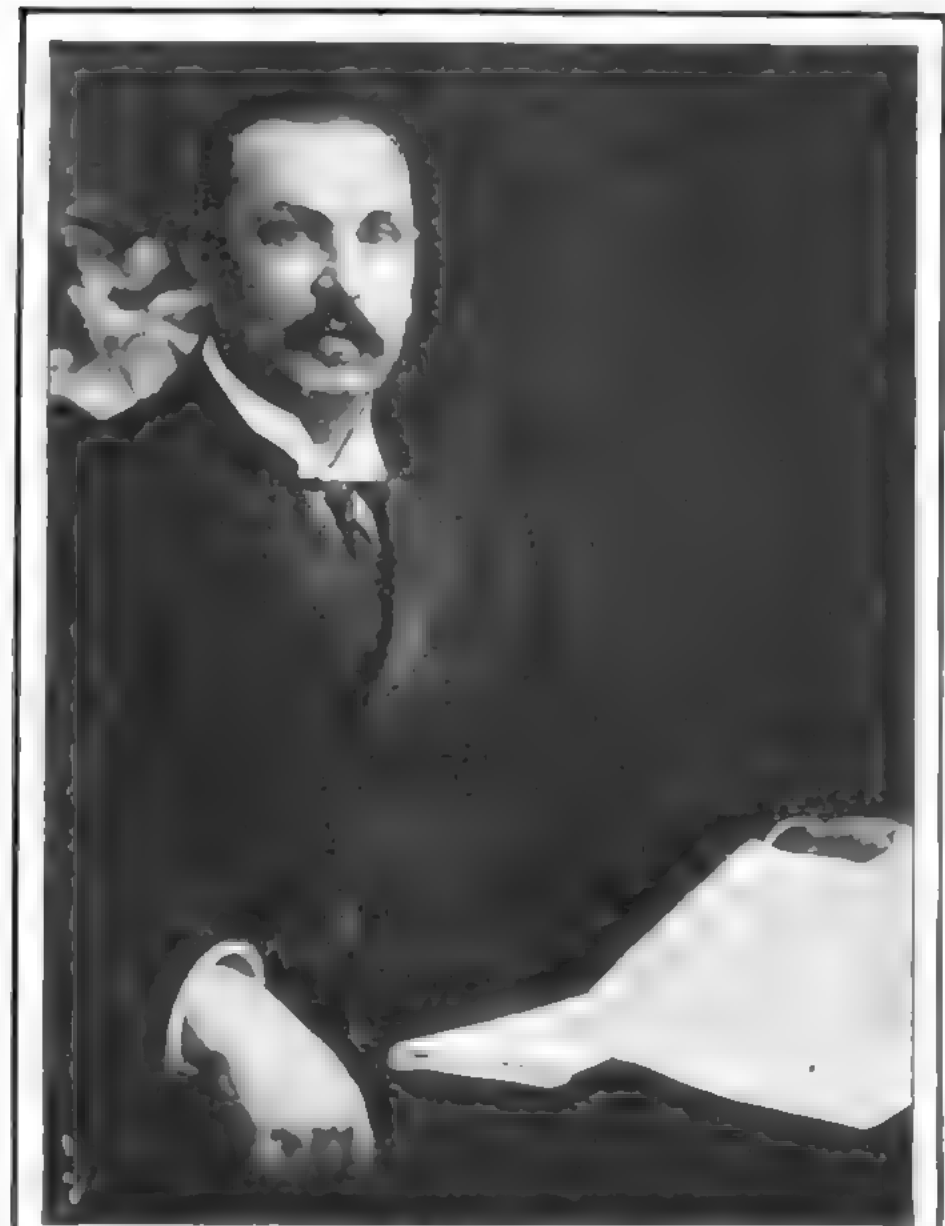
At the same time, he says, the great guns that overthrew Antwerp are now free for the investment of Belfort or Verdun, and

"Should Verdun share the fate of Antwerp, the way to Châlons and Paris would be opened to the German Army of the left flank, and therefore here, as in the center and the north, the better prospects lie now with the German cause—because of Antwerp."

But despite such expressions of German optimism, many observers regard the fall of Antwerp as prolonging rather than shortening the war. "That the war will be prolonged by German possession of Antwerp is the first reflection the week's developments force upon one," says the *Springfield Republican*, and this view was reflected in the commodities markets, where the price of wheat jumped upward on the announcement of Antwerp's capitulation.

THE BOER DISAFFECTION

THE THREATENED DISORDER in the Union of South Africa—"the other U. S. A."—has come as a shock to Great Britain, it is noted, at the very hour when her pride in the unquestioned and unanimous support of colony, dependency, and dominion had reached its height. Everywhere throughout the Empire, apparently, the call to arms against the Double Alliance had been the truce of private



LOUIS BOTHA.

This Boer commander-in-chief who fought Britain desperately a few years ago and has since become Premier and practical ruler of British South Africa, asserts that the Boers "would to-day ten times rather be under the British than the German flag."

quarrels. In Ireland, Canada, India, Australia, and Africa the individual grievance was laid aside and official assurance was given of loyal support to the mother country. Indeed, as the *Baltimore News* and other papers point out, the attitude of South Africa was especially conspicuous. The public announcement by Premier Botha that the Government of the Union would definitely side with England came as crowning proof that England's generous treatment of the Union since the Boer War had not been in vain. But England's satisfaction has been short-lived, for the open revolt of Colonel Maritz, the apparent implication of German Southwest Africa, and the uncertainty as to the proportion of burghers siding with Botha or Maritz, place England, say several editors, in a position fraught with more danger than is immediately apparent. In the first place, the expulsion of Britain from Africa, with German success in Europe, the *Washington Times* explains, would threaten her whole Empire. Dissolution would proceed inevitably, for "Egypt would be demanded by Turkey, and Turkey, with the backing of a victorious Germany, might take it back. That would mean a German Suez; that, in turn, German domination of the route to India." And this, in contrast to a possible Anglo-French Africa, with Britain in possession of territory extending a thousand miles east and west, and north and south from the Cape to Cairo, is to the Briton unthinkable.

A menace even graver, and independent of the European outcome, is pointed out by other editors. "The revolt itself may not be serious," says the *New York Evening Post*, but "its main importance, at present, is more symptomatic than military." In similar vein the *Baltimore News* explains:

"The danger lies not so much in whatever annoyance Maritz may cause the Colonial Government, but in the precedent and the exaggerated rumors of it that are likely to spread to other sections of the Empire where there is perhaps more real disaffection. It requires no strain upon the imagination to picture the straits Great Britain would be in should her Mohammedan subjects rise. It has been Germany's hope to see them rise; and there can be no question but that once tidings reached them of England's inability to control one of her colonies, the fever of insurrection would spread. History furnishes many an example of heterogeneous empires gone to pieces in just that manner."

The *Post* dwells upon the contagious quality of such a disaffection and asserts that "the nerves of the Empire will be set aquiver. . . . May not the Egyptian Nationalists think to see their opportunity in England's crisis? Despite all that Indian princes and rajas have said, may not the Young India movement show its head menacingly?" And *The Post* is sure that "sober Englishmen are gravely considering the possibilities."

England's chance of avoiding all serious difficulty, others point out, lies in the confidence which it has already won in South Africa, and the fact that the Boers of the Union have grown to believe that Britain means to respect their nationality. Botha's own words were: "Tho many here in the past have been hostile to the British flag, they would to-day ten times rather be under the British than the German flag"—definitely indicating the tremendous change in the Boers' attitude in the last few years. "This change has come about," explains the *New York Times*, "as a result of an act of statesmanship not often equaled in breadth of spirit and in courage":

"By the South Africa Act of 1909 the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River were united in a legislative union as the Union of South Africa. The popular body of the legislature, the House of Assembly, is elected by the whole people on a broad franchise, and from the start the Dutch Boer members, known as the Nationalists and led by General Botha, have outnumbered all other political factions combined. The English and Dutch languages are both official and are both used in the schools. The Governor-General is appointed by the King, but the English turned over the popular control of the Union to the Dutch, whom they had been fighting eight years before. Now we see the result. These Dutchmen 'would ten times rather be under the British than the German flag.' It is a splendid triumph for the bold and broad statesmanship of the British Empire."

Writing in a German paper, the *Hamburg Fremdenblatt*, a Prof. Paul Gamassa, who has spent ten years in the Transvaal, discusses quite frankly the situation in South Africa, and emphasizes the fact that the Boers are "clinging to the idea of realizing their race and national ideals under the British flag." In addition, he sees no "call of the blood" between the Boer and German. In his opinion, the Boer still recalls Germany's failure to answer to that call and give him expected help during the Boer War. The German Professor foresaw no revolution at the time that he wrote, September 25, but rather an open conflict between the Boers and the Germans.

Such opinions as this indicate that England's fears over the "revolt" may be exaggerated. It has been stated that German Southwest Africa has not the men nor wealth to aid the Maritz faction against the Union, unless a vast number of the Union Boers go over to the German standard. There is, in addition, another consideration that may weigh heavily with the sympathizers of Maritz, and that is the action of Portugal in siding definitely with England. And the *New York World* reminds us that "in that quarter of the world the little Republic has power by no means to be despised."

SECOND THOUGHTS ON ATROCITIES

THE TENDENCY of certain of the warring nations to regard the United States Government as a referee to whom appeals should be made when the other side does not "fight fair" has perhaps given the various atrocity stories especial importance in our eyes. But our press have begun to protest against believing all that the combatants choose to say of each other, and it is noticed that in both England and Germany objections are being heard against taking such charges too seriously. Lord Roberts, for instance, has been telling his fellow countrymen how unsportsmanlike it is to abuse the enemy. We learn from the *London Labor Leader* that the *Berlin Vorwärts*, before its suspension, did good work in investigating "the truth of the various accounts of atrocities on the part of the Allies with which Germany is being flooded just as we are being flooded with stories of 'the Huns.'" Yet at the same time there are fresh "floods." There is the official statement of the French Government charging the Germans with violations of the rules of civilized warfare, and the accounts from several sources of Russian atrocities in East Prussia. A United Press correspondent in Berlin has told of Cossack butcheries and maltreatment of women. The *New York Evening Post* reprints from the *Berliner Tageblatt* Mr. Paul Lindenberg's story of eleven mutilated women found at Soldau. He tells of the devastation of Gerdauen and Nordenburg, and quotes from an official dispatch:

"Two days after the battle of Dorothea, I saw on the Guttstadt-Seeburg road a troop of recruits, about twenty-one men, who the day before had been attacked by Cossacks. Every one of the recruits had had either a leg or a hand cut off, and they had been left so to lie on the road. A gendarme had accompanied the recruits, and he lay upon the road chained in a kneeling position, his hands bound behind his back. His nose and ears had been cut off. Most of these men were still living."

Then the French list of German atrocities, a copy of which has been filed with our State Department, accuses the enemy of violation of the Hague convention of 1907. It cites instances



THE SIGN THAT NEVER STICKS.

—Hanny in the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.

of the killing of wounded and prisoners, of wanton burning and bombardment of villages, and of firing on Red Cross nurses. The charge of systematic and authorized devastation is made in these words:

"From examination of letters written by and found on the persons of German soldiers it appears:

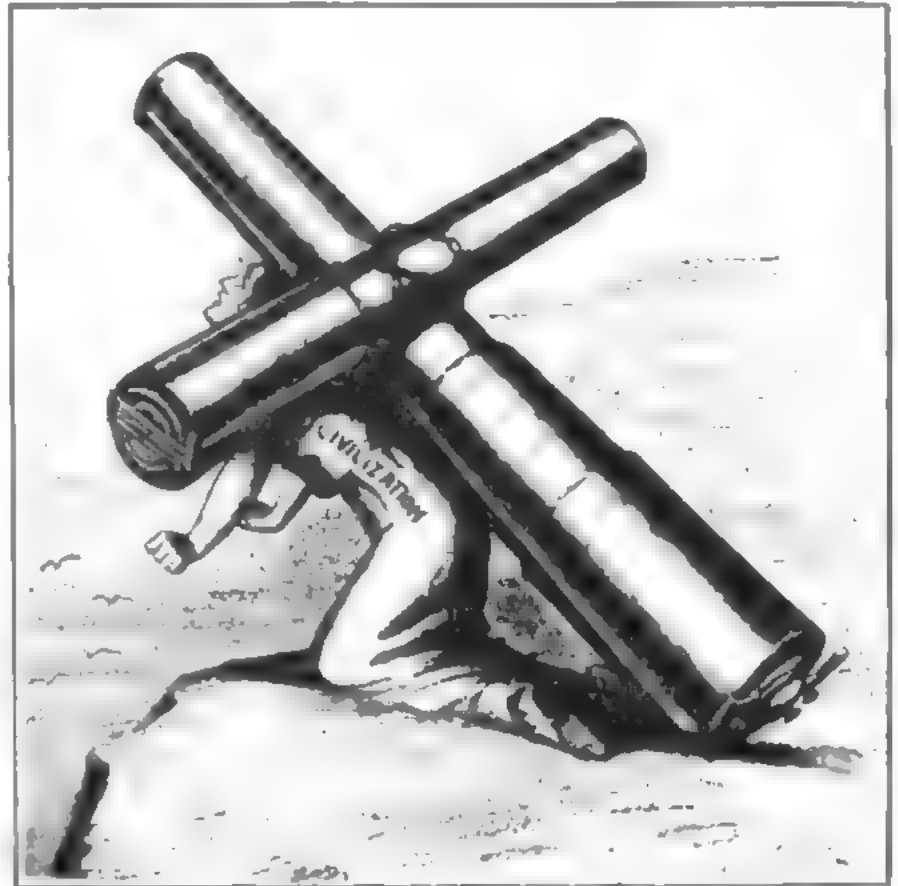
"That the burning of villages has been a general measure.

"That the killing of inhabitants has also been a general measure.

"That these atrocities have been committed exclusively at places defended exclusively by the French Army and not by the inhabitants.

"That the order of execution was given by the commanding officer (a colonel at some places, a corps commander at others)."

But the *Milwaukee Free Press* protests against the "unfair and insincere" emphasis which our newspapers and magazines



THE IRON CROSS.

—Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

have laid upon the atrocity charges against Germany. It wonders "what these same publications would be doing if the French and English, or the Russians, were fighting on German soil, if they were besieging and taking German cities. The same destruction that is now visited on Antwerp or Reims would then be the lot, say, of Strassburg or Hamburg." The soil which has the misfortune to be the theater of war must bear the consequences, continues this Milwaukee daily. And,

"To expect Germany, fighting as she is against a world of enemies and for her very national existence, to bombard threatening cities with confetti and spare churches, when they are used by the enemy for military purposes, is to expect something pathetically absurd.

"She is doing only what that enemy would be doing were he fighting for advantage on German soil. If the French or the Belgians think more of their cities than they do of their strategic importance, all they have to do is to surrender them before the work of destruction commences.

"The horror and the waste of war can not be minimized, but it is no evidence of either the sanity or fair play of certain numerous American journals when they emphasize the havoc wrought by the triumphant German arms as if somehow that reflected upon the character of their warfare or the civilization of the nation."

Even in England there is a manifest weariness of atrocity charges against the nation's enemy. It is being suggested that the Press Bureau might censor some of the obviously fabricated mutilation stories, for instance, and give the nation a little more news about the fighting. And *The Labour Leader*, a London Socialist weekly, which opposes the war, accuses the daily press of the country of "organized unfairness" on this subject. "The 'atrocities' are the excuse for the assertion that we are fighting a holy war." But to *The Labour Leader* the idea of "a holy war with the aid of Russians, Servians, Japanese, Turcos, and Gurkhas is very funny." And it continues with a few pointed

words on the subject of British unfairness and hypocrisy. In the Boer War, for instance:

"We ought surely to remember that we were credited with atrocities pretty much on the same level as the German atrocities of to-day, and that in France pictures of our soldiers tossing up Boer babies and catching them upon their lance-points were printed; and remembering these things, we ought to receive accounts of German doings with caution. . . ."

"Considering that Germany is fighting for life against six nations and a horde of savages, it is not surprising that her methods of war are brutal—they have to be. Lord Kitchener said that war was not fought with rose-water. He has taken care that this war shall not be fought with rose-water. He and his fellow Cabinet Ministers are responsible for the fact that Japanese and Indians have been brought into a European war, and it is with the connivance of Britain that Turcos are fighting for France. Britain has lost all claim to be considered a civilized nation henceforth. The methods of Turcos and Gurkhas are a horror, and the press do not attempt to deny the fact, but expect us to applaud stories of Turcos cutting off the heads of wounded Germans and flourishing them about. It is not long since France denied that she had any intention of using Turcos in European warfare. . . ."

"But this is a holy war, and a war of civilization! As General Villa, the Mexican bandit, has recently expressed his sympathy with Britain and his horror at German atrocities, it is a matter for surprise that he has not been asked to join the rest of our gentle and civilized Allies."

Nevertheless, there are a number of papers in this country which deplore the inhumanity which they believe characterizes some of the combatants in Europe. The *New York Tribune*, for instance, is moved to ask:

"Is the Kaiser going to prosecute this war to an end on the theory that Germany's adhesion to the modernized rules of war is also not worth the parchment it was written on? Civilization's progress is slow, and in no field slower than in the amelioration of the savageries of war. But the code of 1907 was an advance on all previous codes, and was therefore a signal gain for humanity. Is Germany willing to take the lead in neutralizing that gain and dragging war back to the levels of medieval barbarity?"

And the *Providence Journal* sums up an editorial discussion of the subject with the words:

"All the tramping of Germany's legions, all the thunder of her bombs and batteries, can not drown out the cry of one little Belgian child."

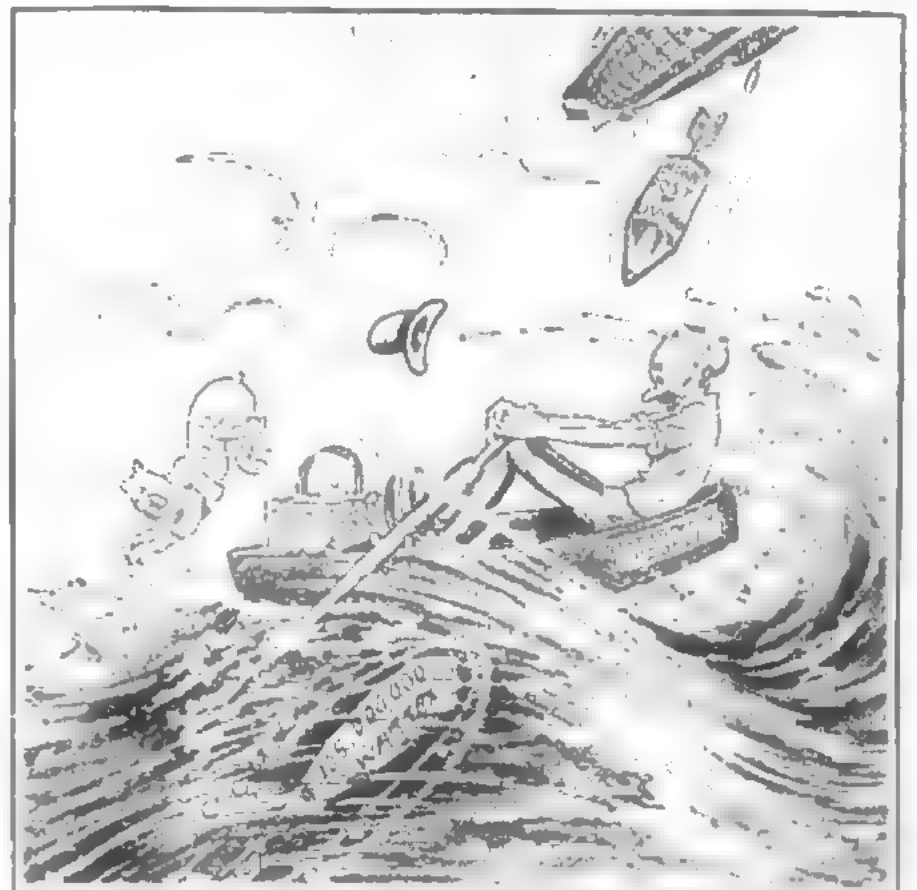
THE NEW WAY WITH THE TRUSTS

PRESIDENTS and Congresses have won or lost elections and reputations by their handling of the trust problem. So when, by the passage of the Clayton and Trade Commission Bills and the abandonment for the nonce of the railway-securities measure, Congress and the Administration submit to a waiting nation the fulfillment of a party promise and a Presidential policy, that nation looks up from its war maps and its editorial representatives forget for a moment the armies before Przemyśl and Verdun. The severest critics of the new legislation are, on the one hand, the indignant radicals who denounce it as a surrender to big business, and, on the other, the apprehensive and conservative ones who consider it "the capstone of the series which hinders prosperity by its threats against big business." Among the former, on this occasion, is Senator Reed (Dem., Mo.), who rose to the rhetorical height of describing the Clayton Bill as a "sort of Hague propaganda promulgated under a white flag to the soothing melody of 'Peace on earth, good will toward the trusts.'" Among the latter is the *San Francisco Chronicle* (Rep.), which comes out of the West with a vigorous editorial thumping this "utterly vicious" legislation with its "muddling interference" with business, its gross class discrimination, its "outrageous interference with the constitutional powers of the States" which "should make the bones of Thomas Jefferson turn in their grave." Big business itself, as represented by the papers the big business men read, is inclined to think the Clayton Omnibus Bill harmless and futile, but mischievous in so far as it is effective. "Toothless" is the favorite adjective of the New York editorial writers. The *New York Herald* (Ind.) also uses "unnecessary," *The Evening Mail* (Prog.) "inopportune, flabby, and ineffectual," and *The Journal of Commerce* "unworkable." The Democratic *Brooklyn Eagle's* highest praise is that "it might have been worse," which is hardly more commendatory of its framers than the *New York Tribune's* plain words calling it "a muddle and a sham," an unquestionable masterpiece as a "breeder of litigation" and "clearly the most unnecessary and the least intelligent achievement of the present Congress." All these papers profess to believe that this law supplementing the Sherman Act will be practically a dead letter. But the real trouble, according to the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.), is that "it is as vague in its phraseology



AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION

—Berryman in the *Washington Evening Star*



"HELP!"

—Bushnell for the *Central Press Association*

"IN DUTCH."

as it is drastic in its intent—it is a leap into the worst jungle of the twilight zone." It took decades, as the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) notes, to understand the short and simple Sherman Law, and here is each of the two supplementing statutes "longer and more complex and fuller of doubtful points than the law which it is to clarify!" We are given, says the *New York Sun* (Ind.), speaking for the business man, "a vast labyrinth of prohibition and restriction through which every concern above the level of a corner grocery will have to feel its way. The inevitableness of contravention of some clause by almost any business man is evident until the whole field of affairs is plotted and mapped by means of administrative rulings and court decisions."

Well, replies the *Columbia State* (Dem.), to the critics asserting ineffectiveness, "there may be few teeth in the Clayton Antitrust Bill, but they are probably wisdom teeth." Similar mild commendation and guarded praise accompanied by criticism of some features of the law comes from such important dailies as the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Commercial*, *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.), *Toledo Blade* (Ind. Rep.), and *Indianapolis News* (Ind.).

That the Clayton Bill satisfies the majority in Congress may perhaps be indicated by its final passage after conference changes by a vote of 35 to 24 in the Senate and 244 to 54 in the House of Representatives. Only three Democrats voted against the bill in the Senate, while in the House 22 Republicans and 5 Progressives joined the solid Democratic majority in support of it. And among the Democratic newspapers we find the *New York World* rejoicing in the success of this "triumph in lawmaking":

"In most respects it is a remarkable example of constructive legislation. It reaches real evils without creating greater ones. Shorn of the violence reflected in many of the propositions advanced during its consideration, it is worthy to rank with the Sherman Law, which it supplements."

The *World* can hardly understand the radicalism of the Senators who denounced this "epochal measure" as a surrender. Their grievance, it declares, "is that it does not bristle with new punishments; that commerce and industry are not to be langed, drawn, and quartered, and that enterprise, possibly unlawful, is not to be subjected to a summary tyranny."

Flatly contradicting some of the previously quoted critics, the *Dallas News* (Dem.) tells its readers that the Clayton Bill "will clear the horizon of uncertainties to a degree that it has not been clear in twenty years, and thus enable business enterprise to advance with something of that courage which comes of knowing that it is not treading ground which conceals legal pitfalls and ambushes." So, too, the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) points out that the new statute "substitutes certain fix requirements for a loose and frequently changing body of regulations," and "the law will from this time forth be at least understandable, which is what in some respects it has not been." This "well-considered, conservative measure" is accepted by *The Citizen* "as the most effective step taken for several years past toward the rehabilitation of general trade." No less pleased is the *Atlanta Journal* (Dem.), which sees the Administration's

record rounded out and business relieved. After the adjustments necessitated by war conditions,

"we shall have a clear, unshadowed path to prosperity. Tariff agitation, banking and currency agitation, trust agitation, are all done with. Business will know precisely the standards to which it must measure, precisely the way it can go, and it will move forward in new freedom and cheer."

This Wilson trust program, explains the friendly tho impartial *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), "carries into effect a policy resting on two rather distinct principles":

"One principle is that of competition reinforced and safeguarded against monopolistic practises in the industrial world. From this point of view the Clayton Bill seeks to strengthen the present antitrust law. The courts are no longer left without legislative guidance in interpreting and enforcing a law whose extraordinary simplicity and remarkably sweeping scope has been regarded by many as its strongest point. In a real sense Congress has now asserted its right to legislate with more or less precision in a field where the courts have actually legislated to a degree by judicial interpretation. Congress has endeavored to penalize monopolistic tendencies in trade and industry more severely; and it has sought to diminish the pressure of the Federal law upon organized labor while increasing the pressure upon organized capital."

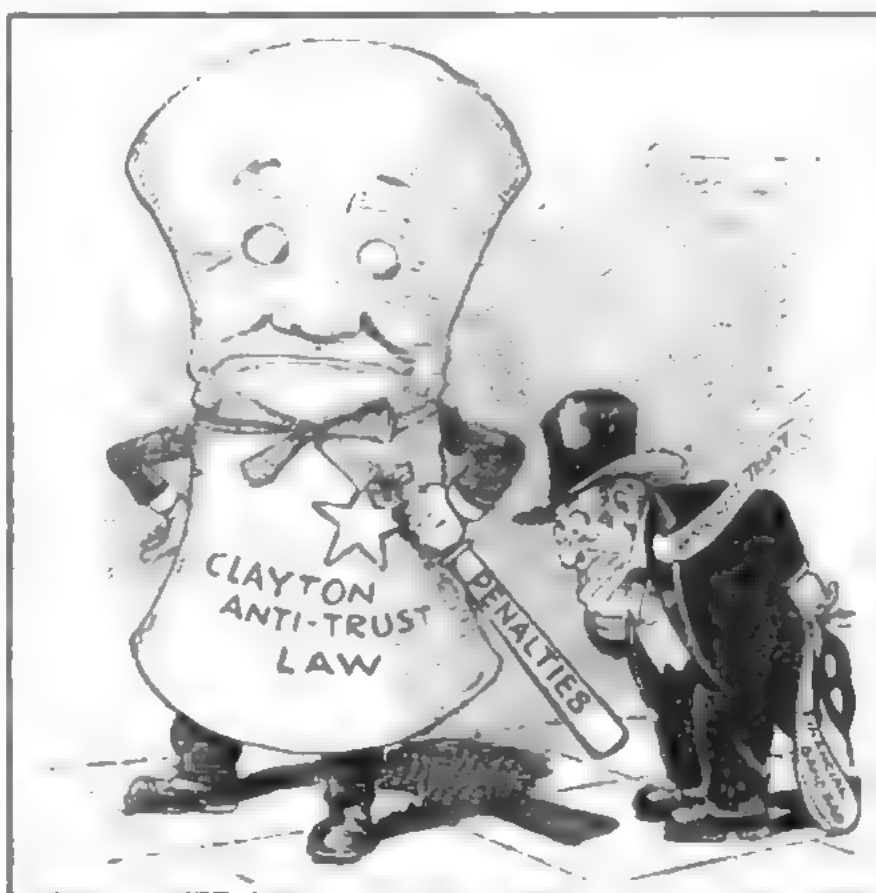
The excuse for such legislation, continues *The Republican*, "is that the principle of competition should be given a complete test before being virtually abandoned in the laws of the country."

"That even the Administration responsible for this new measure is not wholly confident concerning its ultimate success

is proved by the passage of the Trade Commission Bill, a companion measure for the Federal supervision of large interstate corporations. The second principle embodied in the Administration's policy at this point appears. This is the principle of regulation of monopoly; and the two principles referred to are popularly blended by the political catchwords, 'regulated competition.' The real significance of the Trade Commission Bill is that it establishes a Federal machinery capable later on of a development that would make government regulation and control of great industrial corporations as complete as are government regulation and control of railroads to-day.

"Thus a new effort to destroy monopoly in trade and industry is inaugurated, while, at the same time, some provision is made against the failure at any point of the antimonopoly policy. . . . With the Federal Trade Commission established, the country will doubtless see from time to time the powers of that commission so enlarged that it may regulate and control any great industrial corporation that can not be restrained in its monopolistic practises by the Antitrust Law. Assuming the policy to be carried out in the future, the country now enters a period of experimental restraint of industrial monopoly, with such changes of particular industries from the régime of competition to the régime of regulation as experience may require in the public interest."

The Trade Commission, it should be noted, will, when the five members are chosen, take over the powers of the present Bureau of Corporations, and will have the most complete investigatory powers, besides being expected "to prevent unfair methods of competition in commerce." Its chief function, explains the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "will be to inquire into alleged or suspected unlawful combinations with a view to possible proceedings against them." A typical newspaper criticism is that of *The Journal of Commerce* that there may be some use



THE NEW OFFICER.

—Culver in the *Los Angeles Express*.

for it "in securing a more thorough application and enforcement of such laws against restraint of commerce and monopoly as are necessary or workable; but power is given to it for a great deal of harmful meddling, if it chooses to exercise it. . . . It can make a bugbear of itself to all large or complex operations of business."

The provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Law, which, with the old Sherman Law, is henceforth to be the nation's defense against the evils of monopoly, are thus summed up by *The Journal of Commerce*:

"The bill makes it unlawful for any person to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly.

"It is unlawful to lease or make a contract for sale of goods, machinery, or supplies, whether patented or unpatented, or fix a price charged therefor, on condition that the lessee shall not use or deal in the goods, machinery, or supplies of a competitor. . . .

"No corporation shall acquire directly or indirectly the whole or any part of the stock of another corporation where the effect of such acquisition may be to substantially lessen competition. . . .

"That whenever a corporation shall violate any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or agents who shall have authorized or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation. Upon conviction therefor such director shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment.

"No preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party. No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts that immediate and irreparable

injury will result to the applicant before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon."

Interlocking directorates are forbidden (with certain exceptions) between large banks, large commercial corporations, and between railroads and certain classes of corporations dealing with them. The much-debated labor clause opens with Senator Cummins's amendment declaring that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce," and continues:

"Nothing contained in the antitrust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the antitrust laws."

Labor leaders are said to be happy over this outcome, while the *Springfield Republican*, *New York Globe and World*, and *Chicago Post (Prog.)* consider it a notable triumph for labor, and, in the *World's* words, "a victory also for the American people." The *Albany Journal (Rep.)* and the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, on the other hand, find the clause discriminatory and un-American. A consistent critic of organized labor, the *Los Angeles Times*, tells the labor leaders, however, that they have won "an exceedingly barren victory." So, too, thinks the *New York Journal of Commerce*, which says this section "is practically meaningless, except as a sop to a 'class' of voters seeking a special privilege or immunity," while "the final clause is ambiguous."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE cause? Half a dozen expanding empires and only one planet.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

GERMANY'S big gun is called "Bertha." Must be the female of the species.—*Toledo Blade*.

WE shall soon have as many peace treaties as Belgium. And look at her.—*Los Angeles Times*.

EUROPE is now paying back King Cotton for the havoc our Civil War caused abroad.—*Boston Transcript*.

AMONG the noises that one does not hear these days is the stock ticker. And we manage somehow.—*Los Angeles Times*.

THE only mistake that Andy Carnegie made in erecting his peace palace was in not having it fortified.—*Waterville Sentinel*.

HAVING finally got rid of the high-tariff wall, the American consumer finds that Europe has nothing to sell this year.—*Chicago News*.

THE best thing about the wear-cotton movement is that we are not asked to wear it under the name of wool.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

THE German Emperor, who is personally directing his armies, is now able to reach the battle-front in almost any direction.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

THE reasons why the war must end soon are almost as convincing as the recent reasons why there could not be such a war.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

THE Indian troops have taken their praying-rugs with them. We hope they won't be so foolish as to spread them in any cathedral.—*Boston Transcript*.

IF the war is over by then, Colonel Roosevelt might employ that Petrograd dispatch-writer to serve as Progressive campaign prophet during the 1916 canvass.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

A DISPATCH from Berlin states that Dr. Bode, director of the Berlin Royal Museum, says that Germany will not keep works of art brought into Germany during the war. This assertion may turn out to be perfectly true.—*New York Evening Sun*.

WHEN kings fall out peasants fall in.—*New York American*.

RUSSIA may win pronounced successes; but we can't pronounce 'em.—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

WHY not stop the war and let the German and English authors fight it out?—*Salt Lake Tribune*.

"RUSSIANS capture Kaiser's pedigreed cattle." But his goat still evades them.—*Boston Herald*.

THE only nations that did not have war thrust upon them, it appears, are those that are not at war.—*Newark News*.

WHICH way will American sympathies swing when the ruins in the photographs are German?—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

A LOT of folks will need an introduction before their voices will be recognized in a prayer for peace.—*Los Angeles Times*.

"IN England the retail price of the very best cuts of beef is 25 cents a pound."—*News item*. Let's go to war.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

A "WAR" tax of \$1 a horse-power on automobiles may mean also a prohibitive tax on the Democratic band-wagon.—*Indianapolis Star*.

AUSTRIA is said now to be drafting even the short-sighted who have hitherto been exempt. The Austro-Hungarian Cabinet should furnish some recruits.—*Springfield Republican*.

CANADA boasts that the war has not caused any increase in prices. But then Canada is a belligerent and not a neutral nation.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

BELGIUM is beginning to feel the way the New Haven Railroad must have felt when Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mellen, and their associates finished with it.—*Kansas City Star*.

It isn't likely that a foreigner will ever invade Washington, but even if he did we fear he could not be induced to carry off as loot the national monuments in Statuary Hall.—*Boston Transcript*.



THE AGE OF "EFFICIENCY."

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

FOREIGN COMMENT



MULTIPLY THIS BY HUNDREDS.

TO REALIZE THE DEVASTATION IN THE REGION OF WAR. A VILLAGE IN NORTHERN FRANCE WHEN THE PEOPLE CAME HOME AFTER THE BATTLE.

EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES TO REMAIN INTACT

TO PRESERVE the distinct nationalities of Europe and not to change natural frontiers, governments, or language is one of the main objects of the Allies in their present struggle with Germany, and in case of victory over that country and Austria there will be no attempt made to erase from the map or subjugate the realms of the vanquished, said Mr. Winston Churchill, head of the British Admiralty, in a recent speech delivered in the Manchester Tournament Hall. Germany is needed in Central Europe as holding an outpost against Slavic or Asiatic aggression. Germany is the depository of many treasures of learning, literature, art, and religion, and civilized nations must needs keep this treasury intact and leave the territories of Francis Joseph and William II. very largely as they are now. Both the Governments of Berlin and Vienna may be powerful agents in securing and maintaining European peace. Such, too, are the views of Ferdinand Schevill, Professor of Modern History at the University of Chicago. In a pamphlet published by him under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago we read:

"To talk of peace while the cannons fill the earth with their roar may look almost like a savage hoax, but peace, a durable peace, should even now be hopefully looked forward to as the only reasonable end of all these calamities. I have no desire to speculate as to what the war may bring, what territorial

changes may be effected, and what awful price will be exacted of the vanquished. I would merely like to point out that, above all speculation, one thing is certain: governments may pass, dynasties may vanish, but the peoples of Europe will remain substantially as they are, within their historic boundaries. But these battered and impoverished peoples will be preserved for no other purpose than for new wars and new disasters if they do not fit themselves out with a new mind. And that means that the individual—for everything depends in the last analysis on him—must learn the lesson of peace and love for which in Europe, much more than in America, he is as yet not greatly receptive. If the European man does not acquire a new set of dominant ideas, the present war, irrespective of who wins or loses, can only add another mass of terrible rancors to those already existing. Rancor piled on rancor—that way madness lies. Europe has followed a wrong track and must imperatively call a halt."



WHEN BUSTER PLAYS SOLDIER.

"You naughty boy! Can't you spare the family bedchambers!"

—Amsterdammer.

While a premature and probably insecure peace would be useless, an end of the present war will doubtless result in the attempt to establish some more permanently pacific arrangement than before among the nationalities concerned, and England will certainly welcome such an arrangement, says the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose authoritative words we quote as follows:

"We do not seek in this war the subjugation of the German and Austrian peoples. Nothing is farther from our intention. However complete our victory may be, however shattering their defeat may be, they need never

fear that the measure which they meted out to Alsace or to Denmark, to Italy or to Transylvania or to Poland will be meted out to them. Their independence, their customs, their language, all that they care about in their own Government, their rights as citizens and freemen will never be assailed by us.

"We shall hold these rights inviolate and inviolable even if the last Prussian soldier has been forced to capitulate and the last German ship has been sunk. Those rights stand not on the basis of the struggles of nations but on the necessary vital



From the London "Sphere."

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE ON ROUMANIA.

The Czar of Russia (center) visiting King Charles of Roumania (right) last summer. At the Czar's right is seen the Crown Prince, who now becomes King on the death of his father on October 10.

foundations of human society. We are fighting for the elementary rights of civilized men and States. We are not going to give them up, no matter how bitter our defeats may be, and we are going to maintain them, however complete our victory. The ultimate exaction which the victorious Allies will inflict upon the peoples of Germany and Austria is the liberation of the imprisoned nationalities within their grip.

"The result of this war will not be unworthy even of the prodigious sacrifices demanded. Across the smoke and storm of the battle-fields one can see the great dim structures of a new and better Europe, of a new and better Christendom than we had ever known before. We see emerging from the conflict, so far as it has gone, first, the great principle of the rights of nationalities; second, the great principle of the integrity of States and nations; and we see also the sanctions of international law so established that the most audacious Power will not be anxious to challenge them. We may see a Poland united and in loyal and harmonious relations with the Crown of Russia. We may live to see a federation of the Christian States of the Balkans restored to their proper racial limits. We may see an Italy whose territory corresponds with the Italian population. We may see France restored to her proper station in Europe, and we may see that old England had something to do with it all."

RUSSIA'S WAR FOR "CULTURE"

THE BITTER STRIFE of revolutionary parties in Russia seems to be drowned in the enthusiasm of all the people for the war. Dispatches say the Czar can actually now ride about his capital, unguarded, in safety. The press of all factions are not only unanimous for war, but proclaim the advance on Germany as a crusade for culture and civilization, with heaven favoring the Russian cause. A Russian triumph, it is made clear, would usher in a European millennium, while a Russian defeat is not mentioned. Just as the strife in Ireland ceased at the outbreak of war, so a spirit of unanimity has pervaded the hostile political camps in the Czar's Empire. Mr. V. Nabokov, a prominent publicist and a leader of the Constitutional Democrats, writes in the *Ryetch* (Petrograd):

"The Imperial manifesto invites us to forget our internal conflict. In that current of social thought which we represent, the consciousness of historical responsibility has always been strong; always hateful has been the kindling of passions, the disorganization of social forces. Uniting with all those to whom the life of our country is dear, we do not give up a single one of our slogans, do not forget a single one of our idealistic problems, do not abandon a single one of our positions. . . . In due time and place we will remain the champions of our political ideals, of that better future to which our best citizens have given so much strength, have brought so many sacrifices. But we are filled with the consciousness . . . that above individual political ideals . . . stands one thing—the life and greatness of the Fatherland. At present it is in danger. And all of us, her sons, are needed by her wholly, without reserve. All of us, without regard to political faith and sect, each one in his place, . . . will serve to the full extent of our strength and ability."

The claim of each Power that it desired peace, but was forced into war, is echoed in Russia by the *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, the leading Liberal organ of Moscow, which adds the familiar idea that it is a war for "culture":

"Russia did not seek war. She is drawn into the bloody conflict against her will. The consciousness that Russia is not only not guilty of the European conflagration, but that she has tried by all means to avert it; that in the events of the last days she stood for the interests of right and culture, and that now the question is of the defense of our Fatherland against the invading enemy,—this consciousness creates a great moral force which will unite all the Russians, without regard to their opinions, into one mighty whole. Russia is courageously meeting the situation, and each one of us will do his duty."

Even the radical *Sovremennoye Slovo* (Petrograd) rallies to the side of the Crown thus:

"There is not a single man in Russia who does not feel the deep justice of the words of the Imperial manifesto that 'now we have not only to intercede in behalf of an unjustly abused country, but to defend the honor, the dignity, the integrity of Russia and her position among the great Powers.' Therefore, the call from the heights of the throne to 'forget at this terrible hour of trial the internal strife' will meet with a hearty response in all cities and villages of great, limitless Russia. At the first signs of the oncoming storm in the minds of Russian citizens was born this consciousness of the necessity of internal unity for the successful resistance to the external enemy."

The *Russkoye Slovo* (Moscow), a Constitutional-Democratic organ, would aid in "liberating" the German people from militarism. It cries:

"Rise, ye great Russian people! History is calling you to perform a great feat before which all that the world has ever seen will pale. We must fight not only for our honor, but for our very existence as a State and a nation. We will fight for the bright future of all humanity, for the annihilation of the monstrous nest of militarism, and for the liberation of the German people from the yoke of military caste. We will fight for the sacred cause of liberation of humanity from the burden of violence and eternal threat. The road will be difficult, the sacrifices will be heavy, but the recompense will be great."

The *Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd), one of Germany's bitterest

enemies, details as follows the high and knightly motives of the Allies and the deep iniquity of their enemies, as perceived from Petrograd:

"The present war, the most terrible in its proportions, in the unheard-of number of participants, has one good side which sharply distinguishes it from all the preceding wars. If brought to a successful and worthy termination, it can be the last war in the history of Europe. In the mist of coming events there can be seen the end of the bloody nightmare which has for many centuries oppressed the nations by its approach and finally become a terrible reality. One more heroic effort, and the European peoples will emerge from the sea of blood which threatens to drown all contemporary civilization, and set foot on solid shore.

"The breeding-place of international violence will be crushed by the gigantic strength of the northern people, the life of nations will enter upon the course of justice and humanity, and on the sinful earth . . . there may be established, perhaps, eternal peace.

"Only the blind can not see that in reality Europe is engaged in a war against war. Always knightly and disinterested in her foreign policy, Russia has unsheathed her sword for the protection of peace so insolently violated by the Austrian attack upon tiny Serbia. France taking part in it solely through the instinct of self-preservation, because the growth of German power threatens her very existence. Lastly, England is supporting the Allies out of a wholly sane calculation, being ready at the first possibility to check the development of Germany's naval power which menaces her world position.

"In all Europe since the time of Prince Bismarck there has been only one center of militarism—Berlin. For almost half a century it kept in fear all nations, threatened the common safety and peace. Is it to be wondered at that under the less capable successors of Bismarck all the countries have united . . . and formed an alliance for self-protection?

"This is the inner meaning of this war. A general war against war can not but end in victory for lasting peace. It is necessary



WILL THIS GERMAN PREDICTION COME TRUE?

"The old lamplighter is back at work once more."

—O Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

that all the nations of Europe who have combined into a formidable coalition against ever-aggressive Germany should be pervaded with a clear consciousness of the high humanitarian idea of this war. Then the alliance of nations will turn from a triple into a universal one."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW AUSTRIA MEETS THE WAR DEARTH

THE DEMAND for millions of soldiers to carry on the present great European War has naturally weakened the industries, both agricultural and manufacturing, by which such a vast territory as that of Austria-Hungary was enabled to subsist. The Austrian Government has taken careful



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INDIA'S REPLY TO RUMORS OF REVOLT.

Sikhs marching to join the battle-line in France.

measures to remedy as far as possible the diminished supply of labor as well as of food for man and beast. This problem is stated by the *London Economist*, an organ which spares no trouble in obtaining information, and in an article procured from Vienna expounds the industrial and financial conditions in the Dual Monarchy, as follows:

"In Hungary the Board of Trade Minister published a circular to the owners of all industrial concerns imploring them to make all the sacrifices in their power and to refrain from closing their establishments. The working men and women, he argues, will be content with a shortening of the days or hours of labor and a reduction of labor, if only the possibility of keeping themselves and their families is given to them. Hungary's industry is so young that even a temporary cessation of work would spell ruin to it.

"When the war broke out and the necessity for millions of soldiers arose, the fear was generally entertained that there would not be hands enough to work the concerns which must be kept going; now that the war is in full swing we have found out that it is work which is not forthcoming for those who do not go to the battle-field and yet must keep alive.

"To-day the works for the fortification of Vienna begin; 20,000 unemployed men are to be engaged for these works, which are carried out by a military organization, and do not concern the capital itself, but the approaches to it at some distance. Even if these works prove entirely unnecessary they will not have been undertaken in vain, since they give employment to so many needy hands. Another 10,000 men are to be employed for correcting parts in the course of the River Danube, work which should have been done long ago, but was always postponed on account of the expense, which must be shared by the city, the province (Lower Austria), and the State. The municipality has for many years preferred to spend money solely on improving the appearance of the city."

The principal question, of course, in Austria-Hungary is the supply of grain for feeding men and horses, and we find from the writer in *The Economist* that there is a danger of a shortage in this particular, and that the Austrian Government has done

all it can to remedy this shortage, which nevertheless weighs heavily upon the population. We read:

"There is not sufficient corn in Austria and Hungary to last for more than ten months, even if not one hundredweight is exported. The Army will certainly consume a much larger proportion of wheat and oats than men and horses would be content with in ordinary times. The big stores of wheat and oats are the result of the Hungarian harvest, the Austrian production amounting at the best to about one-third of the Hungarian, whereas the Austrian population is about 65 per cent. of the total figure of Austria-Hungary. The Vienna Corn Exchange has voted unanimously that the Government shall be requested to abolish the duties on fodder and corn during the war, so that foreign corn may be imported from neutral countries and the



SIEGFRIED SPLITS THE ANVIL,
And the British Dwarf gnashes his teeth in helpless rage.

—© Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

price of corn and fodder may be regulated by competition. Of course, such a measure can not be adopted by one country unless the other approve. It is very unlikely that the Hungarians will be willing to let the price of corn fall. The sacrifice on their part would be so very much heavier than on the part of Austria, which has other sources of wealth to rely upon. The Austrian agriculturists, in voting for the abolition of the corn duties, most distinctly declared that they only voted for a temporary suspension of the duties, which they considered the most valuable privilege of their class, obtained after long and bitter years of fighting in Parliament. They could prove their sincerity if they allowed frozen meat to be imported, whether with or without duty.

"The greatest marvel which we have witnessed in these days is, of course, the fact that in the short space of three weeks ten million men have been made to meet along the frontiers of belligerent and neutral countries, provided with all that war requires. But is it not quite as marvelous that the intensely complicated organization of trade and finance, the work of a century, should have come to a standstill within a few days? It is as tho the 100 billions which are in constant movement round the globe in ordinary times had been engulfed by an earthquake. Telephone and telegraph that circulated the economic blood of the world are choked up, and for weeks the Continent was kept in ignorance of the Bank of England's rate of interest, which is the standard of credit all the world over. And yet there are people who say the days of wonders and miracles are over!"

AS THE TURK SEES IT

TURKEY has from the time of her European conquests been somewhat lightly regarded as a moral and political Power on the Continent. This anti-Moslem sentiment has always been resented by the race who were once the educational leaders of Spanish intellectualism, whose universities illuminated the twilight of European civilization while the green flag of Mohammed stood uncaptured over a hundred battle-fields. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Turk watches with an air of half pity, and some spice of gratification, the struggle which seems to be in exact contrariety to the rule of Christianity, a struggle conducted with apparent relentless cruelty by the leading nations of Europe who profess to uphold the doctrine of Christ. We are, therefore, not surprised to read the comments of the Turkish press, retaliatory as they may seem. Thus in the *Tanin* (Constantinople) it is said of the European Powers during the present European agony:

"They would not look at the evils in their own countries, or elsewhere, but interfered at the slightest incident in our borders; every day they would gnaw at some part of our rights and our sovereignty; they would perform vivisection on our quivering flesh and cut off great pieces of it. And we, with a forcibly controlled spirit of rebellion in our hearts and with clenched but powerless fists, silent and deprent, would murmur as the fire burned within: 'Oh, that they might fall out with one another! Oh, that they would eat one another up!'

"And lo! to-day they are eating each other up, just as the Turk wished they would. Whatever people may say, there is in the nature of things an essential justice that will at last come to light. To the benighted and the victims of injustice it brings a smile on the face and a joyous lightening of the heart.

"This being the case, there is in our hearts a new feeling of mercy. We can not forget what an eternal and inextinguishable torch of learning and the arts France has always been. We can not be blind to the fact that Germany with its brains and its industry is a highly civilized nation. We will not be behind in praising the high position the English hold in the civilized world, even after they have basely betrayed a trust committed to their honorable keeping. For this reason, while we pray that this awful war may be taken out of the way as soon as possible, we also hope that in some way or other out of this stream of innocent blood may shine forth the light of a strong and lasting peace and righteousness."

Of the influence which the present war is likely to exercise over the Balkan nations in their present condition of restlessness the *Tasfiri Efkiar* (Constantinople) writes:

"One does not have to be a great scholar to see that the Balkans, after giving rise to the European War, could not remain in quiet and tranquillity. We are now in presence of effective proofs of this evident truth which we have often maintained. The efforts of Russian envoys to gain Bulgaria, the continual concentration of Greek troops on the Bulgarian border, the explosion of bombs placed by Bulgarian *comitadjis* that have blown up the bridges at Demir Kapou and Gevgeli, the active negotiations by certain Balkan statesmen, the panic that has seized the Greeks of Macedonia, are all proofs of this. It is already clear that the peninsula can not keep itself clear of the troubles which the general conflagration will let loose. Events that will necessitate territorial changes as important as those that have recently taken place can not be prevented. All the Balkan States, with Roumania in the lead, want these territorial changes to assume such shape as to satisfy them. As one thinks of this new phase of the Balkan affairs, he is forced to recognize that the Bucharest Treaty is null and void, in face of the general mess that is to reshape Europe.

"Only the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, and Roumania are to-day in a position to regulate the new Balkan situation. It is at present very difficult and perhaps impossible for Greece and Serbia to sit around the green table also and take part in the negotiations. Indeed we do not doubt that these three Governments will decide the lot of the Balkans by mutual agreement, and that they will adopt, thanks to this agreement based on reciprocal interests, a policy concerning even still more general interests. We have always considered as idle and injurious Bulgaria's desire to get back the Balchik-Tutrukan line. Even in Bulgaria the conviction is growing that this line



TURKISH RECRUITS FLOCKING TO THE COLORS.



CELEBRATING THE REPEAL OF THE CAPITULATIONS.

STIRRING DAYS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

is not worth the friendship of Roumania. Sure, then, of her frontiers to the south, Roumania will seek to get other advantages. So the Balkan States may, if they will, not only assure Balkan equilibrium, but also play an important part in the question of European war or peace."

ADMIRAL MAHAN ON SEA WAR

ADMIRAL MAHAN, whose books on sea supremacy have been so largely responsible for the development of European navies, has declared to a correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* that England, if she wishes to remain a world Power, must fling her preponderating navy against the sea-power of Germany. If the correspondent is correct, the Admiral deviated enough from the strict line of neutrality enjoined by the President to show that he condemned Germany. "Admiral Mahan," we read, "in common with the vast majority of Americans, regards the present war as one of calculated aggressiveness by Germany and as an inexcusable act. He expresses the opinion that the absence of the Kaiser from Berlin at the time of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia was an act cleverly designed to deceive." He thinks that the struggle between Germany and the Allies must be decided in the North Sea, and he expects a German defeat. To quote his words:

"For a long time it has been the German policy to keep the navy ready and virtually cleared for action, and we may expect any minute, apparently, to get word of a great engagement. I should expect the British fleet to win."

"The Kiel Canal would undoubtedly be used in the German naval strategy as affording access to the North and Baltic seas, but not as a deciding movement. England can not, as I have said, throw a preponderating fleet into both seas, and Germany's

hope is to strike immediately. It is a question of existence for her, the stagnation of her carrying trade on the seas must threaten her very life, and neutral shipping, already taxed to its limits, can not bear the additional burdens of supplying Germany."

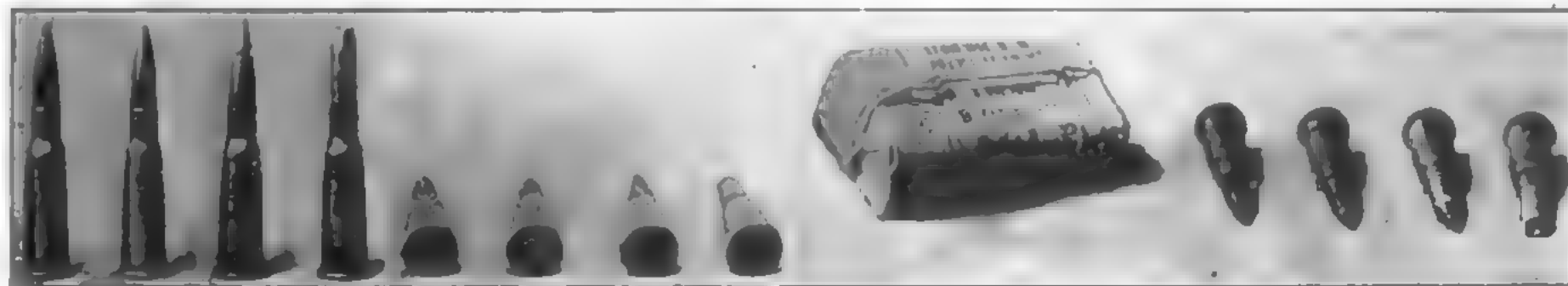
"The suggestion that has been made that Germany might demonstrate with her fleet in the Baltic is not tenable. The Russian Fleet, with only eight predreadnoughts, no dreadnoughts, and battle-cruisers, however much of an absurdity that type may be, is negligible. Germany could achieve nothing with a fleet in the Baltic, for it is a principle of warfare that, under modern conditions, no nation can afford to waste its navy in operations against fortifications."

Admiral Mahan is of the opinion that all the different departments of naval warfare will be proved and their efficacy decided by this coming struggle between England and Germany. This, he thinks, will be the final test of all the series of naval wars. He dwells particularly upon the point that aircraft and submarines have to be reckoned with.

"This question of the use of the increased efficiency of the submarine is assuredly one of the most important to be tested in actual warfare. They had, of course, no opportunity in the Russo-Japanese War. But in the present confined theater of operations they should be seen at their best."

"I do not share Sir Percy Scott's views of the surpassing power of the submarine to the complete effacement of the battle-ship. . . . But most of these problems of the technical science of warfare are too abstruse for the general observer—they are really too technical for the experts to agree on. As General Sherman said: 'One may demonstrate something in maneuvers, but you really need the element of human fear to be conclusive.'"

"The mooted question of big guns has also to be tested. For my own part I have always believed that the volume of fire was the determining fact. The number of hits, and not the single shots, is the most important element. I believe, however, all those things we shall soon know, perhaps any minute."



"DUMDUM" BULLETS FOUND AT LONGWY THAT INSPIRED THE KAISER'S PROTEST TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The French reply that these were for target practice only.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE SAD RETURN OF THE FAIRIES

THE THEORY that fairy-tales are racial memories of the prehistoric swarthy dwarf races of Europe has been alluded to several times in these columns. According to an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, September), these dark-skinned dwarfs are tending to reassert themselves and to congregate in their old haunts. This explains what the writer calls "the pigmies of London"—the prevalence of undersized dark-skinned types in certain parts of the city, "clothed in rags and begging an existence." They no longer tend to die out, for survival is not now, as it once was, dependent on size and strength. But tho they survive, these dwarfs add nothing to the general efficiency or intelligence of the nation, or to its capacity for defense. If we do not attend to the matter, the writer thinks, we in America may have also to contend with a return of the pigmies, dwarfs, pixies, or whatever we choose to name them. We read:

"English anthropologists and physicians have noticed for a long time that the prehistoric, small, dark types which were submerged by the Celtic and Teutonic invasions have been reasserting themselves numerically and have also been percolating back to the areas from which they were driven by these bigger, fiercer, blonder immigrants. Much of this is due to the more perfect adjustment to the climate of the oldest stocks through hundreds of millenniums of survival of the fittest, whereas the last invasions have brought in types which are just enough unfit for the new climate to lose ground in proportion to the rest. The big blonds are not dying out by any means; indeed they might be increasing, and their control of national affairs is stronger every decade perhaps, but the smaller, darker types are apparently getting more numerous in special positions which kill off the more recent Teutons. The pigmies, on the other hand, are apparently small sizes of all the types which make up the population, tho no exact observations have been made of their physical characters. No one knows what causes such variations, but we can well imagine a thousand things which may happen to check growth, and, as the unfortunates are largely in the lowest social classes, we are justified in suspecting disease and underfeeding as the most common. Very small or dwarf specimens are found in every species, and in every litter of pigs there is a 'runt.' The phenomenon seems to be universal, and there is no reason to doubt that dwarfed types have appeared in England ever since man was man. If he was too little to hold his own in those fierce days, he perished; if too big, he was likely to become too aggressive and to be laid low by strategy. As a fact prehistoric skeletons of one locality and time are remarkably uniform, as also are the modern savages of one tribe. In modern civilization, on the other hand, size has absolutely no bearing upon the survival, for no matter how little or how big a man is, he can find some way of making a living and some climate which will not hurt him. Industrialism furnishes innumerable opportunities for little men who have sufficient intelligence, and they do not have to resort to tailoring, shoe-making, or servile attachment to the more efficient big men. Their numbers ought to increase, and perhaps they are increasing throughout northern Europe, which has formerly been fit for only the big types but now puts subsistence within the reach of millions of little men, some of whom can not even shoulder a gun to keep out invaders. If the dwarfish types are not gifted with enough intelligence for skilled labor, they are in a pitiable condition, for they can not do hard laboring work. A big imbecile can shovel dirt, but the little man can not prosper without brains. These stupid dwarfs, clothed in rags and begging an existence, are the most pitiable sights in London.

"Will America furnish pigmies when the price of food advances to the high relative level of Europe? We have always prided ourselves on the good physique which comes with our more liberal feeding, but there is a suspicion that we have seen our best days. We are beginning the successful importation of meat from Argentina, and it stands to reason that, as in London, here will be some men too feeble mentally and physically to

get enough of it for their children. Most of our little people are foreign-born, but the native-born are not sizing up as formerly, and some time ago the manufacturing tailors reported that the demand was for smaller sizes of boys' clothes for age than formerly. The process of dwarfing must then have been going on for some time unnoticed. It is not possible to get exact data on this subject, as no records have been kept of weight and height for each year, but our 'child welfare' folks are doubtless collecting such information for future use. The matter ought to be looked into now, as it is quite disconcerting to think that the pouring of hordes into the 'melting pot' is to result in undersized people as in Europe, even pigmies as in London. Every immigrant may help to shovel dirt for railroads, but he brings one more mouth to fill while the meat-production is diminishing. It is all very well to say we will give these poor failures of Europe a seat at our table, but what if our own children go to school hungry?

"Boys can not grow into good citizens without plenty of food, and if we can not increase the food, then we must decrease the immigration and the birth-rate. No matter what we do, our population in the end will settle into layers as in England, where stature increases with social rank from good feeding as well as good inheritance of stock that has 'made good,' but let us try to keep up our bigness and physical equality as long as possible."

THE OLDEST PORTRAIT

PERHAPS THE EARLIEST artistic representation of the human figure was not long ago unearthed in France. It is a drawing, incised on a piece of bone, of a man and a woman, made by a prehistoric artist of the Aurignacian epoch of what geologists know as the Quaternary period. This is by no means the only prehistoric drawing of the kind, but none of the other finds has come from so early a geologic stratum. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) thus describes it:

"Two distinguished prehistoric archeologists, Messrs. Lucien Mayet and Pissot, have just published an Aurignacian design, traced on a flat mammoth bone, that possesses remarkable interest for students of the beginnings of art. The drawing represents a man and a woman and constitutes the first document representing, in an engraved form, man of the middle Quaternary period.

"The name 'Aurignacian' has been applied to the beginning of the Post-Glacial epoch. . . . Aurignacian engravings of the human body are now known to a considerable number. Every one knows about those discovered by Piette at Brassempouy in the Landes. . . . The drawings of a man and a woman discovered by Mayet and Pissot at La Colombière, near Poncein, recall those representing hunters or men wearing ritual masks, found at Mas d'Azil and Altamira. There is the same very inferior technique, contrasting strangely with contemporary ivory carving. The design found at La Colombière is thus described by its discoverer: 'A man is lying on his back. Above him is depicted, vertically, the body of a woman. The man's right arm is raised vertically, and his hand, with the fingers extended, touches the woman's body. The profile of the man differs absolutely from the Neanderthal type and recalls, in great measure, the Chancelade skull: the head is rather large, with a convex forehead rising somewhat obliquely, and a very high face . . . clearly prognathous. The chin is prominent and bears a short beard, indicated by little strokes; the nose is long and very large; the eye, shown by two curved lines, has an indefinable expression. The trunk is represented as very hairy. . . . The contour of the woman recalls in no wise the enormous matrons, with voluminous breasts and hips, with whom the Aurignacian sculptors of Brassempouy . . . have made us familiar. The upper part of the body is relatively slim, almost graceful, and has a youthful appearance, altho the lower limbs are coarser. . . ."

"Besides its artistic interest, which is considerable, this find possesses great geologic interest, for it comes from a veritable archeological section, carefully studied by the authors."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR AND WEATHER

A COMPLAINT that our press reports of the great European conflict give little information of weather conditions, "which have everything to do with military operations," is made by an instructor in the United States Army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in a letter to the *New York Times*. He adds that to army officers in particular the daily temperature, rainfall, direction and velocity of the wind, in all parts of the theater of war, are of more importance and interest than columns of material regarding skirmishes, reconnaissances, etc. Such data are difficult to get after the occurrence, and any record that aims to be of permanent historical value should contain them. Commenting upon this complaint, *The Scientific American* (New York, October 3) says in its editorial column:

"It is true that the weather has occasionally cropped up in the war news, tho so casually and modestly that its immense importance in shaping the course of events has been, apparently, quite lost sight of. Thus we gather that a dense fog greatly hastened the fall of Namur, by enabling the Germans to place their siege-guns in an advantageous position without danger to themselves. The persistent drenching rains that fell during the long battle of the Aisne must have so impeded the movements of artillery, as well as other operations, as to modify materially the strategy of the commanders, tho details on this subject are still lacking.

"The oppressive heat of the early days of the war in Belgium is also a matter of record. These bits of information have been, however, quite exceptional; as a rule the weather has been altogether ignored by the correspondents.

"Turn the pages of history and you will find that weather has always been a factor of prime importance in the conduct of war, playing a rôle analogous to, and coordinate with, that of topography, tho, strange to say, military writers usually exaggerate the relative importance of the latter. It would be easy to compile a long list of battles in which the weather has actually been the decisive factor. Take the effects of rain alone: Heavy downpours and resulting floods led to the total destruction of the three Roman legions under Varus, in A.D. 9. Fifteen hundred years later persistent rains saved Vienna from capture and destruction by the Turks. In 1692 an English army was prevented by heavy rains from crossing the Meuse to relieve Namur, then besieged by the French, and the city fell. It would however, be tedious to enumerate all the instances under this head.

"The progress of military science has by no means rendered armies less susceptible to the effects of the elements. If the introduction of motor-vehicles has facilitated the transportation of artillery, so has the use of heavy guns in the field increased, and muddy roads remain a serious obstacle. The deadliness of modern ordnance, as well as the use of search-lights and aeronautical fire-control, makes it imperative to keep troops under cover to a far greater extent than was once the case; but a fog, or even heavy rain or snow, furnishes an ideal cover which does not entail immobility. Besides these and other physical effects of the weather upon military operations, the physiological and psychological effects of weather upon fighting men are still much the same as they were a thousand years ago.

"It is evident that the modern commander must reckon with the weather in making his plans. If a body of troops is to be moved from one point to another, a heavy rain may make a difference of hours or days in the time required for this movement. An aerial reconnaissance, most desirable at a certain juncture, may be prevented by violent winds. A body of water, that to-day offers an impassable barrier to the enemy, may be to-morrow a practicable highway of ice. And so on.

"A corollary to these considerations is the fact that it behooves military men to possess a knowledge of meteorology, and thus to be able to foresee changes in the weather, so that they may shape their strategy accordingly. It has, in fact, been recently suggested by an Austrian military expert that a competent meteorologist ought to be attached to the headquarters of every army. When the history of the present European conflict is written, it will be interesting to see what part scientific weather-prediction has played therein. It is a safe guess that the Germans, at least, have already realized the possibilities of military meteorology and are utilizing this inchoate branch of applied science."

SUN-SPOTS AND THUNDER-STORMS

THAT THE ELECTRICITY which manifests itself in the powerful discharges of the thunder-storm has its origin not on earth but in the sun, is the belief of Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English authority on electricity. It has long been known that the spots on the sun, which are great cyclonic storms in the solar atmosphere, produce disturbances of the earth's magnetic equilibrium. Professor Lodge believes that they do this by actually bombarding the earth with streams of electrified particles, projected across the millions of miles of space that separate us from our chief luminary. Says H. Marchand, who contributes to *Cosmos* (Paris) an exposition on this and other views of Professor Lodge on the electrical phenomena of the atmosphere:

"The violent electric phenomena of the atmosphere, such as thunder-storms, are very probably due, in the first place, to the influence of the ultra-violet light, and in the second place, to the wind. The ultra-violet rays favor the transportation of the earth's negative charge to the neighboring air, while the wind, by agitating the atmosphere, brings together masses of it with opposite charges. Above the sea or deserts, where the emission of negative electricity is less strong, thunder-storms seem to be less frequent than over ordinary land.

"The electrification of the earth and its atmosphere has often been attributed to phenomena of evaporation or of condensation of water, and to other effects of the same kind, but we must rather suppose, according to Sir Oliver Lodge, that it is due to cosmic and not to local causes. 'I believe,' says the great English physicist, 'that it is largely or principally due to particles coming from the sun. The study of sun-spots has shown that emission of electrons takes place there, producing magnetic fields of great intensity, and we know that when one of the torrents of electrons that the sun thus hurls into space reaches a point near the earth, magnetic storms take place. We know also that hot bodies emit electricity. The sun must throw out alpha and beta rays; when these meet the terrestrial beta rays, the electrons (negative particles) are transported toward the poles, along the earth's lines of force, where they are probably the principal cause of the aurora borealis. As for the positive particles, they are not so easily deviated, and they reach the earth in tropical regions. The positive and negative charges thus carried to the earth then tend to reunite through the earth's crust or in the atmosphere, which explains, I think, the positive electrification of the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. The rain brings down the negative electricity to the ground, leaving the positive in the higher regions of the air.'—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY SOME SWIMMERS DIE—Not all swimmers drown who die suddenly in the water. None of the reasons heretofore adduced to explain death of this kind, says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, October 3), is completely satisfactory. He goes on:

"One of these has never received the attention which it merits. In 1881, Von Troltsch asserted that in a number of such accidents death was due to vestibular irritation as a result of the penetration of cold water into the ear. To offset this view, however, is the common observation that children with large perforations of the drumhead swim and dive with impunity, and this despite the fact that otitis from bathing is by no means rare, and that old otitides are lighted up by the same exposure. At a meeting of the Berlin Otological Society held last spring Gütlich revived the view that sudden death can follow vestibular irritation in swimmers with perforated ear-drums. . . . [This] renders the patient helpless—he can neither swim nor reach the surface. He makes motions, but there is complete loss of orientation. A second rotary reaction now occurs, the swimmer turning on his own axis. . . . While this accident menaces chiefly those with perforated ear-drums, it could readily, in divers, follow an acute traumatic perforation in the water and perhaps occur exceptionally with intact drumhead. Sudden helplessness in the water is better explained as a vestibular phenomenon than by the view of total or subtotal tonic cramps, affecting the respiratory muscles. However, if the patient first becomes helpless when his head is above water, the vestibular explanation will hardly answer."

FILMS AS SALESMEN

THE USE of moving pictures to sell goods, especially in the engineering and allied industries, where the salesman can not carry his goods around with him, is no new thing, as moving pictures go. It has received great impetus of late, however, by improvements in the manufacture and reduction in the cost of both the films themselves and the ap-



Courtesy of the Harold Ives Company, New York

SELLING GOODS BY FILM

The machine is so small that the salesman carries it in his handbag.

paratus for showing them. Employment of this kind of demonstration, too, is facilitated by the rise of business concerns ready to organize a business campaign with the aid of the "movies," to furnish the mechanical and photographic supplies, and to act in an advisory capacity to the man or the company that is anxious to try this new plan. Writes a contributor to *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, October):

"The testimony of an eye-witness is always the most convincing. That the most direct route to the brain is through the eye is a fact admitting of no argument, and that is why large manufacturing concerns are realizing more each day the great advantage of moving-picture films as clinchers of business.

"To the machinery-manufacturer, especially the producer of automatic machines, no more convincing method of proving the advantages and efficiency of his products exists than the showing of a machine in actual operation. One visit of a prospective purchaser to a plant to see a machine operating under actual working conditions is worth more than a dozen calls of salesmen upon him. In the past the difficulty has been to accomplish this, to always be able to show the machine in operation to the prospect and thus let his eye tell his brain.

"For example, take the enormous saving afforded manufacturers by the new principle and practise of chain-drive assembling, so successfully employed at the Ford plant. While this practise is widely applicable to machine-shop and manufacturing operations, it must be seen to be fully appreciated, and offers enormous possibilities for business to the manufacturer of driving-chain or link-belt. Once seen in operation the chain-drive is commercially convincing, yet, in what way other than by a visit to the Ford plant, where this new practise has been so highly developed, could a manufacturer of such chains show their possibilities for this service to such advantage as by a rightly made motion-picture film?

"The uses of the film as an instructor are well understood and appreciated, its service in the selling field of machinery and mechanical devices is being rapidly extended as it has been found that such films prove the most valuable aid ever employed by the salesman who, when equipped with a portable projecting machine, which is inexpensive, can show a film in a hotel room, or in a buyer's office, the prospect not even having the trouble of leaving his desk.

"Not only as an aid to salesmen, but as a salesman the film

is proving its value. In cases where, owing to distance, the sending out of a personal sales representative would be out of the question, a machinery concern can mail a film to a prospective customer thousands of miles away, who, on its receipt, can arrange with a moving-picture house in his own town to run the film, thus allowing him to study just how the machine operates, grasp all its strong points, and note the advantages of its use in his plant.

"The moving-picture film has proved its value as a clincher of business, but for such service the films employed must be made so as to afford proper exhibition effects, and their production is a separate and distinct business from that of the producer of films for entertainment purposes, an art in itself.

"Manufacturers who are using films for the purpose of sales-promotion are looking closer into the quality and merits of the films used, and realize that such work demands special study and experience on the part of the film-manufacturer, in order to obtain the most convincing results."

There are now firms, the writer goes on to say, who devote their entire energy to the production of films showing complete processes of manufacture from raw material to finished product, or actual operation of automatic machines. They also prepare scenarios if desired and weave a story into the background of any business, thus emphasizing important features. Much study is devoted to the many problems that enter into the production of successful commercial moving-picture films, and detailed information is furnished concerning the best uses to be made of films depicting any industry. Suggestions are offered for new and novel ways of using these, and estimates of the cost are made. To conclude:

"Such films are generally made in units of 1,000 feet, each unit for about twenty minutes, and, once the picture is completed, duplicate films in such quantity as may be desired can be secured at low cost.

"To the manufacturer, the moving-picture film is now rendering a service equally as important as it is to the scientist and the teacher, and the great strength given to selling campaigns



Courtesy of the Mutual Film Corporation, New York

LIVING MODELS ON THE SCREEN.

Clothes can be displayed in this way to an advantage unknown before.

through the use of properly made industrial films is being better appreciated each day."

One of these machines, we learn, is operated with arc-light, gaslight, or a mazda bulb light, and even fitted with "felt-shod feet, that will not mar the highest polished table or desk."

THE DUCK AS A FEBRIFUGE

HE WHO FEARS malaria or yellow fever should keep ducks. The duck is one of the greatest known enemies of the mosquito and, therefore, of the two diseases just named. Moreover, the duck has possibly one of the widest geographical ranges of any of the birds. It is even found in the arctic and antarctic regions; also in Australia, where bird



Courtesy of the Mutual Film Corporation, New York.

A SALESMAN'S FILM WITH A SPECIAL APPEAL.

No one who loves children would be indifferent to it.

life is so peculiar. Writes Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, October 3):

"After trying the ability of fish to devour larvæ and pupæ of mosquitoes, with varied success, I built two dams near together on the same stream, so that each would have the same environment for the breeding of mosquitoes. Each covered nearly 1,400 square feet. In one, twenty mallard ducks . . . were permitted to feed, while the other was entirely protected from water-fowl, but well stocked with goldfish. . . .

"The one in which the ducks fed was for several months entirely free from mosquitoes, while the pond protected from ducks and stocked with fish was swarming with young insects in different cycles of life.

"To the infested pond ten well-fed mallard ducks were then admitted, and as they entered the pond they were first attracted by the larval batrachians, tadpoles. They, however, soon recognized the presence of larvæ and pupæ of the mosquito and immediately turned their attention to these, ravenously devouring them in preference to any other foodstuff present. At the end of twenty-four hours no pupæ were to be found, and in forty-eight hours only a few small larvæ survived. The motion of the water, made by the ducks, of course drowned some of the insects—what proportion can not be estimated.

"For some years I have been using ducks to keep down mosquitoes in swamps that would have been very expensive to drain, but I never fully appreciated the high degree of efficiency of the duck as a destroyer of mosquito life until the foregoing test was made. . . .

"Mr. William Lockwood, of Boston, an artist who made a hobby of raising aquatic fowl, also expresses an opinion that the spoon-billed duck is particularly adapted to the destruction of mosquito larvæ resting on the surface of the water.

"Mr. McAtee, of the Biological Survey, found mosquitoes in the gizzard of the mallard duck. While other birds, fish, spiders, batrachians, arthropods, and reptiles are all enemies of the mosquito, none of them has the wide geographical range and the capacity of devouring large numbers of the larvæ and pupæ on land and water as the duck.

"Ducks can be used in ponds, swamps, both open and in jungles, and can be driven from place to place. Not only can they be generally used to keep down mosquito life, but they also furnish a delicious and valuable foodstuff."

THE CREATIVE MACHINIST

A DISTINCTION is drawn, by a writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 1), between the man who makes a machine and the one who runs it. The machinist creates; the operative merely watches the machine create. The creative mind is pictured as likely to leave its owner a poor man, but such a mind is itself a rich possession. The writer continues:

"Every time a new machine is invented to take the place of 100 men, we hear mutterings in the air from the other 99, which are only stilled when 100 machines are built and they are called upon to run them. We also hear rumors that the machinist has worked himself out of a job. Soon, they say, all machinery will be made by standard processes and there will be no place for any but operatives, who simply sit and wait.

"The machinist who practises watchful waiting to the exclusion of capable creation is an operative, but he doesn't know it yet. Every time the machinist digs a hole and gets in and draws the hole in after him, he pops up with another labor-saving machine, and that gives him a new lease of life until he has invented all the improvements and made all the labor-saving devices he can for its manufacture. Then he must look for new worlds to conquer. He is tired of it, it no longer has life in it; he is through with his work.

"Like every other creative mind, he has to pay the penalty of seeing some one else get the reward for what he has done. A machinist is a poor man; a man always with visions of things he must create, and yet always seeing a new vision before the old one is made real. He may leave the shop and get rich, but not as a machinist. As a machinist he has learned many things that no other industry could have taught him. He has more



Courtesy of the Harold Ives Company, New York.

MACHINERY SHOWN IN OPERATION.

The salesman could not carry this machine, but can carry a moving-picture apparatus to show it.

openings, more breadth of opportunity that he could have got in any other trade. To get riches he must leave it, but he need not forget that it was there that he learned to create things, that he learned to see in his mind's eye the things that afterward materialized in iron and steel, and that moved in the way which he saw them move before there were more than a few lines on a piece of paper to indicate what was wanted. He compares his work with that of the artist or the sculptor who has his model from which to work, and whose greatest hope is that he may closely copy nature, while he has nothing in nature to copy, but has to strike out into fields that have never been explored and originate things purely from his own imagination."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ART AND GERMANY'S SAVANTS

THE ANSWER of learned Germany to foreign protests against the ruin wrought by her arms comes signed by many of her distinguished names—Harnack, Sudermann, List, Hauptmann, Roentgen, Humperdinck, and Behring. They pay their tribute to art, but admit the superior rights

Germans, together with 'Wilhelm Meister' and 'Der grüne Heinrich.' France became your adopted fatherland; therefore your heart must now be torn—and your judgment confused. You have worked with zeal for the reconciliation of both peoples. In spite of this, now when the bloody quarrel has destroyed your fair concept of peace, as it has so many others, you regard

our nation and our people through French eyes, and every attempt to make you see clearly from the German point of view is absolutely certain to be in vain.

"Naturally, everything you say of our Government, our Army, our people, is distorted; everything is false; so false that in this respect your open letter seems to me a black and empty surface. War is war. You may lament war, but must not wonder at things which are inseparable from this elemental consideration. Assuredly it is tragic when, in the hand-to-hand confusion of conflict, an irreplaceable Rubens is destroyed; but—with all honor to Rubens!—I am of those in whom the shattered breast of his brother compels a far deeper pain.

"And, Herr Rolland, it does no good for you to adopt a tone that implies that the people of your land, the French, are marching out against us with palm-branches, when in reality they are plentifully furnished with cannon, with cartridges—yes, even with dumdum bullets. Certainly you have grown fearful of our heroic armies. That is to the glory of a Power which is invincible through the justice of its cause. The German soldier is unsullied by the loathsome and puerile were-wolf tales which your lying French press so zealously spreads abroad, that press which the French and the Belgian people have their misfortune to thank. Let the idle Englishman call us 'Huns'; you may, for all I care, characterize the warriors of our splendid landwehr as 'sons of Attila'; it is enough for us if this landwehr shatters to hits the ring of our merciless enemies. Far better that you call us 'sons of Attila,' cross yourself in fear, and remain outside our borders, than that

you indite tender inscriptions upon the tomb of our German name, calling us as 'the beloved descendants of Goethe.' The epithet 'Huns' is coined by people who, themselves Huns, find themselves disappointed in their criminal attacks on the life of a sound and valorous race, because this race knows how to parry a fearful blow with still more fearful force. The impotent take refuge in curses."

Then follows Hauptmann's tribute to the question of Belgium and her sufferings:

"I say nothing against the Belgian people. The peaceful passage of German troops, a question of life for Germany, was refused by Belgium because its Government had made itself a tool of England and France. This same Government then organized an unparalleled guerrilla warfare, in order to cover its indefensible position, and by that act—Herr Rolland, you are a musician!—struck the horrible keynote of conflict. If you are at all in a position to break your way through the giants' wall of anti-German lies, read the message to America, by our



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ANTWERP'S CATHEDRAL, SAVED FROM SHELLS.

Tho the shells rained upon the Place Verte, facing the structure, it is reported uninjured. "It must be said in the Germans' favor," says Arthur Ruhl, of the New York Tribune, who just escaped the Germans in Antwerp, "that they tried to protect monuments and cathedrals."

of armed conflict. "If in this frightful war objects of art are destroyed, every German will regret it, but, little as we allow any one to override us in love of art, the preservation of art is not to be bought at the price of German defeat." This collective statement is particularized by one of their number, Gerhardt Hauptmann, who publishes in the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) his reply to Romaine Rolland, whose open letter we reproduced last week. Hauptmann recalls that Rolland addresses him "in public words which breathe the pain of this war (forced by Russia, England, and France), pain over the endangering of European culture and the destruction of hallowed memorials of ancient art." He replies:

"I share in this general sorrow. What I can not consent to is to give an answer whose spirit you have already prescribed and concerning which you wrongly assert that it is awaited by all Europe. I know that you are of German blood. Your beautiful novel, 'Jean-Christophe,' will remain immortal among us

Imperial Chancellor, of September 7; read, further, the telegram which on September 8 the Kaiser himself addrest to President Wilson. You will then discover things which it is necessary to know in order to understand the calamity of Louvain."

The manifesto of the savants appears in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and declares that "Germany will fight to the end as a cultured nation, which has the might of Goethe, Beethoven, and Kant, who are to it just as holy as its hearths and homes." It makes these further claims:

"It is not true that our conduct of the war does not recognize the rights of the people. Can any one point to an example of our ferocity? But in the East the earth has drunk the blood of hordes of women and children slain by the Russians. In the West dumdum bullets tear open the breasts of our warriors.

"Those who associate with Russians and Serbians and offer to the world the spectacle of letting loose mongrels and niggers on the white race have the least right to call themselves defenders of European civilization. Our hypocritical foes say the fight is against our so-called militarism and not against our culture, but without German militarism German culture would long ago have been trodden into the earth. Militarism has gone out in defense of culture, in defense of the land which has for decades proved such a home for art as it will never enjoy anywhere else. The German Army and the German people are one."

The *New York Sun* remarks that "the sophistry" of the statement "is unworthy of the eminent men" who signed it, for "at Louvain and Reims there was no question at all of sacrificing works of art to save the German legions from defeat."

The renunciation of scholastic honors conferred by English universities upon German scholars meets with pretext from the astronomer, Dr. Wilhelm Foerster, now in his eighty-second year. In the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which the *New York Evening Post* translates, the aged savant offers counsels of moderation:

"It would surely not be difficult to collect a number of signatures for a declaration conceived in an entirely different spirit from that of the renunciation recently made public by Prof. J. Schwalbe. But since I can not devote my time to the collecting of signatures for such a purpose, I must at least, as honorary doctor of the University of Oxford, emphatically protest against the manifesto mentioned. I trust that even in these days of terrible excitement it may be possible for a solitary voice to produce some soothing effect. The question involved is to what extent the world of scholarship may claim and evince an interest in the social and political destinies of the State. Now, the manifesto of renunciation before us says distinctly that we are well aware that renowned English scholars, with whom German science had for years been united in fruitful labor, are opposed to a war so wickedly begun, and have publicly denounced it. And these, on the whole, are the men from whom emanated the honors bestowed on German scholars—honors which we now throw so contemptuously at their feet. The world of German scholars is happily at one with all the other classes of our fatherland, in its view of the war and the immediate future. The world of English scholarship is evidently not of the same mind as regards the policy of its fatherland. Is it not then unwise thus to separate us so sharply from a community of scholars so closely related and so sympathetic to us, because of the truly harmful public policy of their country, instead of recalling our English friends, by a vigorous appeal, to a sense of effective common loyalty? It is a law of human nature that such an appeal produces a much more powerful and a more permanent effect than a manifestation of temporary and grossly exaggerated indignation. Would that our friends across the sea might see Germany's united front in its true light, and spread among their own people the lessons of a truly enlightened public policy, in place of a policy which, in its essential features, is still purely selfish!"

BERNHARDI TO AMERICA

THE ONE BOOK which English librarians report is read in England more than any other at the present time is Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War." There is reason for this, of course; and perhaps if it becomes known that the author pays his respects to this country in a number of passages, the book will have a keener interest for us. The militaristic author of this work has a high admiration for war as the great instrument of idealism and culture, and does not withhold his exasperation at peace congresses, arbitration schemes, and pacifist movements that occupy the dominant thought of America to-day. Von Bernhardi declares that



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COURTYARD OF THE MUSÉE PLANTIN-MORETUS.

Which contains one of the rarest collections on the history of printing in Europe. This building was the office of the Plantin printing firm, famed for the beauty of their texts, from 1579 to 1875, when it was made a State museum.

"efforts directed toward the abolition of war must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral, and must be described as unworthy of the human race." He quite frankly disbelieves that nations can be honest in their desires for peace, and looks upon their efforts in that direction as subterfuge. Thus:

"Pacific ideals, to be sure, are seldom the real motive of their action. They usually employ the need of peace as a cloak under which to promote their own political aims. This was the real position of affairs at the Hague Congresses, and this is also the meaning of the action of the United States of America, who in recent times have earnestly tried to conclude treaties for the establishment of Arbitration Courts, first and foremost with England, but also with Japan, France, and Germany." (p. 17.)

A historic instance is cited to point his belief in the hypocrisy of such efforts:

"Theorists and fanatics imagine that they see in the efforts of President Taft a great step forward on the path to perpetual peace, and enthusiastically agree with him. Even the Minister for Foreign Affairs in England, with well-affected idealism, termed the procedure of the United States an era in the history of mankind." (p. 17.)

America is thereupon warned that her peace policy may prove fatal to her "moral development":

"From this point of view, efforts to secure peace are extraordinarily detrimental to the national health so soon as they influence politics. The States which from various considerations are always active in this direction are sapping the roots of their own strength. The United States of America—e.g., in June, 1911—championed the ideas of universal peace in order to be able to devote their undisturbed attention to money-making and the enjoyment of wealth, and to save the \$300,000,000 which they spend on their Army and Navy; they thus incur a great danger, not so much from the possibility of a war with England or Japan, but precisely because they try to exclude all chance of contest with opponents of their own strength and thus avoid the stress of great political emotions, without which the moral development of the national character is impossible. If they advance farther on this road they will one day pay dearly for such a policy." (p. 28.)

To a growing and aspiring nation this policy is particularly hurtful:

"Arbitration treaties must be peculiarly detrimental to an aspiring people which has not yet reached its political and national zenith, and is bent on expending its power in order to play its part honorably in the civilized world. Every Arbitration Court must originate in a certain political status. . . . In this way every progressive change is arrested, and a legal position created which may easily conflict with the actual turn of affairs, and may check the expansion of the young and vigorous State in favor of one which is sinking in the scale of civilization." (p. 32.)

America has a chance still to save her soul through her natural resources and her "unscrupulous" character:

"Facing her (England), between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, linking the West and the East, the United States of North America have risen to be an industrial and commercial Power of the first rank. Supported by exceptionally abundant natural resources, and the unscrupulously pushing character of her inhabitants, this mighty Empire aims at a suitable recognition of her power in the council of the nations, and is on the point of securing this by the building of a powerful Navy." (p. 68.)

For this reason England can be nothing but America's natural enemy, and Von Bernhardt sees England unmindful of her once great opportunity:

"Since England committed the unpardonable blunder, from her point of view, of not supporting the Southern States in the American War of Secession, a rival to England's world-wide Empire has appeared on the other side of the Atlantic in the form of the United States of North America, which are a grave menace to England's fortunes." (p. 94.)

Such a blunder ranks with one of Germany's own, for which this author rebukes his native country:

"It was, in my opinion, the most serious mistake in German policy that a final settling of accounts with France was not effected at a time when the state of international affairs was favorable and success might confidently have been expected. There has, indeed, been no lack of opportunities. We have only our policy of peace and enunciation to thank for the fact that we are placed in this difficult position, and are confronted by the momentous choice between resigning all claim to world-power or disputing this claim against numerically superior enemies. This policy somewhat resembles the supineness for which England has herself to blame, when she refused her assistance to the Southern States in the American War of Secession, and thus allowed a Power to arise in the form of the United States of North America, which already, altho barely fifty years have elapsed, threatens England's own position as a world Power." (p. 239.)

Bernhardt looks ahead for this country as a reason for the preservation of the German fleet:

"England may have to tolerate the rivalry of North America in her Imperial and commercial ambitions, but the competition of Germany must be stopt. If England is forced to fight America the German Fleet must not be in a position to help the Americans. Therefore it must be destroyed." (p. 97.)

Germany is exhorted to further her influence on American politics:

"The further duty of supporting the Germans in foreign countries in their struggle for existence and of thus keeping them loyal to their nationality is one from which, in our direct interests, we can not withdraw. The isolated groups of Germans abroad greatly benefit our trade, since by preference they obtain their goods from Germany; but they may also be useful to us politically, as we discover in America. The American-Germans have formed a political alliance with the Irish, and, thus united, constitute a power in the State with which the Government must reckon." (p. 78.)

GERMANY'S DEBT TO FRENCH CULTURE

THE SUDDEN REARING again of the spiritual ramparts dividing nations that had tended in recent years to become lowered or done away with altogether is what we seem to be witnessing in the intellectual world. Warring nations have all, except perhaps Servia, hung out the banner of "culture" as the cause for which they fight, and thereby seem to imply a native product that is self-productive and self-sustaining. Of course it would be admitted in ordinary times that the culture of nations is a reciprocal product and borrowing and repaying is a grateful occupation. It happens that just prior to the present outbreak a French professor, M. L. Reynaud, head of the department of German lectures in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Poitiers, published a book, a résumé of which appears in *Les Nouvelles de France* (Paris), upon the indebtedness of Germany to French civilization. He does not contend, of course, that the obligation has been all on one side, but holds that France's earlier spiritual and intellectual development naturally makes her the source of many of Germany's intellectual possessions. No doubt, however, he goes much further than patriotic Germans would go with him. He shows how the debt began early:

"It was Charlemagne, a Frank in origin and in language, but profoundly Romanized by ecclesiastical influence, who first brought civilization by conquest to Germany. By fire and by sword Charlemagne brought the Saxons into submission. He never crossed the Rhine except as an enemy; he imposed upon the vanquished the Roman faith and all that remained of the ancient idea of imperial civilization. Germany was able to add nothing of her own to the Carolingian principles; the epoch of the Otos is but a continuation, a tardy flowering of the Carolingian civilization.

"France, on the contrary, as early as the eleventh century, gave to the world a complete civilization, 'new in word, new in expression,' and the French culture passed over the borders of Germany. The tourney (*conflictus gallicus*) began to mingle its gallant note in the Germanic festivals. Our courteous [*courtoise*] poetry is the school to which the Minnesingers came for instruction. Treatises were written in Germany on the French *courtoisie*, our romances, our poems, and our songs were translated. More than 500 French words passed into the German tongue. In art, Germany is clearly the vassal of France. The monks of Cluny introduced there the rich *bourguignon* style. It took Germany a hundred years to adopt the Gothic style, which she termed the French style (*opus francigenum*) and which she boasted later of having invented.

"To the brilliant French expansion of the thirteenth century—one of the culminating periods of our history—succeeded the disasters of the Hundred Years' War. The French kingdom, ruined, lost the scepter of the arts, which passed to Bourgogne and Flanders, and French influence no longer illumined Europe. Then Germany lived its own life. The German villages grew populous and rich. The *bourgeoisie*, charmed with realities, cared little for the chivalrous ideal of the French. They were concerned with enjoying life, lodging well, dressing well, etc. . . .

"However, even this period of autonomy is not entirely exempt from French initiation. The Emperor Henry VII. of Luxemburg spoke and wrote nothing but French. The Emperor Charles IV. was raised at the Court of France and fought in our ranks at Crécy; he founded at Prague the first German university and ordained the use there of the statutes of the University of Paris. Maximilian I., the husband of Marie of Bourgogne, spoke and wrote French. Charles V. was given a

French education by his aunt Marguerite; his political ideal was the same as that of Francis I., and Germany made war against him rather than accept imperial unity.

"In the seventeenth century Germany, in its turn, passed through a terrible crisis. The Thirty Years' War, instigated and maintained by princes, left her ruined, dismembered into 2,000 territories, of which 300 were sovereign states! By the side of this country chopped into fragments, France shone resplendent, unified, victorious, rich, cultivated, 'lifted above herself by that incomparable stimulant, glory in arms.' Germany commenced to imitate France again. Every German prince played at being Louis XIV., and wished to have his functionaries, his army, his court, regulated by a severe etiquette."

No German state owes more to France than Prussia. Says the writer: "Frederick II. was French from head to feet; he thought and wrote in French; he spoke German only to his soldiers and his servants; he declared even in 1781 that it was a loss of time to learn German." Further:

"France delivered Germany from theological quarrels, and from the insupportable pedanticism (*Schulfächererei*) which at that time infested the most cultivated society. In the seventeenth century the Emperor, on inviting his generals one day to dine with him, had sent to them a printed list of 'grossesses' to be avoided in his presence. At the end of the eighteenth century the best society in Germany was as cultivated as French society. Our books had been translated, our arts, our manners, and our modes had been copied; more than 70,000 foreign words had invaded the German tongue, the majority of them French. . . .

"However, the military power of Prussia and the awakening of the Protestant spirit roused in Germany the sentiment of national existence; little by little she recovered from the frightful crisis of the Thirty Years' War; she was repopulated, repaired her fortunes, aspired to live her own life and disengage herself from the foreign influences so long predominant. After all, nothing could be more legitimate, but who could teach her to emancipate herself from French tutelage? Who? . . . Why, France! Again the France whose hand is found in every German initiative.

"The military power of Prussia is due to the study of the monarchy of Louis XIV. and to the French genius of Frederick II. The pietist Protestant movement had its origin in the mysticism of St. Francis de Sales. Mme. Guyon and Fénelon had but a limited success in France; in Germany they were translated, commented upon, and became an inspiration. It was Voltaire who revealed to Germany Shakespeare and Milton, whose influence was so considerable in the renovation of German literature. It was Diderot who taught Lessing how to criticize our classic theater; it was he who praised the *bourgeois* drama to him. It was La Chaussée who was the father of the weeping drama so dear to Teutonic authors. Finally, it was Rousseau who put in circulation all the paradoxes, all the sophisms, which Germany took so seriously and whence sprang the nationalist *Sturm und Drang* movement. Nearly all the combatants of that heroic epoch had a French education and were subject, despite themselves, to the influence of our poets, our writers, our thinkers, and our savants. Goethe himself does not escape the general rule. It was the cathedral of Strassburg which made conquest of him for Germanism, and the Strassburg Cathedral is a work of French art. 'Götz von Berlichingen' saw the light after the appearance of Du Bellay's 'Gaston et Bayard.' 'Werther'

directly imitates 'La Nouvelle Heloise.' Rousseau, Diderot, Lessing, Beaumarchais, Rotrou, Brunoy furnished Goethe with subjects, episodes, situations, characters. The influence of the Court of Weimar turned him toward our classics; he studied Racine at length. In the last years of his life he read Geoffroy de St. Hilaire and Sylvestre de Sacy. He defends himself from the charge of being a gallophobe, and says nobly: 'How should I be able to hate a people to whom I owe such a great part of my intellectual formation?'

The author even declares that Germany owes an immense

debt to the first Napoleon, that he reassembled the German territory and taught her the value of political unity, of regularity of administration, and of a relatively rapid and economic process of justice. He adds that it was the German princes who took their people to battle against Napoleon by the promise of liberty, a promise forgotten when the great enemy was at last overwhelmed. He believes, too, that it was French ideas which came near liberating Germany in 1848, and that it was again the German princes who prevented this, "as they still prevent her from becoming a nation free and the mistress of her own destiny." In conclusion, he says:

"How is it that, owing to us such a good part of what she is, Germany should have given to her patriotism so marked and so displeasing an anti-French character? It is because German patriotism has for its first source pietistic Pharisaism, and for its instrument the Prussian rancors against France. Then, too, it is because we rarely love those

who have done too much for us, given us too much, and advised us too much. Misunderstandings of all sorts separate France and Germany to-day. . . . Is it quite certain that it must always be thus?"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROFESSORS STILL EXCHANGED—The system of exchange professorships between Germany and our own Harvard and Columbia will continue despite the war. The Chicago News sees these exchanges as admirably cultural:

"A more general exchange of this sort among all the nations would go far toward dispelling antagonism and preventing war. Fundamentally, it was race hatred, based on misunderstandings, that brought on the present conflict. Knowledge and appreciation of the arts and learning and social customs of other people does much to bring nations together.

"The close relations in matters of education between this country and Germany have done much to produce a good understanding. The United States has drawn heavily for its own uses upon German culture and scholarship. American students in large numbers have profited by the learning at German institutions.

"Until the Rhodes scholarships were founded comparatively few Americans attended English universities. Cecil Rhodes, with his broad vision, had in view the breaking down of cultural antagonisms when he planned the famous scholarships for foreigners at Oxford. National and race hatreds soften under the influence of intimate acquaintance. Since it is not possible to carry student bodies across seas, a useful substitute has been found in the exchange of professors."



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THROUGH REIMS'S RUINED AISLES.

The story of this tragedy and the indignation of the world perhaps saved the cathedral of Antwerp.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE WAR AS SEEN BY THE NON-RESISTER

THE DUTY OF THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN is one of paramount interest in the world's present throes. Germany, from all accounts, is showing a unanimous allegiance to the dominant idea represented by the State; France is in a similar mood, but England has a number of dissentient voices. One of those is Dr. Alfred Salter, who dis-



LOOKING DOWN ON REIMS'S RUINS

The main hall of the Archbishop's palace next to the Cathedral is seen here in ruins. Few neighboring houses escaped.

cusses in *The Labor Leader* (London) the duty of the Christian citizen. This question, he declares, is one always answered by one's religion, and it is "for each man to answer for himself at the bar of his conscience, not to be led away by the press, by the Prime Minister, by the Labor party, by the recruiting-officer, or by any one else." In answering the question for himself he tries to picture Christ as an Englishman, with England at war with Germany. His confronting situation is drawn from actuality. "The Germans have overrun France and Belgium, and may possibly invade England by air-ship and drop bombs on London. What am I to do? Am I to answer the Prime Minister's call, make myself proficient in arms, and hurry to the Continent to beat the Germans off?" This is what he sees:

"Look! Christ in khaki, out in France thrusting his bayonet into the body of a German workman. See! The Son of God with a machine gun, ambushing a column of German infantry, catching them unawares in a lane and mowing them down in their helplessness. Hark! The Man of Sorrows in a cavalry charge, cutting, hacking, thrusting, crushing, cheering. No! No! That picture is an impossible one, and we all know it.

"That settles the matter for me. I can not uphold the war, even on its supposedly defensive side, and I can not, therefore, advise any one else to enlist or to take part in what I believe to be wrong and wicked for myself. A country, as an individual, must be prepared to follow Christ if it is to claim the title of Christian."

A great place is waiting in history, declares this writer, for "the first nation that will dare to save its life by losing it, that will dare to base its national existence on righteous dealing and not on force, that will found its conduct on the truths of primitive Christianity and not on the power of its army and navy. And there is a great place waiting in history for the first political party that will dare to take the same stand and will dare to advocate the Christian policy of complete disarmament and non-resistance to alien force." He continues:

"No nation and no political party (and for that matter no Church either) is at present prepared to do that, altho they all, more or less, profess to be Christian. The inference is irresistible that the nations of Christendom, the orthodox political parties, and the organized churches believe in the religion of materialism, and not in God.

"For myself, I can see no logical or practical half-way house between the policy of being always antiwar (anti-every-war, including this war), a policy based on the teaching of Christ, and the policy of Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Muxse, and General Bernhardt, based frankly on material self-interest. The latter policy requires the keeping always ready of the maximum possible army and the maximum possible navy, equipped with the maximum possible efficiency. If we are to rely on force at all, then we ought clearly to see to it that we have a greater force on our side than our enemies can put forward. If it is right to defend one's country by taking part in war at any time, it is right and wise and necessary to begin the defense when it can be begun with real hope of success, not at the last moment. If it is right to recruit now for national defense against Germany, then we ought to have listened to Lord Roberts and the others and have had our million men armed and trained ready before the crisis arrived. We ought to have had their equipment, barracks, officers, and so on, in being now, instead of hurriedly improvising a scratch army at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour. If the defense is right now, the Radicals, the Labor party, and the Socialists have been wrong all along in opposing increased armaments and general military service. When this war is over the Roberts-Beresford-Blatchford party will demand, and consistently demand, that we should immediately commence to arm as never before in order to protect ourselves against the next war. That is the obvious logic and worldly wisdom of the situation, if you admit the use of force at all.

"But I do not base my position on logic or worldly wisdom. I base it simply on the command of God and the teaching of Christ. Christ's teaching applies as much to defensive as offensive wars; in fact, his precepts are directed mainly to the method of defense. 'Render not evil for evil,' 'Overcome evil with good,' 'Love your enemies,' 'Unto him that smiteth you on the one cheek,' are all commands which imply antecedent offense on the part of the enemy and specify the method of defense on the part of the Christian. To the great majority of the people all this sounds utter foolishness in face of the present situation, but the divine sense has always been hidden from the wise and prudent, and has only been revealed to the babes of simple faith and childlike heart."

Dr. Salter contemplates two uninviting alternatives of his policy. "If I refuse to fight or support measures of defense, then I may get shot by the enemy as an act of war, or I may be shot by the authorities of my own State as guilty of treason—

"Very well. I say deliberately that I am prepared to be shot rather than kill a German peasant with whom I have no conceivable quarrel. I will do nothing to kill a foe directly or

indirectly, by my own hand or by proxy. So help me God. Never.

"If the Socialists of Germany had felt able to take this line there would have been no European War. Many of them would, doubtless, have been executed by the Kaiser, but there would have been no war, for over two-fifths of the German Army consist of Socialists. I believe that such an action would not only have made war impossible, but would have meant the speedy triumph of Socialism in Germany, instead of its indefinite postponement. But the German Socialists were not able to take such a line because of their religion. They hold the materialistic faith. To-day Socialists of all nations are fighting and stabbing one another as eagerly as the nominal Christians—for the same reason.

"We are told that Germany is arrogant, brutal, overbearing, and tyrannical, threatening Europe with the menace of militarism, and that this war will free the whole world from this menace. You will not redeem the world from the tyranny of force by employing force; you will only enthrone force in another place. You will not eliminate militarism from Europe by opposing to German militarism a superior British-French-Russian militarism. You will simply establish militarism securely in England. You can not cast out Beelzebub by calling on the name of Beelzebub.

"You will only overcome force by love. (A silly, sloppy sentiment, you say!) You will only overcome arrogance by humility. You will only conquer brutality by kindness. You will only supersede militarism by developing in the hearts of all peoples the spirit of brotherhood and forbearance. War does not do that. This war will not do that. It will leave instead a bitter heritage of hate to bear more fruit in due season.

"Many newspapers and many Socialists are saying that the success of the Allies in the war means the smashing of Kaiserism in Germany. Only the German people themselves can smash Kaiserism in Germany, and if they had been left alone they would have done it inside the next ten years. But if the Allies are to smash Kaiserism they can only do it by smashing the German people first. May God prevent that crime! For the German soldiers are just plain folk, the very same as our Bermondsey working folk, with the same hopes, the same fears, the same weaknesses, the same virtues, the same passions, the same sorrows, the same humanity as ours. God made the Germans, and made them in his own image, as well as the British and the

Communist manifesto: 'Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your fetters. You have the world to win!' Now almost every Socialist leader in every land is saying: 'Workers of each country, unite with your masters against the workers of other countries. You have everything to lose unless you blast the others first.' The Socialists equally with the churches are now blaspheming against their own gospel, and are denying in practise everything they have proclaimed in theory. The



ONE WAR EFFECT ON TURKISH MISSIONS.

This newly completed hospital built by the American Board at Marsovan has been requisitioned as a barracks for soldiers.

Socialist organizations are as morally bankrupt as the churches, but Socialism is no more bankrupt than true Christianity.

"Friends, the only path of safety, of sanity, of salvation, is faith in God! Believe and obey. Do his will and take the consequences. Be sure that those consequences will be the best for you and for the world. He that would save his life shall certainly lose it, but 'he that will lose his life for my sake shall save it.'"

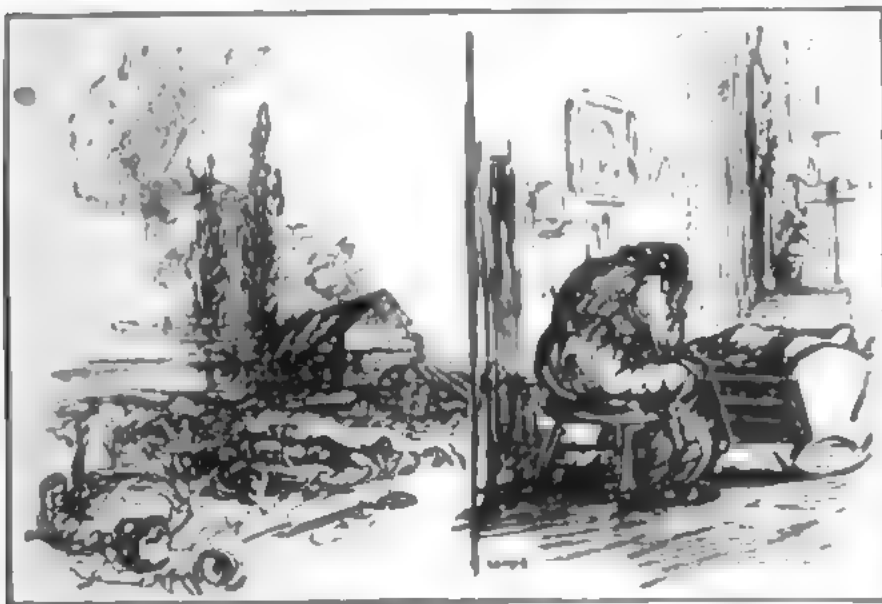
THE WAR AND MISSIONS

IT IS TOO SOON to estimate the effects of the European War on missionary work, but some of the immediate results are already apparent to writers in the periodicals devoted to missions. They note that the resources available for missionary effort in men and money are being sacrificed in war. Even more serious than the material losses they consider the imperilment of moral interests. The spiritual tone of our civilization must suffer, writes J. H. Oldham in *The International Review of Missions* (Edinburgh) which he edits, for "it is difficult to engage in so unchristian a business as killing other men, even tho it be for the sake of a just cause, without becoming tho worse for it," and "the wild passions that have been aroused will leave their aftermath of blunted sensibilities and embittered feeling." And one of the saddest results of the war, as this editor sees it, "is that it will make cooperation in service between the Christians of different nations immeasurably more difficult." The war, admits this English editor, may be just, honorable, necessary, patriotic, from the view-point of those engaged in it, yet he can call the scenes of the past two months nothing but "an abomination in the sight of God," a "proof of the refusal of the Christian nations to be ruled by the law of Christ." Like characterizations come from the editor of an important missionary organ in this country, *The Missionary Review of the World*. But he goes on to outline certain specific hindrances to missionary work:

"First: The attention of men and women in Europe and America will be diverted from missionary effort to follow the fortunes of the armies and navies. In the present disturbed state of the world men will not devote their attention, even as much as formerly, to spiritual work.

"Second: Money will be difficult to obtain for home and foreign missions. The high prices, taxes, absence of wage-earners, depression of business, and many calls to relieve distress will cause such financial stringency that the work of Christ faces a serious crisis. Deficits, retrenchments, and unmet needs stare the mission boards in the face.

"Third: There will be, as there is, especially in Europe, a



THESE DIED—

THAT THESE MIGHT LIVE.

—Caption in the New York Sun.

French, and we dare not do despite to that divine image in any human creature.

"Yet English and Germans, Austrians and Russians are praying to the same God, praying to be enabled to defeat one another. Every nation is deliberately putting its trust in the power of material force, and yet pretending to itself that it is trusting in the power of the Divine Spirit. I fancy God will take those prayers at the right valuation.

"For years the Socialists have been using the words of the

diverting of men from spiritual Christian campaigns to fleshly, murderous warfare. Volunteers can not go, if they would, and many who might be our future officers of societies, missionaries, and philanthropists must perish by the hands of their brothers.

"Fourth: Communication with the mission-fields is already made difficult, and in some places impossible. Even American mission boards are sending no new missionaries at present to the Near East. Fortunately, the rumors of a Moslem uprising against Christians seem thus far without foundation, but there is a possibility that Turkey will espouse the cause of Germany against Russia, France, and England. The way is also temporarily closed for sending missionaries eastward to India and South Africa, and none can be certain when steamers may fall into the hands of an enemy. There are also missionaries in the disturbed lands—in Austria, Serbia, Germany, and Russia, as well as in Armenia and Turkey. These are suffering from lack of funds.

Fifth: The transfer of German possessions in the Pacific to the control of the British and French (and possibly the Japanese) would have an influence on Protestant missionary work in these islands. . . . The missionary work of Germany, France, and England is almost paralyzed because of war's insistent demand for men and money.

"Sixth: The demand for other forms of Christian service comes in the need for ministry to the wounded on the battle-fields, for Bibles to be distributed to the soldiers, for the care of destitute widows and orphans. It rests largely with Christians of America and of the warring nations to manifest the love of Christ and to preach the gospel of Eternal Life through Christ to those for whom true light and life have suddenly become obscured.

"Seventh: One of the worst phases of the present conflict is the opportunity it gives to heathen peoples and unbelievers to say 'Ah!' and scoff at the so-called Christians who are so savagely departing from the teachings and spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. In place of using the fires of hatred in the work of combating sin, men are allowing them selfishly to destroy their fellow men. In place of using men and money to advance the Kingdom of Christ, they are foolishly wasting life and lucre in the battle for national supremacy. Such an exhibition can scarcely fail to cause the heathen at home and abroad to laugh at Christians, and to retard greatly the progress of Christianity—the religion of love and peace."

It is just here, agrees *The Missionary Voice* (Nashville), representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, "that missions will probably suffer most." As it observes:

"We know very well that the whole spirit of Christianity is against war, and particularly against wars of aggression, jealousy, and self-interest. We know that the millions now battling in Europe are for the most part fighting not because they want to, but because for one reason or another they feel themselves forced to it. We know that the crime of this war, with its unspeakable destruction of human life, is not the crime of the many, but of the few, and that each of these is perhaps deluded with the notion that his cause is just and holy. We know that multitudes of the contending forces go into battle with a prayer that God will forgive and speedily end the awful carnage.

"But can the missionary make these things clear to the Mohammedan, the Buddhist, and the pagan? Will they not rather see in the war a breaking down of the fabric of Christianity, leaving only a futile theory?"

At present these American editors can see "only one side of the tapestry of history." But in the article previously quoted the editor of the *Edinburgh International Review* tries to point out some causes for hopefulness. He says:

"The war with all its evils has been a means of quickening forces of good. It has released unsuspected moral energies. The spirit of sacrifice has sprung to new life. The sons of almost every nation in Europe can say with pride to their native land:

They that love life best
Die gladly for thee.

Peoples have been awakened from dreams of pleasure and material ease, and brought up against real things. Theories, empty phrases, and catch-words have been brushed away. A world that was in danger of thinking that things could be brought about by writing and talk has been aroused to the supreme significance of action. The new spirit that is abroad is a soil favorable to the growth of the missionary idea. . . .

Another real gain has been the clarifying of issues. The war, closed, like a search-light, the yawning gulf which exists

between the gospel of Jesus and the principles by which Western society has allowed itself to be governed. A penitent and converted Church will find itself possess of undreamed-of powers for missionary service. In missionary work in the past we have in practise proceeded on the assumption that our primary requirements were more missionaries, more money, and better organization. We may yet learn to our encouragement how much more potent than any of these things is the moral power of the naked truth, clearly exhibited and intensely believed. . . .

"The missionary witness of the Church has been disastrously prejudiced by the unchristian character of social and national life in the West and by the absence of an adequate and telling Christian protest. The strength of every missionary will become as the strength of ten when the testimony of the Church is unequivocally Christian. . . .

"In regard to the material needs of Christian missions, it is well to remember that the fortunes of missionary work are not bound up with outward national prosperity. Missionary societies can prove from their records that in periods of national crisis their incomes have increased instead of diminished. A number of the larger British missionary societies had their birth amid the convulsions of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. It is often in days of adversity that men's hearts are most open to the claims of the eternal, and that they are found most ready to give largely to the work of God. The present need can not be met except through unwonted sacrifices. But by the grace of God those sacrifices can be made.

"Finally, as the sure and unfailing anchor of our souls, we know that God is working for repair. From the moment that the blow fell all the divine energies have been at work to put things right. Those who, undaunted by scenes of destruction and waste, set their hands to the task of building and repair have God wholly on their side. Failure is not to be thought of. The only possible danger for missionary work is that those engaged in it should have too small a faith in what God's love and power can do."

SPREAD OF THE ADVENTIST FAITH—A successful evangelistic campaign just completed in New York by Prof. C. T. Everson, of the Adventist Church, brings forward facts and figures showing the growth of this denomination in wide-spreading fields. These "carefully gathered statistics," says the Professor, in giving them to *The Evening Sun*, (New York), "show what is going on in our work, all over the world":

"At the close of 1913 the number of communicants was 122,386, a gain for the year of 12,794, and a net gain of 8,180. This is the largest gain of any year since the denomination was organized, fifty-one years ago. Of this number 71,863 are in America, 31,772 in Europe, and 18,751 in other countries.

"The number of churches at the close of last year was 3,589. This is a gain of 715 during the year of 1913, or a gain of nearly 25 per cent.

"The total amount of funds for evangelistic work contributed by the members of the organization during 1913 was \$2,866,727.40, or \$23.42 for each member. Of this amount, 62 per cent. was raised in tithes, which is the main source of revenue of our denomination. A further expenditure of \$411,050 was made during 1913 in maintaining seventy advanced schools and \$52,643 in charity work in connection with our sanitariums, thus making total contributions and expenditures for all purposes within the denomination for the year 1913 the sum of \$4,002,141, or an average contribution for each communicant of \$32.70 during the past year.

"The total value at the end of 1913 of 1,350 church buildings and 106 institutions belonging to the denomination was \$12,812,784, there being added \$729,000 in assets during the year.

"The total number of schools," continued Professor Everson, "conducted by the denomination is 786, employing 1,511 teachers, and having an enrolment of 27,379. From these schools came 828 persons that entered the denominational work last year.

"At the close of last year there were thirty-seven publishing houses and branches having assets amounting to \$1,700,000, employing 734 persons. The total denominational literature sold during the year amounted to \$1,870,000. This literature is issued in 360 books, 325 pamphlets, 1,200 tracts, and 128 periodicals, issued in eighty different languages. This literature is distributed by 2,000 colporteurs. The denomination maintains 1,008 missionaries stationed in sixty-seven different countries. To support this work in foreign lands there was expended \$911,700 in the year 1913."

A War Story of American Enterprise

("PASSED BY THE CENSOR")

Being the Dramatic Romance of How, between the Ultimatum to Serbia, July 23d, and the Declaration of War, August 1st, the mighty Gas Industry of America was Protected, and Cheaper Light was Assured for the American People.

By FRANCIS BELLAMY

THIS is a War-Story of foresight and prompt, daring action.

The foresight of it began a year ago. The sudden, courageous action was a few weeks ago.

The Foresight

A year ago, Mr. Sidney Mason, the president of the Welsbach Company, declared: "A great War is coming, with Germany on one side and England on the other."

"It may be soon, it may be later," he said to his directors (and also to members of a Senate Committee when the Tariff Bill was up). "But it is inevitable; and when it comes, England's fleet will stop our importations from Germany. We must prepare."

Now, all the gas-mantles, which have made gas the softest and brightest light in the world, are made from Nitrate of Thorium. The Thorium ore comes chiefly from Brazil. But the chemical re-agent which reduces Thorium to a Nitrate is made in Germany and Austria. So, the Thorium ore has been sent to Europe, which, in turn, has shipped the finished Nitrate of Thorium to the American manufacturers of gas-mantles.

Thus, for all our gas-mantles we have heretofore been dependent on Germany.

The Effect of Europe's War on Our Gas-Light

"Here is what war between Germany and England would do to America," said Mr. Mason.

"First, that war would ultimately stop the making of gas-mantles.

"Second, the whole gas-lighting industry would be at stake. For this arrest of the supply of gas-mantles would reduce the output of our American Gas Plants more than half. 'Gaslight' now signifies gas-mantle light, and nearly fifty-five per cent. of the whole gas output is burned through these mantles.

"Such a collapse in gas production, all over the country, would menace the American gas industry—involving investments of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the savings of hundreds of thousands of small investors.

"Third, it would mean that every municipality, either city or village, which uses gas (in part or in whole) for public lighting, would suddenly be up against darkness in the streets, or else the costly installation of electric-light systems, with higher taxes.

"Fourth, it would mean that every American home, in which gas-mantles now make a light as soft and brilliant as the day, would be suddenly robbed of that common necessity. Nine out of ten of all who now use gas for lighting would be driven to electricity, with its higher cost.

"Therefore," he argued, "the Welsbach Company, at least, must be prepared for the eventuality of a European War."

There was the proposition: Prepare.

The first step in this preparation for the effects of the inevitable War was the gradual collection of immense lots of Thorium ore. Enough of it is now piled in the space behind

the factory to supply the country with mantles for years to come.

It needed but the chemical re-agent, made in Germany, to reduce it to the essential base from which the mantles are made.

That is the story of the long foresight.

The Rapid-Fire Action

Then something happened overnight.

On July 23d, Austria sent its Ultimatum to Serbia.

Within twenty-four hours the Welsbach Company had ordered its purchasers to buy up every available pound of the imported re-agent, held by jobbers and importers, from coast to coast.

Enough of the chemical re-agent was got within two or three days to make (by its application to the Thorium ore already stored up) enough mantles to supply all America for a year.

The long foresight had gathered thousands of tons of the ore; the quick action got the chemical that could transform it.

But with the two elements together (and in plenty), it became possible at once to avert the national disaster to gas-light which was impending. It also became possible to supply the regular gas-mantle demand until American enterprise shall be able to manufacture enough of the re-agent, here at home, to meet all future demands.

This master-stroke was all between the first little shadow of War on July 23d and the Declaration of War on August 1st. By that time the price of the precious chemical re-agent had jumped 400 per cent.

The Day Was Won

But the Gas-lighting Industry had been saved.

Countless small investors in gas plants in every town had been safeguarded from loss.

Continuance of public gas-light had been insured to all cities and villages.

The innumerable homes where the soft mantle-light is an every-night comfort had been protected.

It was a daring, and a masterly stroke.

But it was the American brand of courage, which sees straight and acts quick.

It was America's first answer to Europe's merciless War: "You shall not fetter American industry, nor cause our people loss. You shall see what Made-in-America can mean."

Thus, the First Act of this new Welsbach enterprise, started by the War, undertaken with American foresight and quickness, has PRE-SERVED a daily necessity to All the People.

What Then?

But if that First Act was thrilling, the Second Act, you will admit, is amazing.

Act I. was an example that our proud old American spirit of "go ahead" has not lost its nerve. Act II. now shows the newer American spirit—that Advance brings with it an

Obligation: that a big Advantage should be made Mutual.

For the Welsbach Company followed its brilliant Made-in-America stroke with a notice of a sweeping Reduction in Prices.

That overnight emancipation from Europe and the simultaneous reduction in prices make a story the like of which has not been seen before in American business.

Look back a minute.

The Welsbach gas-mantles have always been the standard of high quality.

Their prices, for the higher grades, have always been higher than those of other gas-mantles: (1) because of their rare quality and higher cost of production, (2) because they gave a brighter light for every cubic-foot of gas, (3) because they lasted longer.

But long before this War broke out, the Welsbach Company had planned to reduce the prices of their finer grades. By new efficiencies the Company had been preparing for the reduction.

To Dare Again

When the War came, and the revolutionary readjustment became necessary, the Company resolved not to postpone the notice of Reduced Prices.

The Made-in-America operation was an untried path. But there was no dilly-dally about the plan of price-reduction.

Danton, in the most perplexing hour of the French Revolution, said that France's only safety was "to dare, and dare again, and then to dare."

So, too, the Welsbach "dared again, and then dared."

It not only equipped itself, within a week, to cut loose from Europe.

It also enlarged its plant, and hired 800 new workmen, and began to work day and night to supply all America.

The People's Gain

Then the Company gave notice that it would henceforth sell its high-grade Welsbach and Reflex mantles at a reduction of from THIRTY to FORTY per cent. from its former prices. Grades formerly costing 35 cents now sell at 25 cents, and grades formerly 25 cents now sell at 15 cents.

It furthermore pledged the public that every Welsbach mantle made under the new conditions and sold at a lower price, shall be absolutely up to the former standard, which has made the Welsbach reputation.

Why should not the People share in the advantages to come through increased efficiency and greater production?

For it is the People's long appreciation of the Welsbach quality which now enables the Welsbach Company to create its own resource instead of depending on Europe.

Thus the Second Act of this recent Welsbach enterprise—a Forty per cent. reduction in price—is a fair example of how the new adjustments in American business, forced by War, may be made to work to the advantage of All the People.



Pre-eminent in Every Respect

The Overland is one of the handsomest cars in the world. Its modish and modern, full stream-line body design, while possessing inherent grace, artistic beauty and exquisite style, has, above everything else, symmetrical simplicity.

The Overland is one of the easiest riding cars. The newly designed, long, improved and underslung rear springs absorb every shake and shock. Their unusual flexibility make shock absorbers useless, for they elim-

inate every jar and jolt, insuring smooth and even riding.

The Overland is one of the most comfortable cars. The new upholstery, while of the highest quality, has, in addition, greater depth and softness. The seat backs are also higher. There are larger tires and divided front seats.

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The Willys-Overland of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario

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(I. O. B. Toledo)



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column for your driving
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every other modern convenience.

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examined, ridden in and carefully compared
the merits, value and quality of this car with
the corresponding points of any other.

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A FEW 1915 FEATURES

Motor: 35 h. p.	Five-bearing crankshaft
Instrument board in cowl dash	Rear-axle: floating type
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Crowned fenders	Larger tires: 34 inch x 4 inch
Electric starter—Electric lights	Demountable rims—one extra
Electric horn	Left-hand drive—center control
High-tension magnets—no dry cells necessary	Body: beautiful new Brewster, green finish
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	High-grade magnetic speed- ometer. Robe rail, foot rest and curtain box

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Two Passenger Roadster	\$1050
Four Passenger Coupe	\$1000
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Two Passenger Roadster (Model 81)	\$795

CANADIAN PRICES F. O. B. HAMILTON, ONT.

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Five Passenger Touring Car (Model 81)	\$1275
Two Passenger Roadster (Model 81)	\$1005

CURRENT POETRY

OCCASIONAL poetry—poetry, that is, written because of an actual event, not solely because of a creative impulse—has fallen into disrepute of late years. Deftness and epigrammatic precision have come to be the chief virtues of this sort of verse; and these two qualities alone never yet made a true poem.

But in his newly published "Poems" (Charles Scribner's Sons) that accomplished maker of light verse, Mr. Edward Sanford Martin, proves that the occasional poem may be more than a graceful trifle; that it may, indeed, present strong emotion. The delicate yet poignant pathos of these lines is not easily forgotten.

LINES INSCRIBED ON A HOSPITAL CLOCK

(E. B. W., ob., 1907)

BY EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN

Sing, little hours of Edith, as you pass,
Who had too few of you, but those she had
Spent like a Queen of Time.
Sing of her as you chime!
How, as she spent you, generous and glad,
To help the suffering and cheer the sad,
Time turned his glass.

The sonnet, in this artist's skilful fingers, is not a decoration, but a poem. "By the Evening Fire" throbs and glows with "the splendor of humanity."

BY THE EVENING FIRE

BY EDWARD SANFORD MARTIN

If mothers by their failings were condemned,
Oh, what an orphaned planet this would be!
That's not its fate. Their loving makes amend
For all the tale of their deficiency.
The tempers by the long day's cares are tried,
And sharp words sometimes fall, and tears
Emerge;
The hasty tongues unreasonably chide,
And little faults look bigger than is true—
Comes evening and anew with strength equips
Love's steady current strenuous to bloom.
Smoothed, then, Care's lines by childish finger-tips
Cured the heart's pangs by babyhood's carous
Clasped in the mother's arms, close to her breast,
Wrapt in her love, the restless child finds rest.

Of course, European poets can not forget the war. But not all of them spend their time in hurling invectives against their enemies. Katharine Tynan, for example, knows that hate is not the only feeling caused by war. She deals with a novel and true aspect of militarism in this forceful poem in *The British Review*.

IN WAR-TIME

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

Now strikes the hour upon the clock,
The black sheep may rebuild the years;
May lift the father's pride he broke,
And wipe away his mother's tears.
To him, the mark for thrifty scorn,
God hath another chance to give,
Sets in his heart a flame new-born
By which his muddled soul may live
This is the day of the prodigal
The decent people's shame and grief;
When he shall make amends for all,
The way to glory's bloody and brief.
Clean from his baptism of blood,
New from the fire he springs again,
In shining armor, bright and good,
Beyond the wise home-keeping men
Somewhere to-right—no tears he shed!
With shaking hands they turn the sheet,
And his name among the dead,
War of the Army and the Fleet.

They tell with proud and stricken face
Of his white boyhood far away—
Who talked of trouble or disgrace?
"Our splendid son is dead!" they say.

The publication of "Merchants from Cathay" gave pleasure to many a lover of poetry; it established Mr. William Rose Benét as a sincere, imaginative, and accomplished writer. It can not justly be said that his "The Falconer of God" (The Yale University Press) will greatly increase his reputation. The title poem (which was reprinted in these columns from the magazine in which it first appeared) is admirable, but the other poems, altho excellent, are perhaps not sufficiently distinctive to render advisable the publication of this volume so soon after "Merchants from Cathay."

Here are two of the best of them. The first is an exquisite love-song, musical and thoughtful, suggestive of Browning in his gayer and simpler moods. "Mid-Ocean" (also somewhat Browningsque) is picturesquely vivid.

RECALLED

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Sing of love, and what sing I?
That the burnished marshes lie
Yonder 'neath a poppled sky:
That the eldritch wind makes free
With the wayward soul of me;
That yon gnarled and crookback tree
Points the way to visions new
Past the luring sea's keen blue—
That the sunset thrills me through!

Sing of love, and what sing I?
To the dusk's soft symphony
I would be in brother tone,
Love can leave no man alone!
Forth fare I, companioned now
By each swayed harmonic bough,
By each precient star aflame.

Yet, with twilight, how she came
Whispering in each breeze, and bowed
From each battlement of cloud.
"You would shut me out, content
With a barren firmament?
See, I call you softly!"

Lo,

Thus I heard her—and I go.

Sing of love, and so sing I:
What worth earth or sea or sky
If her little mortal word
So could still them, and be heard?

MID-OCEAN

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

Leaning on the rail, looking at the lead,
There was blue water under us, astern, and ahead,
A million miles behind us and a million miles
Before
Water blue as indigo, that never knew a shore!

Where was the sky-line, that shining silver thread?
Blue with blue was blended. Sea and sky were
wed.

Pulsing through that blue abyss Time and
Thought were dead
Steam? We buzzed suspended in Infinity instead

Throbbled the silly engines. Joked the silly crew,
"Sails," with palm and needle, swore—as sailors
do.
"Chips" said, "Well, we've cruised it! We're
coastin' down the hill!"
Liar! In that azure vault we hung stock-still.

Never was I so at peace, never so afraid,
Like the timeless time it was before the world was
made.

Blue oblivion, largely lit, smiled and smiled at
me—

Atom in the void, on the Western Sea!



To Play The Game Well

—in sport or business, requires brains, steady nerves and endurance.

Strength of mind and body comes from food, but it must be the right kind—to keep one "fit."

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FOOD

Contains all the rich nutritive elements of wheat and barley, and easy to digest.

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An American poet, Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, has put one of the most interesting episodes of the present war into effective verse. The poem, excellently graphic and animated, appears in *The Athenæum*.

PLACE DE LA CONCORDE

AUGUST 14, 1914

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

[Since the bombardment of Strasbourg, August 14, 1870, her statue in Paris, representing Alsace, has been draped in mourning by the French people.]

Near where the royal victims fell
In days gone by, caught in the swell
Of a ruthless tide
Of human passion, deep and wide:
There where we two
A Nation's later sorrow knew—
To-day, O friend! I stood
Amid a self-ruled multitude
That by nor sound nor word
Betrayed how mightily its heart was stirred.

A memory Time never could efface—
A memory of grief—
Like a great Silence brooded o'er the place;
And men breathed hard, as seeking for relief
From an emotion strong
That would not cry, tho' held in check too long.

One felt that joy drew near—
A joy intense that seemed itself to fear—
Brightening in eyes that had been dull,
As all with feeling gazed
Upon the Strasbourg figure, raised
Above us—mourning, beautiful!

Then one stood at the statue's base, and spoke—
Men needed not to ask what word;
Each in his breast the message heard,
Writ for him by Despair,
That evermore in moving phrase
Breathes from the Invalides and Père Lachaise—
Vainly it seemed, alas!
But now, France looking on the image there,
Hope gave her back the lost Alsace.

A deeper hush fell on the crowd:
A sound—the lightest—seemed too loud
—Would, friend, you had been there!
As to that form the speaker rose,
Took from her, fold on fold,
The mournful crape, gray-worn and old,
Her, proudly, to disclose,
And with the touch of tender care
That fond emotion speaks,
Mild tears that none could quite command,
Placed the Tricolor in her hand,
And kissed her on both cheeks!

Has Mr. Edwin Markham written a poem on the war? His opinion would be worthier of attention than that of most American poets, who for the most part content themselves with loud repetition of the scarcely novel statement that war is terrible. Here are three excellent examples of this true poet's strong and delicate art. We take them from *The Nautilus*.

THREE QUATRAINS

BY EDWARD MARKHAM

OUTWITTED

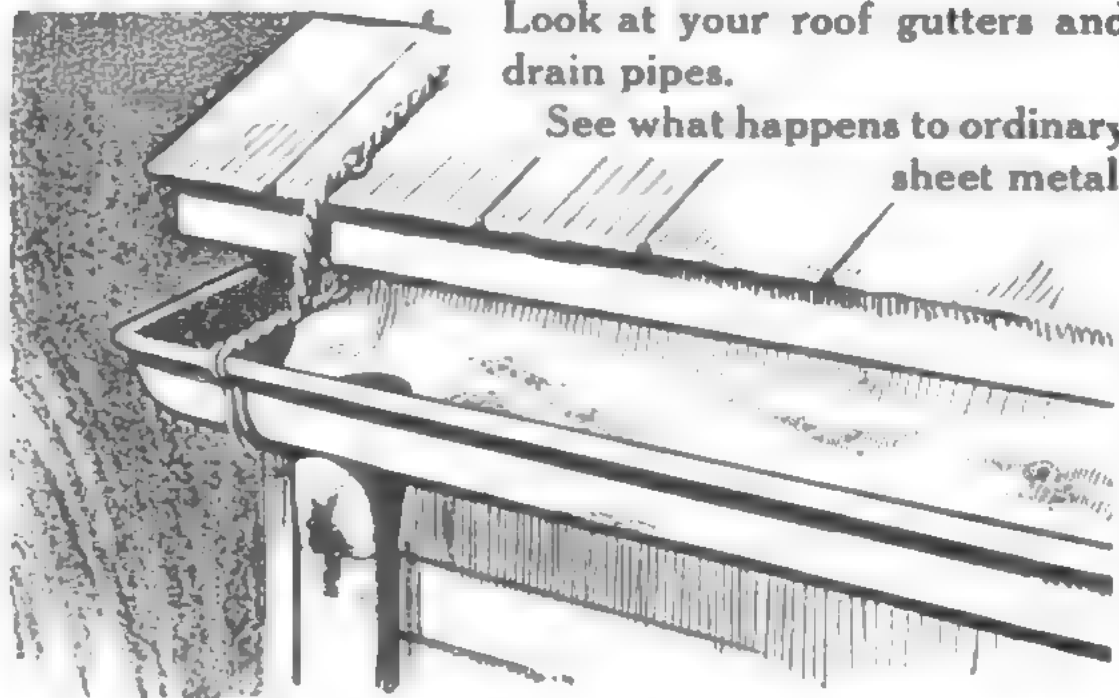
He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout.
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in.

A MYSTERY

God moves among His mighty worlds afar,
Yet shines in every soul a quiet star;
So the huge sun, that climbs the unfathomed blue
Nars glittering in every drop of dew.

ETERNAL EQUITIES

All the poised balances of God would swerve,
Did men not get the blessings they deserve;
And all the vigorous scales of Fate would turn,
Did men not get the punishments they earn.



Look at your roof gutters and drain pipes.

See what happens to ordinary sheet metal.

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

DO you notice pin holes here and there, crevices, mean little hints of new metal work needed all over the roof?

Then examine your sheet metal range, gas stove or furnace. Perhaps they are starting to rust away, too. The metal lath in your cement walls, ceilings and partitions—is it a mere network of rust? And how about your wire fences, wire netting, nails, refrigerators, ash and garbage cans, galvanized pails? Do they show signs of premature rust?

Every year millions of dollars' worth of sheet metal is destroyed by rust. This waste is unnecessary, and being unnecessary it would be considered criminal but for the fact that the public has not known the cause of rust nor the remedy for it. But there is a remedy—pure iron.

Pure Iron Resists Rust

"Why, then," you ask, "hasn't pure iron been more widely used?"

For two reasons: First—Scientists have only just come to a full realization that it is the purity of iron which enables it to resist rust. Second, until recently nobody knew how to make pure iron in large quantities at a marketable price.

Even today there is but one plant which is equipped with the facilities, knowledge and experience to produce iron of the highest purity—iron in which the things fatal to rust resistance have been avoided.

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TO-DAY in Europe the triumphs of a thousand years of science are made the instruments of wholesale murder. We call it war.

For two years Ida M. Tarbell in the United States has been visiting the homes of business, big business and smaller business, all over the country, studying actual conditions in the workshops.

She learns this: American employers have discovered that human beings are more valuable than the most scientific machines, and that cold business sense demands that proper care be taken of the men and women who work.

This series of articles by the foremost journalist of America begins with "Our New Workshops."

November American Magazine

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE ADMIRABLE VON KLUCK

THE prominence of the name of General von Kluck in the cable dispatches of the first two months of the war has served to impress the American public with a belief in his generalship; and this in spite of the fact that very little has been published concerning this game and clever warrior. The only source of information seems to be "Wer Ist's"—the German "Who's Who." There one learns that Von Kluck is sixty-eight years old, born of a middle-class family, and a soldier since his nineteenth year. He fought in the war with Austria in 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian War. At the outbreak of this war he was in command at Königsberg; since then he has won the attention and the admiration of all observers by his masterful advance on Paris through Belgium. A celebrated military expert in the Netherlands is quoted as asserting that Von Kluck is more than the "buffer general" that some have called him since he has withstood the Allies' major attacks. In a dispatch to the *New York Herald* the Dutch general is credited with the statement that Von Kluck is in reality the Kaiser's only hope in the west. There are too many princes, he says, in command, inexperienced, with an utter disregard for human life, and unacquainted with the men with whom they are fighting. Outside of these, he insists, the German generals now leading the Kaiser's armies are, for the most part, men who have been for some or many years on the retired list. There is left none equal to Von Kluck, who, says the Hollander, would have achieved lasting fame already in his intended capture of Paris, had not the plans of the General Staff been modified. Of his personality and the part it must play in the present situation, we learn:

He is a fine officer, tall, thin, and truly Latin in aspect, except for his spike helmet and his toothbrush mustache. He owes his rank neither to noble birth nor to intrigue. In fact, he had reached the rank of colonel before the Emperor bestowed nobility on him, and he apparently did not care very much about being "Von Kluck" after having been for so many years simply "Kluck."

The General is thoroughly popular with his soldiers, partly because he treats them well, partly because they recognize him as a real chief, a true leader. He is a man of few words. His writings on strategy make him an authority—academically, of course,—on military science.

The Court ignores him because he is "not born," and because he has only been a few years allowed to write the prefix "von" before his name; and they have given him a rude nickname: "General von Unglück" (General Misfortune), but the few unprejudiced people belonging to the military clique in Berlin as well as the military attachés, have always recognized him as an officer of outstanding ability.

He is in many respects, however, an exception in the German officer corps, and should he prove unequal to his rising

reputation, what would Germany do and to whom would she give the command of her army?

I am told that such veterans as General von Bernhardt and General von Pritwitz und Gaffron have been approached and asked if they would consent to place their sword, however rusty it may be, at the disposal of the fatherland. Even the veteran Field Marshal von Haessler, who is eighty-one, has been asked; and it seems probable that they will all accept any command that may be tendered them.

MOBILIZING IN SIBERIA

THERE are doubtless many for whom the name Siberia means little else than desolate wastes of frozen land, inhabited solely by convicts and military guards armed with knouts. That this impression is untrue is well evidenced by the London *Daily Telegraph's* story of the mobilization of the Siberians when Russia declared war. We find, not the sluggishness and fumbling ignorance that some might expect, but instead a readiness and efficiency that is characterized by the writer as not un-American in its aspects. He remarks:

Here in the heart of Siberia the most striking feature, to a foreigner, of the early stages of the war was the remarkably businesslike fashion in which the country tackled the grim realities of war.

We were in Semipalatinsk, 800 miles from the railway, when the war was declared. The news was carried all over Siberia by galloping Cossacks, who, like a multitude of Paul Reverses, spread across the country notifying the farmers and peasants of the little villages and ordering the mobilization.

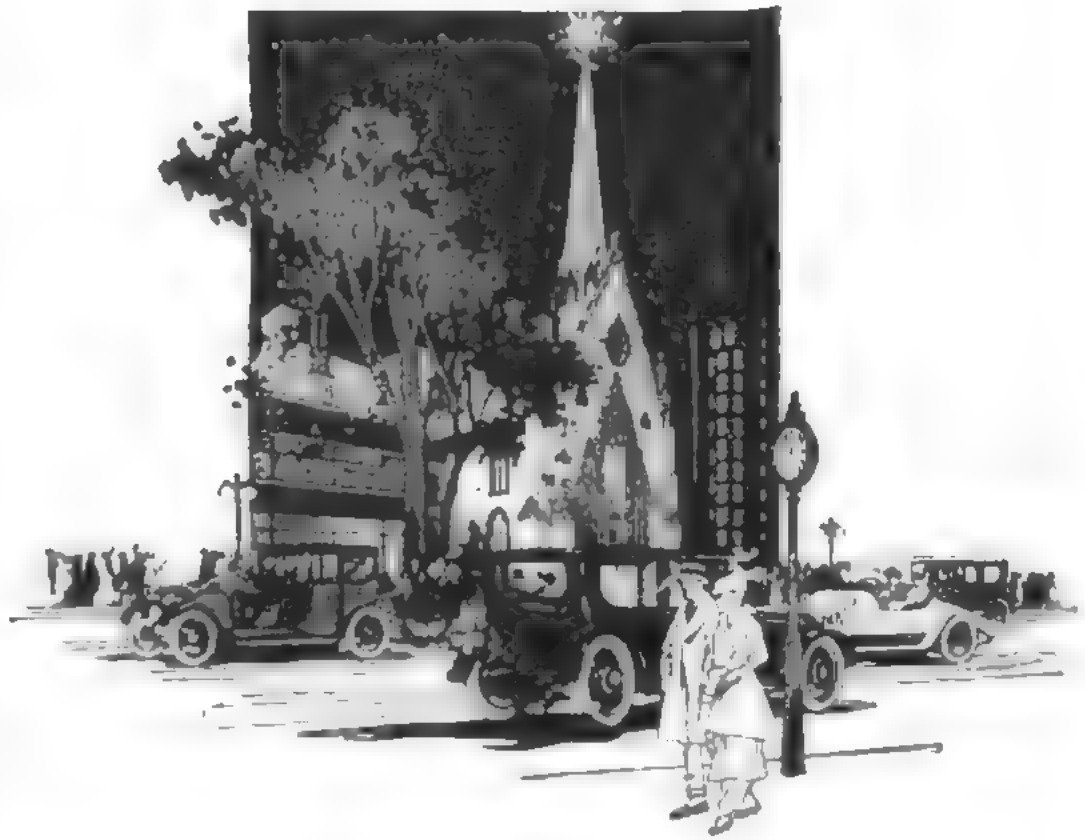
Omsk, three days' journey from Semipalatinsk, we found humming with well-regulated activity. There were nearly 200,000 reservists already gathering there and being sent westward for drilling in the encampments in southern Russia.

The outstanding feature was the rapidity, precision, and smoothness with which the vast masses of troops were handled. This was an object-lesson in the awakening of the Russian Empire, and a reminder that Siberia is adopting the aggressive American methods of grappling with its vast problems.

The attitude of the Siberians toward this war is very different from their attitude during the Japanese War. Japan meant little or nothing to the Siberian *moujik*, but he knows the Germans. This is no struggle against an unknown foe over an obscure international disagreement, but a war in which the personal equation largely figures. Every man feels that he is going to help his brother Slavs in Serbia, and, at the same time, free Russia from Teuton tutelage.

At Semipalatinsk the breweries and vodka-shops were closed as soon as war was declared. As soon as the reservists began to pour in with the regularity of a well-oiled machine, they were sent in one door of the low building which housed military headquarters, and sent out promptly with instructions where to report for service, with warrants for steamship and railway travel, and with an allowance of twenty-five kopecks a day for spending-money.

It was a thrilling scene as the reservists took the boat for the mobilization point. Great crowds thronged the pier where the



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\$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's cotton Holeproofs; \$2.00 per box and up for six pairs of women's or children's in cotton; \$1.00 per box for four pairs of infants' in cotton. Above boxes guaranteed six months. \$1.00 per box for three pairs of children's cotton Holeproofs, guaranteed three months. \$2.00 per box for three pairs of men's silk Holeproof socks; \$3.00 per box for three pairs of women's silk Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed three months. Three pairs of Silk-Faced Holeproofs for men, \$1.50; for women, \$2.25. Three pairs of Silk-Faced guaranteed three months.



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Governor, in full uniform, harangued his people in stirring words.

"This is no war of aggression," he said. "You are fighting to crush a cruel oppression, and Almighty God is with you. As for your women folks, who are left, perhaps, to mourn, let them be of good cheer, and by their courage and self-control emblazon the Russian flag with one more instance of the devotion of its womanhood."

As he finished, the band played the national hymn, and the priests, robed in green and gold, advanced toward the ship, giving it and the passengers their blessing.

The Russians have a great advantage in the good feeling between the officers and the men. Their treatment is paternal, almost to the extent of that exhibited in the school-room.

A NEW ORDER OF POLICEMAN

THE policeman who tries not to make arrests, is a phenomenon of Atlanta, Georgia. For twenty years Officer Coogler of the Atlanta police force has been proving by practise the theory that, in small offenses, an ounce of prevention can do away with the need of cure altogether. Officer Coogler discovered this truth for himself, and by accident. A kindly heart and confidence in his estimate of human nature urged him to make the first trial, and since then he has duplicated his first success many times. Bruce Barton, in the *American Magazine* for October, tells of Coogler's start. It was a case of wife-beating, by a husband who was the worse for drink, and Coogler, deaf to the man's entreaties, was leading his captive to the nearest patrol box. Arrived at the corner, the man, now more sober, poured out a torrent of entreaties, promises, and so on, but—

Coogler's hand never so much as hesitated in its progress toward the box; he had heard that plea, in almost those precise words, too many times before. Just at that instant, when the key turned in the door, however, he felt a quick tug on his coat and, turning, found a sobbing little girl looking out of wet eyes into his.

"Please, Mr. Policeman, don't lock papa up again, mama doesn't want you to."

Now Coogler has little girls of his own; no little girl has ever tugged at his coat-tail without getting exactly what she wanted. He looked around at the poor fellow drooping at his side, then down at the little one, and back at the father again.

"Look here, you," he said, with all the gruffness he could put into his tone, "I'm going to give you one chance to make good. In a minute you'll be free; but listen—I pass this corner at seven o'clock every night. Every Friday night, rain or shine, you're going to be here with your wife. As long as you keep sober, I won't trouble you; but the first time you ain't there, or your wife has a kick coming, I'm going to have you over to court the next morning. And it won't be any ten-day outing either. You'll get yours and you'll get it good—understand?"

The fellow said he did, and, with a quick glance up the street to see that no sergeant was in sight, Coogler turned his back and walked away.



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The little girl who cried that night is a mother now. Coogler showed me her picture taken in a family group.

"See the fine-looking old feller holding the kid?" he asked me. "That's the old man. Never missed a Friday night, and ain't had a drink in twenty years."

The "fine-looking old feller" is one of scores. After Coogler discovered how well his system worked, he began letting somebody go almost every week, sneaking around into an alley to do it and holding his breath for fear somebody would find him out. He became the representative of the law in his district in all its majesty: policeman, judge, prosecutor, and jury.

"You're guilty of being a worthless loafer around here that ain't worked for six weeks," he'd say to a young scapegrace. "I have a mind to give you ten days. What's that? You'll go to work tomorrow if I'll let you off? Not a bit of work you'll do. How's that? You really mean it?—I tell you what, young feller, I'll give you a six-weeks' trial. Meet me every Thursday night at eight o'clock: as long as you work, all right; the minute you quit the job it's sixty days for yours out at the Stockade." Coogler had discovered that he could make men reform by holding his club over their heads, better than by beating them with it.

SAVING MEN AND MONEY

UNDER the firm conviction that the ordinary prison system is wasteful both of the State's funds and of human lives, the Probation Commission of New York State has lately been conducting a reform that bids fair to become widely popular and, so far, has more than justified itself. They are attempting to save men from prison. In this they are doing on a large scale what Officer Coogler, of Atlanta, has done for the wrong-doers on his beat, and, apparently, they have not only benefited many human beings thereby, but have as well succeeded in proving to the State that the system of probation is one of pecuniary advantage. The *New York Press* calls this "making altruism pay," and comments upon it editorially as follows:

On the first of August there were at large in this State 10,029 persons who technically should have been in jail, but who under a comparatively new system are trusted with their liberty—who, that is to say, after conviction of crime were placed on probation. Of this number, based on statistics covering the last seven years, 77 per cent., the State Probation Commission reports, may be expected to lead decent lives hereafter.

Reclaiming some 7,000 offenders against law is an important achievement in itself, and cheap at any price, but consider the basic economics, so far as the State is concerned, in the transaction:

It costs \$200.83 to maintain each inmate of a State prison for one year. It costs \$24.42 a year for each person on probation. The difference is \$176.41 a year. The total saving is the respectable sum of \$1,779,215.89 a year.

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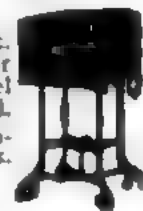
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REFORMING BASEBALL

"REFORM" is a lady with an unpleasant reputation for sharp-tongued meddlesomeness, but for once her assistance is likely to be sought voluntarily. Baseball is in a state of decline or senility or paralysis or hypochondria—no one seems to be quite sure of the nature of the ailment—and so it is extremely likely, the *Washington Times* tells us, that Nurse Reform will be called in, to administer a few old-fashioned remedies and bring about the patient's recovery in time for next season. The *Washington* editor's diagnosis of baseball's malady is Commercialism. But how to rid the game of the paralyzing effect of this poison is not so easy to decide. He explains:

It is well enough to talk of commercializing the game; but who would attend the sessions of amateur clubs? Public taste and expertness demand the finished product that only highly specialized professionals can provide. It is certain that the game will continue professional and commercial; the question is how to rid it of disadvantageous results of the commercialism.

Frank Chance, in one of his sporting letters, makes one suggestion that ought to be considered seriously. There isn't enough variety in the game; enough gambling prospect of changes in the line-up of clubs. Philadelphia is conceded the leadership of the American League by most people before the season opens; already the sharps are saying that nobody has a real chance against Mack's men for the 1915 pennant. That has been the way of it since the time when memory hardly runneth to the contrary.

Frank Chance, explaining all this, says the first-division teams, anxious to hold their positions, load up unconsciously long salary lists of the best men they can get, and then hold these men to warm benches throughout the season rather than let them go to any weaker club. A second-division team is unable to strengthen itself, while a first-division aggregation is very liable to have the personnel of two complete teams of the first class. The first-division manager, with his eye eternally on the gate receipts and the post-season swag, will not let go even the men he doesn't need; he'd rather pay them salaries in idleness than risk the possibility that they might win a game from him occasionally.

Our attention is called to the *Washington* team, of whom it has been said that they will never be allowed to win a championship, because the attendance in *Washington* is not large enough to make world's series games profitable there. There is really no truth in this, and no Capital fan ought to credit it, but, on the other hand—

Why shouldn't they believe it! The commercial dog-in-the-manger policy that keeps twenty-eight or thirty first-class men on the staff of a leading team, simply for fear they might get away to strengthen a weaker one, is getting its comings-up. The public is tired of it. It wants to see the weaker ones strengthened; to see some more chance injected into the game. It has been pleased as Punch this year over

Boston's sky-rocket performance. If there were two or three performances a season, in each league, more or less like that, it would be the more interested.

It's hard to be loyal to the "home team" at \$1 or so a game when we realize it isn't "our" team at all, that it hasn't a chance above third place, that it isn't intended, in the great scheme of baseball things, that "our town" shall get dangerous to the "big ones," and that the reason for all these limitations and conditions is that the people with the most power in the control of the game want to make the money.

Why not look up Chance's proposal to limit strictly the playing list of teams? Turn loose the good men, let the minors be built up, let the weaker teams have a better chance; let the pennants pass around from year to year. They would do that, as sure as anything, if baseball were more a sport and less a business.

"WHEN THE SLEEPER WAKES"

THE war has no monopoly of horrors. As one Kansas City ballplayer can fervently testify. Horrors sometimes follow a ball game, and tho they may not have all the frightful reality of war, they are no less perturbing to their victim. If they ever happen to Guy Copeland again, it is extremely probable that the Kansas City Auroras will lose one of their leading lights.

Guy found himself in the delicate position of being mistaken for a corpse, and without any satisfactory alibi. His only escape, apparently, lay in flight, to which he took with such persistence and concentration that he nearly discovered a new system of aviation. The Philadelphia Public Ledger explains the incident more fully:

If you were knocked unconscious by a baseball and, with your returning senses, found yourself resting on a marble slab, surrounded by the usual appurtenances of the undertaking establishment, you would be a bit perturbed, now wouldn't you? That's exactly what happened to Guy Copeland, of Kansas City, recently, and his fright under the circumstances was entirely excusable.

Copeland was at bat in a semiprofessional ball game in Kansas City when the pitcher hit him in the temple with a "fast one." The batsman dropt and the players carried him to the morgue, which happened to be near by. There he was stretched out on a slab while physicians were summoned.

The injury was not serious, and Copeland opened his eyes before the doctor arrived. He looked about him with terror in his eyes—saw the caskets and other ghastly things. Then, before the men in the room could say a word, he uttered one piercing shriek and leapt through the nearest window, taking screen and sash with him. His friends gave chase and finally caught him. It required a small army to calm him, physically and mentally.

"I thought they made a mistake and believed I was dead," said Copeland, when he could discuss his experience. "It was not the fright at being in the morgue so much as the fear that I would be unable to convince the people that I really wasn't a goner. I knew I was alive and wanted to get so far away that they wouldn't be able to keep me dead."

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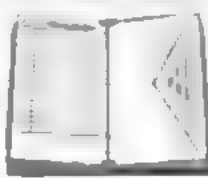
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SIR JOHN FRENCH AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT

WHATEVER laurels Sir John French, in command of the English troops in France, may win through his military exploits, it will be difficult for him to exceed the fame he has already won as star war correspondent. The *Chicago Herald* calls him a great reporter, and marvels that he can add this absolute command over the English tongue to his sterner attributes as commander of a great army. In admiration for the man's cleverness with his pen *The Herald* exclaims:

No one can read his reports to the British War Office without being struck with his weighty lucidity, his calm mastery of the important facts, the total absence of any attempt at "effect," and the remarkably suggestive bits of pertinent description.

Rivers begin to mean something, towns to take on significance, movements to have an easily discernible object, even regiments to assume personality. Everywhere the reader feels that he is getting a grasp of facts, and of all the facts which it is prudent to make public. At every moment he feels that it takes a big man to speak so simply of tremendous things.

There are few things more difficult than to make military activities clear to even the intelligent layman. That General Grant did this to a remarkable degree, writing of big things with a big simplicity, makes his "Memoirs" invaluable. That Sir John French can do it makes his dispatches models of war-reporting.

Alas for the disillusionments of this matter-of-fact age! No sooner are we rapt in wonder at this prodigy, than Truth, the tactless creature, undresses us. We become dispirited and tend to doubt all miracles. Was not Pegasus, possibly, merely a pre-Langley aeroplane? The agent of our despond is the *New York Evening Post*:

When the Duke of Wellington was once told that he would live longer in popular memory for the beautiful style of his dispatches than for his victories in battle, he replied: "Yes, I didn't think Gurwood had it in him." Now another illusion is shattered in the announcement that the author of Sir John French's remarkable dispatches from the seat of war is not Sir John himself, but a Colonel Swinton, probably Col. Edward D. Swinton. This the War Office itself admits. Thus does history repeat itself. Lord Roberts's South-African dispatches were also not his own, but the work of a gifted subordinate, Lieut.-Col. H. V. Cowen, of the Royal Horse Artillery, whose merits were not so obvious as to have prevented his remaining for seventeen years in the grade of major before Lord Roberts chose him as an aid. So remarkable and so thrilling was the first dispatch from Sir John French telling of the wonderful English retreat from Mons that it was freely hailed as an imperishable contribution to the history of war and to literature itself, and it was thought that the British commander had added himself to those other great generals like Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan who have made their mark as writers as well as soldiers. But the honors this time are plainly not Sir John's, but Colonel Swinton's.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

BELGIAN OPERATIONS

- October 8.—The bombardment of Antwerp continues.
- October 9.—Antwerp surrenders to the Germans, altho not all of the surrounding forts have been captured.
- October 10.—The German soldiers enter Antwerp.
- October 11.—The Germans are reported advancing on Bruges and Ostend.
- October 12.—It is stated that the Germans are before Bruges, and that German aviators have appeared over Ostend, fourteen miles beyond. The seat of the Belgian Government has been moved to Havre, France.
- October 13.—Several engagements are unofficially reported between Alost and Ghent, with slight German reverses.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

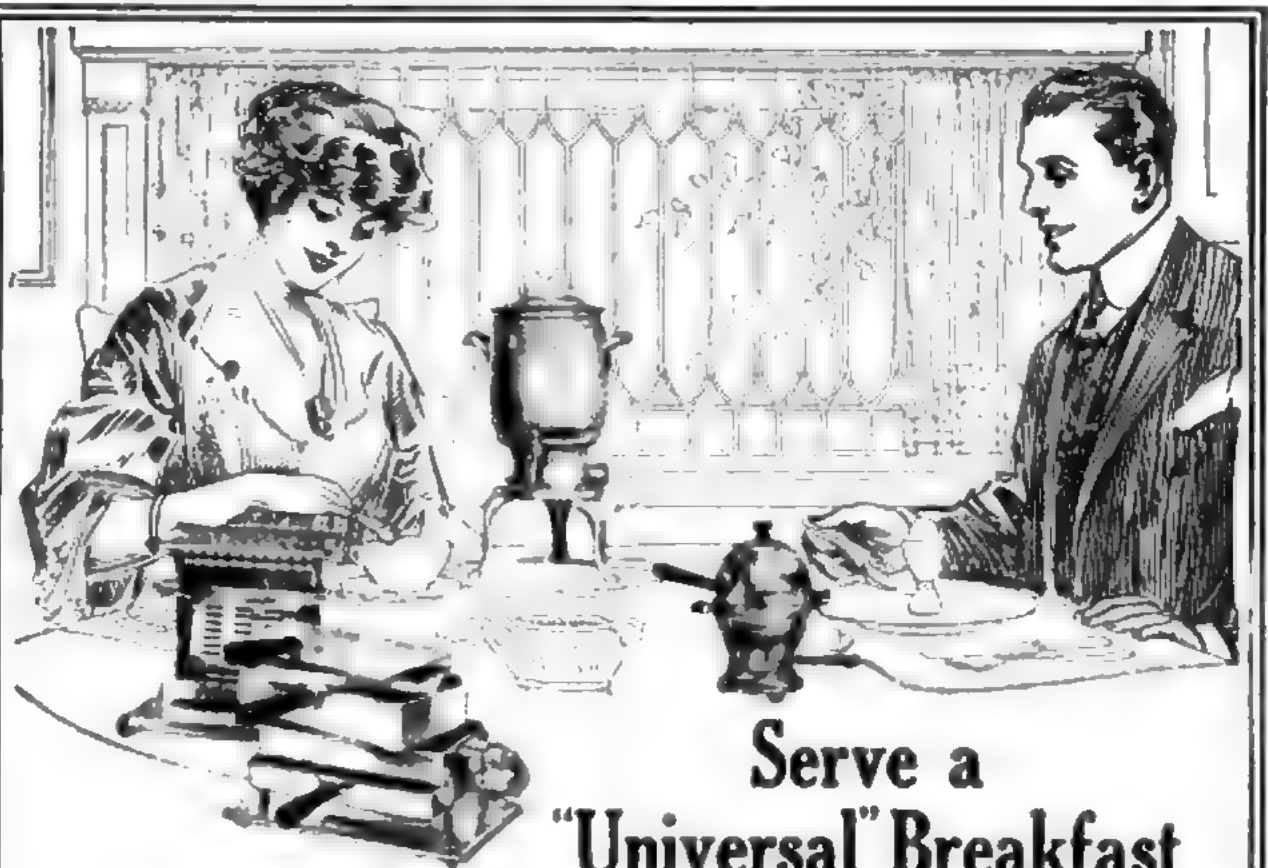
- October 8.—Berlin reports the recapture of Douai, in the Department of the Nord, and a successful stand in the Argonne and Verdun regions.
- Paris reports an advance at Arras, fifteen miles southwest of Douai. The Germans are still occupying in force the region between the Oise and the Somme.
- October 9.—A spirited artillery duel is in progress in the Woivre district.
- October 10.—Both sides report progress in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel.
- October 13.—Paris reports its left wing between Hazebrouck and Bethune engaged against the enemy, mostly cavalry.
- A German army corps is reported in possession of Lille.
- October 15.—Unofficially the Allies' left is reported as sweeping around Lille and occupying Ypres.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN

- October 9.—Petrograd reports the Russians in possession of Lyck, in East Prussia.
- October 11.—According to Petrograd, Russian Poland between Warsaw and the Prussian frontier is clear of the enemy.
- October 13.—In contradiction to this, the American Consul at Warsaw notifies the State Department that the British Consul has requested him to take over his office in case of emergency. He reports similar requests from consulates in neighboring cities, indicating a German advance on Warsaw.
- Berlin insists that all of Russian Poland west of the Vistula is in her possession.
- Ambassador Dumba at Washington announces that the Austrian troops are at the river San and have succeeded in raising the siege of Przemyśl, Galicia.
- October 14.—Vienna states that the Russians occupy now only the eastern position before the fortress of Przemyśl.

GENERAL FOREIGN

- October 10.—Charles, King of Roumania, dies in Bucharest, at the age of seventy-five and in the forty-ninth year of his reign.
- The United States demands of General Carranza an immediate answer to the questions already submitted to him concerning his attitude toward the Vera Cruz situation.
- October 12.—During an attack by Villa



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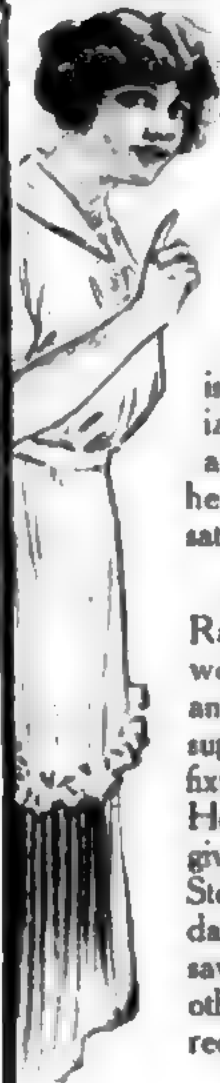
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adherents on the Carranza garrison of Naco, Sonora, shells from Governor Maytorena's guns fall across the border line into American territory.

October 12.—The new King Ferdinand of Roumania takes his oath of office.

October 13.—Governor-General Buxton, of the Union of South Africa, proclaims martial law throughout the Union, following a small rebellion rumored to be under German instigation.

Cardinal Pietro Gasparri is selected as the new Papal Secretary of State at Rome.

October 14.—The resignation of Carranza as First Chief is submitted to the Aguascalientes peace conference and accepted, according to a dispatch from northern Mexico. Antonio Villareal is nominated for the Provisional Presidency.

Brazil announces a censorship of cablegrams for or passing through that country.

General Botha is reported as sending a strong detachment to quell the uprising in the Union of South Africa.

DOMESTIC

October 9.—In twenty-four hours Seattle receives \$1,750,000 in gold from miners' claims throughout Alaska.

October 10.—A tornado sweeps over Kansas, killing five and injuring twenty.

October 12.—The Supreme Court convening, Associate Justice McReynolds is sworn in.

October 13.—Missouri readmits the International Harvester Company on its promise to obey the laws.

A petition for State-wide prohibition is submitted to the Illinois legislature by 1,300 convicts in the Joliet State Penitentiary.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Women's Wrongs.—"Just my luck! Sez 'e can't go to the front because 'e's a married man."—*London Opinion*.

Smart Alec.—Says a newspaper: "Once again England is faced with a crisis. There has been nothing like it since Alexander the Great burned his boats and crossed the Rubicon."—*Boston Transcript*.

Up-to-Date.—FIRST METROPOLITAN DRUG-STORE PROPRIETOR—"I see there is going to be a great scarcity of drugs."

SECOND METROPOLITAN DRUG-STORE PROPRIETOR—"Fortunately that doesn't affect us, as we stop carrying them long ago."—*Life*.

Of First Importance.—The teacher was examining the class in physiology. "Mary, you tell us," she asked, "what is the function of the stomach?"

"The function of the stomach," the little girl answered, "is to hold up the petticoat."—*Buffalo Express*.

Again the Tempter.—The sailor had been showing the lady visitor over the ship. In thanking him she said:

"I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden."

"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."—*Tit-Bits*.



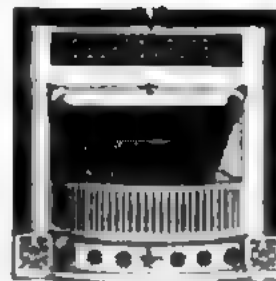
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No, Indeed!—"It seems to me," remarked Mrs. Wood B. Highbrow, "that those Russian Cassocks do not seem to be any match for the German Oologs."—*Kansas City Star*.

Consolation.—"How did your novel come out?"

"Well," replied the self-confident man, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these trashy best-sellers."—*Washington Star*.

See America First.—As against Przemyśl and Irkutsk and Crwyzvdt, we have Cuttyhunk, Manayunk, Kokomo, Schenectady, and, not to forget, Skaneateles, Canajoharie, Waxahachie, Kankakee, and Ishpeming.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Small Honor.—MAGAZINE EDITOR—"No, we can not accept this story."

AGENT—"But the author is a man who has acquired a great reputation."

MAGAZINE EDITOR—"Yes, but only in literature."—*Boston Transcript*.

Provident Father.—SETTLEMENT WORKER (visiting tenements)—"And your father is working now and getting two pounds a week? That's splendid! And how much does he put away every Saturday night, my dear?"

LITTLE GIRL—"Never less than three quarts, ma'am!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Outclassed.—"My dear," said the proud father, "I can not understand your objection to young Prudely as a suitor for your hand. I am sure that he is a model young man."

"There is no question about his being a model," replied the bewitching beauty; "but, father, dear, the trouble is that he is a 1912 model."—*Buffalo Commercial*.

Tit for Tat.—A noted wag met an Irishman in the street one day, and thought he would be funny at his expense.

"Hello, Pat!" he said. "I'll give you eight (in) pence for a shilling."

"Will ye, now?" said Pat.

"Yes," he replied.

The Irishman handed over the shilling, and his friend put eight pence into his palm in return.

"Eight in pence," he explained. "Not bad, is it?"

"No," answered Pat; "but the shilling is!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Try It Yourself.—In Missouri, where they raise more mules and children than in any other place in the world, a certain resident died possessor of seventeen mules and three sons. In his will he disposed of the mules as follows: One-half to the eldest son, one-third to the next, and one-ninth to the youngest.

The administrator who went to divide the property drove a span of mules out to the farm, but when he went to divide the seventeen into halves, thirds, and ninths he found it was impossible with live mules; mules not being very valuable, he unhitched one of his own, putting it with the other seventeen, making eighteen, when he proceeded to divide as follows: One-half, or nine to the eldest, one third, or six, to the next son, and one-ninth, or two, to the youngest. Adding up nine, six, two, he found that it made seventeen, so he hitched up his mule and went home rejoicing.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.



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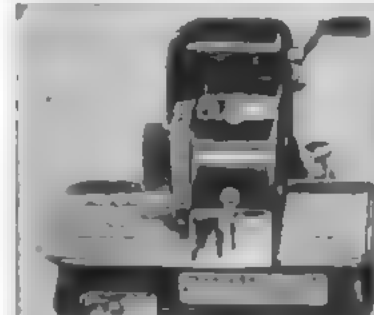
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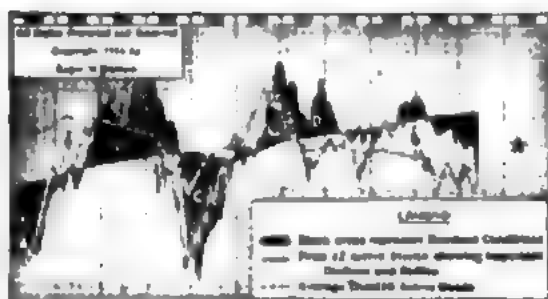
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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

A NEW ERA FOR US AFTER THE WAR

WHAT it calls "a page for the pessimist" is printed in *The Investors' Magazine*, with a note of comment saying any one who has pessimistic feelings about present conditions in this country should study the facts therein presented as follows:

	United States	World
Area (square miles)	3,600,000	75%
Population	102,000,000	6
Corn product (bushels)	2,600,000,000	86
Wheat product (bushels)	911,000,000	20
Cotton product (bales)	14,000,000	61
Sugar product (pounds)	3,557,000,000	25
Tobacco product (pounds)	791,000,000	35
Number of cattle on farms	39,900,000	15
Coal product (short tons)	634,000,000	40
Petroleum product (bbls.)	238,000,000	63
Copper product (pounds)	1,343,000,000	24
Iron ore (long tons)	37,000,000	21
Gold product	\$63,000,000	20
Stock of gold	1,990,678,304	23 1/2
Value of all farm products	\$751,000,000	No data
Value of manufactures	\$0,672,000,000	No data
Imports in fiscal year 1914	1,994,000,000	9%
Exports in fiscal year 1914	2,365,000,000	12
Foreign trade, fiscal year 1914	4,359,000,000	10
Domestic trade, fiscal year 1914	40,000,000,000	No data
Railways (miles)	259,000	28%
Aggregate wealth, estimated	140,000,000,000	No data

The same magazine follows this table with an article in which the writer declares that this country "is soon to enter the greatest era of prosperity and expansion in its history." No such opportunity, in this writer's judgment, has come to us since the commercial and industrial developments in the great West that followed the Civil War. While the present war in Europe has caused "stringency and forced retrenchment in many lines of business," it must eventually come to an end, and then "the opportunity will be ours." Following are passages from this article:

"Even the victorious nations will be exhausted by the struggle, whether it be long or short. Their finances will be benumbed, and they will lack both the money and the initiative to take advantage of the opportunities that lie before them. The fate of the defeated nations can only be left to the imagination. It is certain, however, that their international trade will be utterly destroyed, their industries left shattered and prostrate, and their people burdened with an indebtedness so enormous as to check their development and growth for a generation to come. A group of nations on one side or the other is going to be blotted out so far as international commerce is concerned. The needs of other nations, now at peace near and far, must be taken care of. This is our opportunity. Unless the old pioneer spirit—the spirit of enterprise, of initiative, of discovery and of development—is utterly dead in American hearts, we will ourselves capture the major portion of the trade opportunities abandoned by the defeated belligerents, and repay ourselves for our losses many times over.

"At the time of this writing German commerce had been swept from the seas. Germany supplied the world with potash, with ferromanganese, with innumerable necessary drugs, with anilin dyes, with various supplies of iron and steel, with a thousand and one finished metal products. Germany's trade with South America, China, and Japan and the isles of the Far East has been many times our own. 'Made in Germany' has been a victorious commercial slogan, against which our exporters have made little headway for many years. Now the sign 'Made in Germany' is gone. If Germany is defeated,

it will be gone for a generation. If Germany wins, it still will be gone for years because even a victorious Deutschland can not recover from the destruction of the conflict for a long period of time.

"At the present writing the English fleet rules the sea, and English commerce is still going about its way, though greatly diminished in extent. If England wins, we will dispute with her for the lost German trade. Even if victorious, Great Britain's monetary loss will have been so great that the advantage will be all on our side. If defeated, we will see British commerce prostrated for a quarter of a century, and perhaps forever. Whatever may be the outcome of the European War, we shall, we possess the energy, the initiative, the knowledge, and the salesmanship, achieve greater commercial conquest within the next few years than any we have achieved in the past. There is no reason to believe that the American character has lost these qualities. They are the foundation of the prosperity and wealth which we have built up during fifty years of practically uninterrupted peace.

"During the first two months of the war there naturally was dulness in business. When we reflect that at the outset our foreign trade was entirely cut off, we will agree that conditions could not be other wise. But soon the nations with their preponderant naval power locked up the war ships of their enemies. The ocean's lanes were reported safe for travel, and American exports gradually began to flow abroad. Our wheat and corn were shipped in steadily increasing amounts until, by the first of September, ten million bushels a week were flowing across the ocean, each bushel representing approximately \$1.25.

"The national Treasury Department, together with the banks, made arrangement for financing the cotton, tobacco, and other crops for which the foreign market had been greatly limited. Our exports continued to increase and conditions in this regard more and more nearly approached normal.

"As the only one of the really great Powers of the world which has remained at peace through this unparalleled conflict, we have gained immensely in international prestige. We are bound to gain likewise in commercial and financial prestige, if we govern our moves with ordinary common sense and prudence, and act with reasonable energy and patience. Our store of capital is the only great store of capital which will go through the present conflict practically unscathed. As a result we shall become the dominating financial power of the world. The financial center of this globe will move from London to New York. We shall definitely pass from a debtor nation to a creditor nation, not immediately, and not without effort and intelligence, but eventually, and when this comes to pass the United States will have entered on its greatest period of prosperity, of expansion, and of business activity in its entire, wealthy, prosperous, and happy life."

EVERYBODY ECONOMIZING—AND TO GOOD PURPOSE

Writers and financiers have discovered that people in this country since the war began have entered upon the practice of economy with remarkable unanimity. In this fact Mr. Moody, in his *Magazine*, finds one great cause of contraction in trade. He believes that during the months immediately ahead of us not only will imports in consequence be small, but "the domestic demands for everything but bare

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necessities will contract to very small totals." So far from deploring this economy, Mr. Moody maintains that, in the long run, as practised by the average man, it "will be a splendid thing for the United States." It is now at least ten years since "the careless extravagance and improvidence of nearly everybody have been undermining the whole country." Meanwhile, the corollary of extravagance, which is high finance attended by speculation, "has steadily made the situation worse." But so long as the people can be got into the habit of living within or a little below their incomes, instead of above them, as in the past, our future "will be bright."

Parallel with Mr. Moody's remarks are points contained in an address recently made by A. M. Harris, the New York banker, at a convention, in Richmond, of the American Bankers' Association. He fully confirmed all that Mr. Moody says as to the wave of economy that has set in among all classes in this country. He regards this as giving excellent promise of better times in the investment world. Following are passages from the address:

"Few realize what a wave of economy is sweeping over this country and the effect it may have on the amount of new available investment capital. It is unquestionably true that never before in the history of this country has there been such a wide-spread movement of economy, which extends not only to personal expenditures, but also to the expenditures of corporations and business houses generally.

"The economic and industrial conditions at the present time are not to be compared with those following the panic of 1893. Aside from certain industries and businesses which have been especially affected, there is employment throughout the country. The wave of economy, therefore, means a much more enormous and rapid accumulation of capital than ever occurred before.

"The economic losses resulting from wars are usually exaggerated, as shown by the industrial conditions which exist when peace is restored.

"This wave of economy which is sweeping over the country is of the greatest importance to you. It means that persons who have never previously been in the habit of saving will begin opening savings accounts, and that others who already have savings accounts will increase the size of these accounts. If this result occurs it will mean that you will not be called upon to sacrifice your holdings of high-grade investments at the present depressed prices.

"In other words, you will not be called upon to suffer any actual losses in your investments, but will be able to continue to hold these bonds until they mature, when you will receive in payment their par value or just what you expected when you purchased them. In addition to the wave of economy there is the wonderful outburst of individual enterprise that invariably follows a war. Explain it in whatever way you please, it is nevertheless a fact that invariably the greatest enterprise, the greatest energy, the greatest ingenuity immediately follow a great war."

Pertinent to the points made by Mr. Moody and Mr. Harris are the results of inquiries recently made by *The Journal of Commerce* among savings-banks in New York City as to actual withdrawals of money after October 1, under the sixty-day notice required by the banks at the beginning of the war. It appears that the amount of actual withdrawals has been much below expectations. They are de-



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scribed as "comparatively insignificant." While the sixty-day notice is still in force, it is kept up merely as "conservative action on the right side." Deposits since August 1 are described as having been "well sustained." Many orders for withdrawals have been canceled. So well established is confidence that some bank officers believe that before long they will be able to use money not wanted by their depositors in the investing field. Since July the savings-banks have been practically out of that field.

SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS IN EUROPE

It is believed by *The Wall Street Journal* that the war in Europe "is fairly certain to reduce the available deposits of the peoples immediately involved." In the countries at war are populations aggregating 426,000,000, who have savings that in total are believed to fall little short of \$9,544,000,000, Germany leading, with Austria next, and then follow Great Britain and France. Average deposits are highest in Hungary, where they amount to \$372.44. Below is a list of the countries at war, including Japan, with their populations, number of depositors, total savings, and average deposits.

	Population	Depositors	Total Savings	Av. Deposit
Austria	28,572,000	6,769,713	\$1,421,789,000	\$209.42
Belgium	7,579,000	3,062,025	215,045,000	167.75
France	39,602,000	14,362,533	1,063,300,000	172.49
Germany	64,142,000	22,349,570	4,241,500,000	189.78
Hungary	21,030,000	2,069,498	672,611,000	\$372.44
Japan	51,646,000	20,655,830	177,953,000	8.58
Russia	167,920,000	8,189,734	784,117,000	95.74
U. Kingdom	45,963,000	14,251,537	1,148,086,000	109.50

* Communal and private savings-banks only.
† Government savings-banks only.
‡ Private savings banks.
§ Postal savings only.

As to conditions in this country, it is interesting to note that the above figures compare with 11,097,000 depositors in America with \$4,861,200,000 deposits, the average for each depositor being \$439.07, these deposits being in mutual and stock savings-banks only.

A Voluntary Confession.—A more than usually frank affidavit is on file in the Keystone State. It runs as follows:

"Star Junction, Pa., 5-22-1902.

"This certifies that Anna Francis died on August 7, 1898, and that Mrs. Kate Francis died December 19, 1899.

"J. L. Cochran, Attending Physician.

"Personally appeared before me, a notary public, J. L. Cochran, who, being duly sworn, did say that the above is his act and deed.

"Joseph L. Luce, Notary Public."

—*New York Evening Post.*

A Word to the Wise.—"Do you know, Bill, I nearly lost a sovereign to-day."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, I went to call on a friend of my wife's, and he asked me to lend him a sovereign. 'Yes, certainly,' says I, and I brought out a sovereign, but it never got no farther than my hand."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, one of his daughters commenced to sing 'Kathleen Mavourneen.'"

"Well, what has that got to do with lending a sovereign?"

"Everything, Bill, for she started like this: 'It may be for years, or it may be for ever,' so I popped the quid back in my pocket."—*Tit-Bits.*

Packer No. 8 Hears from a Pipe-Lover

To insure the complete satisfaction of every smoker of Edgeworth tobacco and as part of the guarantee that goes with every package a small slip is packed into every large tin or humidor package of Edgeworth. This slip urges a return of the tobacco if it is not satisfactory and bears a number that identifies the packer.

Here is, in part, what one smoker had to say when he read his slip:

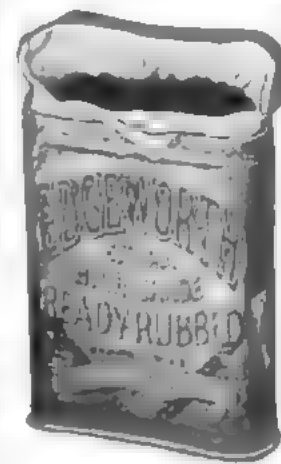
Packer No. 8,
do Larus & Bro. Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Sir, Madam or Miss—I have just dug down to the bottom of a one pound can of "Edgeworth" evidently packed by you, and I found the enclosed notice, where, in your box, as you say, to notify them in case I found any irregularity in the box in which the notice was packed. As I found no irregularity and as they asked for nothing more I thought I would tell you what else I found; e. g. "The Best Hunch of tobacco I ever smoked." A friend, (I was going to say a true friend, but then I reserve that expression for my old "dudeen" exclusively) gave me this pound box of "Edgeworth"—hence this letter, and now it's a me for more as the last smoke was as good as the first, just as moist and held the same quality and flavor—you can tell your "bos" that there was no irregularity—no, it was all regular—yes, a regular find.

Yours in a decent smoke,

A. J. M.

Not every man is as fortunate as Mr. A. J. M. He was lucky enough to have a friend who introduced him to Edgeworth by presenting him with a full pound.



There's no need for you to wait until some acquaintance yields to an inspiration and gives you a package of Edgeworth to judge.

You can get it from us by asking for it. Just put yourself in a receptive frame of mind, say to yourself, "Well, since it costs nothing, I will give this Edgeworth a trial," then send us a postcard

with your name and your dealer's name on it.

We will promptly send you a package of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed Smoking Tobacco, free. Whether you will like it or not remains to be seen, but you should see some of the glad letters we get from men who have found Edgeworth just what they wanted.

Don't you think it's always worth while to try out a pipe tobacco?

Edgeworth is made from the finest tobacco that grows on the ground, and it comes in two forms, Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed, and is on sale practically everywhere.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin and \$1.00 in handsome humidor packages. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply. A sample of Ready-Rubbed is free if you mention your dealer's name. If you love good pipe tobacco, you will really favor us by asking for this sample.

Write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Bro. Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton, of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed, by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

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On improved business and residential property, on conservative 40% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field; references furnished if desired. Titles to be approved by clearing attorneys. Correspondence invited.
PALMER AND PALMER, Jacksonville, Fla.

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If you have given up trying to shave yourself, try once more with a good razor and

LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS

Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. Just a razor and Eux-e-sis. Large tubes of all Dealers.

Send 17c for Sample Tube to Dept. B.

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THE - AUTUMN - TRAVELER

THE CHARM OF AUTUMN TRAVEL

THE day is passed when American pleasure travel was limited to the three hottest months of the year. It ended a quarter of a century ago, when people began going South for the winter months—first to Florida and the northern Gulf coast—and the tourist wonderland of California was discovered. Of course the school-vacation season is still a great factor in determining the limits of the summer outings of many Americans. It makes thrive by the hundreds resort hotels that are closed and deserted for the nine other months of the year; it adds special cars and extra trains that roll and thunder east and west, north and south, through July, August, and September, and then silently, sometime about the fall equinox, slip off the railroad schedules. But that "sometime" is a distinct blessing. The man or woman who is able to choose the autumn for a vacation season is fortunate indeed. The rush and bustle of the summer are gone with the heat; trains and boats are no longer apt to be rather uncomfortably crowded. One can travel in comfort, and will have his rewards. In the early autumn, North and East are at their best. A few prime hotels remain open, so that their late-staying patrons have the benefits of reds and yellows in the foliage. Out in the West, up in the Rockies, if you please—the year is then at its very prime. The midsummer rains are over, there are crispness and clearness in the air that bring distant peaks and ranges, as if by magic, almost within a seeming stone's throw. The real mountaineer begins to breathe along about the first of October.

But how about the man whose vacation is set for a date late in the autumn, perhaps well into December? There are many such, and they are a factor not to be ignored. In the complete development of American tourist facilities within the past few years, no longer is he ignored. And in a year, when facilities for foreign travel have been largely denied him, he will find

that America stands ready, even in the late autumn, to give him an outing brimful of zest and variety. Of course if he must go to a foreign country, the mere fact that almost all Europe seems to be in battle array is not a deterrent. For there is a foreign country within two days and two nights by boat from New York that does not lack for charm and distinction.



TOURIST DESCENDING CATHEDRAL STAIRS, HERMIT TRAIL, ONE OF THE ENDLESS WONDERS OF THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA.

THE CALL OF BERMUDA

Bermuda is just beginning to be appreciated, not only by New York, but by the rest of the United States. Because of that beginning in appreciation, the steamer service to that small group of British islands just off our east coast has been greatly increased and improved within the past few years. The hotel facilities at Hamilton, their chief city, have kept pace with this improvement. Yet nothing has been done that might rob the islands of their charm. Carts still patter through the narrow roads, that have been cut so easily from the soft coral rock and will remain splendid highways forever. The wind in Bermuda has a way of rustling the tall palms on a moonlight night that becomes a perpetual delight to the tourist from

the "States." The islands are distinct tropical, with all that this may imply abundant verdure, a surrounding sea turquoise blue, sunshine, and a mildness in the air in December, January, and February that is like early September, or Indian summer in the North. Add to this setting the folk of a typically smart British province, a touch of the red-coated British Army, the swagger of a bit of the navy, wonderful negroes who have already begun to be born with cockney accents, the coinage and phraseology of old England herself, and you begin to have reasons why more and more Americans go to Bermuda each year. Ten days or a fortnight out of New York will give you a good look at the islands. But when you are there you are apt to find yourself using the cable and beginning to delay your return home from one steamer to another.

FROM NEW YORK SOUTHWARD

Of course there are many such steamer trips out of New York Harbor—ships bound to Jacksonville, Mobile, to three or four dozen ports in the West Indies—sleepy, fascinating ports each one of them voyages to the little-known great cities of South America—cities that are fascinating and yet as wide-awake as our own Chicago, Kansas City, or San Francisco. Then there are the playgrounds of Florida, which will be visited by an unusually large volume of travelers during the coming winter season. The operating head of a railway system serving the East Coast resorts of Florida said the other day that not only is his railroad not suffering from hard times, but that the outlook for the coming winter is the best in its history.

"We propose," he said, "to increase our train service. There are from 150,000 to 200,000 Americans who are in the habit of spending the winter in Europe. They have got to go somewhere else. We figure that a great many of them will come to Florida or go to Cuba, and we are getting ready for them." Most of the far points will fall within the province of a travel article to appear in *The Literary Digest* late in the season. For the present, one can no longer forbear calling attention to a delightful short sail out from the harbor of New York. You take a steamer, which leaves the crowded West Street pier at three o'clock every afternoon, and the next morning at daybreak you are entering Hampton Roads—the great gateway to more than two thousand miles of inland navigable

tars, rivers, and canals. Before darkness comes on, you have a chance to have a good look at a stretch of the North Jersey shore, and if you bring your camera with you, you are sure to take a snap of the Sandy Hook lightship. In the morning the scene is changed. The roll of the sea is gone, for Hampton Roads is generally as peaceful as the proverbial mill-pond. Facing you are Old Point Comfort and historic Fortress Monroe, with the red bulk of the big Hotel Chamberlin rising up beside them. Off in the distance are the spires and smoke of Norfolk and Portsmouth, two typical Virginia tide-water towns, while somewhere back of the gray fortress is Newport News.

The Chamberlin is the tourist meeting-place for all these points, altho Norfolk boasts several modern and attractive hotels. The entire region has many and varied delights. Not only are there historic arm and a brisk military and social life in Fortress Monroe, but the other arm of the service is apt to be represented in a battleship or two lying at anchor in Hampton Roads. The country round about is filled with interest and fairly dolent in history. It is only yesterday since it was all a great battle-field—you still can see the iron heel-marks of McClellan—and if you would go back of yesterday you can take a motor-car and in an hour or more find yourself in Yorktown—a sleepy village, far removed from the railroad, living only in the memories of the day when it was a real port of entry and the theater of one of the most momentous of dramatic moments in American history. And if Yorktown and its associations are still too modern for you, you can jump back into your motor-car and in the course of seven miles of travel across the Virginia pine forest may come to Williamsburg, the colonial capital of the Old Dominion, where are carefully preserved all the relics of her one-time greatness. Seven miles beyond Williamsburg you come upon the James River and a place that vies with Yorktown for distinction in its history—Jamestown Island. Much care and no little expenditure of money have gone toward the preservation of this earliest English permanent settlement in America.

The water routes from Old Point Comfort are quite as varied and as interesting as those that run inland. A steamer plies to the James River as far as Richmond. It stops not only at Jamestown Island, but at several historic manor-houses that are in plain sight from the deck—Westover and Shirley among them. Other vessels run up other waters that empty into Hampton Roads—there are particularly handsome boats to Baltimore and Wash-

ington each night of the year. A return by either of these cities makes a pleasant variation to the trip to the Old Dominion.

AUTUMN AND WINTER TRAVEL IN THE EAST

For those who enjoy winter sports in the crisp, invigorating air of our Northern mountains, several hostelries keep open house. Notable among these is the Fort William Henry at Lake George. Here a varied assortment of winter fun is available, including skiing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, hockey, ice-boating, skating, and sleighing. In the heart of the Adirondack Mountains the principal winter centers are Saranac Lake and Lake Placid. The Lake Placid Club on Mirror Lake boasts of a winter colony of from fifty to seventy-five "zero lovers." All forms of winter sports are enjoyed here, and in addition picturesque Christmas, New-year, Twelfth-night, and Candelmas ceremonies and pageants reviving old English and Scandinavian customs. Saranac is another of the Adirondack Mountain winter resorts which offer a revelation to the winter vacationist. Here will be held late in January or early in February, 1915, the famous biennial midwinter carnival with its storming of the ice palace, fancy skating, hockey, skiing, tobogganing, and other amusements. To those who prefer the wilder regions of the North Woods, Fulton Chain, Big Moose, and Long Lake hold forth strong inducements.

To old-time habitués of New York's famous spa it might seem an anomaly to speak of Saratoga as a winter resort. Yet since the Springs have been restored to their old-time glory by the New York State Reservation Commission winter has become no longer a closed season. The Saratoga bath-house, equipped to give the Nauheim baths, will remain open all winter. In Central New York at Glen Springs, adjacent to Seneca Lake and Watkins Glen, patients may receive during the winter months hydropathic treatment similar to that given at the leading baths of Belgium, France, and Germany. The Nauheim Spring here is almost identical with the famous brine springs of Nauheim, Homburg, Rheme, etc. The waters of Deer Lick Spring show analyses similar to those of the famous salines used abroad as drinking cures, while Glen Kissingen is identical in its constituents to the famous Kissingen Springs in Germany and also the springs at Halle, Austria.

For tourists from North or East there are vacation delights even nearer. The great hotels at Lakewood in the New Jersey pine forest are hardly more than an hour's run by fast express train from the west bank of the Hudson. By November

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One book is profusely illustrated, showing a beautiful series of Exposition pictures. The other is a splendid folder map of San Francisco, with concise directions for easy sight seeing. Both sent free if you will sign and mail the coupon to either Mr. Fort or Mr. Fee, whichever address is nearer. If you prefer, drop a postal asking for books Nos. 27 and 57.

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Those using this shortest, most direct route enjoy stopover privileges at Denver and Salt Lake City, while a visit, in season, to Yellowstone National Park and Lake Tahoe may be made at slight additional outlay of time and expense.

Special round-trip fares in effect during fair time are shown in Exposition book, together with standard and tourist sleeping car rates and other specific information. Address

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KICK into a pair of COMFY felt slippers for the "home stretch." Their thick cushion soles give grateful rest to your feet as you forget the day's work in an easy-chair. Besides, COMFYS are fine for wear to and from the bath in the morning and on going to bed.

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**DANIEL GREEN FELT
SHOE COMPANY**

78 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.



they are in fine running order for the long season—which lasts until the schools are closed and the purely summer hotels open once again. Lakewood to the city man means golf, polo, long hours in the saddle or automobile, and hotels which for comfort and luxury are quite the equal of the best.

Beyond Lakewood is Atlantic City. You who have perhaps only known Atlantic City in the crowded summer-time, or the distinctly fashionable spring season, can not easily realize its comfort and charm in November, December, and January when the crowds are gone. No longer is it a test of physical prowess to breast the human tide down the boardwalk from the Rudolf to the Brighton. The white beach is no longer infested by tens of thousands of human beings in bathing-suits, but it is now the plaything of the ocean, the loafing-place of the favored few. When you roll down the boardwalk in your chair, you may not meet fifty other chairs the whole length of that famous promenade, but you will be sure to find yourself rejoicing in that very fact. There is room on the boardwalk, and room in the hotels. The urbane gentleman behind the register no longer shakes his head sadly at sight of you and your luggage and says he will try to "fix you up before night," but places you forthwith in the best the house affords. And yet when you come to look around, you find that the hotel is by no means deserted, but comfortably filled with bright and companionable folk. There are new plays in the theaters along the boardwalk, and the wonderful shops between are open and filled with allurements. The man who has not been to Atlantic City in winter and there seen her dignity and charm can hardly say that he has really come to know her.

We were speaking of tide-water Virginia. There are playgrounds in the Virginia hills that are not second in promise to the oceanside of the Old Dominion, while over, across, and beyond the famous valley of the Shenandoah are watering-places which for distinction and elegance have no superiors in America. You can reach these in an afternoon and a night on a through train from New York, or, better still, you can follow the water route to Old Point Comfort that we have just indicated and proceed to Richmond either by rail or by the steamer up the James River. From Richmond the Chesapeake & Ohio offers an excellent service to the mountain watering-places—Virginia Hot Springs and the White Sulphur Springs the best known among them. These resorts are not new. Like Saratoga in the North, they have been popular for at least a century. But great modern hotels, put up within the past few years, have brought to them an even larger degree of popular favor than either had known in the most

rosate of bygone times. Motor-cars are finding their ways to them in increasing numbers each year, and there is hardly a time in fall or winter when two or three or more private cars are not stationed on the nearest railroad sidings. These resorts in late autumn have the charm and distinction of Lenox, Newport, or Bay Harbor at the height of the summer season.

IN THE LAND OF THE SKY

They stand in the wonderful ranges ■ the Appalachians that for three hundred miles farther south are the delight of tourists. When this great mountain range finally breaks south of Virginia and into the Carolinas, they begin to call it "The Land of the Sky," and a more poetic or truthful appellation could hardly be given to one of the nation's great playgrounds. Asheville, N. C., is the gateway to "The Land of the Sky." It is dominated by several great modern hotels. Of these the newest and already the most renowned is Grove Park Inn.

This great hotel, standing at an altitude of more than five thousand feet above sea level, is not yet two years old. Yet from the careful manner of its building it has acquired an unusual distinction among its fellows. In its architecture it is far removed from the typical boxlike type of wooden structure that formerly distinguished pretty nearly every one of our resort hotels. At Grove Park the desire was to produce a hotel that would be in architectural keeping with its wild mountainous setting. The walls were wrought of boulders of native stone from near-by hillsides, while floors and roof were fashioned of concrete in an effort to make the huge building as nearly fire-proof as such a structure could be made. The same care and taste went into the furnishings of the house. The four hundred rugs for its floors were woven to its own order, while skilled artisans fashioned the furniture and hammered out the fixtures, knowing that they were destined, not for a fashionable hotel in New York or San Francisco, but for a house on a hillside into which was to be wrought something of the rugged character of its setting. The result of this care and taste has been something rather more than a mere success.

Asheville, with not only its new hotels but also a number of other hotels which vie with it in attractiveness, its marvelous scenery and the great Vanderbilt estate "Biltmore," near by, is not however, the only point of interest in "The Land of the Sky." Many travelers who wish to visit these high-set hills make them an autumn stopping-point on their journey toward a midwinter to be spent in Florida, or on the Gulf Coast. These not only come flocking



GOLFING IN THE LAND OF THE SKY—ON THE LINKS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA AT ASHEVILLE.

San Diego Panama California Exposition

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to see California

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THE year 1915 is the year of decision—the year you have been planning for always. You have always wanted to see California. The land of sunshine and orange blossoms.

Especially have you determined to see Southern California, because—you know—that is the California you have read and heard about. Now you can readily afford to gratify your heart's desire. The railroads and the hotels have arranged to meet you half way.

Furthermore, everybody is going to the Exposition and you can't afford to be a "stay at home" and listen in wide eyed amazement to the tales of this Wonderland, when your friends return. The San Diego Exposition is a dream city of the old world. A city of Spanish Mission Colonial architecture with Mission bells in low towers around which hover flocks of pigeons. Rug draped balconies twined by banks of purple bougainvillea.

No tired and footsore spectators will emerge from the gates of this Exposition. Intense interest and enlightenment mark every exhibit. No other Exposition, past or present, resembles it. Instead of finished products, the things we use and wear and eat are made before our very eyes by machinery transplanted from the throbbing factories of the world.

And perhaps—very likely—you will find in this land of promise during your visit, the opportunity you have sought to free yourself from the bondage of your present business struggle for financial independence.

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1915

All
the
year

Get your ticket to San Diego

"Oh! España, como mi joven corazón
por ti latía en tiempos pasados."

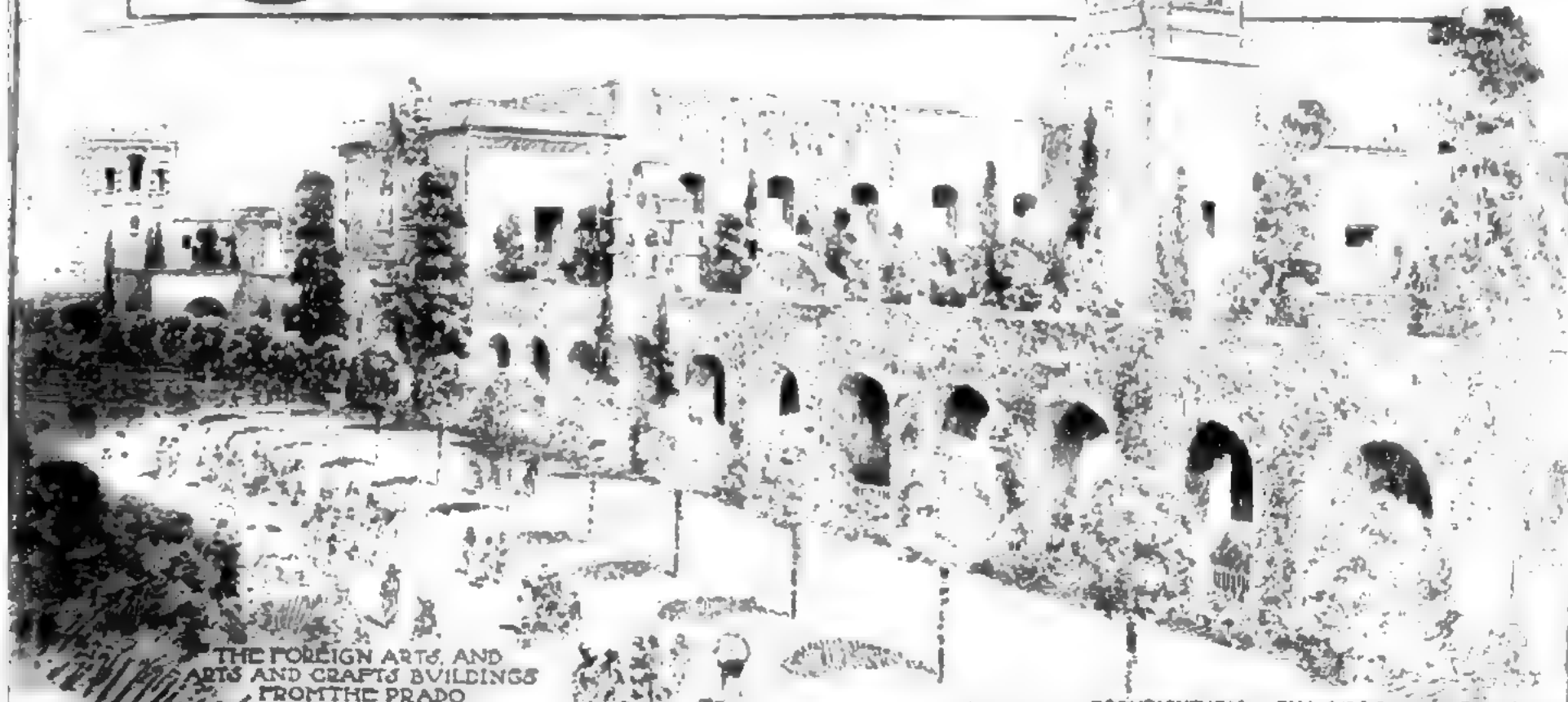
—Longfellow.

"How much of my young heart, O Spain,
Went out to thee in days of yore?"

—Longfellow.

1915

All
the
year



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each November and December to Asheville, but to Hendersonville, Waynesville, Tryon, Brevard, Saluda, Hot Springs, and Flat Rock. All these points are situated amid picturesque settings and have excellent hotel facilities arranged with a special eye to the comfort of travelers.

PINEHURST AND SOUTHWARD

For an autumn or spring tarrying-point, Pinehurst in the forest portion of North Carolina shares the popularity of the high hills at the back of that State. Pinehurst is a sort of fall and winter capital for the great game of golf, altho its authority is sometimes disputed both by Sumner and Camden, in South Carolina. Summerville is also a South Carolina resort of distinction. It is only twenty-two miles back of the ancient port of Charleston and stands in the heart of a dense and wonderful forest of live oak and pines. Its own particular lion is the wide-spread garden of Dr. Shepard, the only point in America where tea-cultivation has been carried on successfully.

Charleston itself has many charms for the tourist, altho he will probably find himself wishing that the town could be provided with a modern hotel such as has been given to nearly every one of her sister cities in the South. Still the appeal of the town's personality is so potent that he will soon forget any slight inconveniences as to food and lodging. His interest soon becomes centered on the splendid old churches whose Georgian spires give accent to the Charleston sky-line, the fine old houses, the harbor with its forts and its charm of shipping. The town has such variety that interest does not cease quickly or easily.

One other South Carolina resort should claim the attention of the autumn traveler. This is Aiken, which long since became known as the most exclusive and aristocratic of the several Southern colonies of Northern folk. Aiken, like some resorts in the North, is not hearty or warm in her first greetings. But once you come to know her, you are apt to love her. For the man or woman who is genuinely fond of sport, she can not be excelled. There is good hunting in the forests round about, and regularly there is riding to the hounds. That means excellent mounts, and at certain high tides of the season smashing good polo.

Savannah is not unlike Charleston, altho there is an old-time rivalry between these seaport cities. Savannah has excellent hotel facilities. So has Augusta, the inland Georgia city which of late years has come to have many pretensions as an autumn and winter resort. The fact that Augusta stands at an elevation of more than 1,200 feet above the level of the sea means that its winters are not only warm, but crisp and bracing as well.

Into these three States having late autumn resorts—Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—as well as into that still more southerly clime, Florida, which does not spring into social brilliancy until after the beginning of the New-year, three railroads stretch from the North through the Washington gateway. These are the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Southern. Each is a network of lines, main trunks, and feeders, and each offers from October to May a glittering array of through trains. Not quite all of these trains go through Washington. Some are routed from Chicago and St. Louis through Cincinnati, Louisville, or Memphis, and

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In the central portion of the country are several all-the-year resorts. Perhaps the best known among them are the springs at French Lick, Ind., at Excelsior Springs in Missouri, and those at Hot Springs, Ark. Of these the two first are particularly favored by Chicago folk who are able to get away from business cares for a few days, or even a fortnight, in the late autumn or early winter. French Lick has an environment not unlike that of Lakewood. The wonderful qualities of its waters are far too well known to need further comment here.

Excelsior Springs, altho less known generally, has come into a wide degree of favor. Within the last year or two there has been built at this point a hotel which in architecture, fittings, and operation compares favorably with those at larger and more famous resorts. There are several other houses of more than ordinary excellence. For a resort which has sprung from a Missouri farm since some time after 1880, Excelsior Springs has done remarkably well. Travelers who go to it come home singing its praises in no uncertain tones. Some of them who have traveled in England have not hesitated at comparing its surrounding country, set in the gently wooded hills and ravines that line the valley of the Missouri, to that of Devonshire.

Hot Springs, Ark., is as well known and as favorably known as any similar resort. With its group of great hotels, its bath-houses, and military hospitals, it long since grew from a mere country town into a small but smart and busy city. It is a great Mecca, not only for those suffering from the wide variety of ailments to which its powerful waters seem to give instant and permanent relief, but to many thousands of tourists. There is little about the city to suggest suffering of any sort. On the contrary, it is, in its way, as brisk and gay as Atlantic City, or any other of the pure pleasure resorts.

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would be such a bad time in which to go out to California. The railroad agent if he knows his business, or even pretends to know California, will reply that the late autumn is one of the finest seasons of the year on the West Coast. The cold, wet fogs that sometimes make the San Francisco climate in July and August trying for the Easterner are gone, and in their place is a fine, sunshiny season. There will have been three or four rains—enough to take away the parched look that the foliage acquires through the long dry season—yet the rainy season with its heavy downpours very rarely arrives until the beginning of the year. September and October are, oddly enough, apt to be the warmest months of the year in San Francisco. November and December offer a climate all the way from San Diego to Oregon that is well worth the usual California superlatives that are applied to climate.

So it is a wise man who packs his trunk, bags, and golf-sticks and starts west in the late autumn. Before he comes to Chicago—or perhaps to St. Louis—he will find quite a wide variety of pathways at his service. From Chicago there are three routes through the northern tier of American States confronting him, in addition to the great main stem of the Canadian Pacific. These three routes are the Northern Pacific, operating out of Chicago in a close traffic agreement with the Northwestern system; the Great Northern, which starts its best trains out over the rails of the Burlington; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which boasts that it is the only railroad operating entirely over its own tracks all the way from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma. In the summer-time the Northern Pacific seeks to attract through passengers by the promise of a stop-over at the Yellowstone National Park, the Great Northern offers as its very own side-trip a journey into the less-known but equally wonderful Glacier National Park, while the Milwaukee claims the superb Mount Ranier as its own great attraction. At this season of the year all these three great parks are closed. But the three transcontinental railroads that serve them are not less attractive as through routes for the traveler who is California-bound, and all these, including the Canadian Pacific, are much patronized on account of their grand and varied scenery by tourists either going to or returning from California. The wonders of the mountain scenery that one may view from their train windows are on exhibition the whole year round.

The average California traveler bound west from Chicago is apt, however, to take one of the more southerly routes—possibly the Union Pacific, which boasts that it is the shortest line from Lake Michigan to the Golden Gate, as well as that it possesses direct connecting lines from Ogden, southwest to Los Angeles and northwest to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle. As a matter of fact, the Union Pacific extends from the Missouri River to Ogden, and is in reality only the main stem of a well-located and central system of railroads. Its two crack trains—the Overland Limited and the Pacific Limited—run over the tracks of the old Central Pacific, now a part of the Southern Pacific system from Ogden to San Francisco. Its entrance from Omaha to Chicago is gained over the

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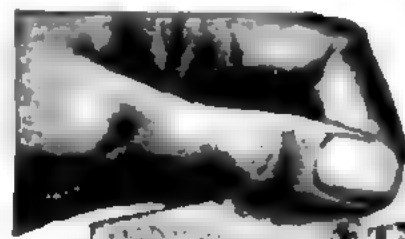
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southern main stems of two equally important and excellent railroads—the St. Paul and the Northwestern. In addition to its main line, however, it has an important branch, from Cheyenne south to Denver and east to Kansas City. From Kansas City it enjoys traffic rights into St. Louis over the lines of the Wabash system. And any traveler going west over this central and popular system will do well to see that his ticket from Denver to Ogden reads over the Denver & Rio Grande which, for the grandeur of its scenery through the Rocky Mountains, is only equaled by the Canadian Pacific. The Denver & Rio Grande, by means of the newly built Western Pacific extending west from Salt Lake City, also enjoys an independent route to San Francisco.

The Santa Fé reaches direct from Chicago and St. Louis, by means of excellent connections, to Colorado, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. It dips well to the south on its way from the head of Lake Michigan, down into Lower California, and threads a land that for romance and charm has not its superior on this continent. You may ride for a whole day on the Santa Fé across the rolling, grazing lands of New Mexico, and from your car-window see small Indian towns of adobe, quaintly fashioned and wonderfully constructed, that will live long in your memory. And you will be accused of no lack of wisdom if you go out over one of the Santa Fé's slower trains, which means that you stop at the Harvey eating-houses all the way out, and so not only break your journey most comfortably, but eat eight or ten times at the best-conducted and most remarkable chain of restaurants in America.

One other road runs by the southerly route from Chicago to California the Rock Island. Its own rails end somewhere down near the west border of Texas, but its through trains continue on over the rails of the El Paso & Southwestern system to El Paso, and thence up into California over the rails of the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific's own main line threads such important Texas cities as Houston, San Antonio, and El Paso, and has its east terminal on the bank of the Mississippi at New Orleans. For a winter traveler bound from New York or New England to California there is no more pleasant route than to take one of the Southern Pacific steamers out of New York Harbor to New Orleans, where connection is made for through trains for Los Angeles and San Francisco. The water journey takes exactly five days. The steamer follows the shore all the way south to Key West, so closely at times that down at Palm Beach you almost feel that you might recognize friends bathing in the surf. The vessels in the service are all excellent; three of them—the *Creole*, the *Antilles*, and the *Monus*—are of transatlantic proportions.

Such then, in a word, is the variety of routes that offer themselves to a man California bound. But he will make a mistake if he merely boards a train at Chicago, or Kansas City, or New Orleans and shuts his eyes until the mountain ridges are crossed and the palm-trees are washing the car-sides. There are enough interesting things on the way to justify his stopping over not only once but several times. If he goes across Texas without stopping at Houston or San Antonio or El Paso he can not say fairly that he has seen Texas.



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If ever you should tire of the town itself, its cathedral, its historic shrine, the Alamo, its brisk and cosmopolitan streets, there are other interests near by—Fort Sam Houston, bravely and gaily military, and a chain of missions, some of them ruined and one or two intelligently restored, which are almost as interesting as those you will see in California. And then there is the open country—the open country for motor-car or pony-back—the open country with its width of vision and its gentle slopes grown with sage-brush, chapparal, and mesquite. It takes a Northerner to come down to and love the open country that surrounds San Antonio. The Texans love it, too; but have been born to it, and perhaps can not remember the exultations with which they witnessed it for the first time.

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Juarez may give him all that he wishes to see of Mexico. The transition is instant. From El Paso you leave sky-scrapers, brick pavements, taxicabs, modern hotels, French styles and bungalow houses, and in a short mile your trolley-car crosses a rickety wooden bridge over the "silvery Rio Grande," once recommended by Mr. Dooley as the "finest river for pedestrianism in the world," and you go back a century. There are no sky-scrapers, no pavements, merely adobe houses, painted in a variety of colors, pink and sky blue vying for popularity, and a road dusty or

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muddy as the weather may be overhead. The moving-picture theater has given way to the bull-ring. On Sunday afternoons there are bull-fights—chiefly arranged for the benefit of American tourists. On other days the tourist must be content with buying souvenir post-cards, or Mexican trifles, with gazing at the ruins of the post-office, prisoners behind the bars of the prosperous-looking jail, with peering into the shadowy recesses of interesting old churches, and with glancing back to see over the tops of cottonwood trees, the tops of sky-scrapers in the United States. He will soon be content to return to his native land, and yet he will feel not a single regret for his short excursion into old Mexico.

New Mexico, together with its close neighbor, Arizona, offers much of the charm of old Mexico, with none of its present-day inconveniences and dangers. The tourist, California bound, who passes through Tucson and Santa Fé without looking at either, has missed his thorough look at America. Tucson is on the main line of the Southern Pacific, while Santa Fé is a very short distance away from the main line of the great railroad to which it has given its name.

Tucson is the larger of these two cities, whose boast it is that they can count three hundred years of civic existence. Back of that time they seem to have lost track of the passing of the years, altho your learned citizen of Santa Fé will tell you in all gravity that he believes that his city was in existence a thousand years ago. As to his proofs for a seemingly astounding statement, more in a moment.

Consider for this moment the very old city of Tucson. It stands in the great desert valley of southern Arizona, an oasis where a bubbling spring made first a halting spot for Spanish caravans, and then, a little later, a Spanish town. The Spanish town is still there, its plaza, its narrow streets, its convent, patios still blooming within the old houses. And when you drive south a dozen miles or so you will see its old church, San Xavier, snow-white and glistening even against the brilliance of the sun-filled desert. San Xavier has been menaced many times since it became an outpost of civilization and Christianity, but the light still burns upon the altar of its faith and so has burned for nearly three long centuries.

Santa Fé has done something more for American history than give its name to a pioneer trail and an excellent railroad. It is only eighteen miles from the main line of that railroad, and should you happen just to miss one of the trains up the branch, you will find at Lamy Junction one of those excellent hotels which have made life in the Southwest worth living. There is a passable hotel at Santa Fé itself, but when you come into that ancient capital you cease to think of hotels. You begin to allow your imagination to carry you back one hundred, two hundred, three hundred years. You wander down the old Santa Fé trail as it comes poking its way into the heart of the little town, and once again you see it peopled with oxen, dirty prairie-schooners, with tired men and women buoyed up by the promise of a new land. You ride up to a plateau, into the ruined embrasures of old Fort Marcy, and find yourself with an invading American army looking down into a tidy Spanish capital, so soon to fall into your hands. You go within the governor's palace and see De Vargas and the other Castilian

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It is not the intention of this article to tell in detail of the wonders of California. That task, as has already been said, will be left to the midwinter travel issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. It is, however, well to reiterate that there is no more charming season of the year along the west coast than November and December. And even those folk who boast that there is not a winter that passes that does not see them crossing California's garden-wall, the Sierras, find a novelty awaiting them this year in the practically completed expositions. For remember that California, who rather prides herself that she never does anything by halves, will speak of expositions in the plural number in the year 1915. Not content with having created one of the most beautiful of world fairs, if not the very largest, and consequently the most tiring, at San Francisco, she has builded a second fair, quite as large as those at Buffalo or at Jamestown, down on the hillsides back of San Diego.

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LL.D., Cornell University.
Popular works of this kind are genuine cultivators of the public taste.—Westminster Review.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK CITY

town is that of a Turkish city nestling there by the water's edge. San Diego, on the other hand, has fashioned its fair in the soft gray tones of concrete. The more beautiful buildings have not been built of wood and staff to be torn down when the show is over and charged off as architectural and economic waste. They have been built of permanent concrete, and a thousand years hence the San Diegan should be able to take his son up among the hilltops and tell the fancied and fabled story of the exposition of 1915.

From an economic standpoint the San Diego show is perhaps the most interesting. It is not every day that a little town of not more than 50,000 inhabitants and located at the end of a branch-line railroad, builds a five-million-dollar exposition and pays for it before the exposition doors open their gates. Yet that will be San Diego's boast before it opens, on New-year's day next, its World's Fair, which is to run for a year and a day. The term of the San Francisco Exposition is hardly shorter—from February 20 to December. The expectation is that there will be few folk from east of the Sierras who will go to see the one without seeing the other. There is no repetition between these friendly rivals. The one is rather supplemental to the other. Together they form America's great peaceful triumph of 1915—the more triumphant because of the bitter contrast it offers to wreckage and desolation overseas.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. M. B." Telford, Pa.—"Please give the various meanings of the word 'creole.' Is it permissible to use the word when referring to a child born in America of parents who come from Germany?"

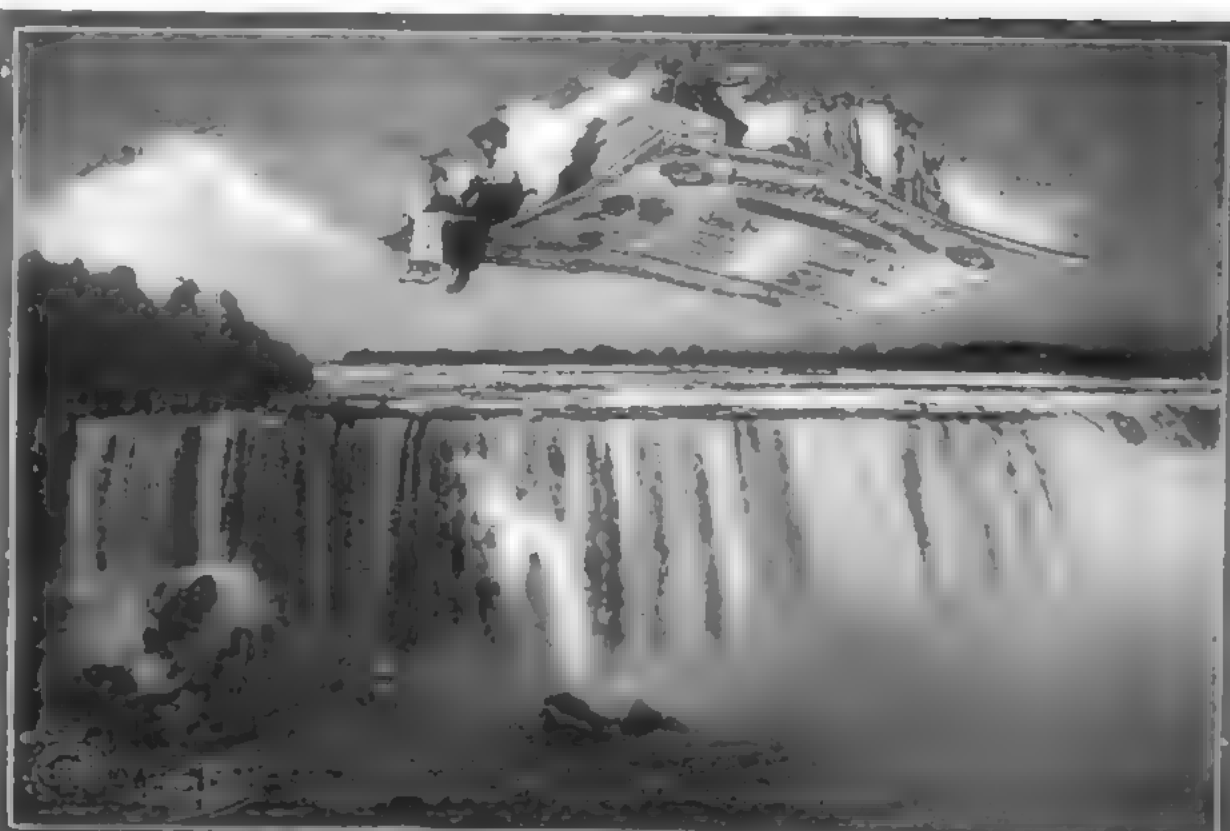
A creole is a white descendant of French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana or the Gulf States. Also, a native of Spanish America or the West Indies of European (originally French and Spanish) parentage. Under the second definition the term may be applicable to a child of German parentage born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but we have never heard it so applied.

"I. P." Orrville, Ohio.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *Santa Rosa*."

San'ta ro'sa—first *a* as in *can*, second and third *e's* as in *sofa*; *o* as in *no*.

"R. J. B." Kouka Park, N. Y.—"What is the proper use of the word 'Professor'? Is it wrong to call a high-school teacher 'Professor'? Or, is it true that only a college or university man of many years of experience, the head of a department, and on whom the honor has been conferred, should be called 'Professor'?"

A professor in the specific meaning of the term designates a public teacher of the highest rank who holds an endowed or established chair in a university or one of its colleges. Endowed teachers of higher grades of study are also called professors, and the term is used to designate one who holds a high salaried (or endowed) position as a teacher in an educational institution. The title is higher than those of *Reader*, *Instructor*, or *Lecturer*. As a teacher in a high school is not an instructor of the highest grade, it is technically wrong to style him "Professor," but the word is used sometimes as a title of courtesy, when added to the name of a person spoken to, and, having the sanction of usage, is permissible. If not distasteful to the person to whom it is applied. That it might prove offensive is due to the fact that the term has been much abused, having



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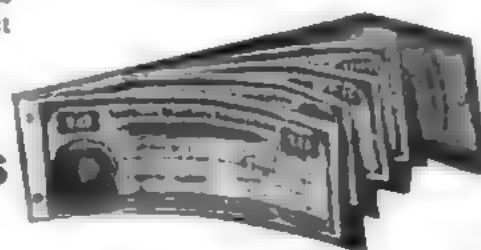
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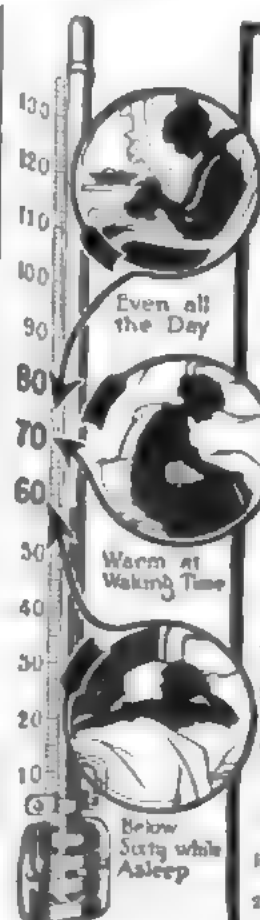
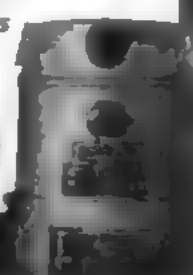
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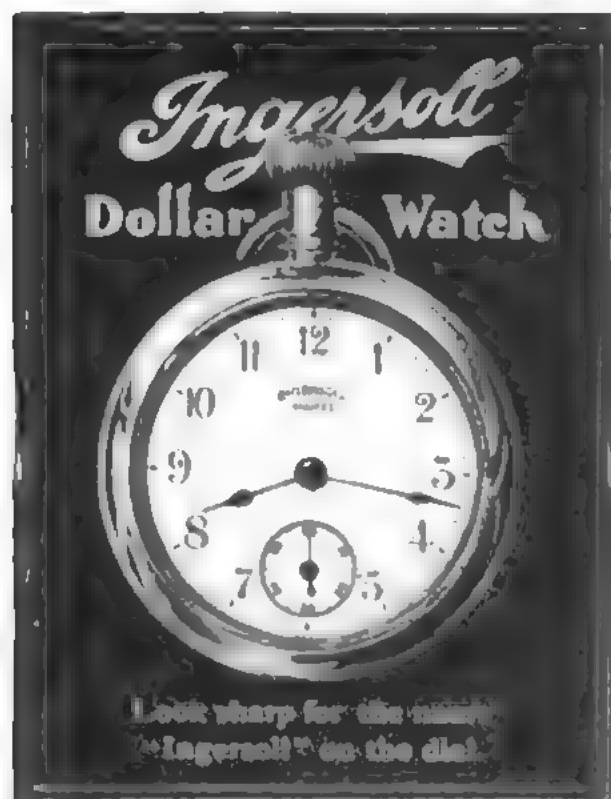
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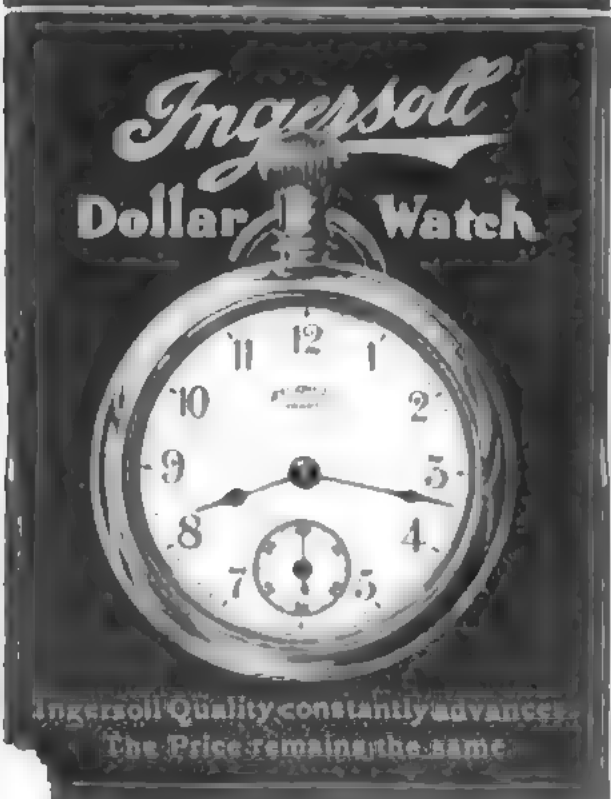
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been used by charlatans, magicians, prestidigitators, jugglers, and instructors in dancing, as well as exponents of phrenology without due and accredited title thereto.

"S. F. R." Charleston, W. Va.—"In speaking of measles, mumps, whooping-cough, etc., is the use of 'the' as a modifier proper? For example, 'Ellen has the measles.'"

The use of the definite article emphasizes the character of the disease which its omission would not do. "Ellen has measles" may mean she has French or German measles, or black or confluent measles, whereas the measles designates the disease commonly so called—a contagious eruptive fever affecting children.

"S. W. T." Montreal, Can.—"Kindly decide the following controversy: 'A' claims that it is correct to hyphenate the word 'reasonable,' when there is insufficient space at the end of a line to print the full word in typewritten or printed matter, as follows—'rea-sonable.' 'B' claims that hyphenating the word as shown is incorrect. Kindly express your opinion as to whether 'A' or 'B' is right, and quote authority or rule covering the case."

The word *reasonable* is one of four syllable words—*rea-son-a-ble*, and can be divided *rea-son-able* or *reason-able*, according to space, but not *reasona-ble*. These divisions are governed by orthoepy and typographical usage.

"T. J. C." Conyers, Ga.—"(1) In a recent article the author cites reasons as 'First,' 'Secondly,' and 'Thirdly.' Why should it not be 'Firstly,' if the other two are correct? (2) When is the word 'doubtless' used? Please distinguish it from 'doubtless.' (3) Is it not correct to say 'I feel badly'?"

(1) The words used are correct. The word "first" is itself an adverb and does not need *-ly*. There is a word "firstly," but its use is not common among careful writers, altho its usage dates from 1532. (2) There is no difference between "doubtless" and "doubtlessly"; both are adverbs, and the latter is a mere variant of the former. (3) "I feel badly" is not correct; it is a slang expression for "I feel ill." One may say "I feel bad," but "I feel badly" is as inadmissible as "I feel ily" would be.

"D. A. T." New York, N. Y.—"What was the value of the ducat, and where was it current?"

The Venetian ducat was a gold coin worth in 1284 about 9 shillings, or about \$2.25. In 1387 its value had depreciated to that of half an English noble, which varied from 3 shillings and 4 pence to 5 shillings, or 83 cents to \$1.25. In 1494 its value varied from 4 shillings and 7 pence to 4 shillings and 3 pence. In 1618 it was worth 7 shillings and 6 pence (about \$1.88), and in 1823 9 shillings and 6 pence (\$2.36). But the ducat of Shakespeare's time varied in value from 3 shillings and 4 pence (83 cents) to 4 shillings and 2 pence (\$1.00).

"C. K." Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please translate 'Non ti acordar di me.'"

The phrase you cite means "You do not remember me."

"A. J. F." Americus, Ga.—"Please answer the following: (1) Why do we call some of our paper (writing) foolscap? (2) What causes dog-days? (3) Why does Easter Sunday come sometimes in March and sometimes in April?"

(1) Foolscap is defined as: "Writing-paper about 13 by 16 inches in size, usually folded to make pages 13 by 8 inches: It was formerly watermarked with a fool's cap and bells, whence the name; in England, also, a printing-paper of the same size." (2) Dog-days is a term characterizing "the hot, sultry season of summer during parts of July and August: so called from the fact that the rising of the dog-star (Sirius) is, during that period, coincident with the rising of the sun. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes the date of the heliacal rising of Sirius has varied through the centuries. The dog-days are now usually counted from July 3 to August 11, that is, 20 days before and 20 days after the conjunction. (3) Easter is a movable feast and, according to the decree of the Council of Nice, is the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that is, the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or on any of the 28 days following that date. Consequently, the earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. It is considered the great movable feast of the Christian year.



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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Willford J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. XLIX., No. 18

New York, October 31, 1914

Whole Number 1280

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

DEMOCRACY'S CASE BEFORE THE VOTERS

THE MOST FORMIDABLE single piece of artillery that has been brought to bear in the campaign leading up to the Congressional elections next Tuesday is apparently President Wilson's letter to Majority Leader Underwood, and as this indicates the Democratic line of attack, so the return fire of the Republican editors reveals, in turn, the caliber of their ordnance and discloses the strength of their position. In this letter—hailed in the Democratic camp as the most convincing record of achievement ever submitted as an argument for continuing a party in power, and belittled by the enemy as a document conceived in an atmosphere of misleading optimism—the President describes the principal results of a year and a half of legislative activity by a Congress overwhelmingly Democratic. In the coming election, for the first time, one-third of the Senators as well as all the Representatives are to be chosen by popular vote, and the President's letter, while addrest to Mr. Underwood, is virtually an appeal to the people of the United States in behalf of his party. Altho the original Wilson program of legislation has already been written into the statute-books, practically in its entirety, in a session of Congress of unprecedented duration, the Democratic editors remind us that in the remaining two and a half years of his Administration many problems will still confront him, and they plead that his task be not made more difficult by the election of a hostile Congress. The President himself is confident that "a practical nation" will realize that the Democracy is the only party now available, and will not "substitute in the midst of great tasks either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burden of the State."

The single purpose running through the Democratic program, we read in the President's letter, has been "to destroy private control and set business free." The three great steps by which he believes this purpose to have been realized are seen in the Democratic tariff, currency, and antitrust legislation. He laments the fact that the European War has prevented a fair test of the new tariff as a means of stimulating competition, and thereby bringing prices "to their normal level again." The currency legislation he describes as "creating a democracy of credit"—which moves one editor to remark that it is also "a credit to Democracy"—and the new trust laws he characterizes as "an effort to kill monopoly in the seed." This same purpose to destroy private control and set business free, he remarks in-

cidentally, has been the chief object "of the foreign policy of the Government during the last eighteen months." Business, he claims, has already adjusted itself to the changed conditions brought about by the Democratic tariff "with singular ease and elasticity," because "the new conditions are, in fact, more normal than the old." The loss of revenue due to lower schedules, he reminds us, was replaced by an income tax, "which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders more certainly able to bear it." Then came the war, crippling our foreign trade and necessitating a "war-tax":

"We had time to learn from the actual administration of the law that the revenues resulting from the double change would have been abundant had it not been for the breaking out of the present war in Europe, which affects almost every route of trade and every market in the world outside of the United States. Until the war ends and until its effects upon manufacture and commerce have been corrected we shall have to impose additional taxes to make up for the loss of such part of our import duties as the war cuts off by cutting off the imports themselves—a veritable war-tax, tho we are not at war; for war, and only war, is the cause of it."

The next paragraph is apparently an answer to the Republican assertion that the need of a war-tax is caused not so much by the war as by the defects of the Democratic tariff:

"It is fortunate that the reduction of the duties came first. The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood and a larger war-tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe world-wide in its operation and effects."

Turning to his party's antitrust legislation, he says:

"With similar purpose and in a like temper the Congress has sought, in the Trade Commission Bill and in the Clayton Bill, to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way and to kill monopoly in the seed. Before these bills were passed the law was already clear enough that monopolies once formed were illegal and could be dissolved by direct process of law and those who had created them punished as for crime."

"But there was no law to check the process by which monopoly was built up until the tree was full grown and its fruit developed, or, at any rate, until the full opportunity for monopoly

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had been created. With this new legislation there is clear and sufficient law to check and destroy the noxious growth in its infancy.

"Monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition, and the new Trade Commission has power to forbid and prevent unfair competition, whether upon a big scale or upon a little; whether just begun or grown old and formidable. Monopoly is created also by putting the same men in charge of a variety of business enterprises, whether apparently related or unrelated to one another, by means of interlocking directorates. That the Clayton Bill now in large measure prevents.

"Incidentally justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination."

Pausing to emphasize "the particular point of principle in which the Democratic party differs from its opponents most sharply," the President says that while "it is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty," the Republicans and Progressives would "adopt monopoly into the realm of law and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation."

Turning to his party's reform of the currency—a reform the need of which had been admitted for a generation or more—he says in part:

"Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed and contracts when it is not needed; a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions. . . .

"I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit. Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets. Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities and the whole country stands by to assist. It is self-government as well as democracy."

After expressing gratification that he was privileged "to have a share in such labors," the President continues:

"The Democratic party is now, in fact, the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united, as the Republican party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive program such as no other party has attempted; it is absolutely free from the entangling alliances which made the Republican party, even before its rupture, utterly unserviceable as an instrument of reform; its thought, its ambition, its plans are of the vital present and the hopeful future."

The Democratic press add very little to the argument as made by their leader, so we may now turn to the Republican and Progressive papers for their reply. The feature of President Wilson's letter which most opens it to criticism, in the opinion of the Republican New York *Tribune*, "is its tendency to translate laws into results and take for granted that a bill passed is the same thing as a reform achieved." Thus he speaks of the new tariff as an instrument for the curbing of monopoly

and the lowering of prices, but "the brief operation of the law up to the outbreak of the European War showed no influence on prices and no stimulation of the small producer that the consumer could detect." While admitting that the untried Currency Act, "for all its compromises, may well improve our currency system," *The Tribune* dismisses the claim that it will create a democracy of credit as "sheer imagining the pursuit of a phrase." As for the Clayton Bill, it continues, "the only fields of 'fresh individual endeavor' it is likely to open are those of litigation." If business has been set free, concludes *The Tribune*, "it has had to pay dearly for that freedom." Other Republican papers echo these objections and add to the count. "It is hardly worth while to discuss the points of the letter in detail," remarks the *Buffalo Express*, "because it is so far out of touch with the times that even the signature of the President will hardly avail to interest anybody in it." "The real significance of Mr. Wilson's long apology," declares the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, "is that he is scared by the signs of a Republican tidal wave beginning to rise"; and *The Times* of the same city says that in his list of the results of Democratic legislation the President has neglected to enter the following items: "Uneasiness and distrust among our financiers; a deflected revenue and increased domestic taxation; the avenues of employment overcrowded with anxious applicants, and the country facing a season of depression that no high-sounding rhetoric can dissipate or even minimize."

"The people have formed their own judgment about the work of this Congress," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "and the President's fulsome praise of it is not going to make them think any better of it." "A great many thousands of men connected in some capacity or other with the industrial establishments and plants of Pennsylvania can not refrain a smile when they read that 'business has already adjusted itself to the new conditions with singular ease and elasticity,'" remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. The *Tariff Law*, this paper goes on to say, "has been a rank failure and a positive danger"; the *Banking Law* may be of some benefit, but "it has not yet even reached the experimental stage"; and the *Antitrust Law* is merely "one more theory foisted upon the country." Another Philadelphia Republican paper, *The Telegraph*, points out that the measures for which the Democracy claims credit are not yet in operation, with the exception of the tariff, and that any extolling of their virtues is "mere assumption." "The reserve bank system, ten months after the law was passed, is not yet completely organized," it says, and "the Trade Commission authorized has not yet been appointed." The President's reference to setting business free, thinks the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, would have sounded better a year ago than it will now, "after so many men have been released from the thralldom of daily toil and are now 'free' indeed." His prediction concerning the new Currency Law, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, is "a confident view of a question yet to be determined." Moreover, adds the same paper, "he entirely ignores the fact that he and Congress were elected under a pledge to retrench on the large expenditures of previous Administrations, and that this



ON THE EVE OF ELECTION DAY.

—Cartoon in the New York Sun.

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THE HORN OF PLENTY.
—Donnell in the St. Louis Globe Democrat.



PING!
—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

CARTOON THRUSTS AT GREAT PARTY LEADERS.

pledge was wholly ignored by his party in the present Congress." The *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* affirms that the Wilson Administration has "come nearer to destroying all credit than any Administration since Grover Cleveland's second." And the *Hartford Courant* warns the country that behind Democracy's war on "private control" lurks the menace of "a system of official, bureaucratic control by the political agents of an autocratic Government." "In politics and the policy of the State," affirms the *Hartford paper*, "President Wilson and George III. of England are two of the same kind." And the *Baltimore American*, replying to his argument that a "war-tax" would have been even more necessary under the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, says:

"The President curiously reasons that if the tariff had been higher the reduction of receipts through war conditions would have been greater. Such loss would be purely hypothetical—the actual loss from a gaunt tariff schedule is so real that it is a mercy to the Democrats that the war mantles it. The country is definitely on a deficit footing. What has the country to say?"

Turning to Progressive comment, we find praise mingled with criticism. "Thanks to strikingly able leadership," says the *Baltimore News*, "the Democratic party can go into the campaign with a record of things accomplished that bulk big in the aggregate." It adds that "in the matter of currency reform, admittedly the greatest piece of constructive legislation enacted in many years, the President may fairly point to the indorsement of the law by almost the entire financial world." To the *Chicago Tribune*, on the other hand, "the Wilson letter is not politics; it is poetic literature utterly divorced from reality." And in the editorial columns of the *New York Evening Mail* we find this critical discussion of the effects of Democratic lawmaking:

"Up to the outbreak of the war in Europe, last August, there was an agreed opinion that Democratic legislation, and threats of more legislation, had worked badly. Trade and manufacturing reflected conditions of wide-spread discontent. Every-

body looked for a disastrous Democratic reverse at the November elections.

"The war—not the Democratic 'program'—has changed that situation. The havoc that a Democratic tariff was steadily causing has been lost sight of in the world-wide upheaval. For the present there is a greater barrier to European competition than any tariff ever was. It will remain for a long time to come.

"Because of this barrier no one can estimate how much it would have cost American manufacturers to adjust their product and their pay-rolls to the foreign competition which the Democratic Congress invited. The increasing foreign trade balance against this country, shown by the figures for the first seven months of this year, is only a suggestion of what was in store for us had Europe remained at peace. . . .

"The people will not elect a Democratic Congress committed to 'destroying' business, even tho it be 'big business.' They are now engaged in patiently taking care of such business as the country now has, and eagerly seeking more—not less.

"This year's verdict at the ballot-box will be for constructive, not destructive, measures at Washington."

"None but the intolerant partizan will begrudge the President the satisfaction which he expresses in his letter to Representative Underwood over the achievements of Congress," thinks the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, an independent paper which of late has seemed to have at least one foot in the Republican camp. The credit for these achievements, it adds, belongs to the President more than to his party. Glancing at other Independent papers, we find many similar tributes to the quality of the President's leadership. "He is not only the ablest advocate, but the most substantial achievement and chief good fortune of his party," says the *New York Sun*, while the *Springfield Republican* finds him worthy of this high praise:

"Both friend and foe may be found testifying that the country has an unusual President. He is fit to lead. He must remain the executive head of the nation through the life of another Congress. It would be a misfortune to deprive him of the support and the freedom of initiative and accomplishment which a friendly Congress would give to him."

HUMANIZING PATCHWORK LAW

SPEAKING as "a lawyer who has reformed," President Wilson, in his address before the American Bar Association, makes a plea for the "humanizing" of the law, which, critics concur, presented concisely and yet appealingly the case for Public Opinion *vs.* Precedent. Tho the Association have heard many pleas of this sort, remarks the *New York World*, never has one been presented to them "in fewer words and more eloquently to the point" than the President's. Public opinion, declared the speaker, is the great tribunal at whose bar we all appear. The opinion of the world "is the mistress of the world; and the processes of international law are the slow processes by which opinion works its will." Public opinion, further, does not hold sacred the forms of procedure nor the ordinary rules of evidence. In short—

"Everything, rumor included, is heard in this court, and the standard of judgment is not so much the character of the testimony as the character of the witness. The motives are disclosed, the purposes are conjectured, and that opinion is finally accepted which seems to be not the best founded in law perhaps, but the best founded in integrity of character and of morals."

The President desired to point out that in our law courts of the present day citations seem to be valued much higher than principle, and that, failing to ally itself closely with the changing generations of humanity, the law now appears to draw its vital stream far more often from books of law than from the current of human life that flows about it.

"Understand me, gentlemen, I am not venturing in this presence to impeach the law. For the present, by the force of circumstances, I am in part the embodiment of the law, and it would be very awkward to disavow myself. But I do wish to make this intimation, that in this time of world-change, in this time when we are going to find out just how, in what particulars, and to what extent the real facts of human life and the real moral judgments of mankind prevail, it is worth while looking inside our municipal law and seeing whether the moral judgments of mankind are made square with every one of the judgments of the law itself. For I believe that we are custodians, not of commands, but of a spirit. We are custodians of the spirit of righteousness, of the spirit of equal-handed justice, of the spirit of hope which believes in the perfectibility of the law with the perfectibility of human life itself.

"Public life, like private life, would be a very dull and dry matter if it were not for this belief in the essential beauty of the human spirit and the belief that the human spirit could be translated into action and into ordinance. Not entire. You can not go any faster than you can advance the average moral judgments of the mass, but you can go at least as fast as that, and you can see to it that you do not lag behind the average moral judgments of the mass.

"I have in my life dealt with all sorts and conditions of men, and I have found that the flame of moral judgment burned just as bright in the man of humble life and limited experience as in the scholar and the man of affairs. And I would like his voice always to be heard, not as a witness, not as speaking in his own case, but as if he were the voice of men in general, in our courts of justice, as well as the voice of the lawyers, remembering what the law has been."

Comment generally applauds the high stand taken by the President in his conception of what the law should be, but at least one dissenting voice, that of the *New York Evening Sun*, insists that the President errs in decriing precedent, upon which the immutability of all true justice is founded. Further, fault is found with the President's statement that "the real moral judgments of mankind" should prevail:

"This implies that the greater the number holding a moral view, the more likely is their opinion correct. At present the great majority of a group of one hundred million persons in Europe are convinced that a second group, of yet greater number, are heinously wrong. The other group reciprocates the feeling toward the first. Mr. Wilson might say that both groups are heinously wrong, but that would not do. He must hold them both altogether right in their moral attitude. Otherwise, if a

hundred million moral senses—or two hundred million, as you choose—can go diametrically wrong, who can look for a standard of justice in mere prevalence of opinion?"

OUR BUSINESS IN WAR-TIME

COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE, as one business authority declares, "are not now exclusively confined to bloody battle-fields," and the better feeling in the business world is reflected in our editorial columns and strengthened by the daily reports of increasing commercial activities. So that after all, as the *New York Sun* thinks, "the war-cloud may prove to have a silver lining, or rather a golden one." "All talk of stagnation in our export trade," according to this daily, "has ceased, and alarm over the settlement of our debts to Europe is disappearing as millions of credits are transferred to New York to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, and Russia are making or planning to make here." The cotton situation is still bad, and business in the South is therefore extremely dull. The "buy-a-bale" movement has as yet had little effect, it seems, tho an English plan for buying cotton on a large scale may help matters, and an increased demand for cotton goods must be felt in time. Railroad officials tell of hard sledding, and industries dependent on railroad orders are compelled to go slow. Imports have, of course, dropt off greatly with Germany's commerce swept from the seas, and the lack of certain dyestuffs and chemicals has seriously hampered manufacturers here and will continue to do so unless our chemists succeed in increasing home production sufficiently to meet the demand. "The man who can use the word 'satisfactory' in writing a review of business conditions must be a Democrat," according to the Republican *St. Louis Globe Democrat*. But another anti-Democratic view-point is that "the war has worked to stop the ravages" of the Democratic tariff upon our foreign trade balance, and it is the combination of big exports and big crops that makes so many trade writers optimistic, tho the *Boston News Bureau* would remind us that business in many of our big Western and Middle Western cities, including Chicago, has never been adversely affected by the war; hence the new factors for prosperity are clear gain.

It is interesting to trace the effect of the big war demand for our products upon the farmers and those affected by their prosperity, upon our manufacturers and wholesalers, and upon financial conditions. There is prosperity in the wheat belt, since a bumper crop is selling at high prices due to Europe's demands. The South is worried because the cutting off of her exports makes her big cotton crop largely unsalable even at lowest prices. Except for cotton, says the *New York Sun*, all forms of rural industry are being benefited by the war:

"September shipments of wheat, flour, corn, and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meat products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are buying thousands of horses."

Moreover, it continues:

"The market for manufactured wares appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of material of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition clothing and underclothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage in home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plain, durable quality, 60 per cent. wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

"A banker quoted in *The Sun* estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of \$5,000,000,000. The figure may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate

future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign credits, and practically every dollar not only tends to diminish unemployment and enhance gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities."

To specify all the things that Europe is now buying, or wanting to buy, from us would perhaps be wearying. But the newspapers have been full of little items telling of orders, or rumored orders. We note a few of these, without vouching for their accuracy in each case, as some reports may have been exaggerated, and some orders may have been canceled, or may even have been only inquiries about goods. Here is a list from an editorial in the *Syracuse Post-Standard*:

"The Bethlehem Steel Company has received an order from France for 1,000 motor-trucks.

"The harness-makers of the Middle West have received orders from Europe for \$50,000 in saddles, saddle-bags, and harness.

"A representative of the Italian Government is in New York to buy aeroplanes and aircraft motors.

"A rush order of 110,000 barrels of flour was received in St. Louis Thursday, the largest single order of flour ever received. Galveston has just shipped a cargo of wheat to Greece.

"Orders have been placed with American manufacturers for 500,000 blankets for soldiers at the front and for 200,000 more for horses. If they can be supplied the War Departments will take a million more.

"The Carnegie Company has an order for 17,000 tons of steel for Australia, on contracts which nations at war are unable to fill. Great Britain has an order in New York for a million dollars in American machinery."

Here are a few more orders for war-time export, culled from various newspapers:

Half a million reels of barbed wire, "measuring approximately 125,000 miles."

Pittsburg—5,000 tons of steel for bayonets.

Philadelphia—6,000 packages of lockjaw antitoxin for French and British troops.

Boston—150,000 pairs of shoes. New England is expected to book orders totaling \$4,000,000.

Chicago—large orders for tinned meats, enough to keep the big packing firms working full time.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—900 six-inch field-guns, at about \$27,000 each.

Contracts with a number of motor-car companies for 1,440 automobile artillery wagons for France.

Several large orders for cartridges. The Smith & Wesson Company, of Springfield, is working night and day in three shifts, turning out revolvers.

A \$1,000,000 order for cotton supplies for hospital and medicinal purposes, to be spread among several producers.

Automobile-trucks, reports the *New York Sun*, are in great demand, and it says further:

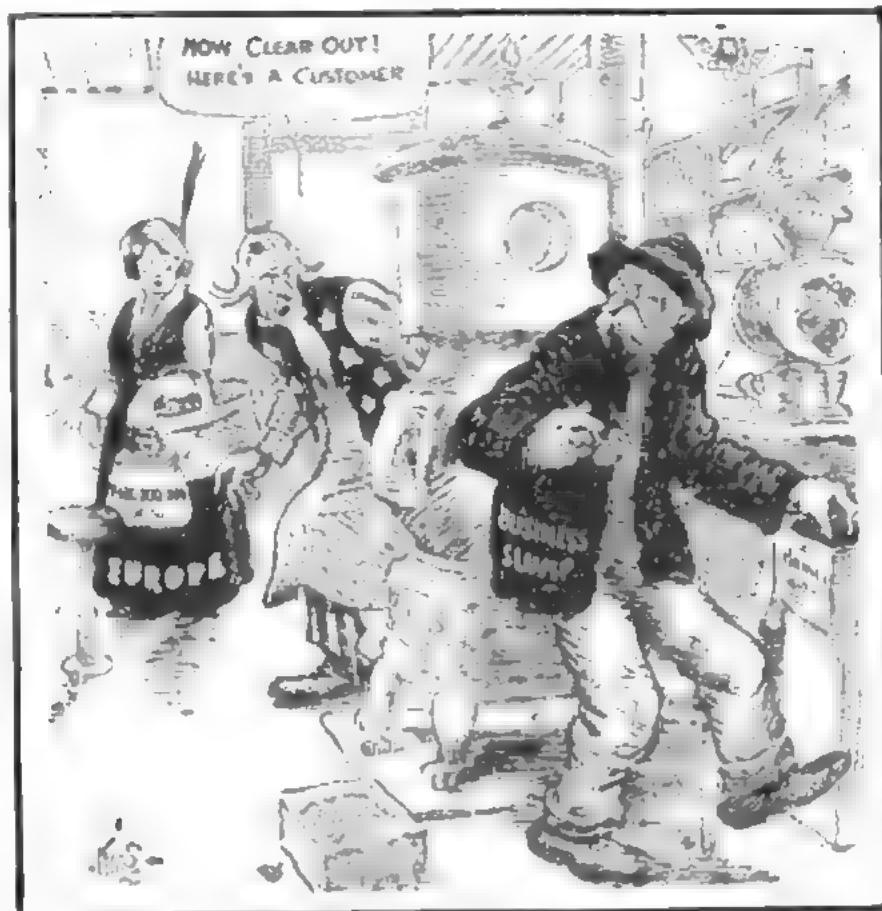
"It is estimated that more than \$3,000,000 has recently been spent for horses. The closing of orders for 10,000 mules at \$185 a head, totaling \$1,850,000, in Kansas City and St. Louis is reported. A contract for 20,000 horses for the French Government is reported from St. Louis. Shippers are finding difficulty in transporting the animals. . . . Russia is taking a great amount of machine tools, one order including 800 lathes. . . . Toy-factories here are working night and day to make up the 40 per cent. of the toys imported usually from Germany."

In addition to these actual orders, there is noted in the press a

demand for clothing, both wool and cotton, leather, fresh meats, various steel products, petroleum products, clocks, chewing-gum, and tobacco. The large domestic trade is keeping the harvester plants busy. Reports from Louisiana say that the war demand is helping out the sugar-planters, who saw ruin in the new tariff rates.

Europe, says the *New York Commercial*, is exhausting its supplies of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, so that provident farmers are bound to grow rich in the next five years if they will raise cattle.

Such news cheers editorial writers and financial authorities all over the country. Of course all are not equally optimistic. Some Republicans expect the baneful effects of the new tariff to become visible in time. Some take care to remind readers that this export boom can not last. But the note of courage and confidence appears in the editorial utterances of such representative journals in the East as the *Boston Transcript*, *Journal*, and *Christian Science Monitor*, *Springfield Republican*, *New York Times*, *Commercial*, *Journal of Commerce*, *World*, *Herald*, *Press*, and *Telegraph*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *Pittsburg Gazette*



NO TIME FOR CHAIR-WARMERS.

—King in the *Chicago Tribune*.

Times, and *Washington Post*; and farther west and south the *Chicago Tribune*, *New Orleans Times-Picayune*, *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, and *Portland Oregonian*.

It is the opinion of many of these editors that we have now recovered from the financial crisis which came with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. So, for instance, contends the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. It takes a backward look, and notes the sudden blight on our securities and commodities markets, upon our importing and exporting businesses. Then, "with all Europe suspending payment of its own debts and demanding gold instead of merchandise from the United States, a financial strain was put upon this country the like of which had not been seen in fifty years." But, continues *The Public Ledger*:

"In two short months the American people have met this crisis successfully. Our bankers have satisfied New York City's maturing debt of about \$80,000,000 held abroad.

"A syndicate of bankers has also raised another \$100,000,000 of gold to pay off Europe's immediate claims against this country.

"Money is now pouring back into the large Eastern cities. Big deficits in bank reserves have been wiped out."

The shipment of millions of dollars' worth of commodities to Europe, to be paid for in gold, or to balance our debts to Europe, will, as the *New York Evening Post's* Washington correspondent puts it, reduce the problem of our debt to Europe to an academic basis. "Instead of shipping gold in payment of the debt, it will be possible, provided the increase in exports continues at the present, or at a greater rate, to pay the debt in large part with commodities." If commerce continues to improve, an arrangement which will conserve the national gold supply can be made, in this writer's opinion. So, concludes the *Boston News Bureau*, "what was our biggest problem seems now of small and still dwindling proportions." If we can keep up the export movement long enough "to pay our debts with our products and to turn the balance in our favor," then, says the hopeful *Portland Oregonian*, "it will be 'the other fellow's' turn to worry about settlements, and we may let him settle by returning American securities at the deprest prices due to his own bellicose folly."

OUR UNREADINESS FOR WAR

EVER since President Wilson was ten years old he has periodically heard the alarm raised over the unfitness of the nation's Army and Navy to respond to a sudden call to active service. So, according to a White House dispatch, he is inclined to consider Congressman Gardner's (Rep., Mass.) plea for a more adequate preparation for war simply "good mental exercise." But to the press in general, Mr. Gardner's words seem worthy of more serious consideration, tho his outspoken declaration of anti-German sentiments is considered an offense against our neutrality. Even from the Navy Department, which defends the efficiency and "up-to-dateness" of our equipment in official statements, comes Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's admission that seventy-seven of our vessels would be short-handed in case of war, and that 18,000 more men are needed. Army officers, frequently voluble on the subject of our inadequate military establishment, seem to think this a good time for silence, and the Administration is not thought to be considering any call on Congress for increased military appropriations, but among newspaper editors Mr. Gardner's criticisms have started a discussion of the comparative merit of various weapons and methods of attack and defense. This rather naturally leads several writers to suggest that our Government ought to wait till the war is over and its lessons can be heeded before investing too heavily in any new armament, or committing itself to any new policy.

Mr. Gardner admits that he sat "like a coward in silence" for twelve years and listened to false assurances of our safety. But he was in Europe this summer. And now he would open the people's eyes to the true situation—to the fact that "the United States is totally unprepared for war, defensive or offensive, against a real Power." So he asks Congress to create a commission to find out just how unready we are. Meanwhile he is saying some rather uncomfortable things on his own initiative. For one thing, "the time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets can not be stopt with bombast nor powder vanquished by platitudes." We must also remember, to quote a New York Sun transcript of Mr. Gardner's remarks, that no matter which side wins—

"Since the beginning victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes.

"Of course all this is unpopular doctrine. It would be far easier for me to declare that all is well and that our present military establishment, coupled with our National Guard and our Naval Militia, is to be depended upon for our defense. Unfortunately I can not bring myself to believe any such thing."

The next day, after Washington had been set talking by these observations, Mr. Gardner arose in his place in the House to tell his colleagues how our Navy is being allowed to sink to fourth or fifth place among the world's navies; how the belief "that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end"; and how "we have been salving our conscience by trying to persuade ourselves that no nation would be so mad as to attack the United States." Are we so sure of this last fact, comes the question—

"Suppose some powerful nation finds itself inconvenienced by our Monroe Doctrine, will it hesitate to attack us because an idealistic statesman has devised a scheme for arbitration?"

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine has closed Mexico and South America to colonization. The United States has indicated to the greatest military people which Asia has ever seen that she will have none of them within her borders."

And with these perils confronting us, what have we to depend on? According to Congressman Gardner, we have just about one torpedo for each tube with which our torpedo-boats and submarines are armed; we have just three fast naval scouts,

whereas Germany has five times and Great Britain ten times as many; we have, built or building, 12 vessels of the dreadnought class, to 26 for Germany and 42 for Britain; we are fourth on the submarine list, with 28; we are still worse off for naval armament. And if this fleet of ours can not stop the enemy's fleet, he can land on our coast, "and we have no army with which to oppose him." We are reminded that whereas Germany has a war strength of 4,000,000 trained men, "we have some 85,000 regulars and 120,000 militia, and no one else"; of the militia, it seems, more than half failed last year to qualify as third-class riflemen. As for arms, we are said to be fairly well supplied with rifles, but there is an "alarming condition of shortage," to quote General Wood, in field artillery-guns and ammunition. Alarming indeed, comments Mr. Gardner, in view of the part being played by artillery across the seas. Our main defense must be our Navy, concludes Mr. Gardner, but our land force must also be considerably increased, and we must "keep abreast with the times by providing ourselves with a plentiful supply of the most efficient artillery and the most modern engines of air-warfare." Of course, we are told, the politicians of both parties are to blame for not knowing about the situation and trying

to change it, yet "the root of the whole matter is that—

"The country has never yet been awakened to the understanding that 42-centimeter guns and superdreadnoughts present stronger arguments than past victories and present treaties. The time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

Quite right, Mr. Gardner, says the New York American (Ind.); the attack on the "pinchbeck policy" of Congress is "thoroughly justified." It then asks its readers to take "a trip to the German steamship docks at Hoboken, where the great ships lie idle and deserted at their docks, eating off their value in interest charges as truly as a horse idle in his stall eats off his head," which will give them "an impressive idea of what an inadequate navy is costing Germany." "Follow it by a visit to the English docks or those of the French ships enjoying the protection of the British Navy. You will find the ships running with the regularity and safety that existed before the war." And on land—

"At a moment when by the sheer force of perfect preparedness Germany is winning victories all along the line against the greater part of Europe allied against her, we permit our Army to sink close to the point of inefficiency.

"Nobody questions that the line and staff of the Army are well trained, devoted and patriotic, or that they make the best use possible of the means and facilities placed in their hands by Congress. But there is a growing conviction that the ideal long cherished by this nation of a SMALL BUT EFFICIENT army is



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"THE UNITED STATES IS TOTALLY UNPREPARED FOR WAR."

Says Congressman A. P. Gardner, who thinks "the time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

conding to be more accurately realized in its smallness than in its efficiency."

Similar views obtain among the editorial writers of the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), in Mr. Gardner's home State; the Washington *Post* (Ind.), Louisville *Times* (Prog.), and Chicago *News* (Ind.) and *Tribune* (Prog.). Why, asks *The Tribune*, is Congress so "crassly ignorant of this subject?" Because, it answers,

"Because public opinion is indifferent, and there has been no spur upon Congressmen to know anything about it. There is little 'pork' involved. There are no votes to be gained."

Any American, declares the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), should blush to own the truth. And after citing a number of detailed facts supporting Mr. Gardner's statements, it concludes:

"How are these conditions to be corrected? To our mind the answer lies in the establishment of a skeleton for a great Army and in the adequate enlargement of our Navy."

There is a growing feeling, at least so the New York *Times* believes, "that the European War is getting nearer to us." And *The Times* fears that in the event of German success "our cherished Monroe Doctrine may be in peril." All of which the New York *Journal of Commerce* denies, and in a leading editorial it warns the nation against a forced and exaggerated interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, and then points out that as long

as it continues to be what its authors intended, "strictly the declaration of a policy of common defense," the United States can "count on what would practically be a continental union for resistance to actual European aggression."

Among those who tell Mr. Gardner that he is "unduly alarmed" is the New York *Commercial*, which admits a certain degree of unpreparedness, which should be remedied, but takes pains to point out how very difficult it would be for any European Power or combination of Powers to land troops and make any headway in the continental United States, and also to show how very unlikely it is "that any European Power will either be inclined or able to go to war with us in the next quarter of a century." Thus, agrees the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "there would seem to be little hurry to reorganize, and none at all to mobilize, our military establishment." "The kind of vampirings to which Mr. Gardner gave vent," protests the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), injures "the forces that are making for the upbuilding of the nation's prosperity." It adds:

"As to preparedness for war, the nation has always sought to have this in time of peace, and now, as ever, is doing its full duty, no doubt. But it is a hundred times more concerned to further the peace of the world and to give the hand of brotherly assistance to Belgium, Germany, France, Russia, England, and Austria, after they shall have laid down their arms."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

THE cost of living must think this is a leap year. — *Columbia State*

ITS lack of reason seems needed in international law. — *Wall Street Journal*.

KING of the Belgians fits better now than King of Belgium. — *Springfield Republican*

IT's a mighty poor atrocity that doesn't get by the censor these days. — *Washington Post*.

YES, Germany has a navy. And it looks as if she intends to keep it. — *Washington Herald*.

IF the Lord is really fighting for all sides, who can say the age of miracles has passed? — *Washington Post*.

ARMED Europe solves up it will take a hundred years to get rid of the headache. — *Birmingham Ledger*.

THESE armored autos are all right in Belgium, what we need here is the armored pedestrian. — *Boston Herald*.

THE cause of the war has been traced to Martin Luther. Why not keep right on back to Adam and Eve? — *Indianapolis Star*.

AT this rate the Germans will soon have such big guns that they can do all their fighting without leaving Berlin. — *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

ALTHO the rest of royalty is figuring how far the big guns will shoot, King Albert hasn't been far enough away to find out. — *Washington Post*.

EVERY office-holder in Canada would lose his job, if the Germans won in the present war, says the president of the Ontario Historical Society. Is this a warning or a promise? — *Ottawa Citizen*.

"EUROPEAN Countries Contaminated with Cholera," says a war item in a newspaper. Even a misprint sometimes tells the truth. — *Philadelphia North American*.

OF course we are all pleased to hear that France is calling for great quantities of American meat—that is, we are until we think of the effect on the price. — *St. Louis Republic*.

COLONEL HARVEY, having become reconciled to the Wilson Administration, the possibilities of peace in Europe do not seem quite so remote. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

OVER a million dollars was given to the heathen by the people of this country last year for the purpose of lifting them out of savagery. What a pity it wasn't sent to Europe! — *St. Louis Republic*.

IF Bernard Shaw is correct in his contention that the way to abolish war is to make it as horrible as possible, might as well consider the fray in Europe as a farewell performance. — *Ill. Southern Lumberman*.

NOWADAYS it's a wise stock that knows its own part. — *Columbia State*.

THE Germans are not such a long way from Tipperary. — *Charleston News and Courier*.

WELL, if those standing armies ever want to sit down, there is the seat of war. — *Columbia State*.

THE Harvard Professor might be asked to change his name to Munstergrad. — *Indianapolis Star*.

YOU can't make the proof-readers believe that there have been no Russian atrocities. — *Columbia State*.

THE Russians are probably waiting for the snow to come before they begin their slaying. — *Boston Transcript*.

IT seems to be the Russian plan to coax the Germans up into Russia, and then pray for a snow-storm. — *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

IN building future cathedrals in Europe it might be wise to use armor-plate in their construction. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

WE are shipping immense quantities of pork to Europe, thus proving again that the pen is mightier than the sword. — *Washington Herald*.

WHAT Europe needs at this time are statesmen who can devise a way to wipe out old scores without running up new ones. — *Cleveland Leader*.

WE note that a Pennsylvania paper that prints a joke about Przemysl also contains a political dispatch from Punksutawney. — *Boston Transcript*.

CAPTAIN VON FALKENHAUSEN says the Germans will reach Paris by Christmas, but neglects to specify what year. — *Columbia State*.

NOW that the British have seized a Standard Oil ship we may expect another patriotic outburst from Senator Penrose. — *Philadelphia North American*.

THE way those big siege-guns can operate on an art-gallery must cause the militants in England to turn green with envy. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE German Chancellor is planning the reshaping of Europe. One thing sure is that it couldn't be in worse shape than it is now. — *Philadelphia North American*.

GERMAN objections to coming to close quarters with the Turks is probably due to uncertainty as to the whereabouts of Jack Johnson. — *Knoxburgh Illuminator*.

THERE must be some mistake about the report that capital is tight in Europe. Serbia, France, and Belgium have moved theirs, and Austria is ready to lift any time. — *Vancouver Sun*.

THE moving of the Belgian capital to France may suggest a way out for the Mexicans. They could run the Republic with comparative safety from El Paso. — *St. Louis Globe Democrat*.



NEUTRAL.

—Cesare in the New York Sun.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE ALLIES AS CHAMPIONS OF THE LITTLE NATIONS

THE ALLIES, and particularly England, appear to be seeking the title of champions and protectors of the little nations. In England, of late, statesmen and men of letters alike have been doing their best to impress neutral nations with this aspect of England's share in the war. Premier Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George have spoken largely upon this theme, and much has appeared upon the subject in British newspapers and periodicals. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, writing in the *London Daily Chronicle*, ventures the thought that this is "the age of the little nation" and that the smallest Powers, in a manner of speaking, may be considered the greatest. Amplifying this paradox, he continues:

"Belgium may yet solve the problems of the West as Serbia solved the problem of the East. When for centuries the Powers had shown nothing but their powerlessness, the knot that strangled Christendom was cut by the healthy impatience of the little peoples. The lonely little Black Mountain now towers almost as high and as historic as the white mountains of the Alps, and has been more unconquerable. Ireland has got Home Rule, or, rather, she has got much more than any Home Ruler ever dared to promise her. She has got a native army like a sovereign State, and it is a fortunate chance for all of us that the Irish hate the Prussians even more than the English do. And at this moment there is no throne in Europe so begirt with suppliants, or so surrounded with bowing courtiers, as the empty throne of Poland."

Mr. Lloyd-George, as quoted in the English papers, refers similarly to the greatness of the little nations, and dwells eloquently upon England's duty toward them. At a recent meeting in Wales, he said:

"The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world came from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great Empire. The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which he carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith; and if we had stood by when two little nations were crushed and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism, our shame would have rung down the everlasting ages."

While England sees in this view of the war a call to a higher patriotism, Ireland is inclined to see its close application to herself. She, too, is a little nation, only now nearing her long-sought autonomy, and, as one Irish editor remarks in the *Tuam Herald*—

"The continuance of the enjoyment of that right will depend



HOW LONGWY LOOKS TO-DAY

It was a French fortress town near the Luxemburg frontier, taken by the Germans after bombardment. This picture was taken by a German artillery officer in a Zeppelin.

upon the maintenance of the British Empire, and if by any mishap it unhappily ceased to exist and were by any untoward fate crushed and conquered by Germany, with its fall would disappear Ireland's chances and claims to self-government. We should become, if Germany prevailed, a subject province or colony of Germany, ruled with the iron rod that is laid so heavily upon the Posen Province, Prussian Poland, and the two provinces of Alsace-Lorraine."

There are naturally many who fail to see England in the guise of a protector of humanity, but this skepticism is not entirely confined to the German press. The *London Labour Leader* has an unkind word to say upon this subject, referring specifically to Great Britain's past records:

"Britain is now supposed to be the champion of small peoples, yet we have the example of Persia before our eyes to-day. Persia, whose independence was guaranteed by Britain and who has been swallowed by Russia! The neutrality and independence of Korea was guaranteed by Britain, France, and Russia, but Korea was seized by Japan and her Queen murdered by Japanese agents. Morocco was divided between France and Spain with the connivance of Britain. Britain, like every other nation, breaks her treaties when convenient to herself."

The German press is frankly satirical. "England and Russia

arm in arm as deliverers of oppressed peoples!" cries the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "This picture, actually and diligently proffered in awful and sacred earnest, casts into the strenuous war-tide—a caricature!" It is true that this twain have in their time interfered in the welfare of smaller nations, but that is not the same thing. Both England and Russia, says the writer, dominate subject peoples who sigh for liberty, but is this liberating ardor exercised on their behalf? Not at all—it is peoples subject to other States whose shackles these two nations would strike off. Russia, for instance, he notes, is greatly distressed over Austria's diverse downtrodden peoples, tho she has herself crushed the Poles and reduced Finland to despair. How unconcerned England, the would-be defender of Belgium, is over the distress of her own subject peoples is shown in India. Kaiser Wilhelm headed a contribution for the starving millions of India, we read, while "John Bull stood by, hands in pockets, and did nothing."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DUTCH VIEW OF NEUTRALITY

SURROUNDED on every side by the welter of war, little Holland is trying desperately to maintain neutrality. Various reports have pictured popular sympathy as favoring one side or the other, depending perhaps on the feeling of those the correspondent had been talking with, but reports in the Dutch press appear to indicate strong feeling against both Germany and England—against Germany because of the fear of aggression, and against England because of its interference with Dutch shipping. There is deep sympathy with Belgium and a friendly feeling of long standing toward France. But how strictly the official neutrality is guarded appears in a notice in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* that the police at The Hague have seized the illustrated weekly *Wereldwee* because it contained drawings, by the celebrated cartoonist Raemakers, which might possibly offend the Germans, the French, or the British. The *Handelsblad* also notes that the editor of the *Nederlandschen Financier* has been sent to jail for three months for an article, as it says, "insulting the German Emperor, head of a friendly (?) nation." The *Weekblad van het Recht*, a law journal, remarks, in a note which names no nation whatever, that the failure

of the Dutch press to protest against atrocities in Belgium is carrying neutrality too far, and may be wrongly interpreted as an expression of sympathy where none exists. The *Handelsblad* thinks Germany might have won Dutch sympathy by a different military course, which it thus outlines:

"Germany always had, and still has, many and good friends in Holland, but their number would have been doubled if Germany had not become the aggressor for fear (excuse the word) of being attacked; if it had respected the neutrality of poor, suffering, trampled, and leviated Belgium—in one word, if it had waited with calm strength for events to come. All the German writers on the war have proclaimed that for Germany's defense this attack was necessary. But we would like to ask: How big, or rather how small, would the army have had to be, calmly to

await the French on the fortified line of Metz? And what a big army would then have been able to enter Russia, before Russia could have mobilized! And does not everybody believe that Germany, attacked this way, would have come out of this war victorious? Would not all the sympathy of Europe and America have gone out to Germany's side? Furthermore, does anybody believe that there would have been much strength in an attack from the French side in an unnecessary general war, not wanted by the French people? Further still, does anybody believe that in a case like that a general war would have been the result? And it certainly is sure that England would not have flung down the gauntlet."

The Amsterdam paper quotes feelingly the hope expressed by the London *Spectator*, that England would not have to "take hasty steps to interfere with neutral trade." And then it adds, still more feelingly:

"1. How and in what way do heathens and uncivilized people fight one another?"

"2. Does any one know if neutrals, besides their 999 'duties,' have maybe one right?"

Then it proceeds to intimate that their commerce might be better off if the Dutch joined the side that controls the seas. As we read:

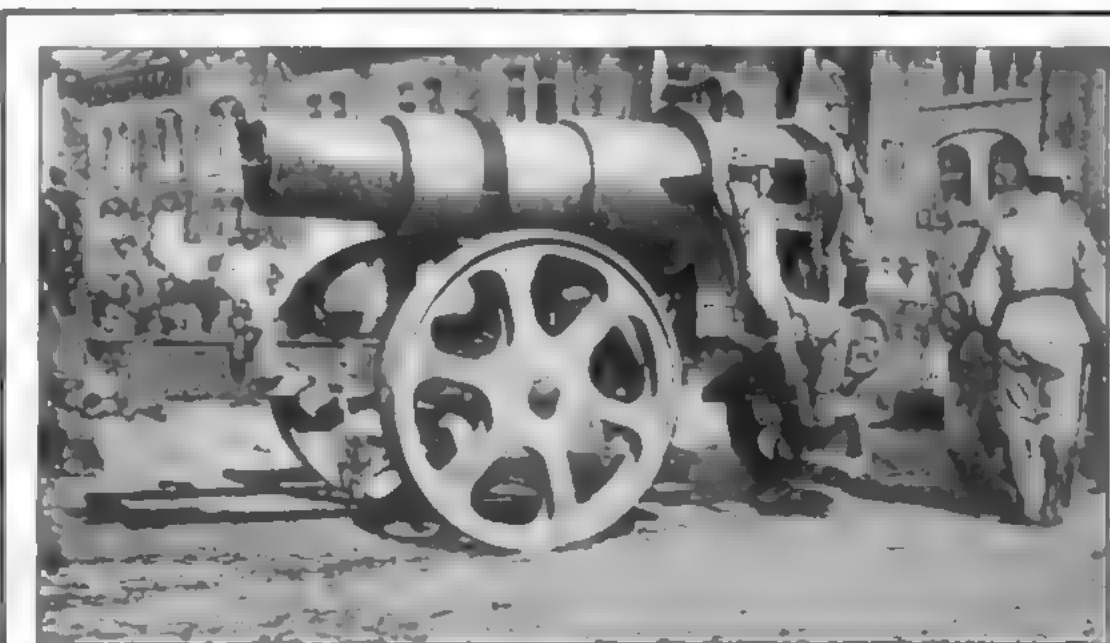
"There is no position so disagreeable, tame, and discouraging as that of a neutral country whose neighbors are at war. . . . No toasts are drunk to neutrals. There is nothing in neutrality to be so very

proud of. Neutrals are like the servants in Molière's comedies, with their backs always turned, ready for a rain of blows. Holland suffers as a neutral country in its commerce, shipping, and industry just as much as the parties at war, and CERTAINLY MUCH MORE THAN ENGLAND."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



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GOLD FOR IRON: THE "IRON CROSS" OF THE NON-COMBATANT.
Germans exchanging wedding-rings and jewelry for iron rings, to help the war fund.



THE FORT-WRECKER.

The tremendous siege-gun which shattered the defenses of Liège, Namur, Maubeuge, and Antwerp. The guns of this type are said to have been loaned to Germany by Austria. Their effect on entrenchments has been less decisive.

GERMANY'S DEFENSE OF "MILITARISM"

NOT GERMANY, but German militarism, is declared by British leaders to be the object of their attack. Sir Edward Grey has said this explicitly. Prussian militarism, he avers, has plunged Germany and all Europe into this conflict, and when it is destroyed a brighter and freer day will dawn for the world and compensate it for the present awful sacrifices. Mr. Bonar Law, too, leader of the Unionist party in Parliament, says that the German people have permitted themselves to be made into a military machine that knows no right but might, and "that is what we are fighting." Such talk brings a reply from the *Kölnische Zeitung* which is well worth reading to show Germany's view of its own militarism. Says its semi-official organ:

"It is, of course, easy to see why Prussian militarism should be nerve-racking for Englishmen, and especially for Sir Edward and his associates—that militarism which burst like a storm upon the 'allied armies,' and has reduced the English expeditionary army to hardly half its original strength, and of which the *London Times* said: 'The rapidity of the German advance was, for those who are familiar with the territory and distances involved, only short of the miraculous.'"

"But what can the English shopkeepers, who buy their soldiers as they do their cotton-bales, what can these islanders or whom a common soldier is the most despised being on earth, even remotely know of the self-sacrificing spirit of a people which finds itself wedged in between powerful and jealous neighbors, compelled for the sheer purpose of self-preservation to become a veritable 'nation of soldiers'? Call it militarism or what you will, it is the development of a century of strain and stress, and our system of universal military duty is nothing more than a system of national defense, which for us Germans is a national, an ethical ideal, even the most democratic of all institutions on earth, by which every man, noble and peasant, rich and poor, feels obliged to offer up for his Fatherland his all, his best, his heart's blood! We have nothing but contempt for the English phrase-makers and English business-politicians who with contaminated fingers try to soil our national ideal. Let them but read our list of casualties: princes and nobles, counts and barons, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Social Democrats, Conservatives, Centrists, and Liberals, all without exception heroes on the field of honor, martyrs for the Fatherland! Your stakes, O Englishmen, are not equal to ours. Only by enrolling in your army the flower of your people, instead of the scum of your Empire, will you be heard to discuss these things. When

the command 'mobilize' was given, when the military system began to move and operate with the accuracy of a machine, when the German nation as a matter of course transformed itself into an army in gray uniforms, when our youth, singing and garlanded, marched out against our enemies, we overheard an old woman exclaim: 'See what we have for our taxes after all!' That is the spirit of Prussian, of German militarism, the spirit

which animates our entire people, from the Emperor down to the beggar, the spirit which stakes everything on national honor. Follow our example, if you can, O Englishmen, then we can resume our discussion."

Well, then, says the *London Pall Mall Gazette*, if the German people are one with German militarism, so much the worse for them:

"It is not a case of a refined and high-minded people overborne by a single 'caste.' We are fighting with a nation whose moral level is intrinsically low, which has little trace of humane instinct, and still less comprehension of the meaning of honorable obligation. . . . It is not only her rulers, but her people, who have to receive their lesson, and there is but one educational process to which the bully has ever been found susceptible."

LOYALTY OF GERMAN-CANADIANS—The loyalty of many German-Canadians to the land of their adoption is as pleasing to the people of Canada as it is puzzling to witnesses of German-American zeal for the Fatherland. The city of Berlin, Ontario, founded by German United Empire Loyalists at the time of the American Revolution, and still predominantly German by birth or descent, is believed to have contributed perhaps more than its proportionate share of men and money to the British cause. Some would rename their town, but the

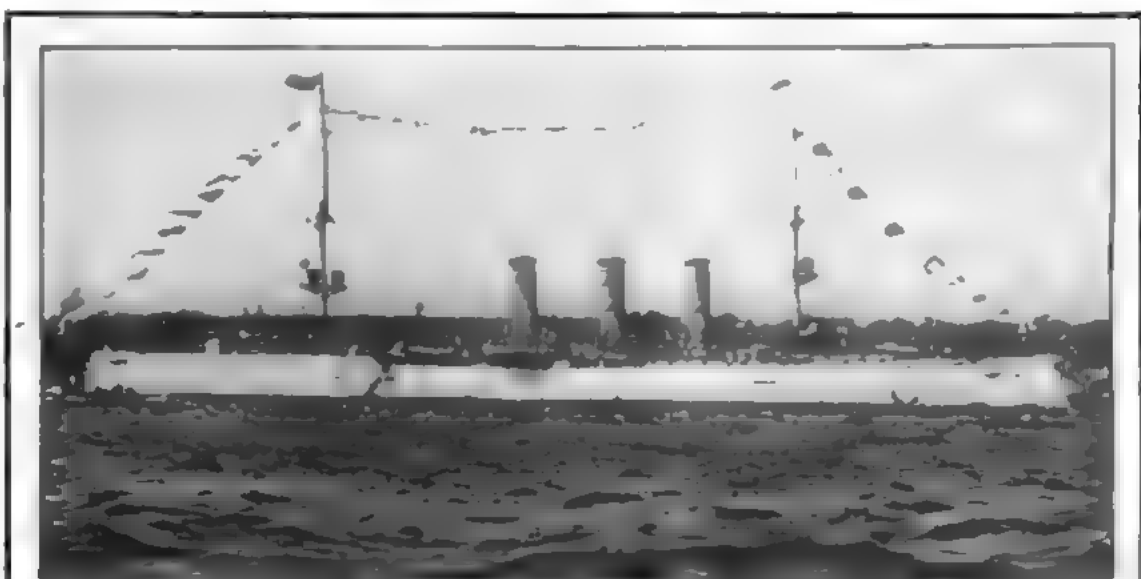
Vancouver Sun remarks that its inhabitants have "acquitted themselves so nobly" that "the movement to de-kaiserize the name of their city ought to be abandoned." They set out to raise \$75,000 for the Canadian patriotic fund, and actually took in \$100,000, according to a dispatch to the *London (Ont.) Advertiser*. "Faith in free institutions can not but be deepened and strengthened" by the attitude of these people to the war, declares the *Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press*. It quotes their cabled message to Lord

Kitchener—"Germans want to see militarism in Germany smashed and the good people set free to shape a greater and better Germany"—and it comments approvingly:

"There is no radical disloyalty in this splendid and courageous message. It is precisely such a message as one might hope would



THE RUNAWAY GOEBEN FLYING THE TURKISH FLAG.
After she had been sold to the Sultan by the Kaiser.



THE ELUSIVE GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN.

Which shelled Madras and raided commerce in the Bay of Bengal. For six weeks the *Emden* had not been heard of. Then she suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and in five days, between September 10 and 15, captured and sank seven British merchant-vessels, mostly of small size. The *Emden* is a 24½-knot light cruiser of 3,540 tons, with 361 officers and men, and mounting ten 4.1 quick-firing guns. In all she has sunk or taken 21 British vessels.

be sent by people who for several generations have breathed the free air of Canada. The people of Berlin have stood true to the tradition of human freedom which their fathers found on Canadian soil and helped to strengthen."

ARMAGEDDON STILL TO COME

THE press of Germany and Austria make it quite clear that the present war is not Armageddon, since a still more extended conflict is foreseen. A survey of the German press shows that, excepting only the reports of uninterrupted successes of the Austrian-German forces, no subject is more constantly the basis of remark and report than the signs of coming danger to the Allies in their dependencies. According to numerous German and Austrian papers France is to be struck from behind in Morocco, where Kabyles and Arabs are making common cause against her. The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports Jews and educated Arabs reading to the populace in Tangier accounts in local journals of German and Austrian victories, and that a new prophet is "preaching a holy war and urging the Kabyles to drive the French from the country." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces "an exodus of foreigners from Tangier to Algiers" in consequence of the unrest manifest among the Mohammedans. And the *Hamburger Nachrichten* asserts that "the Kaiser's picture is being distributed among the Arabs and made the text of sermons urging war upon the French."

England's peril, as discerned by these journals, is vastly greater, since Mohammedans in India, Persia, and Egypt are preparing to throw off her yoke in a Pan-Islamic war. The *Pester-Lloyd Abendblatt* quotes a London telegram to the *Gottenborg Morgenpost* to the effect that "in the London India Office they already have news of the uprising in India." Under the heading of "Ferment in Egypt" the same paper copies a report that "in Cairo Arabs out of work have in four places looted the stores of food and left the foreigners there in a needy condition." The English meanwhile "have in mind to prevent the Khedive, who is in Constantinople, from returning to Egypt." "The Young Egyptian Committee in Geneva has memorialized Premier Asquith to grant Egypt the autonomy promised so long ago. Great Britain is greatly exercised over the breach of Belgium's neutrality, yet continues to tread Egypt under foot and to involve it in the European War." The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* attributes the trouble to the "Young Turks," who have succeeded "in Alexandria and in Cairo in initiating an unusually vigorous movement toward insurrection." The *Osmanische Lloyd* asserts that "affairs in inner Egypt have already reached the stage of bloody revolt." The *Berliner Tageblatt* locates the scenes of looting in Cairo "in Muski Street and in Ben-el-Surein Street, where the English cavalry arrived too late. Meanwhile business is at a standstill, while under the moratorium the customers of the Arabs fail to pay their bills." In other issues the same journal reports Arabs concentrating in many places in Egypt. A long article pictures the Mohammedans of India as normally a support to the English Government as against the dreamy but fanatical Brahmans. But the unrest that began in Turkey in the late nineties of the last century in an attempt to bring Mohammedans everywhere into closer religious touch, and then developed into a political movement centering about Abdul Hamid, has stretched through North Africa, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. England "protected the antagonists of this movement, limited the freedom of the Khedive, handed over Morocco's Sultan to the French and the Shah of Persia to the Russians, while with Russia England threatened the seat of Islam itself in Europe." The result is described as a Pan-Islamic hatred of Great Britain which bodes ill for her hold on her possessions. Russia's danger lies mainly in Finland, where already movements are under way which may assail her armies in the rear. The Finns, according

to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, put no faith in Russia's promises, while "Governor-General Seyn is inventing new punishment for the press and *lèse-majesté*. New military officers are in the saddle who assume that "Finland is the home of revolutions." By blood there "may by misinterpretation bring almost any result."

When to these dangers are added the financial and political crises and quarrels of statesmen in France and Great Britain as German editors report, and the misunderstanding between British and French leaders, the complete success of Austrian German plans is confidently predicted.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM

ALTHO THE GERMANS affirm that their own land is self-sustaining, evidence is not lacking that they are endeavoring to realize more fully all available food resources. An article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* calls attention to the mushroom as a possible staple of diet. The article makes no specific reference to possible future scarcity due to reverses and the present closing of the oceans to German commerce, and speaks throughout in terms of domestic economy. It calls attention to the "more than 200 edible varieties of mushrooms" that grow in Germany, one-fourth of which have high food value, one-fourth are of moderate worth, and the rest have somewhat lower rating in nourishment. Five of these varieties are very common and are easily recognized. In spite of this, the article regrets, in forest and field many millions of marks go to waste annually in the shape of ungathered fungi, especially in North Germany. Note is taken not only of the condensed nourishment of these products of the wild, but of their rich and varied flavor. The fact is cited that large use is made in Catholic countries, even in South Germany, of mushrooms as a substitute for flesh during fasting seasons. In many parts they are used both fresh and dried, thus being available throughout the year. The article concludes with citations of annual market returns of money from this source—e.g., in Zurich, \$4,000; in Munich, \$60,000, and in Lusatia, \$7,500. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, unlike the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, treats of the food-supply with direct reference to the necessities and scarcity imposed by war. In an article nearly a column long duties to the needy are urged on philosophic and patriotic grounds, and then the value of milk and bread as a diet is set forth. The advice is given to extend the use of sweet milk, buttermilk, skim milk, and *Joghurt*. The outcome of the war, it is urged, may depend upon the staying power of the people; consequently the fullest conservation and employment of this ideal means of nourishment are a patriotic duty. A *Deutsche Gesellschaft* (German Society) has been formed to foster the multiplication of stands for the sale of milk.

Meanwhile the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Berliner Tageblatt* discuss the rise in price of flour and meal, bacon and fresh meat. As to flour, the bakers, when blamed for the high price of bread, alleged that the millers and middlemen were the guilty parties. The Berlin master bakers asserted that since the war began they had had to pay from \$3.75 to \$4.25 more per sack to the millers. Moreover, when they attempted to deal direct with the millers, the latter charged the same prices as the middlemen, thus exacting both profits. The millers on their side charge the farmers with holding back available supplies of grain in order to realize higher prices. The *Berliner Tageblatt* gives tables showing that while in general the years from 1900 to 1913 had shown a general decline in prices, there had been an enormous rise since mobilization. The closing words of one article suggest that the trouble between the farmers and the rest of the population seems not unlikely to be renewed. Nearly the same condition of greatly increased prices exists in Berlin with reference to bacon and fresh meat.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

KNIGHTS OF THE AIR

THAT GREAT BRITAIN shall recognize the services of her military aviators by making them knights—by creating, in fact, a special order of knighthood to which only fliers shall be eligible—is the idea of H. G. Wells, the English writer, who is himself an ardent champion and follower of aviation. His proposal, which is characterized as an “admirable idea” by *Aero and Hydro* (Chicago, October 10), is quoted editorially by that paper as follows:

“The task that we are asking from our military aviators is one of the most dazzling and terrible that men have ever faced. The single combats that distinguished the age of chivalry, when champion rode against champion in front of the closing hosts, were but tame exhibitions before the starry deeds these men will have to do. Up they will go, to dash themselves into *Zeppelins*, . . . to outfly the hostile aeroplanes and pick off the pilots—duels in the giddy void in the sight of armies. So at least it seems to me such fighting must be done. . . .

“And there is something more. We owe these men honor.

Our common men are brave, but these men who will fight in the air will be something more than common men. They will be the aristocracy of the Army. . . . No man fights the worse for the knowledge that the world regards him. Whatever else is kept from us, one thing we must have from the front, and that is the story of every such encounter as I have foreshadowed, and the names of the men who did the thing. Nothing can be too good for such men.

“I want to make a proposal for these men who, more than any others, are destined to save Europe. . . . It is to make for them an order of knighthood. Nelson could be stirred by the thought of a peerage or Westminster Abbey. Every aviator who goes up to fight—I do not mean solely to reconnoiter, but to fight—will fight all the more gladly with two kindred alternatives in his mind—a knighthood or the prompt payment of a generous life-insurance policy to his people. Every man who goes up and destroys either an aeroplane or a *Zeppelin* in the air should, I hold, have a knighthood if he gets down alive. And I venture to say that we shall create thereby the most honorable and enviable order that this world has ever seen.”

The sentiments of the American paper, however, are apparently not shared by its English contemporary *The Aeroplane* (London, September 30), which, under the heading “A Horrible Suggestion,” writes thus of Mr. Wells’s proposed “order”:

“The final example of inhumanity—for to-day anyhow—is Mr. H. G. Wells’s horrible proposition that there should be an order of knighthood for aviators. . . .

“That is Mr. Wells’s idea expressed in an article which contains some sense and a lot of nonsense, culminating with this super-nonsense. There is an old proverb about silk purses and the auricular appendages of feminine pork which makes one fear

that Mr. Wells’s early days behind a counter lead him to place a false value on a title, despite his own reference to provincial mayors and party helpers. There might be a special clasp to the regulation war-medal, or even a special medal, for those who have destroyed an enemy’s aircraft, but the idea of a title for a job which is all in the day’s work is absurd. It is even doubtful whether any special recognition is advisable, for it might lead young and ambitious pilots to neglect their legitimate work of scouting for the more profitable job of chasing hostile aircraft. I am all in favor of a generous pension for the dependents of those killed in action, whether in the air or on the ground, and good service should be rewarded by mention in dispatches and special promotion, but the idea of a special title is nauseating.”

BRITISH IRE AT TRADE OBITUARIES

TRADER PAPERS in Great Britain take exception to the preparations made by American men of affairs to capture the world’s business while their European brothers are engaged in cutting each other’s throats. This division of the estate while the corpse is still lively, they regard

as bordering upon lack of decorum. “All this talk about our being paralyzed,” asserts *The Electrical Review* (London, September 25) with some asperity, “is utterly mistaken.” The Germans may indeed be knocked out from a business point of view, but Britons, we are assured, are still able to put up a good trade fight and will not give up the world’s markets to their American cousins without a struggle. Says the paper just named, in its editorial columns:

“Singular views have gained currency among our American cousins with regard to the European War, especially in respect of the position of the British nation. We have already quoted

some passages from *The Electrical World*, which indicate that our contemporary regards us, industrially speaking, as *hors concours*, and philanthropically calls upon American manufacturers to come to the aid of the neutral nations which can no longer obtain electrical goods and apparatus from the European sources upon which they have hitherto relied. In the same issue Dr. Louis Bell, who is so well acquainted with Europe that he ought to know better, states that the United States is ‘the only nation upon which war has not laid the hand that strangles.’ He remarks that the war ‘removes from the ranks of labor every workman of active years who is not absolutely needed to provide material of war in every country having compulsory military service.’ But it is not true even in such countries. The *Vorwärts*, apparently the only German paper that publishes unpleasant facts, estimates that at least a third of the working-men in all the large towns in Germany are unemployed, and the number is increasing. Germany’s export trade has been arrested by our Navy—but ours has not; we are at liberty to supply goods to the whole of the world that is not at war. ‘So far as active commercial work goes,’ says Dr. Bell, ‘one may as well reckon



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SHALL THE AVIATOR ENTER A NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD?

FRENCH AIR-SCOUTS DIRECTING THE MOVEMENTS OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.

every door as closed in all the warring Continental countries'; but, happily, we are not Continental, and he recognizes that 'such residuum of the British works as may be able to keep up activity . . . will hold up with fair success' since England controls the seas and possesses freedom of transportation. Dr. Bell concludes that the electrical trade of South America will turn to the United States as the only large source of supplies remaining, and urges that the United States should not provide loans for the promotion of bloodshed, but save up its capital 'for the promotion of the world's [sic] industry when peace comes at last.' Other articles in *The Electrical World* are devoted to a study of trade conditions in South America, which certainly seems to be the prize that the United States has its eye on.

"*The Engineering Magazine* for September similarly harps upon 'America's opportunity in an Old-World catastrophe,' and publishes a 'war map of the world,' showing how small a proportion is left open to peaceful commerce. To arrive at this result, not only the European countries, but the whole of the British Empire and all Africa are shaded to show that they are affected by the war—as if Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, and the rest were under martial law!

"We grieve to prick this brilliant bubble, but it is our painful duty to point out to the United States, and incidentally—more important in effect—to all the consuming countries of the world outside Europe, that we are not out of the running. We are giving of the best of our young manhood to the war, it is true, but our manufactories are not idle, our export trade is not strangled, our hands are not tied. We are ready and willing to fill orders for all kinds of electrical machinery and apparatus, cables, lamps, batteries—we want good prices for our wares, but we will supply good value. Our motors are not like the German motors, rated at 5 horse-power and fit to work at 3; our cables are of quality unexcelled. We are at war not only with the sword, but also with the order-book, and we look to all friendly and neutral nations to buy from us the things that they used to purchase from our present enemies. We can make them and we can transport them, and all this talk about our being paralyzed is utterly mistaken. We do not say it is deliberately false, but it is untrue all the same."

DANGERS OF FACE-POWDER—Face-powder has its dangers as well as gun-powder, so we are assured by a writer in *School Science and Mathematics* (Chicago, October). Says this magazine:

"For several years occasional cases have come under the observation of oculists in which the patients, invariably women, complain of vision being blurred, inability to use the eyes for any length of time, and severe itching of the lids. The slightest rubbing of the lids produces a marked redness of the eyes and only aggravates the itching. In severe cases, the lids are frequently swollen from constant rubbing. There is a sticky, elastic secretion which, when being removed, pulls out in long strings. Microscopic examination of the secretion reveals masses of what appear to be crystals. Until recently no satisfactory explanation of the presence of these crystals in the eye has been given. Secretion taken from the eyes of two sisters suffering from this peculiar complaint were submitted to the professor of pathology of one of the university medical schools, who found that the crystals came from rice face-powder. Seven other patients in which the same symptoms and microscopic conditions were found, all used the same make of face-powder. When the powder is applied to the face with a puff a portion of the fine dust is driven upward and lodges on the moist eyeball. The rice powder in the presence of the tears then becomes mucilaginous in character and is not washed from under the eyelids. The powder produces the irritation, which is aggravated by rubbing. Those who use a chamois-skin in applying the powder are less liable to cause the fine dust to arise, which probably accounts for the condition not being found in every woman using face-powder. The condition is quickly relieved

by flushing the eye with boric-acid solution. The irritation rapidly disappears when the eyes are kept washed out with a soothing eye-wash."

SPLICING BROKEN BONES WITH BONE

WHAT is said to be the only real novelty in the treatment of fractures for the last six thousand years has just been introduced by Dr. Charles Davison, of Chicago. Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, who describes the improvement in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 10), says that Egyptian mummies with broken bones in splints, just like those in use to-day, have been found by explorers. In this kind of bone-setting the surgeon must work "sight unseen," which was an advantage in the olden days, because

then an open wound meant sure infection by floating bacteria. With modern surgical methods this danger is no longer present, so that it is possible to expose the bone and splice it intelligently. That is to say, goes on Dr. Hirshberg, by freeing the flesh and bones of all danger from germs, the surgeon may now do wonders with broken bones, instead of dallying and delaying with jackets, casts, and splints. We read:

"When the young and dashing surgeons defied medical standpattism and officious inactivity by the proposal to actually cut into every broken bone and literally to stitch it together as you would a mattress or a split skirt, some of them were ejected from medical societies or otherwise pestered or interfered with.

"Yet the curious part of it all is the fact that no physician thought of this sooner. There they were sawing open the skull, pasting up the brain, gluing together torn nerves, basting the macerated appendix, and doing odd jobs on all the internal structures of your melancholy anatomy, with never a thought of danger to you, yet they forgot the ribs, the shoulder-blade, the funny-bone, and the housemaid's cracked knee.

"Comes now Prof. Charles Davison, the distinguished surgeon of the Illinois University Hospital, Chicago, with an ultra-modern and supernovel way in which to hurry the healing of the hurt humerus, leg-

bones, shin-bones, or any other bone.

"When a simple fracture of a long bone is fixt by splints as physicians do, and have done for millenniums, the internal bone-marrow begins to help to form a plug between the broken ends to hold them in place. In the physiologic way of healing the bone, this internal, natural splint, says Professor Davison, is the mainspring and stronghold of the newly formed bone.

"If this method of living tissue were imitated by the surgeon, according to the excellent results obtained by the Chicago surgeon, broken bones would be as snug and tightly healed very quickly instead of incapacitating the victim for from six to twelve weeks.

"Your earning power and efficiency would be vastly increased, and broken limbs would be quickly forgotten.

"Professor Davison has succeeded in effecting this very thing. If you break your arm, wrist, ankle, leg, or what not, and fall into the hands of a skilled surgeon such as Dr. Davison, he will do as he describes of a number of recently and rapidly recovered patients, namely, cut open the parts, go right down to the bone, and insert pegs of your own or frozen bone saved for just such emergencies, as a 'couple' between the broken parts.

"Six patients with fractures of one sort and another of the elbow, forearm, thigh, hip, and other sections of the skeleton had the broken bones thus 'sewed together.' Pegs or splinters of bone were taken or 'sliced off' from bones nearby, and these were inserted into the middle or marrowy parts of the fractured segments.

"Thus, almost instantly, without the tardy methods of nature, but by the artifice of Professor Davison, those with broken legs



DR. CHARLES DAVISON.

Who fastens broken bones together with pegs of bone.

who would have been laid up, as is now generally true, for two months or thereabout, were up and walking upon the broken leg in from three to four weeks.

"This discovery is a vast advance even upon sewing up the broken ends. In the latter step, which is also a progressive one over the old way, the bone is held nicely in place by the stitches, but there is no support for new bone to hasten the restoration to normal.

"In Dr. Davison's procedure, the basis is there in the form of a splint that can be used as food, soil, support, and first aid. Moreover, it becomes a part of and is fused with the new bone."

THE INNOCENCE OF "BAD" PLUMBING

WHAT we used to call "bad" plumbing is now, it appears, not nearly so bad as it used to be painted, being objectionable only so far as it fails to fulfil its primary office of removing waste in an inoffensive manner. The idea that it can cause disease by allowing noxious gas to escape into houses is now scouted by sanitarians. The public, however, while slow to learn, is also slow to forget. It took a long time for hygienists to saturate us with the fear of "sewer-gas," and it will apparently take a still longer time to dissipate that fear. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) laments that it is still enshrined in the laws of several States, and that the plumbers themselves appear to encourage it. We read:

"It is a little disconcerting to find that typhoid fever can still be complacently attributed to bad plumbing. When we read that 'insufficient laws regulating plumbing and sanitation in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are largely responsible for the high typhoid rate and the prevalence of other diseases in the two States and the District,' and again that 'much of the fever and other forms of disease with which the health authorities are constantly wrestling is caused by noxious gases and vapors emanating from neglected or defective pipes in the homes of the people,' we are inclined to rub our eyes and ask ourselves if the education of the community is really proceeding at the pace we sometimes like to believe. The assertions quoted above, however, were reported as made at the Association of Plumbers, Gas-fitters and Steam-fitters which recently met in Richmond, Va., and not at a convention of health officers or physicians.

"It is hardly necessary to point out that typhoid fever—or any other fever—is not caused by bad smells, and that the small quantity of the gases of decomposition found in well-ventilated sewers has never been proved to exert any injurious effect whatever on health. . . . Disease germs are not found in sewer-air; indeed, it is difficult on physical grounds to see how they could get there. The 'noxious gases and vapors,' so dear to the plumber's imagination, are conspicuous by their absence in all

perfectly constructed sewer systems, as every visitor to the great sewers of Paris and other modern cities well knows. 'Defective plumbing' has about as much relation to public health as any other mechanical defect in house construction."

It is further charged by *The Journal* that city ordinances regarding plumbing are drawn with no uniformity in America, and that what is required in one city may be prohibited in another. High



SYRIAN CHARM AGAINST
THE EVIL EYE.

authorities, we are told, maintain that the system of modern house-plumbing which is made legally obligatory on house-builders in many places entails a large, needless, and altogether unjustifiable expense. This barrier of cost prevents progress toward better sanitation, we are told, and "is a harm, not a help, to public health." Therefore,

"If the plumbing interests really wish to aid the hygienic

welfare of the community, they can best do this, not by insisting on still more complicated devices and 'inspections,' but by simplifying and cheapening the cost of installing and maintaining the pipes and fixtures essential for carrying off the house wastes in a speedy and inoffensive manner. Finally, let us ask this question: To what extent do the plumbing ordinances in our American cities represent the prevailing opinion of public health experts and trained health officials, and to what extent do they represent the efforts of commercially interested individuals or organizations to entrench themselves behind the active if not always well-informed desire of the people to safeguard the public health?"

THE EVIL EYE

BELIEF IN THE "EVIL EYE" may cause actual physical illness, but this is due to the belief, not to the eye itself, so we are told by Dr. S. Seligmann, writing in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart, September 15). Such a belief is only the third and last stage of a malady named by the doctor "ophthalmophobia," or "fear of the eye." In the first stage, the victim merely feels worried when any one looks at him fixedly; in the second, this feeling induces him to shun the company of his fellow men; in the third, he becomes actually ill, and is then apt to attribute his illness to a physical influence exerted by the gaze of some particular person. Writes Dr. Seligmann:

"There is a common, but little noticed phenomenon which we shall call 'fear of the eye,' or ophthalmophobia. Its lowest stage is well known; it consists of the fact that many persons dislike exceedingly to be gazed at long and searchingly. . . . Timid persons are easily impressed by a 'high and mighty' look—and children especially are affected as well by reproachful and sad looks. Even an adult who is not particularly sensitive can not avoid a similar sensation. . . . He can not help thinking that the person gazing at him has seen something that is out of order; that either his hat is not on straight, or that a button is off, or that his boots are dirty.

"This first kind of ophthalmophobia is quite harmless and can at best be compared with the fear of blushing. Much more unpleasant for those concerned is the second grade. The person affected then strives to shelter himself from the gaze of strangers. Whenever he is in company or on the street and exposed to the gaze of the crowd, or even of a single person, he experiences a painful feeling of embarrassment and discomfort. He has cold hands and palpitation of the heart, the perspiration stands on his forehead, his limbs begin to tremble, his thoughts grow confused, and he becomes, as it were, powerless.

"There is one part of the body whose examination is especially painful to him—the face; and particularly the eye. Looks that are directed toward his eyes, and meet his own gaze, seem unbearable.

"The natural consequence of this unrest and fear is that the person who feels it takes care never to meet the look of another if he can help it. . . . This kind of ophthalmophobia can develop into illusion. One such patient saw always, even with closed lids, an eye in front of him, gazing at him sternly. . . . Sometimes this condition is aggravated by complication with other physical defects. . . .

"The third grade of ophthalmophobia appears when through



A NEAPOLITAN WITH THE EVIL EYE.
Whom glance, to a victim of "ophthalmophobia" carries menace and death.

fear of the eye real physical illness of any kind is brought on. . . . Here we have the belief in the power of the 'evil eye.'

"There is no doubt that through the fear of such an eye actual illnesses may be brought on—namely, any that may be due to suggestion. Only, those who believe in the evil eye make the error of ascribing these maladies not to the fear of it, but to the eye itself."

How, then, did the belief in the wizardry of the eye originally arise? It is closely connected, Dr. Seligmann thinks, with the idea, once universal, and still held by the ignorant, that sight is the result of radiation proceeding from the eye to the object

A TELEPHONE WITH A MEMORY

DEVICES for making a telephone "remember" what is said to it have been available for many years, but have never been commercially successful. The telescribe, an instrument of this type recently devised by Thomas A. Edison, is said to be both simple and practical. A little desk-instrument is used by means of which one of the parties to the telephone talk may record the conversation on a phonograph cylinder. According to a description of the use of the telescribe appearing in *The Iron Age* (New York), the receiver of the regular desk-telephone is first removed from the hook and placed in the socket of the telescribe. Then the user, we are told,

"Takes up a small receiver, which is part of the telescribe, and gives his call to the exchange, while starting and stopping the dictating machine by means of two small buttons on the telescribe in order to record the conversation between pauses or delays, thus avoiding any waste of running the wax cylinder meanwhile. Both sides of the telephone conversation are recorded, including all evidence of the central operator's voice in making connection. The telescribe, it is believed, will place the use of the telephone in a more serious light in business. After a conversation, the dictator will turn to his dictating machine and confirm his message in the usual manner covering the general understanding. . . . The wax records may, it is explained, be retained indefinitely for reference."

THE LIGHTNING-ROD DEFENDED

THE OLD-FASHIONED lightning-rod agent has been so thoroughly discredited that he has been well-nigh driven out of business—a good example of the way in which a flourishing industry may be wiped out by too little attention to square dealing. The theory on which the use of the rod is based is perfectly sound, and modern science has so amplified it and made it more precise that it is now possible to furnish protection to almost any building. But the rapacious agent of a score of years ago, with his worthless devices badly put up and with poor ground-connection, or none at all, succeeded at last in convincing most of us that the whole scheme of lightning-protection by rods was based on fraud. Some data collected recently by two Canadian professors show that this is by no means the case. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, October 8) under the caption, "Ben Franklin Vindicated":

"The decline in popularity of lightning-rods, following the pernicious activity of rascally agents, left a stain on the scientific reputation of the great and wise Ben Franklin, who developed this protection against thunder-bolts. Scientists have stoutly defended the value of such equipment, if well put up, but, nevertheless, practical men, often speaking from bitter experience, have maintained continuously for generations that the rods have proved worse than useless.

"Two valiant defenders of the faith, Profs. J. B. Reynolds and W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, not contented with the inconclusive deadlock of theory and claimed fact, set out to find the truth—in practicable demonstrable form. For ten years, first one and then the other industriously collected all possible information about buildings reported struck by lightning in Ontario. At the end of this time (1910), they had data on 599 buildings struck by lightning. Of this number struck, 317, or 53.6 per cent., were burned, but only eighteen of the buildings struck, or 3 per cent., had rods, and only three of these, or 16.6 per cent., of the protected buildings were burned. Having these interesting but incomplete figures, the investigators desired to know further the number and experience with unrodded buildings in the Province, so that they



Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE TELEScribe "LISTENING-IN"

Thomas A. Edison in the act of telephoning and having the conversation recorded on a phonograph. He has placed the receiver of the desk-telephone in the socket of the telescribe so-called while he holds to his ear a receiver belonging to the telescribe.

seen, instead of being caused by light reflected from the object to the eye. The eye being regarded as "the window of the soul," malevolence, if it resides in the soul, naturally proceeds thence along the "rays of sight" and produces its effects in the objects or persons upon whom the evil glance is bent. Whoever believes this is, of course, frightened by a gaze that he considers to be evil, and the maladies due to suggestibility may follow. Fortunately they can be also cured by suggestion, hence the favorable results of "white magic" of all kinds, including especially amulets. These really do ward off the effects of the evil eye, since, as these effects are due to suggestion, anything that will cause a counteracting suggestion will prevent the injurious action. Those who do not believe in the evil eye, however, do not need the amulet, and hence its use has fallen off as mankind has advanced in the paths of civilization.

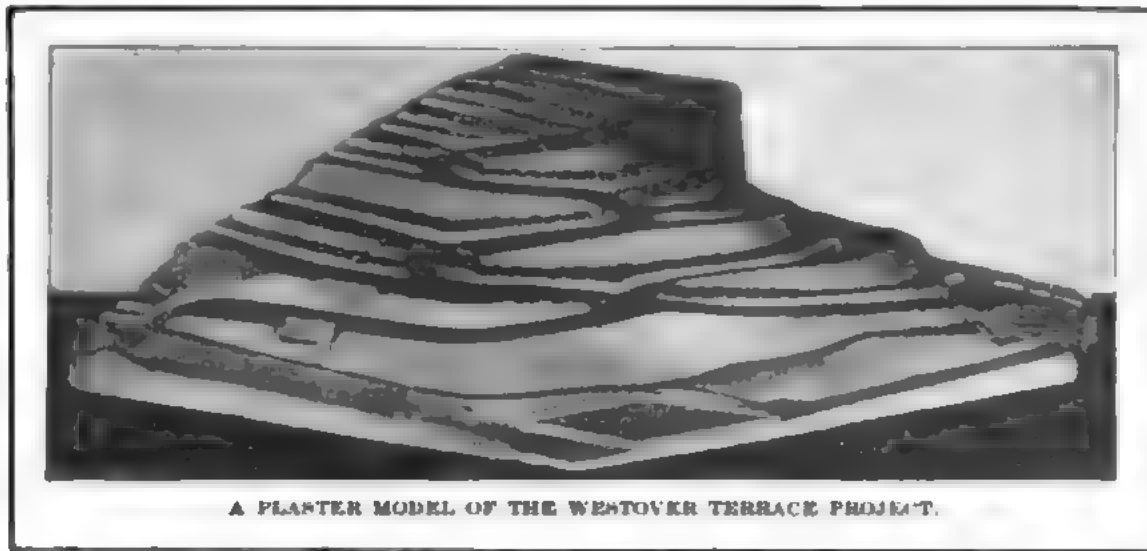
Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

might complete their case—reasoning that if rods neither prevented nor induced strokes the ratio of damaged to undamaged structures in the unprotected risks would be of the same order of magnitude as in the rodded.

"Great difficulty was found in securing the desired data. Eventually, however, the Provincial mutual insurance companies were interested in the studies, and reports covering about a fourth of the Province were secured after some delay. These showed that 21 per cent. of the insured farm buildings were rodded, and that of all those struck only 1½ per cent. were rodded. Out of 7,000 unprotected buildings, 37 were struck; out of 7,000 protected ones, only two were struck. Therefore, 35 were saved out of 37 expected to be struck, or a probable protection of 94.5 per cent., and that with uninspected rod-construction."

Professor Day visited Iowa and Michigan to inspect the insurance reports and methods of protection there. In Iowa, he found that the claims paid for lightning damage in eight years amounted to \$4,464 on rodded buildings and \$341,065 on unprotected ones. Apparently for each dollar paid on rodded risks \$76 was paid on unrodded. The rods were not inspected, and some of the losses probably were due to poor construction. Even so, the protection shown was 98.7 per cent. In Michigan, one mutual company insuring only rodded and inspected buildings, in four years paid \$32 claims on \$15,172,075 risk. Another mutual company taking both protected and ordinary risks paid \$32,269 in claims on a total of \$59,567,272 in the same period. The loss was practically all on unprotected buildings aggregating \$47,753,818 in value of risks. Comparing the two companies, for each \$1 damage on protected buildings there seemed to be paid \$1,168 on unprotected ones—an obvious protection of 99.9 per cent. All this and more is set forth at length in a recent bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. To quote again:

"Regarding the technique of the rod-construction so successfully employed in these States, it is of interest to know that,



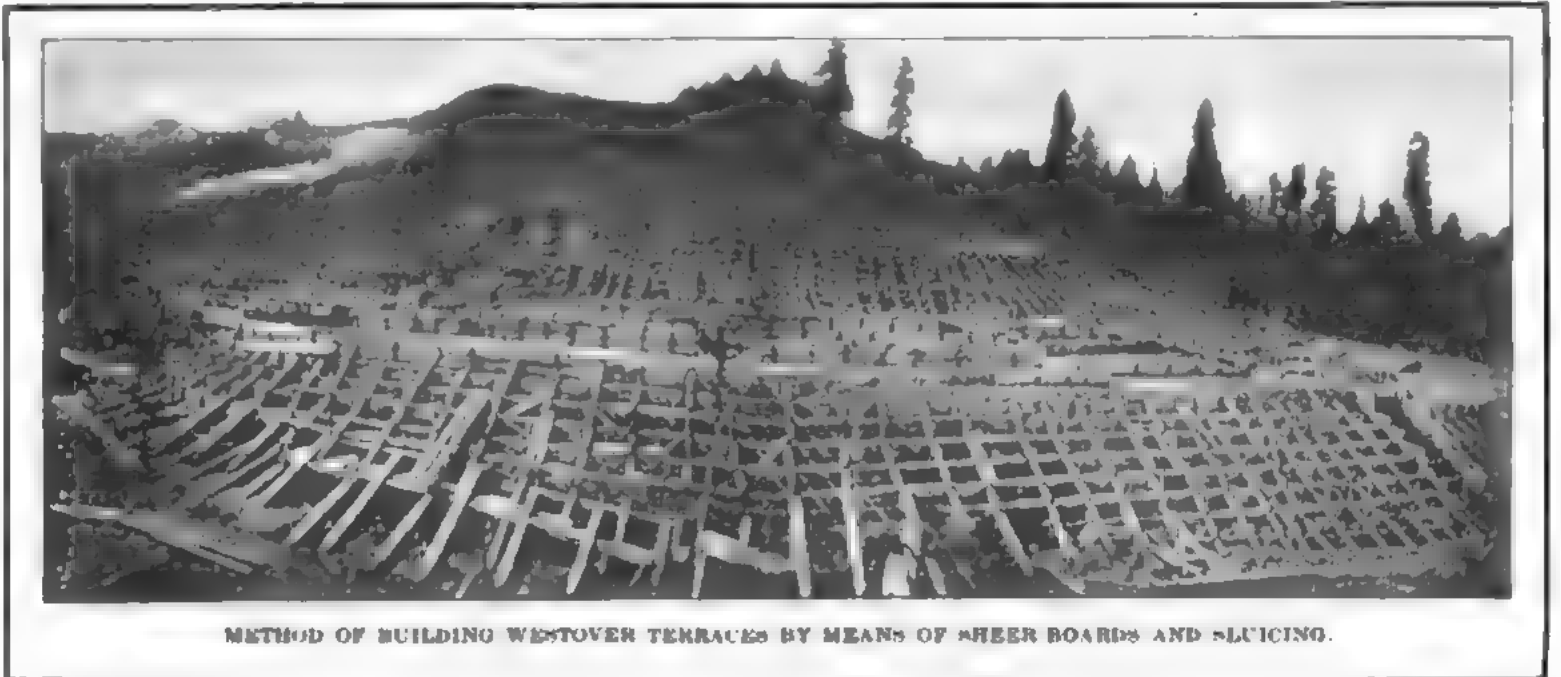
A PLASTER MODEL OF THE WESTOVER TERRACE PROJECT.

where knowledge was available, there appeared to have been used more or less of an approach to a cage of conductors about the building. The rods were fastened both close to and away from buildings, but without insulators. Deeply buried ground-plates and rods were found, and where these groundings proved defective there invariably developed disaster.

"The worthlessness of the old lightning-rods, of course, was the fault of the loquacious fly-by-night agent who carelessly put up his cheap affairs, gathered his money, and disappeared."

CARVING A HILLSIDE INTO HOME SITES

WHAT is perhaps the most comprehensive service ever rendered by engineering to city-planning, at least for residential purposes, is the recent carving of a scenic residence district out of an inaccessible hillside in Portland, Oregon, by sluicing and terracing. As may be seen from the photograph of the plaster model, reproduced herewith, the hill has been carved by hydraulic methods into an irregular series of terraces connected by a serpentine boulevard that winds from



METHOD OF BUILDING WESTOVER TERRACES BY MEANS OF SHEER BOARDS AND SLUICING.

foot to summit. From this branch out lateral streets. Owing to the constant ascent to the summit and the doubling back and forth of the main boulevard, the difference in elevation between the lower and upper sides of the blocks is in some cases as high as ninety feet. This difference in elevation is taken up by the construction of terraces. Says R. M. Overstreet, of Portland, who writes of this achievement in *The Engineering Record* (New York):

"The work ranks as one of the largest pieces of hydraulic excavation in the country and has attracted attention of engineers from all localities. The estimated quantity in the original plan was 3,310,000 cubic yards, but changes made since that time have reduced the estimate of earthwork to 2,854,000. . . . The materials composing the hill are clay and gravel. . . . The gravel was overlaid with a top soil of from six to twenty feet of clay, but no gravel was encountered above an elevation of 456 feet above the river. Had the gravel and clay been intermixed, the carrying capacity of the water would have been greater, and the construction of the terrace fills would have been greatly simplified."

The water with which the "carving" was done was furnished by four big centrifugal pumps, drawing their supply from a lake at the foot of the hill. The method used in forming the terraces is that known as "sheer-board construction," and is thus described:

"The slopes are carried up by a series of small bulkheads or sheer-boards. . . . The first row of sheer-boards is placed at the line of intersection of the slope with the ground; the second, third, and subsequent rows of sheer-boards are placed as the embankment rises, each line being spaced according to the design slope. . . . After depositing its load the water is taken off the fill through spill-ways, which are located at convenient points. . . ."

"During June and July, 1911, a 5½ x 6-foot tunnel was driven through the hill on the west of the property to carry material out to the gulch for filling. . . . When running in the gravel material the flumes at the discharge end had to be extended every few days, as the gravel would pile up and not spread around, and it was necessary to level off the gravel fill with steam-shovel and cars. When running in clay the material would flow for 800 to 1,000 feet, making a fill as level as a table."

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN REPORT ON ART DESTRUCTION

IN A CASUAL INSPECTION the damage done at Louvain by the invading Germans will seem much greater than the actuality, so the statement of the commission issued by the German Governor-General of Brussels assures the world. The duty of protecting Belgian art treasures was imposed upon this body of men, and their report traverses the ground passed

been saved. This is due mainly to the efforts of Lieutenant Thelemann, Councilor in the Railroad Ministry, who, together with a subaltern officer, a student of art history, saved the contents of St. Peter's Church, whose upper part was in flames.

"The wonderful paintings of Dierick Bouts, 'The Last Supper,' and the 'Martyrdom of St. Erasmus,' have not sustained the least injury. The buildings destroyed, from which shots fell,

were homes of well-to-do burghers, but without artistic value.

"In Liège we visited all the churches and art collections. The Church of St. Jacob, a magnificent late-Gothic edifice, with its handsomely painted, groined vaulting, and its gorgeous decoration recalling the Moresque style, has remained untouched, and it is especially gratifying to find that the stained-glass windows, among the finest in the world, have been preserved.

"The same is also the case with all the other churches—St. Paul's, St. Martin's, the Church of the Holy Cross, St. John's, St. Denis, and whatever there is of smaller churches and chapels. In St. Paul's a projectile damaged a window-casement very slightly, cutting also a hardly perceptible hole in a modern pane of glass; none of the incomparable Renaissance windows of the church



FRANK BRANGWYN'S WAR-POSTER.

In underground stations and on the London hoardings this poster appears alongside the call for recruits.

over by the conquering forces, and a careful estimation of the ensuing damage is attempted. Church after church in Louvain, the town hall, the library, and whatever noteworthy possessions the city has or had were examined, and, so says the report, "all lovers of art will rejoice to hear that, with the exception of the library, not only practically everything has been saved, but, barring the buildings themselves, everything is in faultless condition." In several papers this report may be read, and it continues in this vein:

"All these art treasures have been gathered into the town hall, and are under the strictest surveillance of the Commandant.

"As regards the buildings, the town hall is entirely untouched. The Church of St. Peter shows serious injuries of the roof and slight holes in the vaulted ceiling; St. Michael's Church, with its magnificent baroque façade; St. Jacob's Church, with its fine sacristy, and the well-known Chapel of St. Hubert, and the Church of St. Gertrude, with one of the most beautiful late-Gothic choir-stalls in Belgium, have not sustained the slightest damage. The façade of the beautiful library is seriously damaged, but can beyond doubt be restored.

"One-sixth of the city has been entirely destroyed. This comprises the whole of the railroad street, the buildings on the Place du Peuple, and the houses around the town hall and the Church of St. Peter. The last-named houses were purposely dynamited by our brave miners, hastily summoned by the Commandant, in order to prevent the town hall from catching fire.

I repeat that all art treasures and church possessions have

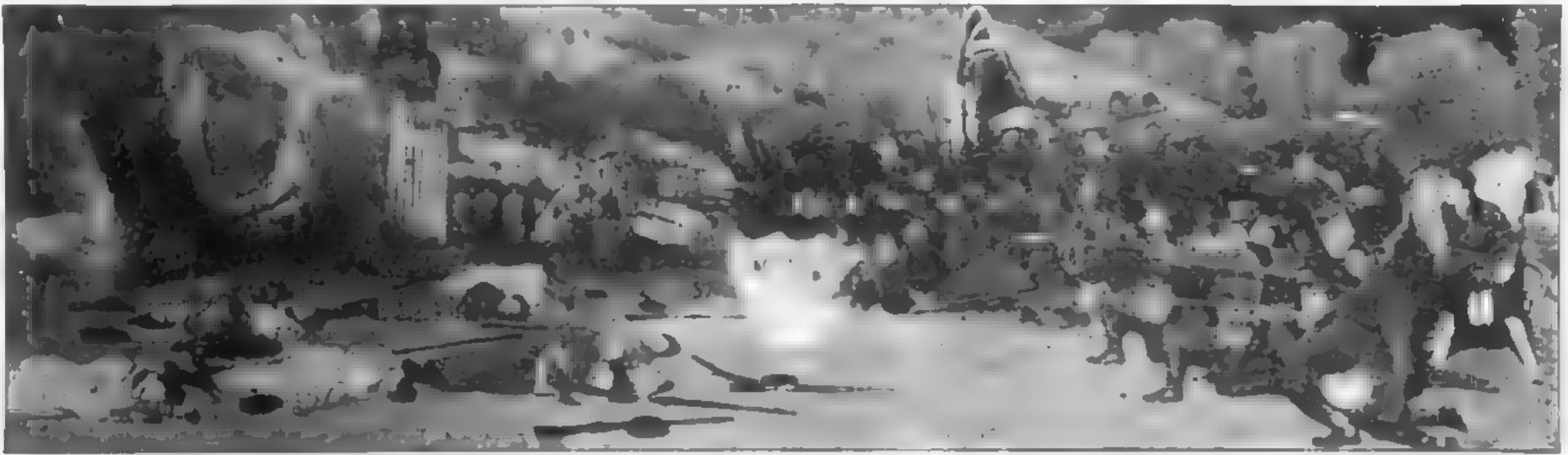
shows, as mentioned before, the slightest trace of destruction.

"The imposing treasury of St. Paul's, with its famous golden expiatory gift of Charles the Bold, donated after the destruction of Liège in 1468, and the important Gothic reliquary of St. Lambert rest untouched in their chest. All the museums of Liège, foremost among them the Musée d'Ansembourg, which we inspected under the leadership of its director, are in precisely the same condition as before the war. All necessary instructions, with a view to guarding against theft, have been given.

"On our way back we stopt, in spite of a heavy downpour, at Huy. There we were mainly interested in the Church of Notre Dame, with its beautiful Bethlehem portal in early Gothic style, and the handsome rose-window. The four reliquary chests formerly in the church treasury had been, according to the statements of the priests, sent to Antwerp."

A German article answering the world's protests against the destruction of art is called "We Barbarians and the Cathedral at Reims." Its author is Prof. Richard Hamann, of Marburg, and as a protest against the charge of Germany's insensibility to the charms of French art he tells in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (translated by the *New York Evening Post*) of some of the German archeologists and art historians who are under its spell:

"A young scholar, Ernst Gall, already known as one of the best authorities on the subject, has found skilful expression for the rôle of Normandy as the progenitor of Gothic art. He is now either being trained for military service against France or is already in the field. Wilhelm Pinder, the editor of the 'Deutsche Dome und der deutsche Barock,' has shown in two



From "The Graphic," London.

THE STAGE STIRRING BRITISH WAR SENTIMENT.

An episode from "England Expects," by Seymour Hicks and Edward Knoblauch, now running in London.

authoritative treatises how much the rhythm of Norman art has influenced his style. He is now an officer in the field. The foremost student of French miniatures, Count Vitzthum, was on the point of writing a history of medieval plastic art, including that of France, when called to his colors. None of the many students who to-day busy themselves with the medieval art of Germany entered upon their work without first casting a glance at the monuments of France and exploring the land of Gothic art. This autumn there were to have appeared, as a basis for a new edition of the 'Denkmäler, deutscher Kunst,' 4,000 views of French monuments of the Middle Ages. One of the scholars who accomplished this labor, amid great difficulties and even dangers—owing to the hostility of chauvinistic natives—was Dr. Jantzen, privat-docent at Halle. He is now likewise in the field, and is perhaps trembling, not only for the statues of the great cathedrals, but for every stone of the village churches confided to his care, churches so important to us for the study of the beginnings of Gothic art, and which certainly are more exposed to destruction than the great cathedrals."

Other stories that perhaps call for further authentication also show the spell that French art casts upon the Fatherland. The *Matin* (Paris) printed the charge of the Baroness de Baye that her château was plundered by the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm of some of its choicest art treasures. These are described by an English acquaintance of the Baroness as "one of the most important collections of art in private hands in Europe." This writer, Mr. Boyd Dawkins, says in the *Manchester Guardian*:

"It would be incredible were it not backed by her name. Her story is this: The Crown Prince spent two days during the battle of the Marne in the Château de Baye, and under his orders the glass cases in the museum were broken open and a selection made of the most valuable works of art, ranging from coins, jewels, gold and silver plate, to tapestry, pictures, and furniture, and including gifts from the Czar and Czarina. These were packed up and carried off, with the exception of a few cases left behind in the hurry of the German retreat. He himself, before leaving, trampled on the pictures of the Czar and Czarina that were in the chapel. This act of low brigandage follows close on the outrage by German officers in the Brussels Museum. They took by force the keys of the cases out of the pocket of the director and stole old lace and other works of art exhibited to the public. The unfortunate victim was ultimately packed off to Antwerp, where he arrived safely, but without money, which had been taken *en route* by German soldiers."

"Neither of these outrages can be excused on the ground of their being acts of war. Both show, equally with Louvain and Reims, the depths to which German civilization has been degraded by the Hohenzollerns and the military caste. The Crown Prince has stained the honor of his house by acting like the lowest camp-follower 'out for booty,' and has identified himself with the wrongs inflicted by the Imperial troops elsewhere on non-combatants."

"When the inevitable reckoning comes it will be our duty to see that the Crown Prince and his officers be made to return their plunder, and that the whole damage be made good at the expense of the German Government."

THE FATE OF THE "FREE-LANCE"

SAD HAVOC has been played by the war with many of the writers whose speculations and pleadings have hitherto found a place in these columns. They must be regarded as among the luxuries of peace, for the stern necessities of war have driven them out of business. One hears it said by book-sellers as well as newspaper-vendors that nothing is read but war news. The man that dealt for us with the graces and candors of letters and art is called the "free-lance." This "interesting, unobtrusive figure," as *The New Statesman* (London) calls him, passed from view in Fleet Street "almost as soon as the Kaiser brandished his naked sword in the eyes of Europe." This same journal plays with this victim of the new circumstances in the terms of current warfare, calls him a "harmless Uhlan or Cossack, foraging far to help the well-organized forces of the newspaper office." His occupation "presupposes normal times, and even then he knows more than most men of the ups and downs of life." At such times his portrait may be limned in these words:

"The free-lance is an errant cavalry man (or woman) attached to the great army corps of the Press, the pen his weapon, fancy or hard-won fact, a sense of order, and some knowledge of newspapers his complete equipment. Sometimes he is no more than a clever searcher after the unfamiliar or unexpected, his object, in general terms, the discovery of the fashion in which the other half lives. More often he thrives by his hobby. A fine taste in literature, a trained and delicate ear, a quick eye for harmonies in color and line, will make him a critic of books, music, art. He will stand between the masterpiece and the philistine and will promote the beginnings of appreciation. A ready response to the wonders of mechanism, coupled with some technical knowledge, will enable him to write about motor-cars and aeroplanes, teaching the young ideas to scorch or fly. In friendly competition with all who seek to supply an open market he can only hold his own by dint of hard work and punctual service, but the true journalistic instinct, coupled with expert knowledge, makes him valuable to a world at peace, while for the saving of his soul he labors in spare hours at the making of books that are still-born or die in early days. He takes his life seriously."

"Few outside the ranks know how many and varied are the sources through which a living is earned. It may depend in large part upon the contribution of paragraphs to the provincial press through the office of the London editor; it may rely upon the hunt for a good news story or upon working up the historical and biographical incidents that will help to heighten the interest of the event of the hour."

This writer speaks of Fleet Street, London, the haunt of all pen-workers for the periodical press of England, but every great capital has its Fleet Street, and the same fate has likely overtaken (in our land alone, possibly, in less degree) the writers known as "free-lances." Britain has only been foremost in celebrating them as having joined the new army of unemployed. "Fleet Street has disbanded its regiment of free-lances," says *The New*.

Statesman; "they are thrown aside as soldiers 'broke in the wars.'" We read:

"Several of the literary papers, so long their happy hunting-ground, are in difficulties; the weeklies and dailies have cut down their pages to balance their reduced advertising revenue, and all the space that is not required to satisfy the modest needs of advertisers is given to the war correspondent and to the strengthening of the great ideal of carrying on as usual. People do not wish to read about literature or art or music; if they do, they must curb their desire. There are no general topics for discussion; war holds the field; the military and naval correspondents write daily, for even if they have nothing to say, the public desires that they should say it. Magazines are using up old stock: reviews, always in a state of congestion, are less able than ever to consider suggestions. If the artist and the musician go hungry, what must they expect who write about art and music? If hunting, shooting, and football are partially in abeyance, who can spare a thought for the men who earned a living by commenting upon pastime? The editor is sorry; the board of management may recognize that certain obscure and unknown men no longer claim small checks; but, as the free-lance himself would be quick to admit, his trouble touches none save himself and a stray dependent or two.

"The long hand of philanthropic endeavor has been stretched in his direction; the sometime proprietor of a famous group of newspapers, a suffrage association, and perhaps one other body are minded to help. It is extremely likely that he will decline gracefully. He does not wear his heart upon his sleeve, and he has long known that his hold upon decent living was very slight. He made his choice and will abide by it. There are avenues leading to irregular employment; these he will explore. There are odd jobs for the illiterate; these he will perform. He may savor, not for the first time, the limited hospitality of Rowton House; he will sell to the bookseller who has so often taken his 'review copies' some of the more treasured volumes; he will suffer in body and spirit and sell the story of his sufferings for a guinea, if he can find a purchaser; and he will preserve his anonymity as aforetime. It is said that one great publishing house is buying freely still, tho at starvation rates. There will be a few for whom the pressure of circumstances is too heavy; they will sink and their places will know them no more; but the best class of free-lance, the man or woman with education and grit, will merely be badly 'stung,' as they say across the Atlantic, and will be found in the old place when the doors are flung open again and there is need of his work. Had the thunderbolt of war fallen from a stormy sky the free-lance might have been prepared; as it is, he will explain that in the last weeks of July he was at work and in the first week of August he was adrift. He gives no notice and receives none; it is his place to supply a want, and when that want passes he goes with it. Unfortunately, thrift is among the virtues he has overlooked—the circumstances of the journalistic life do not favor it; he is ever looking forward to the good time that is coming, or, intent upon the pursuit of life for life's sake, has regarded the saving of a part of scanty earnings as an uncalled-for sacrifice. There is a chance, too, that he may have a wife and a child or two, and in that case he will have found no means to save—the struggling professional man must needs buy his domestic joys in the highest market."

If the free-lance in England be a bachelor he might enlist perhaps, but few save the youngest are fit to do so, and most of these, we are told, have gone to serve in some capacity:

"Men of sedentary life can not turn in the neighborhood of middle age to serve their country in the field unless they started the season of manhood with training and have kept in touch with it since then. The crisis finds the free-lance little able to help others or to help himself. One asset alone remains to him, his self-respect, and he will struggle to keep this from the all-powerful grasp of the philanthropist. He wants work. Many stories could be told of the few weeks that have passed since war broke out, but a sense of proportion forbids. When thousands are suffering or about to suffer, no section of the public would care to advance any special claim for sympathy.

"Perhaps he will suffer more than most of the dispossessed because of his imagination—a valuable asset when work is plentiful, a cruel handicap in bad times. All the buffets of Fleet Street have not availed to destroy a certain sensitiveness, and it is not well for a man to realize that nobody, in a little world which he has striven conscientiously and to the best of a fair society, will wonder at his passing or trouble for his loss."

"ATROCITIES" OF THE NON-COMBATANT

THE BELGIAN ANCESTRY of Beethoven saves his music for Paris for the coming concert-season, we are told, tho nothing that is undisputably German can retain its foothold or gain a new admission. Beethoven will figure at the head of concerts of Belgian music. London, with inclinations in the same direction, is debating the question with itself of carrying its anti-Germanism into the arts. Even neutral Italy has foresworn "Parsifal." Mr. Max Reinhardt wondered what was to be the verdict of Germany on Shakespeare, of whose plays he has made a notable series of productions. The *London Times*, quoting German sources, gives this reply of Maximilian Harden:

"If only all stage questions were as simple as this! Of course, Shakespeare must be played now and in the future. We can in no way dissolve the ties which bind us to one of the chief ancestors of our German culture."

Professor Harnack, director of the Royal Library, is quoted as saying that Shakespeare belongs to the world and must be played, and, adds Max Liebermann:

"We must play him as the representative of the old England which would be ashamed of the pharisaical conduct of the present England, and in order to show that we have too much discrimination to mix chauvinism with such questions of culture."

German women are, however, emancipating themselves from the slavery of Paris fashions. A Berlin newspaper, unnamed, is quoted by *The North German Gazette*, to this effect:

"The present moment seems good for delivering Germany from the tutelage of those nations which dictate the fashions. But what shall the German style be? Hitherto only esthetes have had their say. But in future clothes must correspond to the highest hygienic costumes, but if this attempt to set the fashion has hitherto been unsuccessful, and the movement has been confined to a few school-teachers in small places, a deeper reason must be sought. Can the shape of the figure have something to do with it? On a well-built woman the reform clothing looks quite nice, but on short and thick women awful. If a successful hygienic-German style is to be created, it must follow modern experimental methods. At first, however, a number of persons experienced in the hygiene of clothing must meet together with clever male and female dressmakers, authorities in textiles, and artists, to lay down the essential requirements and to make experiments. But, whatever the result, it must be susceptible to variations, otherwise the new German style will be still-born."

The Berlin correspondent of *The Christian World* (London) tells of excited attempts to "purify the language" engaged in by nearly all classes of the people:

"Let us, they say, expunge the word 'gentleman' from the language, because it is English. And forthwith a hundred German philologists are at work seeking for an equivalent, and writing to the papers about their particular discoveries. Why should not Germans invent their own sports? Cricket, football, horse-racing, tennis, golf are the pastimes of the treacherous and perfidious Britons. Why can not Germans, it is asked, by the exercise of a little patient ingenuity, invent other games quite as good, and without the ineffable disgrace attached to them that they are British?"

"Perhaps the height of patriotism run mad is reached by the movement for the invention of a German dress for the future. German men are to be freed from the thralldom of London, German women from the thralldom of Paris. The words 'fashion' and 'mode' are to be cut out of the language, and substitutes are to be found. We have scores of philosophic articles about the new dress and the ideals it is to embody, but nothing very tangible, nothing that is not obscure. We are only told that this dress is to be hygienic and German. Most of us have a dim impression of German hygienic clothing, and I am afraid none of us can regard it as artistic; but that is not our affair, unless their clothes are to form part of that 'Kultur' which they are attempting to impose on the rest of the world. I suggest that the professors, whose occupation in war-time is partly gone,

might be employed to work out this idea of a hygienic and national German dress. Their efforts might lend a little gaiety to an otherwise somber world."

EUROPE REPUDIATED BY ASIA

JAPAN, through the eyes of one of her best-known poets, looks askance upon the warring West and feels that the door should be closed against her. To the Oriental, says Mr. Yone Noguchi, the European War "means the saddest downfall of the so-called Western civilization; our belief that it was builded on a higher and sounder footing than ours was at once knocked down and killed; we are sorry that we somehow overestimated its happy possibility, and were deceived and cheated by its superficial glory." In these words of depression Mr. Noguchi, who is the professor of English literature in the Keio University, Tokyo, writes to *The Nation* (New York). He has a considerable acquaintance with Western life, having lived both in the United States and England. He gives expression to the East's strong repudiation of an ideal after what seems to them a betrayal:

"We now see that it was merely a mirage or optical illusion of a thing which, in its truest sense, never existed; or, if it ever existed, it was simply a changed form or crafty masquerading of an avaricious instinct of primitive barbarism. The Western people, with all sorts of colleges and institutions in their most advanced order, are, after all, like their naked friends in far-away Asia or Africa, as it proves now, only a hungry piece of flesh, who, to use a Japanese saying, has just three more hairs than a monkey; certainly we inhuman beings (who says human beings?) were made, not by the sure intentions, but by the caprice of God. How can you believe, when you see them throwing a cannon-ball, trampling on the killed people, that they are the human beings who could love trees and birds, and say, as Browning once said:

God's in His Heaven--
All's right with the world?

"During the last forty long years, the Western poets, preachers, and philosophers have been singing and writing on the general peace and brotherhood, and every church striking its holy bell on every Sunday and Christmas Eve, whose heavenly music was, to use Robert Bridges's graceful lines,

Angels' song comforting as the comfort of Christ
When he spake tenderly to his sorrowful flock.

And what is the result of their forty years' toil? We see only the rivers colored by blood, and a huge mountain made in a single night with human corpses. Where's the peace and brotherhood dreamed by their innocent minds? Who can deny when I say that the Western people, when they are so strong and savage, are the sure believers in Machiavellism? When they preached peace, it was only at the time when they could not practise that barbarous policy; those forty years of peace were only a sort of truce. It was never a peace for peace's

sake, but the time of preparation or suspension of hostilities in the interim from one war to another.

"We Japanese fought two wars in the last twenty years in the East; and we were given the unwelcome name of warlike nation, and often placed, as a result, in many international difficulties. We have been looked upon as a dangerous element, particularly by the Americans, who sent us peace envoys on several occasions; it was their stupidity not to think that their own West, as I said before, with all sorts of advanced colleges and institutions, was still more dangerous than the East where Confucius's analects are not a dead language. Confucius's teaching is that we should recompense injury with justice, kindness with kindness; and his doctrine is, the book says, to be true to the principles of our nature and the benevolent exercise of them to others. Even when we, as a people or nation, could

not strictly observe his teaching, we believe that we never acted aggressively. It was the German Emperor who drew a picture calling us Yellow Peril, when we won a fight from China; if we had been a yellow peril, as he said, it meant only against the white race of the West. But what that German Emperor is doing now is, certainly, a mighty peril against all the humanities of the whole world. We have a proverb saying that what the superior person loves would be loved more by the inferior people; what result will come from the example shown by the so-called most advanced first-class nation or nations of the West? What would happen if many second-rate or third-rate countries in Asia or anywhere else might imitate the Western example? The present downfall of the Western civilization means more than you and I suppose. It is not too much to say that the present European War is the beginning of the dark age of the whole world. We Orientals will insist in future not to believe whatever high philosophy on love or peace or humanity the Western scholars and theologians might write. We Japanese are glad at least to have a country in a far-away East, not in the West. I have been losing for some long while my own respect toward the West and her own civilization."

Mr. Noguchi has but lately

been in London writing letters to the English papers giving his impressions after a number of years' absence. Now he says:

"My recent Western journey, which was concluded only a few weeks ago, confirmed me that the so-called dynamic European civilization was all against the Asiatic belief, that is to say, Confucius's teaching that we 'should have no foregone conclusion, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy, and no egoism.' Confucius says: 'He who aims to be a man of complete virtue, in his food does not seek to gratify his appetite, nor in his dwelling-place does he seek the appliances of ease; he is earnest in what he is doing, and careful in his speech; he frequents the company of men of principle that he may be rectified.' When I knew that the Western civilization was more or less founded on individualism and often egoism and self-satisfaction, I thought that the social community of the West was less harmonious and loving; and when one does not respect the others, there will be only one thing to come, that is fight, in action or silence. I have seen enough proof that the Western life was not a kind to lead one to soul's content and peacefulness, but always to disturbance and pain. Having much dissatisfaction with the Western life, I returned to a country whose immediate, most important determination should be a refusal to the Western invasion."



From "The Graphic," London.

SAVING THE PRIDE OF ANTWERP

Rubens's "Descent from the Cross," the great altarpiece in the Antwerp Cathedral, removed from fears for its safety

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE ENGLISH THEOLOGIANS' REPLY

THE "RETORT COURTEOUS" is what the English churchmen maintain they offer to the German theologians' defense of their nation's warfare. At the same time they express themselves as filled with "amazement that those who occupy the positions held by the signatories of this appeal should commit themselves to a statement of the political causes of the war which departs so strangely from what seems to us to be the plain facts of this grave hour in European history."



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A WAYSIDE SHRINE.

—Crawford in Puck.

They complain, moreover, that the "most salient of the facts out of which the war has arisen" has received no mention at all. The appeal of the German clergy was treated in our issue of October 10, and the reply by the British now naturally follows. The signatories to this document declare that it has been no light thing for them to give assent to the action of the Government of their country in this matter. But the facts in the case as they know them give them no other choice. Upon these facts they rest their assured conviction that "for men who desire to maintain the paramount obligation of fidelity to plighted word, and the duty of defending weaker nations against violence and wrong, no possible course was open" but that which England took. The document then rehearses the main facts of the diplomatic negotiations already well known, and the treaty agreements by which the neutrality of Belgium was supposed to be guaranteed, and adds these final conclusions:

"The facts thus recited are, in our belief, incontestable. We

can only suppose, incredible as it seems, that those honorable and gifted men who signed the German Appeal were unaware of the obligations by which we were bound, and also of the story of the negotiations. A violation of such promises on our part would have been an act of basest perfidy.

"When we turn to the generalities which the document contains about German thought and polity and plans, we seek in vain for any reference to the teaching of such writers as Treitschke and Bernhardt.

"Does it mean that those who have signed the German Appeal regard those leaders and teachers as negligible, or that their own opposition to what those widely read books contain is so well known as to need no assertion? We can not tell. But the facts of the hour, as set forth in the summary which we have given above, correspond so clearly with what is inculcated and driven home in those writings that we at least find it impossible to separate the one from the other.

"Again, we can not pass in silence the statement of the manifesto that 'unnamable horrors have been committed against Germans living peaceably abroad.' We do not know to what the signatories refer in this general statement; but we may be permitted to speak of what is within our personal knowledge. Peaceful and well-disposed Germans in this country are being treated with all possible consideration and kindness, and the Home Secretary has taken them under his own protection.

"God knows what it means to us to be separated for a time by this great war from many with whom it has been our privilege—with whom we hope it will be our privilege again—to work for the setting forward of the Christian message among men. We unite whole-heartedly with our German brethren in deploring the disastrous consequences of the war, and in particular its effect in diverting the energies and resources of the Christian nations from the great constructive tasks to which they were providentially called on behalf of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

"But there must be no mistake about our own position. Eagerly desirous of peace, foremost to the best of our power in furthering it, keen especially to promote the close fellowship of Germany and England, we have nevertheless been driven to declare that, dear to us as peace is, the principles of truth and honor are yet more dear.

"To have acted otherwise than we have acted would mean deliberate unfaithfulness to an engagement by which we had solemnly bound ourselves, and a refusal of our responsibilities and duties in regard to the maintenance of the public law of Europe. We have taken our stand for international good faith, for the safeguarding of smaller nationalities, and for the upholding of the essential conditions of brotherhood among the nations of the world."

This document, besides bearing the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, contains the names of many bishops, deans, and prominent clergymen of the Established and non-conformist churches. *The Church Times* (London) is "not sure that all the respondents were well advised in answering." It inclines to think that "silence would have been more dignified even than the most dignified speech." For this reason:

"Evangelic Christianity, as recently developed in Germany, is so peculiar a thing that it might be allowed to stand apart with its peculiar judgments. We yield to none in respect for the learned candor of Harnack, or for the profundity of Rudolf Eucken; we acknowledge the services they have rendered to Christian thought and Christian science, but we have some difficulty in recognizing either of them as definitely Christian at all, and to call their teaching evangelic—except in the legal sense which the word bears in the Kingdom of Prussia—is to play with words. Their appeal might have been allowed to pass as sharing the eccentricity of their doctrine. . . .

"To pretend that a Power which sent out ultimatum after ultimatum with such remarkable promptitude as was exhibited on this occasion at Berlin was laboring all the time for peace is to make a mock of human intelligence. In a sense there can

be no doubt that the German Government desired peace. No man wishes to get his own way with difficulty if he can get it with ease. The German Government wanted to have its own way; if without war, so much the better. *'Recte, si possis; si non, quocunque modo.'* We fear that the German professors were laboring under a characteristic delusion; it seemed to them gratuitous wickedness in any fashion to prevent the German Government from having its own way. Not otherwise can we account for their interpretation of facts that must have been known to them, in spite of the arrest of the usual supplies of information."

The English document, according to *The Guardian* (London), "will help to make clear the responsibility of Germany for one of the most wapton and unprovoked wars in all history." Going on:

"The cynical audacity of men who, in the name of the Almighty, can seek to justify as a stern necessity this deliberate and calculated outrage on humanity in face of the abundance of their own national literature in which war is glorified, either for its own sake or for the sake of the huge plunder in the shape of trade and power to be gained by it, provides indeed an instructive study in the possibilities of human self-deception. But altho we may readily deceive ourselves, especially when we have something to gain, we do not so readily hoodwink the mind and the consciences of other people. In this issue Germany stands at the bar of the public opinion of the world, and from the first hour of the war its verdict and the verdict of history have been in no doubt. It is a war of aggression, pure and simple, a war of pride and cupidity, a war of brutal indifference to the rights of small nationalities. In refusing to allow those rights to be violated, in preventing the triumph of designs long meditated and prepared for with the nicest attention to detail, the Allies are vindicating the demands of public law and the collective conscience."

All religious journals quote Mr. Asquith in saying that "the one thing worse than taking part in this war would have been to shirk it."

THE "WHITE CROSS"

THE MEN who bear the wounds have at least their compensations in the added glory; but the non-combatant sufferers—the old, the women and children, homeless, unfed, and unclothed—what tags of glory can they wear? We see a new cross mentioned for humanity to bear in



FEEDING HUNGRY BELGIANS.

All classes in the vallant little nation are leveled to necessities like this.

their name, and the reports of the progress of the Committee of Mercy's "White Cross" movement for their relief shows a wide-spreading interest. Governor Glynn's New York committee will be a strong one. Word comes from cities like Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., where committees are completed. The Vice-President has set his seal of approval to the movement in a letter to Mr. Norman Hapgood, chairman of the New York committee, reading thus:

"There are thousands of us to whom the Golden Rule has become a mere lip-service. Your movement will enable us to vitalize it. If we really believe in democracy and in the vital truths of Christianity, now is the hour not to dispense charity, but to do justice to our unfortunate brothers and sisters regardless of tongue and creed.

"The Red Cross deserves support and should not be hampered in its efforts to look after the wounded.

"The Christmas-ship movement should spread a ray of sunshine on Christmas day over the children of storm-tossed Europe, and your committee should have the high honor and privilege of disclosing that the true greatness of America consists in its service to mankind."

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is quoted by the *New York Sun* as saying: "I am in fullest sympathy with the splendid movement organized by the Committee of Mercy. The condition of the women and children of desolate Belgium would touch the heart of a man of stone."

The British Government has voted a monthly allowance of \$750,000 for Belgian relief, to be applied by a committee headed by Ambassador Page. To the same purpose the American Red Cross has given \$50,000.



THEY WHO REMAIN TO MOURN.

Peasant women of Austria, after searching the lists of the dead.

WAR'S DERANGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS WORK

ORGANIZED religious work everywhere suffers by the war, so the Philadelphia *North American's* regular writer on religious topics points out. "The caution and readjustment compelled by the war are causing a limitation of all gifts on the part of church members, which all philanthropies and religious institutions are even thus early beginning to feel." The marked effect upon foreign-mission work already has been dwelt upon in these columns. But the same interference with the course of international activity and the same need for retrenchment affect, we are reminded, all bodies which depend upon public gifts for their normal income. Take a typical incident cited in *The North American*:

"One of the Baptist boards had planned to send a woman worker to the Pacific Coast for a special form of service. When the war broke out she was notified by telegraph to remain in the Middle West, simply in order to save so small an amount as one worker's traveling expenses."

Nowadays, continues this writer, "there are many international religious organizations, and these are peculiarly sensitive to such disturbed conditions as the present." For example:

"The Young Men's Christian Association at Geneva has three secretaries, and at the outbreak of the war one of these was called to the Swiss colors, one to the German, and one to the French, with the result that the association was left without workers. Dr. John R. Mott has abandoned his proposed world-tour. Everybody knows that the church peace congress was broken up as soon as it convened."

"Sunday-school workers have been preparing for a world's convention in Tokyo next year, but now the leaders look grave. The Christian Endeavor Society was to have held a world's convention in Australia, but that had already been postponed, because of the prevalence of an epidemic."

"Not only have present troubles lessened gifts, but they will divert the general stream of unpledged benevolence. Relief work, that will be made necessary in behalf of all nations, will have first claim upon the sympathies of the public. Americans are foremost in responding to international appeals, and the one popular cause in the whole field of philanthropy for a long time to come will be the relief of war-sufferers."

"There will be a sifting out of many frailer organizations and a careful examining of the relative claims of the causes which demand public support. All of this may mean more than any man can yet tell."

One great international body, the Salvation Army, is facing the most severe crisis of its existence, according to officers quoted in the *New York Times*. More than 10,000 members of the organization are said to be actually fighting in the ranks. In all the fighting countries, except England, its actual existence as a working factor is said to have ceased. In this country,

"The work planned by the Army to meet some of the tremendous problems that it is asked to solve must in large part now be abandoned. This will have serious effect on our work in Chicago, Pittsburg, and many other cities."

"The Salvation Army in America is without reserve funds, and its gifts from the well-to-do have always been small in number and amount. Churches give little. So hardly more than a hand-to-mouth existence has been possible for some weeks. Most of the money of the Army is earned in industrial plants, but these have been well-nigh put out of business. Some collections are received at street-meetings, but these have much fallen off."

In particular, the annual Christmas charities in the large cities will suffer, for, as *The Times* notes, "most of the larger donations and gifts of money to the Army here now are for the sufferers in the war-zone, and are being sent abroad for distribution through such parts of the organization as remain intact in the warring countries."

THE WAR'S LESSON TO FRANCE

RELIGION as an integral factor of the life of France must resume its place, believes a writer in the Paris clerical organ, *La Croix*, and he rakes those who wonder stupidly at the horrors of war in this enlightened century for not perceiving as the cause the loss of the religious ideal amid all vaunted scientific and intellectual progress. He shows scant mercy to the Prussians, whose genealogy he traces back to an evil admixture of races; but at the same time he bids his compatriots look into their own conscience and confess their errors. The whole war situation affords the writer opportunity for a severe arraignment of so-called progress. In his view the world has undergone a regression, rather than achieved an advance, and this because of the ascendancy of materialism. People who have idolized Progress, he remarks, are astounded at the state of things in Europe. Speaking of France, in particular, he notes ironically the former diminished credit of the War Department because war was considered "impossible." In the name of Progress, he says, "benignity and the gentle hand" was decreed, when "all of a sudden a war of savages breaks out." He calls to mind the Napoleonic wars, the Seven Years' War, the Hundred Years' War, and discovers by comparison between them and the present conflict all the difference that exists between a war among Christians, or civilized people, or a war among barbarians or assassins. From former wars, the writer maintains, humanity, courtesy, even good form, were not lacking. Men fought bitterly, he admits, but not against women, the wounded, or against the clergy. Except for a certain siege of Saragossa, we are told, not since the days of Attila, does the history of France show us a single feature of war so horrible as those which the newspapers recount every day.

How far backward have we fallen, the writer exclaims, tho as a Frenchman he is bound to declare that "the savagery" is all on one side. His picture of the Prussians takes high rank in the literature of invective. He even denies them a place in the Indo-European group of peoples, "whose noble qualities have been displayed variously by the Greeks, the Latins, the Gauls, the Germans, and the Russians." They rather descend from "certain nameless prehistoric tribes," whose "savagery more than once astounded the Germans and the Slavs." By successful wars they saddled themselves on Germany, which, we are assured, is "dishonored" by such association. Much more of the same tenor could be quoted, but is perhaps unnecessary. At length he turns to the case of his own land:

"Are we sure that we, on our side, are as polished, as good, as moderate, as refined as were our fathers? Has not materialism conquered whole regions of our soul? After all, what is civilization? Is it not, in the first place, morality? And is not morality exclusively religion?"

"Henceforward let us hear no more of Progress! Everywhere, in varying degrees, the spirit of sacrifice, of equilibrium, of clear-sightedness, has suffered enormous losses. Our public manners in France have nothing enviable about them, and Prussia, in showing us her brutal visage, is a messenger from God. 'See whither ye are tending,' the Lord seems to be saying to us, 'unless ye mend your ways.'"

"All of us, many as we are, have erred in politics, in morals, in religion. We have all suffered a regression. We have all deserved to be punished. And if any one, readers, utters again to you that phrase of fathomless stupidity, 'to think that in the twentieth century such things can be,' answer thus: 'It's just because we are in the twentieth century that we see such things in the twentieth century, that is to say, at an epoch in which chemistry, mechanics, and comparative philology have achieved immense advances, but in which the religious ideal almost perished, and with the religious ideal all that endows man with his high place upon the earth, and distinguishes him from the brute beast.'"

"The simple peasant of the thirteenth century had a soul beside which ours pales. Let us try to regain it."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CURRENT POETRY

A YEAR ago, Mr. Alfred Noyes opened for us the door of that glorious old tavern, "The Mermaid," and showed us Raleigh, Ben Jonson, Shakespeare, and the other immortal guests. He has opened the door again, opened it only a crevice this time, to let us see and hear the blind old fiddler who (he makes us believe) taught Shakespeare the snatches of balladry that decorate his plays. We take the poem from *Blackwood's Magazine*.

BLIND MOONE OF LONDON

BY ALFRED NOYES

("Dispersed through Shakespeare's plays are innumerable little fragments of ballads, the entire copies of which could not be recovered. Many of these are of the most beautiful and pathetic simplicity.")

Blind Moone of London
He fiddled up and down,
Thrice for an angel,
And twice for a crown.
He fiddled at "The Green Man,"
He fiddled at "The Rose";
And where they have buried him
Not a soul knows.

All his tunes are dead and gone, dead as yesterday.
And his lanthorn flits no more
Round the Devil Tavern door,
Waiting till the gallants come, singing from the play;
Waiting in the wet and cold!
All his Whitsun tales are told.
He is dead and gone, sirs, very far away.

He would not give a silver groat
For good or evil weather.
He carried in his white cap
A long red feather.
He wore a long coat
Of the Reading-tawny kind,
And darned white hose
With a blue patch behind.

So—one night—he shuffled past, in his buckled shoon.
We shall never see his face,
Twisted to that queer grimace,
Waiting in the wind and rain, till we called his tune;
Very whimsical and white,
Waiting on a blue Twelfth Night!
He is grown too proud at last—old blind Moone.

Yet, when May was at the door,
And Moone was wont to sing,
Many a maid and bachelor
Whirled into the ring;
Standing on a tilted wain
He played so sweet and loud,
The Mayor forgot his golden chain
And jigged it with the crowd.

Old blind Moone his fiddle scattered flowers along
the street;
Into the dust of Brookfield Fair
Carried a shining primrose air,
Crooning like a poor mad maid, O, very low and sweet,
Drew us close, and held us bound,
Then—to the tune of "Pedlar's Pound,"
Caught us up, and whirled us round, a thousand frolic feet.

Master Shakespeare was his host,
The tribe of Benjamin
Used to call him Merlin's Ghost
At the Mermaid Inn,
He was only a crowder,
Fiddling at the door.
Death has made him prouder,
We shall not see him more.

Only—if you listen, please—through the master's themes,
You shall hear a wizard strain,
Blind and bright as wind and rain
Shaken out of willow-trees and shot with elfin gleams.

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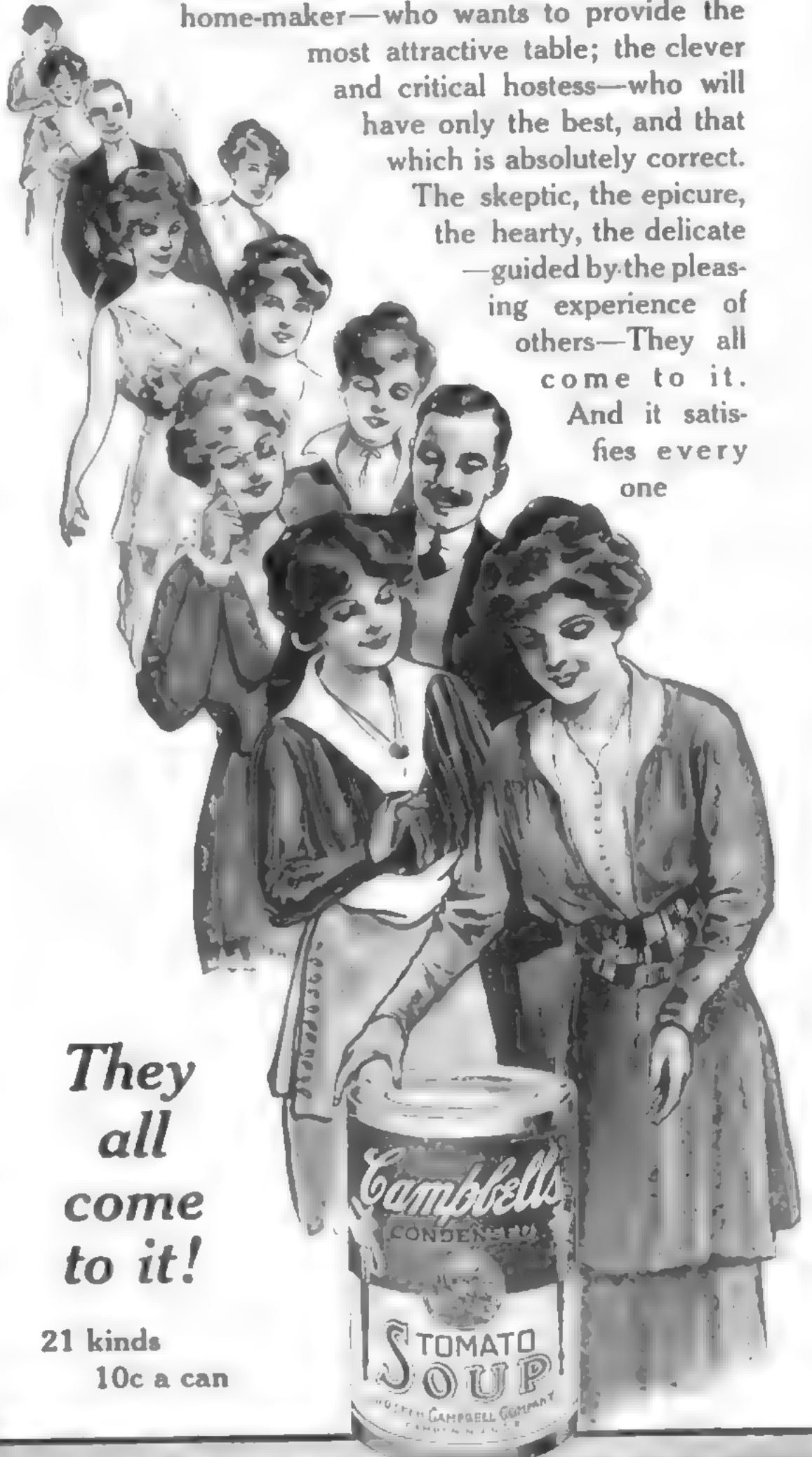
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How should I your true love know?
Scrape and snatches—even so!
That is old blind Moone again, fiddling in your dreams.

Once, when Will had called for sack
And bidden him up and play.
Old blind Moone he turned his back.
(Growled, and walked away:
Sailed into a thunder-cloud,
Snapt his fiddle-string.
And hobbled from "The Mermaid"
Sulky as a king

Only from the darkness now, steals the strain we knew:
No one even knows his grave!
Only here and there a stave.
Out of all his hedge-row flock, bedrips the may with dew.
And I know not what wild bird
Carried us his parting word:
"Master Shakspeare needn't take the crowder's fiddle, too."

Will has wealth and wealth to spare.
Give him back his own.
At his head a grass-green turf,
At his heels a stone.
See his little lanthorn-spark.
Hear his ghostly tune,
Glimmering past you, in the dark,
Old blind Moone!

All the little crazy brooks, where love and sorrow run
Crowned with sedge and singing wild,
Like a skylark—or a child!—
Old blind Moone he knew their springs, and played 'em every one:
Stood there, in the darkness, blind,
And sang them into Shakspeare's mind. . . .

Old blind Moone of London, O now his songs are done,
The light upon his lost white face, they say it was the sun!

The light upon his poor old face, they say it was the sun!

To *The Conning Tower*, Franklin P. Adams's famous column in the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Charles Hanson Towne contributes these sympathetic and strong lines. What may be called the democratic case against war has seldom been so forcefully presented.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE

BY CHARLES HANSON TOWNE

The little, simple people are they who shall go down,
Not Kings, and Kaisers, Emperors, and availing Czars;
The good, God-fearing people who never saw a crown—
'Tis they who know the power of guns, and feel the curse of Mars.

It is the little people who must suffer and weep.
They who do the wise things, the good things of the earth;
They who till the farmlands, they who softly reap
The grain and the harvest, and build fires on the hearth.

The good folk, the kind folk—'tis they who run toward Hell
When Kaiser and Emperor dare to urge them forth;
Forgotten are the homely ways when sounds the war god's bell—
From East and West they gather, from still vineyards of the North.

From orange-groves, and wheat-fields, barley-brake, and plain,
From business in the quiet towns, the saw-work of the world,
They rush at the mad call, and face the stinging rain
Of shot and shell and cannon—for the King's flag is unfurled!

The little, simple people now run a race with Death,
They who ran wise errands for the rulers of the
earth:
They give their all, who built the world, they give
their very breath,
And who shall blow to life again the fire upon
the hearth?

O unregardful Kings, and ye who hold high
destinies
Within your misnamed mighty hands, how dare
ye face your God
When ye have thrown your simple people, people
such as these,
The good folk, the little folk, face downward on
the sod?

For they are worth more than your crowns, more
than ye know:
They are the wise ones, and ye the foolish, . . .
Stay!
Keep them and protect them, before your light
burns low,
And the Lord God rebukes you on His awful
Judgment Day!

There is plenty of *vers-libre* nowadays,
but little blank verse. Therefore the fol-
lowing impressively picturesque poem is
all the more welcome. It has dignity and
beauty, and the description in the last five
lines is splendid. We take it from the
Toronto Globe.

THE HILLS OF ALLEN

BY THE REV. JAMES B. DOLLARD

["The wine-cup is circling in Almhuln's high
hall."—Thomas Moore.]

I said I will arise and wander forth
High Almhuln's Hill to see, of Lathster wide
The glory and the crown—for I had read
In many a wild and strange old bardic tale
How on that hill great Finn his palace built,
And all the heroes of his order famed
Had lived and feasted there—Odan the hard
And Caolte and Conawn and Goll the Red
And Diarmuid, Son of Doon, and Oscar brave—
And so I traveled far a lonely road
Till I saw a mountain rise in air
Through trailing Druid mists. I clambered up
Through reeds and withered grasses that sang out
A haunting chorus in the querulous wind.

A low, red sun hung sadly in the west,
And shadows filled the valleys when I paused
On Allen's summit. Lone and bare it was,
And only gorse and heather flowered there
Where flowered once proud Erin's chivalry!
No mound arose to mark the place where stood
The banquet-hall where once the foaming mead
Went round, and wondrous tales of war and chase
Were chanted by the Bards to silver harp,
While Finn presided, giving gracious praise,
And Odan sat and mused of Tir-na-n-og
(A fairy-land that he once visited),
And Oscar dreamed of hunting the wild boar,
And Goll of bloody fields whereon he strode,
Breaking the ridge of battle!

Down below,
And all about, stretched out an endless plain
Of brown morass studded with silver pools,
With here and there a patch of vivid green,
All waste it was and empty—sad as death—
No human habitation showed in sight,
And ever and anon a curlew's cry,
The voice of desolation, pierced the air,
Reechoing in my soul!

Ah, nevermore
Those ancient scenes that languish after them
Shall hear the heroes' laughter, or the sound
Of the Dord Plan (the hunting-horn of Finn)
Or see again the beauty and the grace
Of Diarmuid and of Oscar! Long I stood
On Allen desolate, till darkness fell
And in the moaning winds I seemed to hear
The baying of Finn's hounds, Skolawn and Bran,
And swift Lomair; and mighty shapes thronged
round
Spear-armed for the chase! Then rose the moon,
Large, broad, and round, like Finn's emblazoned
shield,
Wheeling its mournful course across the sky,
And through the mists an hundred little lakes
Flamed up like crucibles of molten gold!

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"On one occasion another constable and myself had arrested some drunken Indians and had trouble getting them into a four-horse wagon to take them to the lockup. Arriving there, I found my watch missing. Next morning I looked into the wagon and found my Elgin lying on the bottom, still going, but the glass was broken and the stem ring was bent. The watch must have fallen out when I was subduing our prisoners, about 24 miles down the rough trail. The watch had ridden in the bottom of the wagon all that distance and was still keeping perfect time."

"Later, I went to Australia, where I again broke the crystal when I was struck by a belt coming off an engine wheel. I used the watch then about seven months without a crystal, being too far in the bush to get one."

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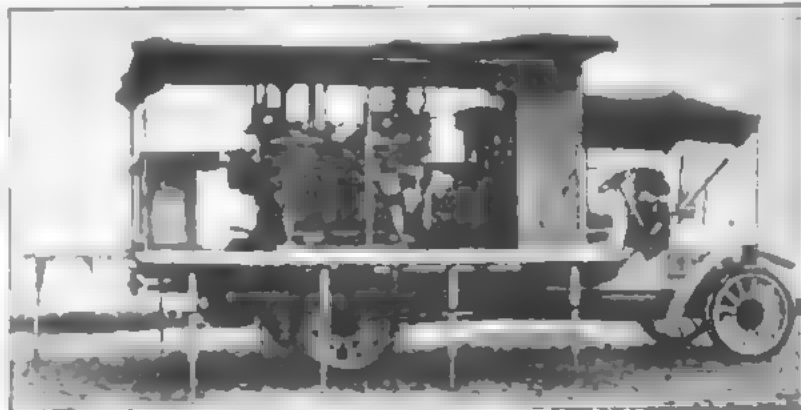
MOTOR - TRUCKS

TRUCKS IN THE WAR—THE SUBSIDY SYSTEM

IT is believed by John R. Eustis, who writes in *The Review of Reviews*, that by the end of August a quarter of a million motor-vehicles of all kinds were already in service in the European War. Every Government involved put into use not only those which they already owned, but those

not service in the war, but rather in transporting food, ammunition, and equipment. The speed with which armies have been able to advance in the present war is believed to be almost double the best that Napoleon, with all his efficient organization, could bring about in his wars of one hundred and more years ago. Motor-vehicles, however, are not now used for the first

time in war. The Bulgarians employed them in their advance on Constantinople, and England used them in her war with the Boers of South Africa. Italy, in her recent war with Turkey, used about 200 light trucks. Greece, in the war which she and Serbia carried on against Bulgaria after the first Balkan war, used about one hundred. Other interesting points in Mr. Eustis's article are the following:



MOTOR WORKSHOP USED BY THE FRENCH ARMY IN MAKING REPAIRS TO AEROPLANES

in private hands, which were promptly commandeered. England's share at that time is put at 50,000. Germany probably had more, and so had France. Immediate use was made of motor-vehicles by the German Army in making its way across Belgium, and thence almost to the gates of Paris. Thousands of picked soldiers are believed to have thus ridden into Belgium and Luxemburg immediately after war was declared. Besides using motor-vehicles for transportation purposes, the Germans made extensive use of trucks as mounts for rapid-fire guns, ranging from those of the Maxim type to light field-guns having a range almost equal to that of ordinary field-artillery. It is conjectured that the forced retirement of the Allied Army from the Belgium frontier was materially promoted by the German use of guns on trucks. At the first attack on Liège many German troops rode in automobiles, with which they made charges that have been likened to Balaklava, except that cars took the place of horses. Motor-cars were also used by German scouts. In the French Army the motor-vehicle has almost entirely superseded the horse except for cavalry mounts, and, to a limited extent, for artillery traction.

It is not in these matters, however, that motor-vehicles have performed their great-

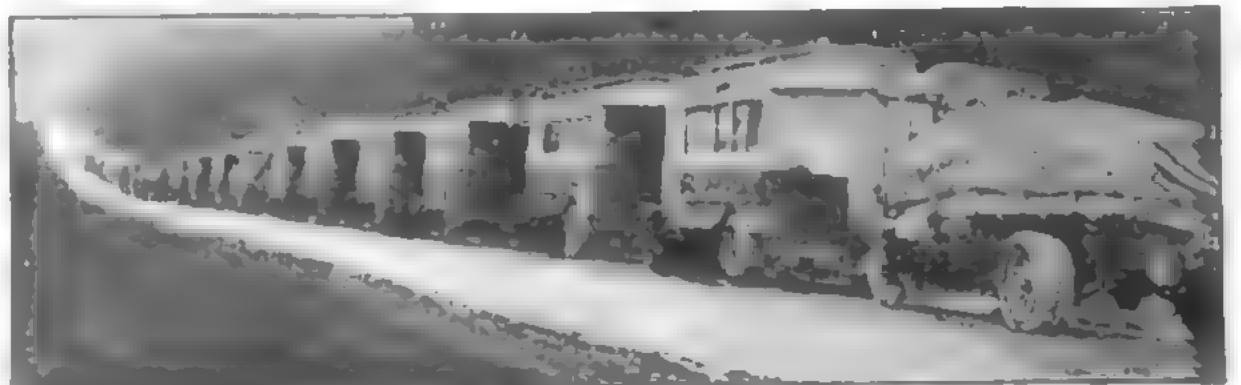
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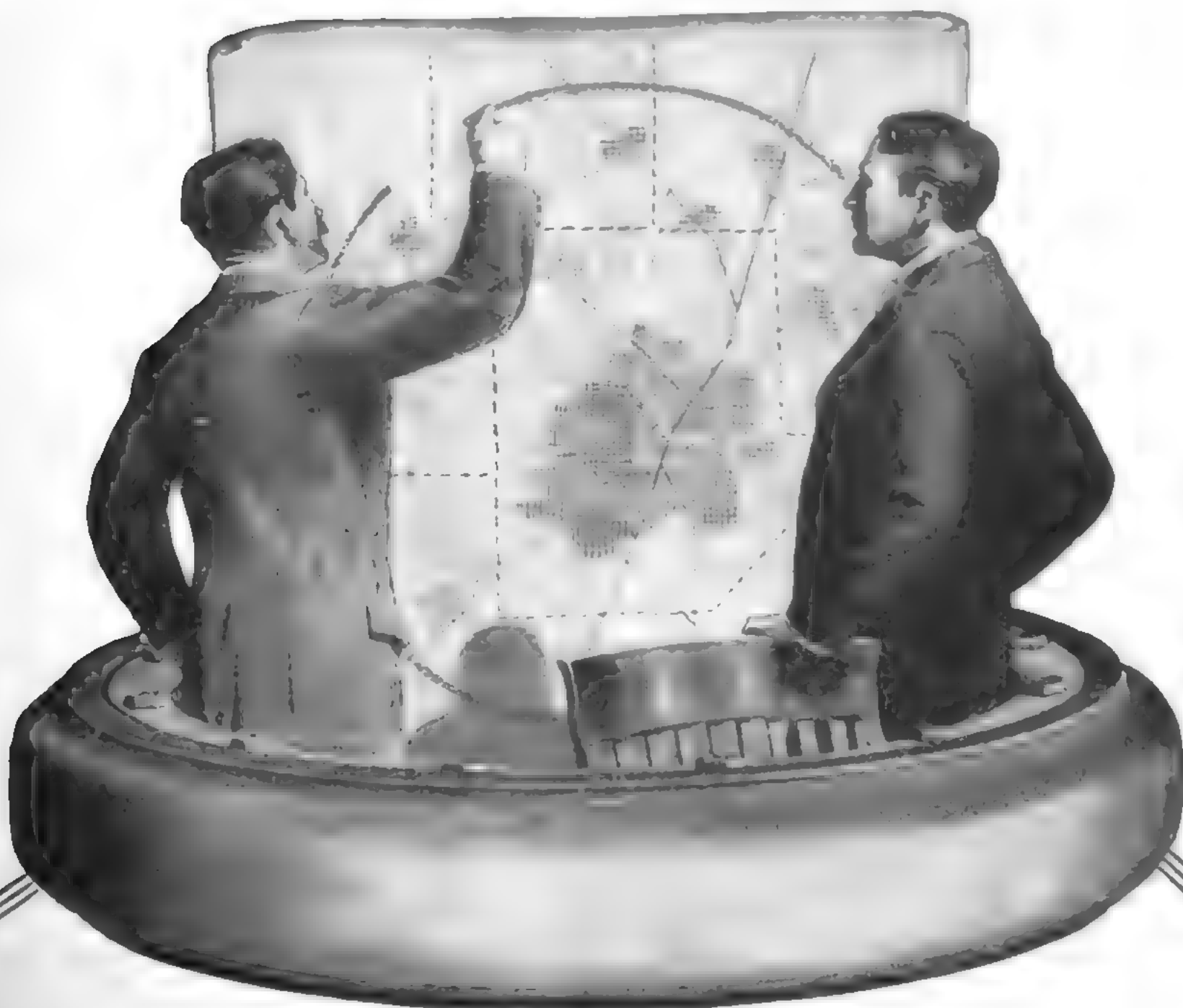
MOTOR WORKSHOP USED BY THE FRENCH ARMY IN THE FIELD

years. In the case of many of the special types, of which only limited numbers would be needed, government ownership was feasible, and such vehicles were therefore acquired immediately.

"To provide the large fleets of pleasure cars and motor-trucks necessary, two plans were adopted. For owners of private cars a motor militia was arranged, while for the



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motor-trucks a subsidy plan was adopted. Under this plan the Governments approved of certain models of different manufacturers, and buyers of these models were granted a yearly bonus, extending over a period of from three to five years. In return the owners of the subsidized trucks agreed to turn them over to the Government on demand, and to keep them at all times in good condition. Under the latter provision the trucks are subject to inspection by army officers at regular intervals.

"While the subsidy systems for motor-trucks are much the same in the different European countries, they differ widely in the size and kind of vehicles the use of which they are intended to encourage. These varying preferences are governed by the nature of the country and the roads over which they are most likely to be used in case of war, and by the plan of army organization and utilization of the different nations. The English subsidy is applicable only to motor-trucks of one and a half and three tons load capacity, and capable of a maximum speed of sixteen miles an hour. The subsidies are \$528 and \$576, respectively, and are paid in three yearly instalments. England is the only nation to require a strict adherence to a standard form of design and construction. France subsidizes motor-trucks and tractors, with and without trailers, which have a load capacity of two or more tons and a speed in excess of nine miles an hour. The subsidy for a three-ton truck is \$1,440, paid in four years.

"The German Government favors motor-trucks, and its subsidy is applicable only to motor-trucks and tractors designed to haul trailers. Load capacities of four tons on trucks and tractors and two tons on trailers are required, and a speed of ten miles an hour. The subsidy is \$2,160, paid in five yearly instalments. The Austrian requirements are similar except that only three tons are necessary on trucks and tractors, and the subsidy is \$1,728. On account of the mountainous nature of its frontiers, Austria also requires more powerful motors. Neither Russia nor Italy has subsidy systems, but each has acquired by purchase a number of motor-trucks, the former having many of American manufacture. Both countries favor trucks of about one and a half and three tons load capacity. To date, the United States Army has adopted but one type, of one and a half tons load capacity. Complete specifications have been prepared, which call for a vehicle driven and steered through all four road wheels—a design similar to most of the European tractors. Only one of the 360 American motor-vehicle manufacturers is engaged in building trucks to these specifications.

"The purpose of the subsidy plan encouraged the use of motor-trucks in large numbers for ordinary commercial transport, and made certain that these trucks would be adapted for military purposes and would be kept in good condition. Some difficulties have been met in having the subsidy plan widely accepted by manufacturers and owners. The principal one is that trucks adapted for military service are not adapted to the average commercial requirements. France and Germany, the first to arrange for subsidy systems, adopted the motor-truck for military purposes somewhat in advance of their general use for business in their respective countries, and were therefore able to control this situation fairly well.

"England, on account of the late adoption of a subsidy system, has not been so successful in having military designs substituted for those developed by years of commercial usage. This was in some measure a handicap. To offset this disadvantage, there were in England at the outbreak of hostilities more motor-vehicles

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of all types than in all the other belligerent nations combined, the total being about 250,000. France had approximately 90,000, Germany 70,000, Austria 25,000, and Russia 10,000. (It may be an interesting comparison, by the way, in this connection, to note that there are considerably over one million motor-vehicles now in use in the United States.)"

Other facts connected with this subject have been brought out by a writer in the *New York Commercial*. Most notable of all the changes effected by the motor-vehicle are those that pertain to transportation. For the first time in the history of warfare, the army mule and the draft-horse seem now to have been almost completely eliminated. One truck when used as a tractor propelling a train of supplies is able to supplant twenty or even thirty mules and can move at from ten to eighteen miles an hour. This writer presents interesting points:

"The large part which the automobile has had in the battles of France, and particularly in the marvelous speed in which the Germans pounded their way through Belgium and almost to the gates of Paris, has been almost lost sight of. Possibly this is because those new engines of war, the aeroplane and the Zeppelin, have been more spectacular. It is true, however, that the automobile has had a very important part in the matter of transportation.

"The mule teams and the horse teams of the old baggage-train made from three to five miles an hour. The auto-truck, with a speed ranging from twelve to eighteen miles an hour, accounts largely for the tremendous amount of ground covered by the German Army in its charge upon the fortifications of Paris, and also will account in part for the fact that the German Army was so successful in withdrawing intact from the Marne to the Aisne.

"The part which the automobile has taken in the war has not appeared in the press because of the strict censorship and the more spectacular movements of the troops. It appears, however, that the motorizing of the military machinery of the great Powers has been a development of years and has been considered in a large degree just as important as the development of the great guns and the equipment of the various other branches of the service. It has been considered in this regard that the cost of maintaining in idleness the thousands of horses and mules for military service in densely populated countries is economically prohibitive. Both Germany and France have the finest permanent roads in Europe, and the conditions for the practical utilization of motor-trucks are more favorable than in any other country in the world. Of course the first reason for motorizing has been the greater mobility of the machine and its ability to transport rapidly many and heavy loads."

MOTOR-TRUCKS SOLD ABROAD

The war in Europe had scarcely more than begun when orders for motor-trucks reached this country. Russia alone ordered in August 180 trucks. Since then much larger orders have come. It was known early in October that five American manufacturers had been awarded for European armies contracts numbering 1,840 trucks which are believed to be intended for the French Army, but a positive statement on this point was withheld. Following are other facts connected with these orders printed in *The Horseless Age*:

"The placing of these orders is the result of several weeks of inspection and tests at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co.,



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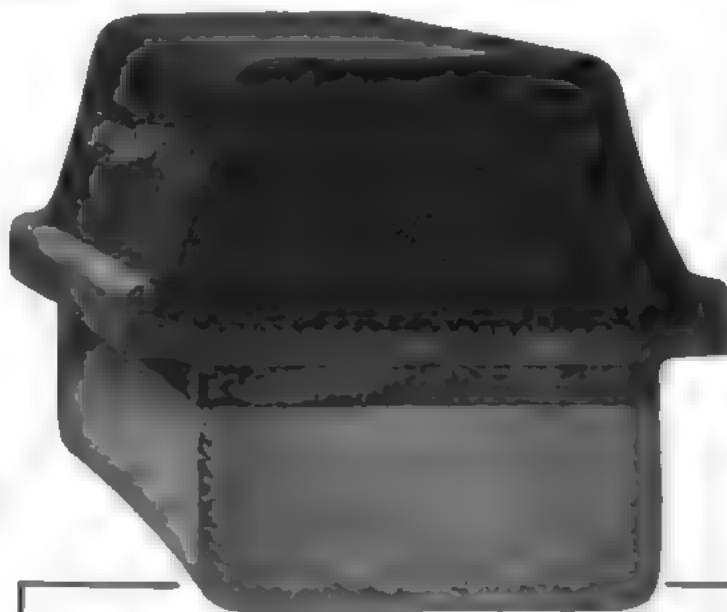
This Goodyear Experimental Department has built 29 different types of Truck Tires. In the evolution of one type—the 1915 Goodyear S. V. Truck Tire—74 separate tire structures were built. Each was watched and tested for utmost efficiency. In the last year and a half 2,100 test tires have been placed in actual use, under every working condition.

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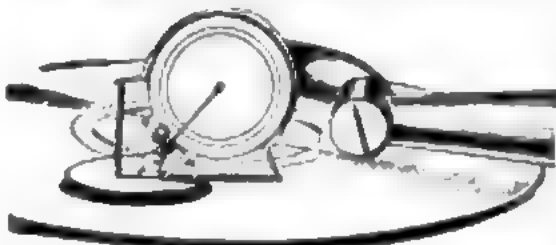
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at which were represented all of the prominent motor-truck manufacturers of the country. These tests were made before a French army officer, Lieutenant Lunet, and several expert automobile men, and after several meetings in New York the contracts were signed on October 8.

"All of the automobiles are what is known as artillery wagons, canvas covered, with large, long bodies. They are capable of carrying from two to three tons in field service. They are all intended for the use of the army. The automobile men declare that their end of the contract is completed when the vehicles are delivered to the purchaser in New York, and that any shipment abroad will be done entirely by the latter. The trucks are to be mounted with camp or artillery bodies, according to the United States Army Regulations. In addition to the contracts for the trucks, large orders were placed for tires and extra parts which will be rushed through the same as the vehicles.

"The opportunity of securing this remarkably large order did not arise without the American manufacturers being prepared, for with the commencement of the European hostilities, motor-vehicle makers in this country recognized the possibilities offered them by the wholesale destruction of vehicles impressed in the war's activities and have been assembling reserve supplies since the breaking out of hostilities. The result was that when the deal was consummated, most of these manufacturers were in a position to make prompt deliveries."

Where Safety Lay.—Even the war has its bright side. Two negro porters were discussing it as they waited for a train to pull into the station.

"Man," said the first, "dem Germany submarines is sho'ly gwine to sink de British Navy. Yas, sir-ee, dey's sho'ly gwine to 'splode dem naval boats dat's waitin' out yonda."

"Sho!" said porter No. 2. "An' what's gwine ter happen den?"

"Why, dem Germany submarines'll come right on 'cross de ocean an' 'splode de rest oh de naval boats oh de world. Dat's what'll happen den. Sambo!"

"Well, looky heah, Gawge. Ain't yo' an' me better deela' ouselves a couple o' noot—nootal—nootalities?"

"Man," said Gawge, "yo' all kin be a nootality if yo' wants to. Ah'm a German!"—*New York Evening Sun.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A SUBMARINE VICTORY, ABOVE
AND BELOW

TWO accounts of the sinking of the *Hogue*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir*, by the German submarine U-9, appear almost simultaneously in American papers. One is taken from the *Manchester Guardian* and tells the story of one of the officers of the *Hogue* who had the good luck to be rescued after his vessel sank; the other, given by the *New York World*, under the copyright of the Press Publishing Company, is told by Captain-Lieutenant Otto Weddigen, the man who loosed the torpedoes upon the trio of British cruisers. The two accounts serve to give a singularly complete picture of this encounter, showing the destruction and helpless confusion above water, and, below, the calmness of the little death-dealing machine, triumphantly victorious against its huge foes. The English officer was aroused from a sound sleep by the unusual performances of his vessel, just in time to see the last of the *Aboukir*. As he tells the story:

I was awakened about 6.15 by the increase of our speed, and, thinking it was nothing more than just a slight spurt to take up our day patrol position, I lay quiet. However, about ten minutes later I felt the engines going full speed astern, so, guessing at once that something out of the ordinary was happening, I sat up, and, opening my scuttle, looked out. Conceive the jump I gave when I saw the *Aboukir*, about half a mile away, heeling over to port so that the starboard copper plates were plainly visible glistening red in the sun. I could also see considerable commotion on board her, and one of her starboard sea boats was lowered half-way, but seemed to have stuck there.

While I watched she seemed to heel over still more, so I leapt from my bunk, and, running into the next cabin, I found — jumping out of his bunk, and together we ran up on to the quarter-deck. From there we could see that in the short time we had taken getting up on deck she turned over much more, and was down by the head, and while we watched we could see the sun shining on pink, naked men walking down her sides inch by inch as she heeled over, some standing, others sitting down and sliding into the water, which was soon dotted with heads. All this time we were hard at it lowering boats.

Both the sea-boats had gone, manned by nucleus crews and Lieutenant —'s voice could be heard as he directed the hands working the main derrick, which was hoisting up the launch—a boat capable of holding two or three hundred men. Other men under the direction of another lieutenant were busily throwing overboard every bit of wood that they could find for the swimming men to clutch—an act which materially aided in our escape afterward. I then ran along to the sick-bay and ordered the stewards to get hot blankets and coffee ready, and went below to get into some clothes.

I had only been in my cabin about a minute when there was a terrific crash, and the ship lifted up, quivering all over.



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A second or two later another and duller crash, and a great cloud of smoke, followed by a torrent of water, came pouring in through my open scuttle. The noise for a second or two was deafening; everything seemed to be breaking, and somewhere or other I could hear dishes and glass being crashed to pieces on the deck, and, in addition, all the lights in the ship went out. I ran out of my cabin and along to the first ladder, the aft deck being in darkness and full of smoke; conceive my dismay when I found that it had fallen down.

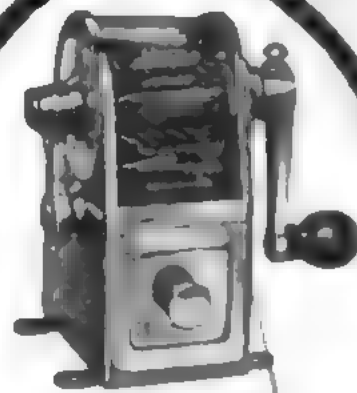
Another ladder, farther on, offered escape, however. On the deck was worse confusion than before, and soon there was nothing left to do but make one's escape in the shortest possible order. He tells of his experiences in the water while awaiting rescue, and of the end of the *Cressy*:

The first piece I clung to had sharp edges which hurt, so I left that and swam to a table floating near. Then another man came up and climbed on to my table, so I left it to him and struck out for a large spar which I caught sight of some little distance off. This afforded a very comfortable hold, and I lay over it, kicking gently with my legs to keep them warm, and I looked about me. Both the *Aboukir* and the *Hague* had gone, and the *Cressy* was in front of me, about a quarter of a mile away. Then she began to fire her guns, and, hearing the shells going over my head, I looked behind, and there, about 300 yards off, I saw the periscope of a submarine.

For some time the firing continued, several of the shells bursting most unpleasantly near, and then the men on the *Cressy* started cheering, and I heard after that they were unanimously of the opinion—true or not, I don't know—that they had sunk one of the submarines. However, the firing continued for some time, till there was a sudden explosion, and a great column of smoke, black as ink, flew up as high as the *Cressy's* funnels, while she heeled over about ten degrees. Nothing much further seemed to happen, however, and, looking about me, I caught sight of—hanging on to a large fender of twigs, which kept revolving and ducking him under, so, calling to him, I started to push my spar toward him till I got near enough, and then, giving it a vigorous shove, pushed it alongside him and swam after it.

The two of us clung to that for some time, till the sound of an explosion made us look round to see the spray and smoke disappearing, and as we watched another torpedo struck, and the *Cressy* heeled right over and almost entirely disappeared in a very short space of time, the last few feet of "island," however, taking a very long time to go. Soon after this I realized the wonderful fact that as the *Hague* sank she must have righted herself, for the picket boat and steam pinnacle had in some miraculous way floated clear quite undamaged, the half full of water, and were now about one hundred yards from us. Turning the spar so that it lay pointing toward the boats, and slipping the fingers of my left hand into a notch that seemed made for the purpose, I turned on my side and started to tow the spar toward the boats.

These were soon reached, and we found that some four or five people had already boarded them. With their help we



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scrambled on board, having been in the water about an hour and a quarter. After this there is not much to tell. The *Flora* hove in sight when we had been in the boat about an hour, followed by the *Titan*, and in an hour more we naked, shivering mortals were all taken off to the former.

Meanwhile, part of the time beneath the waves, and partly skimming just under the surface, with only his small periscope visible, Lieutenant Weddigen was speeding back to Wilhelmshaven, to be greeted as a hero and to receive, with his crew, the personal recognition of the Kaiser. In his account of the discovery of the three cruisers, he is unable to give details as to locality, distance, or direction, but the story of his attack he gives in full detail:

It was ten minutes after six on the morning of last Tuesday when I caught sight of one of the big cruisers of the enemy.

I was then eighteen sea-miles north-westerly of the Hook of Holland. I had then traveled considerably more than 200 miles from my base. My boat was one of an old type, but she had been built on honor and she was behaving beautifully. I had been going ahead partly submerged, with about five feet of my periscope showing. Almost immediately I caught sight of the first cruiser and two others. I submerged completely and laid my course so as to bring up the center of the trio, which held a sort of triangular formation. I could see their gray-black sides riding high over the water.

When I first sighted them they were near enough for torpedo work, but I wanted to make my aim sure, so I went down and in on them. I had taken the position of the three ships before submerging and I succeeded in getting another flash through my periscope before I began action. I soon reached what I regarded as a good shooting-point.

[The officer is not permitted to give this distance, but it is understood to have been considerably less than a mile, altho the German torpedoes have an effective range of four miles.]

Then I loosed one of my torpedoes at the middle ship. I was then about twelve feet under water and got the shot off in good shape, my men handling the boat as if she had been a skiff. I climbed to the surface to get a sight through my tube of the effect, and discovered that the shot had gone straight and true, striking the ship, which I later learned was the *Aboukir*, under one of her magazines, which, in exploding, helped the torpedo's work of destruction.

There was a fountain of water, a burst of smoke, a flash of fire, and part of the cruiser rose in the air. Then I heard a roar and felt reverberations sent through the water by the detonation. She had been broken apart and sank in a few minutes. The *Aboukir* had been stricken in a vital spot and by an unseen force that made the blow all the greater.

Her crew were brave, and even with death staring them in the face kept to their posts, ready to handle their useless guns, for I submerged at once. But I had stayed on top long enough to see the other cruisers, which I learned were the *Cressy* and the *Hogue*, turn and steam full speed to their dying sister, whose plight they could not understand, unless it had been due to an accident.



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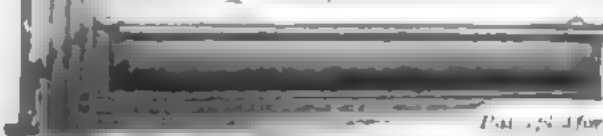
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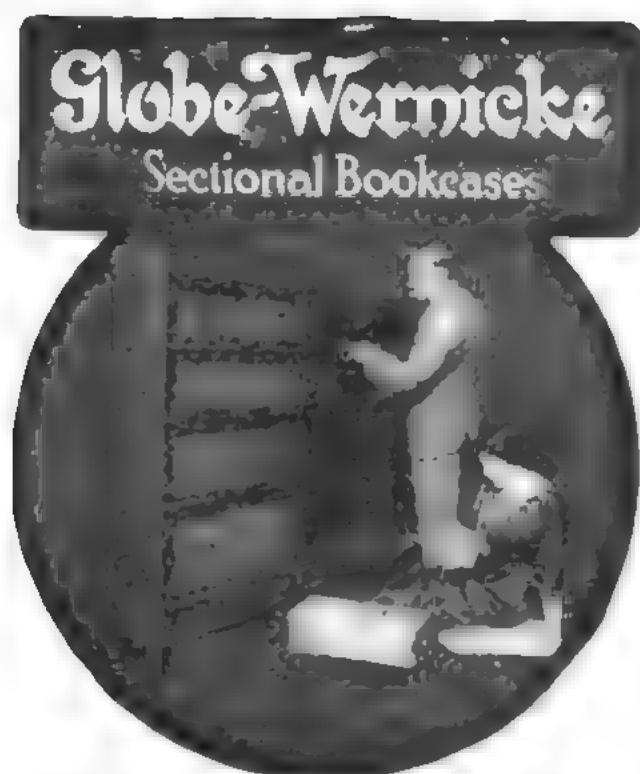
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By R. A. Fletcher

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And because of the bran.

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But soon the other two English cruisers learned what had brought about the destruction so suddenly.

As I reached my torpedo depth I sent a second charge at the nearest of the oncoming vessels, which was the *Hogue*. The English were playing my game, for I had scarcely to move out of my position, which was a great aid, since it helped to keep me from detection.

As has been shown by the English officer's account, those on the British ships were unconscious presumably up to this point of the presence of the submarine. It speaks well for Lieutenant Weddigen's marksmanship that, when the British sensed the cause of the explosion, they believed themselves surrounded by a fleet of the undersea boats. On his little craft, says the Lieutenant, all was in true German Navy form, and every man acted with the precision of a machine. When all was ready he loosed his second torpedo:

The attack on the *Hogue* went true. But this time I did not have the advantageous aid of having the torpedo detonate under the magazine, so for twenty minutes the *Hogue* lay wounded and helpless on the surface before she heaved, half turned over, and sank.

By this time the third cruiser knew, of course, that the enemy was upon her, and she sought as best she could to defend herself. She loosed her torpedo defense-batteries on boats, starboard and port, and stood her ground as if more anxious to help the many sailors who were in the water than to save herself. In common with the method of defending herself against a submarine attack, she steamed in a zig-zag course, and this made it necessary for me to hold my torpedoes until I could lay a true course for them, which also made it necessary for me to get nearer to the *Cressy*. I had come to the surface for a view and saw how wildly the fire was being sent from the ship. Small wonder that was, when they did not know where to shoot, altho one shot went unpleasantly near us.

When I got within suitable range I sent away my third attack. This time I sent a second torpedo after the first to make the strike doubly certain. My crew were aiming like sharpshooters and both torpedoes went to their bull's-eye. My luck was with me again, for the enemy was made useless and at once began sinking by her head. Then she careened far over, but all the while her men stayed at the guns, looking for their invisible foe. They were brave and true to their country's sea traditions. Then she eventually suffered a boiler-explosion and completely turned turtle. With her keel uppermost she floated until the air got out from under her and then she sank with a loud sound, as if from a creature in pain.

The whole affair had taken less than one hour from the time of shooting off the first torpedo until the *Cressy* went to the bottom. Not one of the three had been able to use any of their big guns. I knew the wireless of the three cruisers had been calling for aid. I was still quite able to defend myself, but I knew that news of the disaster would call many English submarines and torpedo-boat destroyers, so, having done my appointed work, I set my course for home.

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SPICE OF LIFE

Their Maid.—WOMAN—"I would like to see some maids' aprons."

CHILD—"Oh, mother! is father to wear hose when he dries the dishes?"—*Judge*.

Clinched.—HE—"In what month were you born?"

SHE—"Oh, you needn't be afraid. The diamond is appropriate."—*Boston Transcript*.

Why They Cheered.—"Who are those people who are cheering?" asked the recruit as the soldiers marched to the train.

"Those," replied the veteran, "are the people who are not going."—*Puck*.

Usefulness Ended.—WIFE—"Oh, George, do order a rat-trap to be sent home to-day."

GEORGE—"But you bought one last week."

WIFE—"Yes, dear, but there's a rat in that."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

A Familiar Term.—THE GROOM—"Well, Bill, you won't see the gov'nor's horse any more; they've taken him for the army."

THE GARDENER—"Oh, I suppose now he's going to be what the Frenchies call a 'horse de combat.'"—*London Opinion*.

Taken Literally.—PRECISE BOARDING-MISTRESS—"Mr. Blunt, shall I tender you some more of the chicken?"

MR. BLUNT—"No, thank you! But, if you can tender this piece you have already served me, I shall be greatly obliged to you."—*Christian Register*.

Hardly Possible.—Riding in an omnibus up Regent Street last evening, I heard an old lady annoying the other passengers by her remarks. The conductor remonstrated with her, saying, "Ma'am, remember you are in a public vehicle, and behave as such."—*C. G., in the London Spectator*.

Experts Only.—MARIE—"At the place where I was spending my vacation this summer, a fresh young farmer tried to kiss me. He told me he'd never kissed a girl in his life."

ETHEL—"What did you say to him?"

MARIE—"I told him that I was no agricultural experiment station."—*Boston Transcript*.

His Politeness Explained.—"It was mighty nice of you to give up your seat to that stout old lady, Mr. Blinks. It is pleasant to see that there are still some polite men left in the world."

"Sorry, Mrs. Jabbers, but it wasn't politeness at all. The man who sat next to me was quarrelsome because he said I crowded him too much, and all I did was to use that stout old lady as a sort of retort courteous."—*Judge*.

Righteous Wrath.—"I won't pay one cent for my advertising this week," declared the store-keeper angrily to the editor of the country paper. "You told me you'd put the notice of my shoe-polish in with the reading-matter."

"And didn't I do it?" inquired the editor.

"No, sir!" roared the advertiser. "No, sir, you did not! You put in the column with a mess of poetry, that's where you put it!"—*Ladies' Home Journal*.



SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY, CHICAGO



Sears, Roebuck & Co., the greatest of all mail order houses, were among the early adopters of the Automatic-Phone for Inter-Communication. They bought their first

Automatic-300 phones—August 7, 1905. Today they have 501 instruments and an AUTOMATIC switchboard that takes the place of twenty operators—at a saving of about \$12,000 a year.

These Automatic-Phones handle upwards of 20,000 calls per day at an average saving in time, to the person telephoning, of 18 seconds on every call—100 hours a day. At 30 cents an hour (a low figure) this means a saving of \$9,000 a year. Sears, Roebuck & Co. do not regard this saving as theoretical. They say: "We have found the cost of operation nominal and the service very satisfactory, in fact we consider the system superior to any other on the market."

(Signed) J. ROSENFELD, President.

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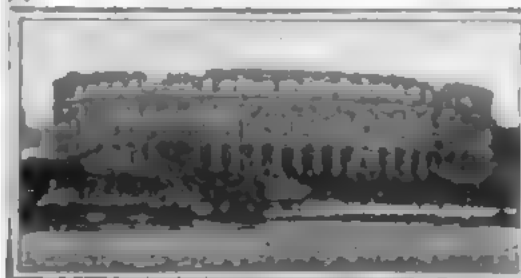
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR DEBTS ABROAD

WITH a better prospect ahead of us for taking care of our debts in Europe—that is, our open-account debts, as distinguished from permanent European investments in our securities—financial writers see a lifting of what has perhaps been the most ominous cloud in the sky. Much discussion was under way in the third week of October of plans to settle these open-account with short-term notes, or sales of cotton to England, and there seemed to exist a fair prospect that something might be accomplished. Meanwhile, it began to look as if a considerable part of these debts would be taken care of through a rising tide in the volume of our exports. An increase in these exports that became notable in October led a writer in the *New York Sun* to remark that the war-cloud might not only prove to have a silver lining, but "a golden one." The latest developments had been quite contrary to the predictions which pessimists were making a few weeks earlier. "All talk of stagnation in our export trade has ceased," said this writer, who declared further that "millions of gold" were being transferred from Europe to New York, in order to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, Germany, and Russia were making here. He said further in detail:

"After all, the war-cloud may prove to have a silver lining, or rather a golden one. The latest developments in the business and financial situation are far different from what the pessimists were predicting only a week or two ago. All talk of stagnation in our export trade has ceased, and alarm over the settlement of our debts to Europe is disappearing as millions of credits are transferred to New York to pay for the huge purchases that England, France, Germany, and Russia are making or planning to make here.

"The new buying movement affects a great variety of interests. Except cotton, which so far remains in a class by itself, all forms of rural industry are benefited. September's shipments of wheat, flour, corn, and kindred products were two and a half times as great as in 1913. From day to day the demand for export grain is a feature on the New York Produce Exchange. Meat products of all sorts are in huge demand. Foreign officers are buying many thousands of horses.

"But the market for manufactured wares appears to be no less. There are very large orders being placed for all sorts of material of war, a term which includes such diverse articles as barbed wire and automobiles. In addition clothing and underclothing for the troops in the field and for civilians at the rear are eagerly sought. The shrinkage in home manufactures compels the belligerent peoples to come here for their supplies. Just now the call is extensive for footwear and underwear of plain, durable quality, 60 per cent. wool. It is said that existing stocks in this country could be sold out completely if the holders did not refuse to risk a scarcity in the domestic trade.

"A banker estimates that the country's exports will be doubled in the current year, reaching a total of \$5,000,000,000. The figure may be considerably too hopeful, but the fact which it represents is becoming too plain to question, namely, an enormous and profitable increase in the immediate future in foreign trade. What is more, it is to all intents and purposes cash business through the transfer of foreign

credits, and practically every dollar not only tends to diminish unemployment and enhance gains here, but simultaneously helps to reduce the incubus of transatlantic liabilities.

"Naturally this boom in export trade is only temporary. Little or none of it means permanent expansion for American industries. The war once over, the European countries will go back to producing for themselves and one another. American trade will return to normal conditions. In this there will be no injury to us. The country will be neither better nor worse off than in the first half, say, of this year."

In the matter of prosperity at home, much encouragement has been derived from a statement made in the third week of October by Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the new Federal Reserve Board:

"Our present difficulties do not appear to arise from scarcity of actual money. Much more can be issued. Aldrich-Vreeland notes available amount to over \$1,200,000,000, while there has been shipped to banks only a little over \$340,000,000. In the South there is available \$169,000,000, there has been shipped between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000. The real difficulty would seem one of credit. Mutual trust and confidence have been disturbed. As to certain great crops, demand has temporarily greatly decreased, and value has left its moorings—cost of production. Ordinarily, such a condition would quickly adjust itself. We should see to it that remedies proposed are not worse than the disease itself. The Treasury is in sound financial condition. It possesses ample gold and ample power to increase it."

Commenting on this statement a writer in *The Financial World* remarked that credit is not available in full measure just now because of doubts in bankers' minds as to the markets which the borrowing man will have for his wares. On these wares he seeks advances sufficient to carry his business on until his customers pay him for what he sells them. That conditions are changing for the better is obvious to this writer, who says:

"But the encouraging feature of the situation is that, while the banker and the business man were utterly at sea for at least a month or six weeks after the war started and conditions seemed hopeless, at present there is a manifest disposition on the part of both banker and business man to discount the future and go ahead. This attitude represents a distinct advance and means a speedy reestablishment of full and mutually expressed confidence. Credit then will follow automatically."

STATE OF THE BUILDING-TRADE

An investigation has been made by *Bradstreet's* of building-operations in 149 American cities during the first nine months of the present year. The result shows "a marked shrinkage" in the value of building-construction planned or completed, but only a small decrease in the number of enterprises. In value, the decline is \$58,000,000, or 8.3 per cent.; in the number of structures planned, it was 1,568 in a total of 211,983, or seven-tenths of one per cent. In these declines, the only important ones occurred in the Middle States. In New England and the South they were "trifling." In newer sections of the West

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6%
Investment for
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Security 3 to 1.
Excellent earnings.
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Strategic location.

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there was an actual gain." Following are a table and comments given by *Bradstreet's* on this subject:

(Three figures omitted from values.)

	No. of Cities	No. Permits 1914	1913	Value, 1914	Value, 1913
New England.....	24	14,194	14,319	\$52,885	\$57,611
Middle.....	33	48,173	50,288	226,135	245,874
Western.....	34	59,913	59,799	185,080	185,823
Northwestern.....	14	16,591	15,874	52,036	44,626
Southern.....	28	30,589	30,797	51,486	58,560
Far Western.....	16	42,521	42,474	68,546	101,305
Total U. S.....	149	211,083	213,551	\$636,181	\$694,099
N. Y. City.....		12,621	12,805	113,560	119,053

"It is worth noting that New York City (four boroughs reporting) does not exhibit a decrease in permits, but actually contributes a gain, while the decrease in values is only 4.6 per cent. This showing is, however, made possible by increased activity—in other words, in small construction—in the outlying boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, while Manhattan and the Bronx show decreases. In fact, the decrease in value of new construction in old New York (Manhattan) is \$13,729,000, or 25 per cent., while the decrease in all New York is only 4.6 per cent.

"Chicago shows a decrease of 7.9 per cent., Philadelphia of 7.1 per cent., Boston of 4 per cent., San Francisco of 32 per cent., and Los Angeles of 41 per cent. The list of cities showing gains is a long one, including Cleveland with 17 per cent., Baltimore 45 per cent., Detroit 5 per cent., Pittsburgh 18 per cent., Minneapolis 34 per cent., St. Paul 70 per cent., and Seattle 32 per cent. gain.

WAR-LOANS IN TEN WEEKS

In *The Wall Street Journal* were recently printed statistics showing what amounts the countries at war in Europe had issued in war-loans in the first ten weeks of operations. The total was \$1,696,250,000, of which Germany had put out the greater part, \$1,115,250,000, while the Allies had put out \$560,000,000. Interesting items in this article were the following:

"This compares with previous loans by these countries, since the beginning of the Balkan War, just two years ago, on October 8, of \$830,000,000. Altho those earlier loans were not exclusively for military purposes, they were largely so, and were patently made in intuitive preparation for just such a conflict as has now arisen. Germany and Austria made \$480,000,000 of them, France, Serbia, and Belgium, \$341,000,000, the Belgian Premier announcing in the Senate at Brussels, late in 1913, that the Government intended to make a loan for military purposes, because of the fear that in the event of war Belgium would again become the battle-field of Europe.

"The full list of loans that can be directly traced to the war is as follows:

German war-loan, 5%, at 97½.....	\$780,250,000
German treasury bills, about 5% basis.....	335,000,000
Russian treasury bonds.....	150,000,000
British treasury bills, about 3½% basis.....	300,000,000
Belgium (from British and French Governments).....	100,000,000
French treasury bills, 5% basis, in London.....	10,000,000
Danish domestic loan.....	15,000,000
Switzerland, about 5¼% basis.....	6,000,000

Total.....\$1,696,250,000

"France has probably raised money on its new treasury bills at home, in addition to the \$10,000,000 secured in London. A large amount is ultimately to be sold, but no report of those already taken locally has been made. England has now made four offerings of £15,000,000 six months' treasury bills, each issue being heavily oversubscribed. For the last offering tenders amounted to over £30,000,000.

"If Paul Leroy-Beaulieu's estimate, that between \$7,000,000,000 and \$8,000,000,000 of loans will have to be made on account of the war, is accepted as a basis, then the financing of the war, as far as public loans go, has only been about one-fifth provided for."

Acid Tests of Safety for Real Estate Bonds

The best real estate bonds are investments of the most gilt-edged safety, bought freely by banks, trustees, insurance companies, estates and others requiring securities of the most assured soundness.

It is now time to re-define the standards of safety in this class of bonds. Our experience of 32 years as specialists in this class of securities without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients should give some weight to our definition. This definition may be summed up in the following simple "acid tests" which any investor may apply:

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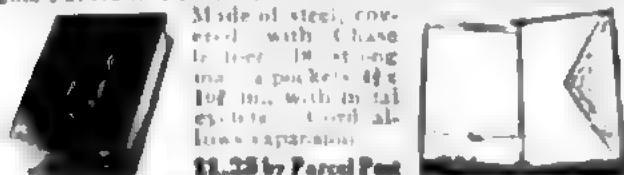
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

October 16.—The Allies report a substantial gain, driving the Germans northeast gradually, and recapturing Arras.

October 19.—General Joffre reports splendid work on the part of the Belgians in forcing their way northward from Ypres to Dixmude. Southward, in the advance on Lille, much house-to-house fighting is reported. A severe renewal of fighting is reported about Arras and Roye. It is said that English war-tips are preventing the Germans occupying the coast near Ostend.

October 20.—The Germans assume the offensive between Ypres and Arras, but without material effect.

The Belgians are signally successful in withstanding German attacks along the Yser River.

The centers of the most desperate fighting are along the east and west line between Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, and Dixmude; on the line Arras-Albert-Roye; in the vicinity of St. Mihiel and on the Meuse south of Verdun.

The young Prince of Hesse, nephew of the Kaiser, is reported killed in a small town in northern France.

October 21.—General Joffre reports that the German line is being driven in, from Nieuport on the coast to La Bassée, across the border of France. It is said that the German line has been broken up into a zigzag formation extending from Nieuport, northeast to Bruges, south to Roulers, southeast to Courtrai, and southwest to Roubaix and Orchies, in France.

IN THE EAST

October 15.—Petrograd reports that the German force in the vicinity of Warsaw has been cut in two and driven back on the line of Lodz, Piotrkow, and Kielce, after a two-days' battle, in which 10,000 prisoners and many guns are said to have been captured.

October 21.—Petrograd claims that the German-Austrian Army in northern Poland has been decisively repulsed, and Vienna admits difficulties. Warsaw is now reported safe, and the invaders are driven forty miles southwest, beyond Skierniewicz, an important railroad center. In Galicia, about Przemyśl, the Teutons appear to be holding firm, save for the defeat of one battalion at Stryi, 60 miles southeast of Przemyśl.

GENERAL

October 16.—The British cruiser *Hawke* is sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine, with a loss of 387 seamen.

October 17.—Peking reports a heavy engagement at Kiaochow, with the Japanese forces compelled to retreat to Syfang, in the direction of Tseng Yang.

The Japanese cruiser *Takachiho* is sunk by the small German torpedo-boat S-90 in Kiaochow Bay.

It is officially reported that the English cruiser *Undaunted* sinks four German torpedo-boat destroyers off the coast of Holland.

October 19.—It is reported that the Servian-Montenegrin Army has completely surrounded Serajevo.

A train of 150 car-loads of war material on its way from Germany to Turkey is seized by the Roumanian Government.

October 21.—The British Admiralty receives a report from Colombo, Ceylon,



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that the German cruiser *Emden* has captured one British steamship and sunk four others and a dredger, about 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 15.—The official statement of a German commission of inquiry reports that, with the exception of the library, every art treasure in Louvain is safe, and nearly all the buildings are unscathed.

October 16.—The Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Foreign Minister, dies in Rome.

October 19.—Agents of General Villa post orders declaring that secret-service men or others who attempt to watch the General's maneuvers will, when caught, be shot without trial, without regard to nationality.

Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, priest in the Catholic archdiocese of Westminster, lecturer and novelist, dies in Salford, England, in his forty-third year.

October 20.—Ambassador Gerard arranges for the release and repatriation of all Englishmen over 55 now held prisoners in Germany.

From Havre, Minister of Justice de Wiart, former member of the Belgian Commission to the United States, writes a message of appreciation to the American people, thanking them for their sympathy with Belgium's sufferings.

October 21.—The Standard Oil Company received word from the captain



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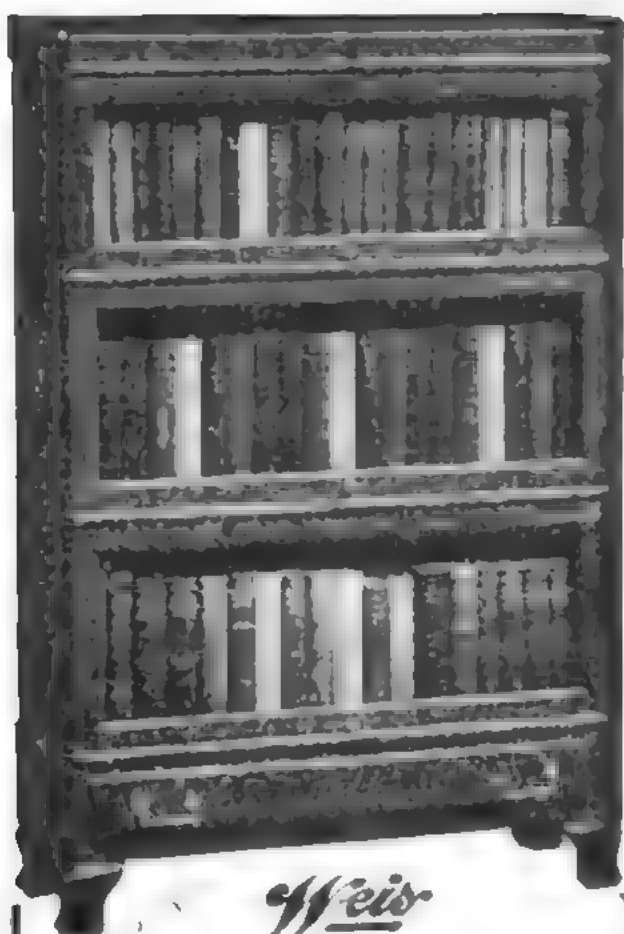
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DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

October 15.—Republican Representative Gardner, in a House speech, calls the United States helpless to protect itself and blames the Carnegie peace crusade.

The Federal Reserve Board approve the cotton-pool scheme proposed by the bankers of North and South, but find direction of such an enterprise by the Board to be illegal.

The House repeals the bill docking its members for absence during the past term.

October 17.—The War Tax Bill passes the Senate by a vote of 32 to 24.

October 21.—The Bill for the issue of \$250,000,000 emergency currency to be used in aiding the cotton situation is rejected in the House.

GENERAL

October 15.—A slide in the Panama Canal fills up the bed of the Culebra Cut to a height of 24 feet.

October 17.—W. C. Robinson, of Grinnell, Iowa, breaks the American aviation record by flying, in a monoplane of his own construction, a distance of 400 miles in 4 hours and 44 minutes.

Seven people are reported wounded in Naco, Arizona, as a result of the fighting in Naco, Sonora, across the Mexican border.

October 18.—Horatio W. Parker, a Yale Professor of Music, receives a prize of \$10,000 given by the Los Angeles Music Teachers' Association for the best American opera. The libretto is by Brian Hooker, who wrote that of the opera "Mona," for which Professor Parker received a like prize.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. B. E." Alneworth, Neb.—"Is the definition of *lie* commonly recorded by the dictionaries correct? They emphasize the fact that 'intent to deceive,' conscious and purposive deception, regardless of motive, constitute a *lie*. Does such a definition give the exact truth of the matter? In life, certain situations arise where there is no alternative but to tell and act a deliberate untruth with the purpose to deceive, to hide the truth completely, and to convey an utter untruth, if necessary to the hiding. This is done from a high sense of duty, as by physicians, for instance, where if the truth were told it would accomplish nothing but harm, not only to the individuals interested, but to society at large. It seems to me that the definition of *lie* better fits the word *untruth*, and that one should characterize a *lie* as told deliberately, not only with intent to deceive, but inspired by malice and cowardice."

According to Matthias Pridoux, the essence of a *lie* is "the intention to deceive," and this seems to be the generally accepted meaning of the word, which may be further characterized, perhaps, as a criminal falsehood. The *lie* described by "W. B. E." is *sui generis*, and consists of a statement of the untruth of which one is conscious, but which is rendered venial by, or may be considered commendable through, its motive. Such a falsehood is usually characterized as a *white lie*. Unfortunately, however, *lies* of this color invariably introduce others of a very different hue. "To *lie* like a gentleman" is a euphemism of the law courts with which Captain Marryat disagreed when he wrote, in "Peter Simple" (ch. 34): "All *lies* disgrace a gentleman, white or black." There is on record in *The Gentleman's Magazine*

for 1741, Vol. XI, p. 647, a passage that throws light on a part of "W. B. E.'s" inquiry. It runs: "A certain Lady of the highest Quality makes a judicious Distinction between a *white Lie* and a *black Lie*. A *white Lie* is that which is not intended to injure any Body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation, but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling Them wonderful Stories." Her description of a *black lie* is too long for reproduction here. As an expert, this "Lady of Quality" was followed by Amella Ople, who asked and answered the following: "What constitutes lying? I answer, the intention to deceive. If this be a correct definition, there must be passive as well as active lying. . . . Lies are many and various in their nature and in their tendency, and may be arranged under their different names, thus: Lies of vanity, of flattery, of convenience, of interest, of fear, of first-rate malignity, of second-rate malignity, and lies falsely called lies of benevolence, and lies of real benevolence, and lies of mere wantonness proceeding from a depraved love of lying or contempt of truth." Judging from the foregoing, it would seem that Dean Swift was not far wrong when he said, "Altho the devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him."

Like our correspondent, Lord Chesterfield felt that lying was "the production of either malice, cowardice, or vanity." By cultured people the words "falsehood" and "untruth" are used to-day as euphemistic substitutes for the word *lie*, which last is retained as an angry expression of moral censure or reproof. Usage guides the lexicographer, and as "the intention to deceive" is the foundation of lying, it does not seem that modern definitions need correction. As to the situations to which "W. B. E." refers, one may perhaps be permitted to suggest that the statements made under the circumstances would better be characterized as *dissimulation* rather than deliberate lying.

"H. M. R." New York City.—"Which of the following expressions is correct? 'Sustains energy in exhausting,' or 'for exhausting office work'?"

Both are correct, in means "under conditions of" exhausting office work; for means "to enable one to perform" exhausting office work.

"B. M. B." Grove, Okla.—"(1) Is Will Carleton still alive? (2) Is Ada Carleton, the poet, related to him in any way?"

(1) Will Carleton, the American poet, died December 13, 1912, at his home in Brooklyn, New York. (2) We do not know.

"E. R. D." Bluford, Ill.—"Please explain the correct use of the following: 'Few days time.' Should you use the possessive sign with the word days? 'Any sized bale' or 'Any size bale'? 'We await to hear from you.' Is this correct?"

The common practice is to omit the apostrophe. "Any sized bale" is preferable, but both are correct. "We await to hear from you" is incorrect as "await" is a transitive verb and, therefore, needs an object; thus, "We await your reply" would be a better form.

"A. C." New York, N. Y.—"Is it correct to say, 'On the last days of April, July, October, and January'? The question in my mind is day or days as used here, when the last day of each of these months is being referred to."

Use the singular day, for if you use the plural your sentence would be ambiguous.

"P. K." Claypool, Ind.—"In the following sentence, is the use of *surrounded* and *environment* correct? 'Had he been surrounded by different environment, his present life might be better.'"

The sentence you submit is tautological, say "Had his early environment been different, he might now lead a better life."

"C. R." New York City.—"Please inform me whether the following phrases are correct: 'Branches and agencies in the most principal cities in Europe'; 'Object of the present is to acquaint you that we are,' etc."

Principal is a word that is seldom or never used with a superlative as it denotes "chief" in itself. Say, "Branches and agencies in the principal cities in Europe." Acquaint in the sense used may be correct, but it is not common usage, and inform is a better word. Say "Object of the present is to inform you that we are," etc.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Whole Number 1281

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMAN RESPECT FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE

AS NO OFFICIAL ANSWER has as yet been made by our Government to the recent diplomatic assurance of Germany's intention to respect the Monroe Doctrine, we can judge of its effect upon American sentiment only by the response of the American press. This response, as far as we have yet been able to judge, is rather lacking in enthusiasm. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, it is true, characterizes the German assurances as "gratifying and important," and the New York *Evening Post* remarks that it is "wise of the Germans to make it clear that they have no thought of seeking South-American territory in the event of their conquering the Allies," since "there is a great deal of loose talk going the rounds to the effect that we shall 'have Germany on our necks if she wins.'" The same paper adds: "Every assurance which she can give that this will not be her policy, if it is based on something more definite than 'a scrap of paper,' will be to her advantage." This qualifying afterthought recurs in many editorial columns. Thus the Brooklyn *Eagle*, after reminding us that "this country has never received from any foreign Government an explicit recognition of the Monroe Doctrine," goes on to say that "diplomatic pledges, in view of recent events, are not so reassuring as might be expected." And the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* thinks that "the Kaiser's disregard of treaties has caused all the nations of the world to be 'from Missouri,' so far as promises from the Kaiser's Government are concerned." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, while remarking that "any official German utterance which implies recognition of the Monroe Doctrine must be regarded as having an important bearing on the relations between the two countries," also reminds us that "the unofficial voice of Germany, particularly that of its professors, has been steadfastly hostile to the Doctrine." The neutrality of Belgium, says the New York *World*, was "a European Monroe Doctrine upheld by the chief Powers, including Germany." But to *The*

World and other papers that cite Belgium's unhappy experience as illustrating the value of German promises, *The Times-Picayune* replies:

"It is only fair to recall that Germany has sought to justify the violation of Belgian neutrality upon grounds that could scarcely be pleaded to defend the breach of a promise to respect the Monroe Doctrine. It is not easy, at this time, to conceive how aggressive projects threatening the integrity and independence of American States could be supported as 'measures of absolute necessity.' The sincerity of Germany's official assurances respecting the Monroe Doctrine may be accepted, we think, as freely as like assurances from any other Power under like circumstances. There is no reason to suspect that the Kaiser presently harbors sinister designs against the peace or independence of American States. His attention and that of his counselors is wholly occupied by other and more pressing issues. Nor does there appear cause for fear that his triumph over the Allies would be swiftly followed by aggressions against the Americas. Even if she conquers, Germany will have had her fill of war for the time. A season of rest and recuperation would have to precede any fresh struggle against a powerful and unwearied opponent."

The immediate cause of this discussion is found in recent statements by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly German Secretary for the Colonies, and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington. In the course of a speech in Newark, and in a subsequent interview, Dr. Dernburg said that, no matter what was the outcome of the present European struggle, Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine, and that assurances to this effect had been com-

municated to Secretary Bryan by the German Ambassador. Inquiry at the State Department resulted in the information that, on September 3, Count von Bernstorff, in a note to the Department, "stated that he was instructed by his Government to deny most emphatically the rumors to the effect that Germany intends, in case she comes out victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America."



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The Monroe Doctrine, it will be recalled, served notice on the Powers of Europe that "we should consider any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety," and that we should consider "any attempt to oppress Governments on this side of the water whose independence we had acknowledged as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to the United States." After an interview with Ambassador von Bernstorff a Washington correspondent quotes him as confirming Dr. Dernburg's interpretation of his note, and as saying further that "a German invasion of Canada for a temporary foothold on the American continent would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine." When interviewed later in New York by a representative of the *New York World*, he said:

"If the Government of the United States wants assurances from Germany that in the event of victory she will not seek expansion or colonization in North America, including Canada, and also South America, Germany will give the assurances at once. Germany has not the slightest intention of violating any part or section of the Monroe Doctrine. Please make this as emphatic as you can and state that I tried to make it emphatic as earnestly and sincerely as I could."

"We have already laid before the Government of the United States an official note stating that Germany would not seek expansion in South America. North America was not included because it never entered our minds that any one could conceive that we had such intentions. But now that the question has come to the fore we shall gladly give the assurance in any form desired."

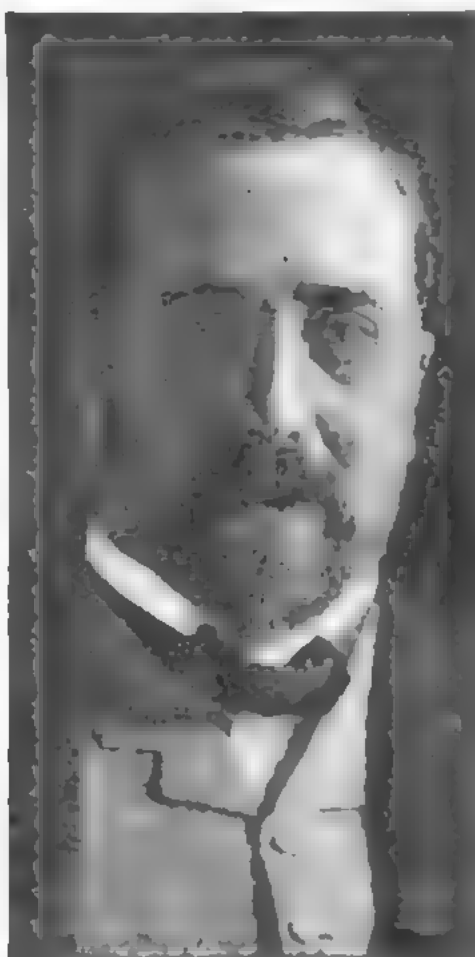
"Let me tell you, too, how this question came up. I did not invite it. It was the result of the publication of an interview in Washington with me of things I did not say. Erroneous inferences were drawn for which I am not responsible."

"Referring to our declaration about South America, a correspondent put this question to me, 'How about Canada?'"

"To that I merely replied that Canada itself had violated the Monroe Doctrine by making war on Germany, and had thus placed herself beyond the protective influence of that doctrine."

"I did not say and I had no thought of conveying the inference that Germany might seek to take advantage of this violation ultimately to possess herself of the Dominion in the event of victory coming to her arms. I make this statement at this time in order that the American people may thoroughly understand the attitude of the German Government."

Germany's attitude was further explained to a representative of the *New York Sun* by Dr. Dernburg, who is recognized as Germany's chief spokesman in America. He said:



DR. BERNHARD DERNBURG.

Germany's leading spokesman in this country, formerly Colonial Secretary. He makes the important point that Count von Bernstorff's statement recognizes the Monroe Doctrine "in so far as the doctrine can be recognized."

"According to my understanding of the situation, Germany will not only avoid taking, or attempting to take, any territory in South America in violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but will extend its principles to all of Canada, in spite of the fact that Canada has placed herself beyond the pale of American protection by sending troops to aid England against Germany."

"In other words, Germany seeks no territorial expansion whatever in either North or South America."

Asked whether the von Bernstorff note constitutes a formal recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, Dr. Dernburg replied:

"Altho the statement made by Count von Bernstorff does not recognize in so many words the Monroe Doctrine, my interpretation of the matter is that it does recognize the doctrine in so far as the doctrine can be recognized. I mean that the doctrine is not written in such a way that it is possible to recognize it formally, and it has not been the custom of foreign Governments so to recognize it. But the spirit of the Count's statement implies a recognition of the doctrine."

Some of the most piquant comment on these statements centers around the German renunciation of Canada. The majority of our papers appear to agree with the *Brooklyn Eagle* that "the right of Germany to attack Canada is as undebatable as the right of Canada to attack Germany by adding her military resources to those of Great Britain." The *New York World* remarks tersely that "should German troops ever invade Canada, the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the specific case will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin." "There is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine which covers such an emergency as the invasion of Canada," admits the *Albany Knickerbocker Press*, but it goes on to say, "for the benefit of Dr. Dernburg and Count von Bernstorff," that "in case of an invasion of Canada by Germany, were such a thing probable, the American people would begin discussing something more serious than the Monroe Doctrine."

The Monroe Doctrine was never meant to apply to Canada, thinks the *Philadelphia Press*, in which we read:

"The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, to which this country stands pledged is a pretty heavy contract, but we have hitherto interpreted it in respect to the weaker countries to the south of us. That it involved us in any obligation to throw a defensive shield over Canada and incidentally over the whole British Empire for the interests of its part-belligerents can not be separated—is an extension of the Monroe Doctrine that this country will hardly feel ready to accept. . . ."

"That European Powers shall not inter-



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GUNNERS OF THE EMDEN

The swift and daring German cruiser that has done about \$4,000,000 of damage to British shipping in Far Eastern waters since the beginning of the war. One of her latest exploits is the sinking of a Russian cruiser and a French destroyer in the harbor of Penang, which she entered disguised and flying a Japanese flag.

ere with the political affairs of the American continent is the gist of the Monroe Doctrine. When a portion of this continent does interfere as a belligerent in the affairs of Europe it is manifest that the Monroe Doctrine can be applied to her case with difficulty by a nation desirous of keeping the peace."

Until Great Britain's Navy is completely swept from the sea, remarks the *Boston Transcript*, discussion of the invasion of Canada by the Germans is "decidedly academic." But

"It is only fair to say, however, that in the event of Germany being able to undertake to bring the Dominion within the range of its armies and fleet, there is nothing in international law or military propriety to prevent it from doing so.

"Count Bernstorff only stated a military truism when he asserted that Canada is open to German attack. He need not make its contribution of troops to the British Army a condition precedent to its exposure to hostilities. Nor is it plain why he felt called upon to give any warning to the Canadians or any intimation to the United States that the issue of 'Monroeism' could be raised by any development of the European War. It would have been more tactful for him to allow events to speak for themselves in their own time. He may be sure, that should a German army invade Canada for any wider purpose than mere 'military occupation,' 'Monroeism' in its most militant aspect would immediately raise its head in this country. If we are to have new colonial neighbors we reserve our right and will insist on our right to choose them for ourselves."

"Canada is not skulking in the shadows of the Monroe Doctrine," declares the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and the *Springfield Republican* agrees that "the Monroe Doctrine has no more to do with the case than the binomial theorem." But the *Springfield* paper goes on to say:

"Speaking more broadly out of a much greater knowledge of North America than of Europe, it might be helpful to point out that no European Power could ever invade Canada without causing a tremendous commotion and arousing the keenest apprehension in the United States; and that, too, is said without the slightest reference to the Monroe Doctrine. Canadians and Americans have been living in North America together for some three hundred years, and they will be living here side by side for at least three hundred years to come. No European Power should ever attempt to conquer Canada without carefully weighing the probabilities of having the United States to conquer at the same time; and this is offered as a purely academic contribution to a subject as remote in its character as one pleases.

"Yet what far-reaching effects may not be imagined as coming possibly from Canada's participation in the wars of the

MORE BOER REVOLT

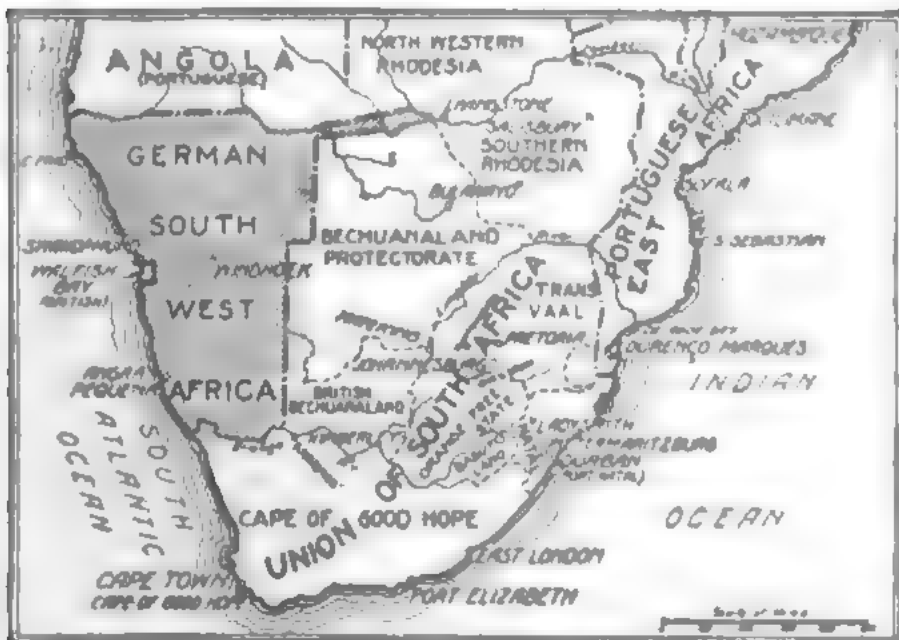
NO SOONER is the rebellion of Colonel Maritz in northwest Cape Colony crushed and his little army of one thousand men driven across the border into German southwest Africa than another and apparently more serious revolt against British rule breaks out in the Orange River Colony



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BOER LEADERS ESTRANGED BY WAR.

On the reader's left is General Christian De Wet, who in the latest Boer rebellion leads the rebel commandoes in the north of the Orange Free State. On the right is General Louis Botha, Premier of the South-African Union and commander of the loyal forces. Standing between them is General De La Ray.



FIELD OF BOER UNREST IN AFRICA.

The anti-British revolt of Colonel Maritz was crushed at Kakamas, the Colonel being wounded and his men driven north into German southwest Africa. The first hostile act of the more serious uprising under Generals Beyers and De Wet was the rebel seizure of Heilbron, in the Orange Free State. Later, General Beyers was put to flight at Rustenburg in the Transvaal.

British Empire. The first step was taken in the Boer War, when the Dominion sent a contingent to the battle-fields of South Africa. Now Canadians, by throwing their military weight into the wars of continental Europe, are laying the foundation of issues which may be dismissed as remote, yet which in time, perhaps, will leave their marks upon history."

and western Transvaal, under the leadership of General de Wet and General Beyers. This outcropping of rebellion in three separate parts of the Union of South Africa, remarks the *Newark News*, should give Premier Botha "ample opportunity to test the loyalty of his people" and the validity of his assurances that disaffection among the Boers of the Union is confined to a small minority. Recalling that General Beyers resigned in September as Commandant-General of the Citizen Forces because he regarded his command as a purely defensive organization, and therefore disapproved of the action of the Government in ordering it to invade German southwest Africa, *The News* remarks:

"There is nothing in the dispatches to indicate that Beyers and De Wet are parties to any such German conspiracy as was alleged in the case of Colonel Maritz. If the new revolt means merely a refusal to support an aggressive campaign against the German territories in Africa, it loses a good deal of its significance. The fact that Premier Botha has tried to check the rebelliousness of Beyers and De Wet without bloodshed hints at the possibility that this is the real purpose of the revolt."

"There is no reason to believe that the new revolt will very seriously embarrass the British Government," thinks the *Wash-*

ington *Evening Star*, which sees in the quick collapse of the Maritz rebellion evidence that the majority of the Boers are loyal. The *New York World* is also inclined to minimize the seriousness of the situation for Great Britain. Other papers, however, think that the prestige of General De Wet's leadership is likely to make the new revolt a matter of grave concern to the British authorities. Thus we read in the *Philadelphia Press*:

"No more formidable Boer strategist and commander than De Wet could be picked to lead a revolt in South Africa. His masterly tactics during the later phases of the Boer War in 1900 and 1901, when he had the greater part of the seasoned British South-African Field Force on his heels directed by none other than Lord Kitchener himself, are already history. They chased him over most of South Africa for months and never did catch him. He knows the vast veldt stretching from the Orange River and the Basutoland border up beyond Pretoria as he knows the palm of his hand, and he is a past master in the art of organizing as well as in the tactics of guerrilla warfare."

It would be idle to question the influence of the two rebel Boer leaders, remarks the *New York Sun*, which goes on to say:

"Memories of De Wet's exploits at Sanna's Post and Reddersburg and of the capture of a British camp by Beyers at Nooitgedacht will shake confidence in the ability of the Government of the Union to put down the rebellion quickly. Lord Buxton's assurance that 'the very great majority of the citizens of every province of the Union are thoroughly loyal' would be more convincing if he did not nervously promise immunity to those who have been guilty of 'disobedience under the Defense Act.' What impends in South Africa is a civil war among the Boers and British population, with the Government fearful that the defection of De Wet and Beyers will draw large numbers of Boer veterans into the field in repudiation of a peace that was forced upon them at Vereeniging. Reconstruction is in danger. England must place implicit confidence in the loyalty and leadership of Premier Louis Botha, who has assumed command of the Citizen Forces, and Gen. Jan Smuts, the Minister of Defense."

Twelve years ago General De Wet made peace with the British Government, taking part in the peace negotiations in London in 1902, and writing a book on the Boer War which closed with these words:

"Loyalty pays best in the end, and loyalty alone is worthy of a nation which has shed its blood for freedom."

TAXING US FOR EUROPE'S WAR

THE EUROPEAN WAR has brought many evils in its train, but none of them, as a Brooklyn daily observes, "strikes the American people in the pocket—as does the war-tax." And we are beginning to pay it. Some of the taxes went into effect on October 23, the day after President signed the War Revenue Bill, others on November 1, and the rest follow on December 1. Among the last group are stamp-taxes, which will affect the average "man on the street." The bill is expected to raise \$90,000,000, and is strictly a temporary measure, as all the taxes will expire on December 31, 1915. In the Congressional debates, as the *Salt Lake Tribune* (Rep.) recalls, the necessity for raising this money was disputed by Republicans claiming that there was no excuse for it, "or, if the money is really needed, that it is because the Tariff Law caused the deficit. Consequently they voted against it to a man." The Democrats, however, "charge present conditions in the country's finances up to the war in Europe and let it go at that." Now that the law is actually on the statute-book, Democratic opinion may be represented by the *Louisville Times*, which says:

"The bill, on the whole, will be accepted as the best yet devised under the circumstances. It is not going to increase the cost of anything that the average man can't do without. Nobody wanted it, but nobody will have to contribute materially to the revenues it is expected to raise unless he so desires."

"The country is prepared to accept it philosophically as a war-tax, which, quite conceivably, might have been made more burdensome. It may further be predicted that the majority of the voters will agree with Mr. Wilson that it would have been worse had we been operating under a Republican instead of a Democratic tariff, since there is no getting away from the common-sense reasoning of his statement to Mr. Underwood that 'the import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government than do the duties under the new.' A larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood, and a larger war tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack



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BELGIAN ARMORED AUTOMOBILE AND TRAIN THAT MADE BRILLIANT SORTIES FROM BELEAGUERED ANTWERP



WOUNDED BELGIANS CONVALESCENT AND RETURNING TO THE FIRING-LINE.

UNVANQUISHED VICTIMS OF THE WAR.



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HIT BY NINE BULLETS.

if foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe, world-wide in its operation and effects."

Opposition papers either admit that the Administration can not be held accountable for the need at this time to raise emergency revenue by special taxation, or repeat the assertion of the tariff's large responsibility for the deficit. The schedules as finally adopted of course receive their share of criticism. According to the *New York Press* (Prog.) the Democrats "tried their best to bungle the emergency revenue measure into all sorts of absurd and preposterous shapes, but somehow did not succeed, as usual, in going the limit." The tax on bankers displeases the *Brooklyn Times* (Rep.), because it "is a tax on thrift." The chief fault the *New York Journal of Commerce* can find with the law "is its multifarious and complex character." "It might have been made much simpler and briefer, providing for the needed revenue at much less cost for mere collection."

This war-tax is divided into four schedules: an excise-tax on liquors, a tax on tobacco, flat taxes on certain special businesses, and a stamp-tax. The tax on beer and other malt liquors, which the *New York Sun* considers the principal feature of the law, levies \$1.50 instead of the \$1 previously imposed by law. Still wines and champagnes are taxed. The tobacco-taxes which took effect November 1 tax all dealers doing a business of over 50,000 pounds. There is also a graduated tax on tobacco-, cigar-, and cigaret-factories running up to \$2,496 a year for concerns turning out over 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 40,000,000 cigars, or 100,000,000 cigarets.

Certain special businesses are taxed as follows: Bankers must pay \$1 on each \$1,000 of capital surplus and undivided profits employed in business. Security brokers pay \$30; pawnbrokers, \$50; commercial brokers, \$20; custom-house brokers, \$10; commission merchants, \$20; proprietors of theaters, museums, and concert-halls pay a tax varying with the seating capacity; circus proprietors pay a flat tax of \$100; other public exhibitions or shows for profit pay \$10; Chautauquas, agricul-

tural or industrial fairs and exhibitions under religious or charitable associations are exempt; bowling-alleys and billiard-rooms are taxed.

The list of articles which must be stamped is very long. All bonds, agreements of sale, promissory notes, real-estate deeds, entries of goods at custom-houses, insurance policies, voting power or proxies, and various certificates required by law are taxed. Every telegraph or telephone message costing over 15 cents costs the company and the sender 1 cent; freight and express packages must carry a 1-cent stamp; sleeping-cars and parlor-cars are taxed 1 cent; passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports are taxed.

Perfumery, cosmetics, and similar articles, among which the new law mentions "any essence, extract, toilet-water, cosmetic, vaseline, petrolatum, hair-oil, pomade, hair-dressing, hair-restorative, hair-dye, tooth-wash, dentifrice, tooth-paste, aromatic cachous," are all taxed at a rate varying with the value of the package. Chewing-gum and substitutes for chewing-gum are likewise taxed, and certain wines not otherwise taxed by this law must pay a stamp-tax.

This "war-tax" law was the last important piece of legislation enacted at the long and busy second session of the sixty-third Congress which was in session for 326 days, breaking the previous record by twenty-five days. Some of its other important acts are thus noted by the friendly *New York World* (Dem.):

"The second session passed the Federal Reserve Act, revising the Banking and Currency laws.

"Repealed the exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act, thereby imposing tolls upon American coastwise ships.

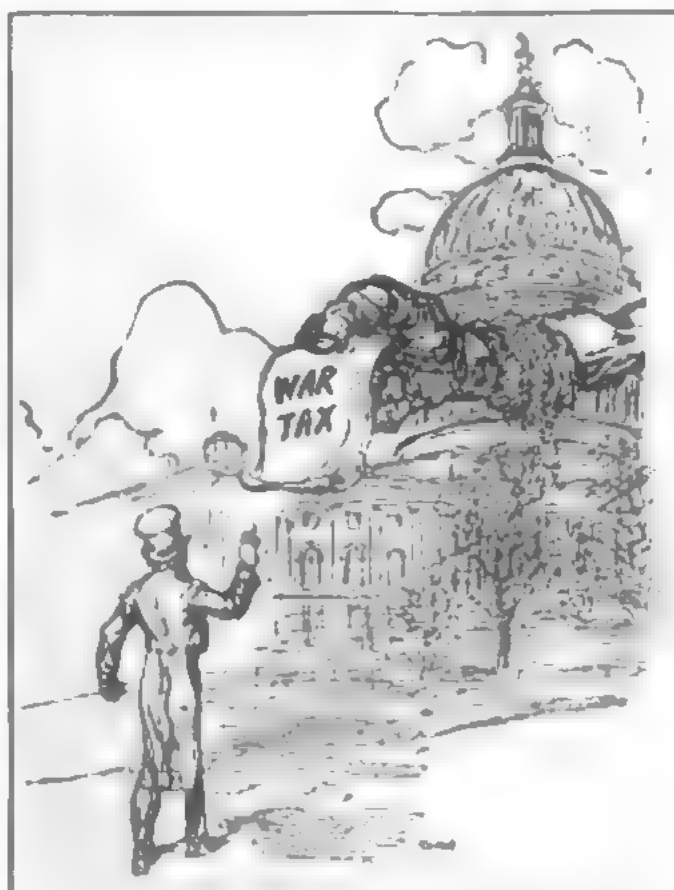
"Passed the Clayton Antitrust Act, supplementing the Sherman Antitrust Law, making guilt personal.

"Passed the bill creating the Federal Trade Commission.

"Provided \$35,000,000 for a Government railroad in Alaska.

"Provided for the American registry of foreign-built ships.

"Ratified twenty-six arbitration treaties."



PEACE HATH HER VICTIMS NO LESS THAN WAR.

—Caesars in the New York Sun.



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AMERICAN BUSINESS COURAGE AT THE STICKING-POINT.

Some of the "Business Health Restorer" stickers used on letters by a number of business houses with the view of converting the pessimists.

THE "MADE IN THE U. S. A." CAMPAIGN

THE HOME as well as the foreign market is kept in mind by our Government, our bankers, our manufacturers, and our merchants who are planning to sell goods "Made in America" in all the territory temporarily forsaken by Germany and the other belligerents. If some of our editors have their way, the word "imported" will lose its charm for American shoppers, and only goods "Made in the U. S. A." will be featured in shop-window and advertising column. True it is, as one points out, that this home market is for the moment better protected against foreign competition by war than by any tariff. Many things, of course, we must now make here, or go without. But we are urged to extend our efforts and plans beyond the present emergency, and manufacturer, merchant, and consumer are told to unite to create a permanently broader home market for American-made goods. So we see the arrangements in New York and Chicago for great "Made in U. S. A." exhibitions. The Rotary Clubs have adopted "Made in America" as their slogan; "the sooner we all get on this footing of domestic trading the better it will be for general prosperity," says one prominent member quoted in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Members of the Housewives' League are stamping "American Goods for American Women" on their correspondence. The "Buy-a-bale of Cotton" idea has been extended to almost every species of goods produced here.

A Louisiana company is preparing to revive two industries at once by selling Louisiana sugar packed in cotton bags direct to the consumer. Individual traders and trade centers are showing much activity. Paterson, N. J., for instance, gave an exhibition recently, calling attention to the fact that it is the world's greatest silk-manufacturing city. The *New York Commercial* takes this act as a text for an eloquent plea for the use of American-made

products, which is typical of the argument made by the "Made in the U. S. A." campaigners. To quote:

"Imported goods are scarce and dear, and the patriotic movement to increase the consumption of cotton goods in this country should lead the people to appreciate the high quality and good value of practically everything that is made in the United States.

"Paterson has put the silk industry under the spot-light of publicity this week and deserves all the credit and help that the press can give it. American mills make and have for years made the best weaving-silks in the world. The industry has been so developed that our silk-mills compete in foreign markets in some lines of manufacture. If the public will demand and pay for better dress silks than have ever before been woven, they will be forthcoming. Fancy prices are paid for imported silks that our mills can duplicate and surpass at less cost if women will get over the 'imported' craze. The finest silk hosiery sold in the best shops in Paris and London is made in America. The only satisfactory silk linings for men's overcoats and clothes are made in America.

"Men may not be more patriotic than women, but they are less prejudiced. Men buy domestic products because they are better and cheaper. Mechanics prefer American-made tools, because they are better made, better balanced, and handier than those of England and Germany. Men buy American shoes because they possess style and quality not equaled abroad. Woolen and worsted goods for men's wear have been perfected in durability, finish, and fast coloring to a point at which they surpass imported lines, and tailors and clothing-merchants have practically ceased talking about imported fabrics, most of which were made in this country anyway.

"If women could be made to realize that the country which has produced the best yachts, the best machines, the best agricultural implements, the best pianos, and the best vehicles in existence, can show equal superiority in making almost everything else, they would be as proud of home products as are the patriotic women of France. An American woman would not put a pair of foreign-made rubbers on her feet. She has learned that American rubbers are incomparably superior to all others in style and quality. The same is true of many other things,



ONE WAY OF STIRRING UP INTEREST IN SOUTH-AMERICAN TRADE. Twelve large manufacturing concerns on this railroad's lines have been thus led to make a start in pushing their goods in South America.

but she shuts her eyes to the fact. . . . All that our manufacturers ask is an equal chance. If our women gave it, our domestic trade would be still more flourishing. . . . Any woman would see the point if foreign cook-stoves, bath-tubs, house-furnishing goods, and builders' hardware were placed side by side with American products. Why not dress-goods and other things as well?"

"Why not?" rejoin some of those to whom such pleas are addressed. "Simply because we can get better value for our money by purchasing foreign-made goods." And the thoughts in the minds of these possibly mistaken people are reflected in a few editorial paragraphs in the *New York Telegraph*, which has collected some instances of the sort. Such utterances are at least useful in showing our manufacturers that it is high time for them to remove any doubts in the minds of the consuming public about the reliability of their wares, and the present campaign will undoubtedly do much in this direction. The *Telegraph* writer avers that the very existence of the "Made in the U. S. A." movement "is a damaging criticism of American-made goods." For,

"If this country's manufactured products compared equally, or even favorably, with those of Europe, there would be no need to coax her citizens to buy them. . . .

"Take silk hose, for instance. Those made in America are worn most generally, because of the prohibitive price of the superior hose manufactured in Europe. At the slightest provocation the American stocking will drop a stitch. This loose stitch will run, collecting others in its flight,

And, like the baseless fabric of a vision, . . .
Leave not a rack behind.

"The European stocking is an economy because of its durability.

"Then there is the American glove, which invariably splits at the thumb or middle finger when drawn on in any but the most painstaking manner. It costs two and three times as much as the European glove, which Americans are always making a point of buying in large quantities when they are traveling abroad.

"French and Swiss underwear is not only beautifully embroidered, but well cut. American lingerie of the same price



NOTHING IN IT.

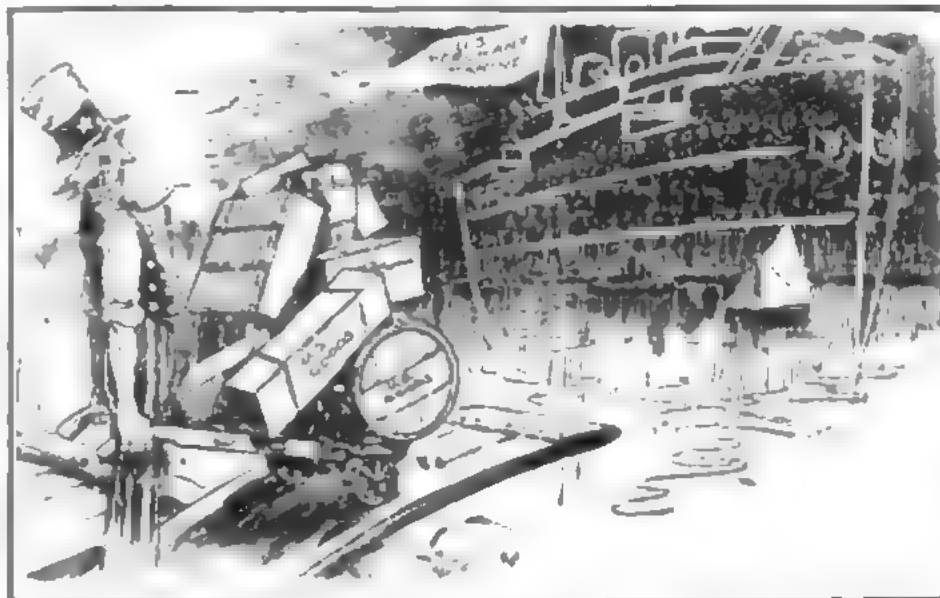
—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

is machine-made, poorly fashioned, and often possesses many unfinished details.

"These examples of inferiority are taken from the ordinary necessities of existence to show that, in producing the articles which have the largest markets, the American manufacturer has proved himself unworthy of the high protection so long afforded him by the tariff on imports. His shortcomings are even more flagrant in goods requiring greater skill and artistry."

LAYING SNARES FOR FOREIGN DOLLARS

WHILE IT IS TRUE that war's demands have stimulated a large export business, yet we are warned by acknowledged authorities on trade matters that the European struggle "has not brought us a lottery prize," but has imposed upon our business men "a hard job," in which "it is



THE FANTOM SHIP.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

up to us to make good." South America, for instance, deprived of intercourse with Germany, looks to us, and lucrative opportunities are reported for American exporters in China, Japan, and India. But we are not ready, it seems, to step right in and sell these people everything they want and all we have to sell. It is a banking and transportation problem as well as a manufacturer's opportunity. We must provide credits, rearrange the exchange system, and furnish ships. At least such is the deliberate opinion of men who have devoted their lives to the development of great businesses and who can speak of financial and commercial problems with the authority of expert knowledge. Our Government and our great banks are sending out trade missionaries throughout that part of the world which remains at peace, as the editor of the *Portland Oregonian* notes. Business men have been meeting in conventions and at dinners in New York, Chicago, and other cities and giving serious consideration to speakers who tell them how to extend trade abroad, bring large profits to themselves, and make their country the leader in the world's commerce. While nobody suggests a complete Germanization of our trade methods, the zeal, the industry, the scientific study of markets and salesmanship, and the insistence on quality of output that characterized the German commercial crusade, are repeatedly and earnestly advocated. At a New York Merchants' Association dinner, Mr. Charles M. Pepper, a former trade adviser of the State Department, offered this condensed counsel:

"To reach the foreign consumer, it is necessary to know commercial geography—the commercial geography of the Orient, of South America, and of the Russian Empire. It is desirable to digest and apply the valuable information always to be obtained through the many sources which the Government possesses. It is also desirable to approximate credits. It is imperative to study the foreign consumer in his own environment and to sell him what he wants. In order to sell him what he wants, it is essential to show him the goods. To show him the goods, it is important to provide selling organizations, to put the handling of American goods in the hands of Americans, and, above all, to establish permanent exhibits in the leading commercial centers. All this requires cooperation, and cooperation of American manufacturers and exporters among themselves is the surest way to reach the consumers in the foreign fields."

On a similar occasion in New York, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, told an audience of large exporters that "Americans do not like to invest money abroad," but that "they must do it if they want to get

foreign trade." In a Chicago speech, widely and favorably noticed in the press, Mr. Willard D. Straight, of J. P. Morgan & Co., one of the foremost foreign-trade experts in this country, laid much stress on this point. We are the only nation whose finances are not affected by the war, he reminds us, and after it is over we may become a creditor instead of a debtor nation. At all events, says Mr. Straight, Russia, Chile, Brazil, and the Argentine "will need money for their development, and should offer attractive fields for American investment, and promise large returns for American industry if loans are granted on condition that the proceeds be expended in the purchase of American goods." Then there is our lack of a merchant marine, which, in the present emergency, "would have done so much to maintain uninterrupted shipping facilities with Europe and have enabled us to carry on our trade with neutral countries." In this connection it may be cheering to find Government reports disclosing, according to the *New York Evening Sun*, that owing to the transfer of foreign-built ships to American registry, our merchant marine is the greater by seventy-four vessels, representing 266,373 gross tons, acquired in the last twelve weeks.

Russia and the Scandinavian countries are reported to be calling for our manufactured goods. The great demand for cotton in Japan, England, Germany, and Austria may save the South, since Britain promises to let cotton cargoes go through to her enemies. Representatives of India and Japan call attention to trade opportunities for American manufacturers in those countries. The head of one of our great New York export houses declares that our best opportunities are now in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and, after them, the Far East, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies. South America, however, is the chief market discussed by our writers and speakers on foreign-trade opportunities. "South America

as Our War Prize" was rather fully discussed in one of our recent issues. There was noted in that issue the appointment by Secretary Redfield of a Latin-American Trade Committee. This committee of leading business men and financiers headed by President James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, has recently reported. It sums up Latin-American trade needs as follows:

"First—The establishment of a dollar exchange, through the ultimate creation of a discount market, and pending the establishment of a discount market by the extension of adequate accommodation by banking institutions, and the establishment of reciprocal balances in the United States and in Latin America for financing Latin-American trade.

"Secondly—Perfection of our selling machinery by furnishing additional support to commission houses familiar with Latin-American business, by forming associations of merchants and manufacturers to be jointly represented in Latin America and by obtaining information as to the possibilities of developing retail stores in large Latin-American cities."

These conclusions are very generally approved by authorities like John Barrett, and by important newspapers like the *Atlanta Journal*, *Washington Post*, *Philadelphia Record*, and *New York Sun*, *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce*. The National City Bank of New York is the first bank to take advantage of the provision in the Federal Reserve Act, making it possible for national banks having over a million dollars capital to establish foreign branches. The operation of the branches being planned for Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro will, believes Mr. W. S. Kies, manager of the National City Bank's foreign-trade department, "in time make New York the money market for South America, at least to the extent that American bills shall be paid in dollars on New York and not in pounds sterling drawn on London."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

WHAT England needs is one of those Culebra slides in the Kiel Canal.—*Boston Transcript*.

SPEAKING of high churchmen, an English parson has just entered the aviation corps.—*Columbia State*.

ONE can still order Spanish omelet in a restaurant without starting an international riot.—*Washington Post*.

MODERN agents of warfare have evidently not rendered obsolete the practice of drawing a long bow.—*Columbia State*.

BELGIUM would feel better about it if she didn't face the possibility of being recaptured by the Allies.—*Houston Chronicle*.

BRO. BRYAN: Pax vobiscum.

BRO. WILSON: Tax vobiscum.

—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

ANTWERP, according to report, is expected to pay the salary and expenses of its German garrison—without being allowed the employer's customary privilege of discharging or cutting the wages of employees whose services are unsatisfactory.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

FRANCE is ordering big guns from Bethlehem, not Bethlehem of Judaea, where the peace movement started, but Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

THERE are 23,551 single women in the United States paying income tax—and all the foreign noblemen tied up in Europe!—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE action of the French authorities in commandeering all the taxicabs for army service was a master-stroke, everybody being familiar with their unequalled propensity for making fearful charges.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

How London must envy the Eskimos those six-months days!—*Columbia State*.

If England had a land-going navy or Germany a sea going army, things might be different.—*Chicago News*.

AND to think that the Kaiser once hung about ten feet of German decorations on Doc Elliot!—*Columbia State*.

SOMEBODY seems to have spread a rumor around in Ireland that Emperor William is an Orangeman.—*Boston Transcript*.

BRITISH-GERMAN Friendship Society in London has dissolved; just when it is needed most.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE change in the registry law has given the United States seventy-four more ships. It is impossible at present to estimate the number of international complications.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

WITH so many discarded LL.D.'s, D.D.'s, and Sc.D.'s lying about in Europe, it seems a pity that Americans should still have to work four long years for a mere A.B.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE German sleight-of-hand performers that pulked the Belgian hare out of the hat found it was a bulldog.—*New York Sun*.

THE suspicion deepens that Von Bernstorff was sent to Washington as the result of a deep-laid British plot.—*Boston Transcript*.

CHAUTAUQUAS are exempted from payment of the peavy war-tax. There is nothing like having a friend at court.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

IRISHMEN are willing to concede that with one exception Belgium is the most unhappy country that they have ever seen.—*Boston Transcript*.



AS A FRIEND OF SCIENCE.

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

American Sympathy in the War.—We have obtained from hundreds of leading editors throughout the United States expressions of our attitude toward the nations at war in Europe, and, at the same time, their reports of the sympathy of their communities. These will be summarized in an article in our next issue, presented without prejudice for the information of our readers.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN SYMPATHY

THE DISAPPOINTMENT felt in Germany over reports from America telling of sympathy here for the Allies has been briefly told in cable dispatches. Now we have the German papers containing the letters from correspondents here breaking the news to the people of the Fatherland. The most forceful of these, perhaps, appear in the semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung*, and are written by a correspondent in Washington, evidently a keen diplomat or skilled journalist, whose style is strikingly dramatic, almost un-German in its brief sentences, falling with the emphasis of the hammerlike strokes of a Dumas or a Jules Verne. Yet so at home in the language is the author that, with no ostentation, he ventures constructions that no one not a German would dare. His first letter deals with events leading up to the war. Then comes the actual clash of arms, and "the storm breaks in the forest of newspapers." He goes on:

"These were glorious days! . . . A holy wrath breaks over us, the *furor teutonicus*. All Germany flames up like a powder-mine. . . . Who is not for us is against us. And they were all, all against us, America the most furious. Search history as you will, you will not find a page that records the like of what appears in these days in the American press. They write with Indian arrowheads and for ink use viper's venom. Has ever one member of the family of nations ventured to employ against another such a mode of speech, especially when that other was locked in a most sanguinary strife?"

"And America is a neutral State! They won't understand Austria, they misapprehend Germany. The *New York Times* will never once learn the purport of the treaty between Germany and Austria in order the better to seize an occasion for hypocritical reproach. The double murder, the high treason, the dismemberment of an Empire—these were whisked away with a gesture as pure invention. The demands of Austria were not meant to be met, since no nation with a spark of self-respect can meet them. The participation of Austrian officials in a Serbian inquisition is a thing unheard of."

But in a like case at home, the Benton case in Mexico, says the writer, the Americans, "the lone watchers over pure morality," had permitted something very little different. He then proceeds to report our press comment in terms that may be summarized thus:

"And Germany? Germany alone could have preserved peace if she would. But she would not, for during forty years she had armed for this day. In fact, she had created the occasion; the Vienna ultimatum was Berlin's handiwork!"

"And Russia? Why did she back Serbia? Why did she not give Serbia good advice? Why! of course she must stand behind her brother Slavs! Only Germany might not come to the help of

a related people—American morality could not brook that. And then Americans, with left-handed meaning, speak of the Kaiser as 'the War Lord.' And for the honest Yankee there is no more ghastly title than this. For it sounds better to play the peace waltz! On all the editorial organs they play now only one melody: Germany is the world's champion peace-buster (*Allerweltschönfried*), and when peace is broken the freedom of the people is beaten into fragments."

An editorial in the *New York World* beginning "Germany runs amuck" is quoted entire. And this comment is added:

"In the cables—those that are really cabled as well as those that are written in New York; in the contributions from the estimable people—in these especially; in the so-called cartoons and the so-called caricatures; in the make-up of the reports—everywhere, appear hate and fury in so unrestrained, so wholly exceptional a guise that in presence of the fact one stands astounded. He can't grasp or apprehend it."

"There are wounds more painful than those made by an enemy's bullet; they are the wounds of the soul which wickedness inflicts." So nobly spoke President Wilson over the bodies brought from Vera Cruz to New York. We have recalled with a lively—too lively—memory, these days, this sentence. And we had but one wish—rather an honorable wound from a soldier's bullet than to suffer longer this soul-martyrdom inflicted

by devilish wickedness. A land, a people, a nation, is the prey of the American vultures of the press. For these conveyers of culture there is no such thing as honor of country, people, or nation. Whatever is German is deranged and damned. In their eyes it is a shame to be a German. We sought to explain, to tell the story, why all happened as it did and as it must. To no purpose! The brand of Cain was on our brow, and it was almost dangerous to life to let oneself be seen with it. It was a burden to be a German.

"Yet not! It was not a burden. For the English blows were struck at a fourth of the whole American population—the German-Americans. And the Giant awoke! His indignation blazed out mightily, and he raised his voice in booming outcry. From the Statue of Liberty to the Golden Gate, from Lakes to Gulf, the people rose. And well that they did, for had it not been for the German-Americans, the hate in America of things German must in the end have brought a declaration of war on the Fatherland."

The latest communication from this source to the *Kölnische Zeitung* was written on the day after President Wilson warned Americans to observe the neutrality which he had publicly announced as the Government's policy in the present state of affairs. This declaration is quoted at considerable length, with those parts italicized which refer to the manner in which citizens are urged to observe the spirit as well as the letter of neutrality.



GERMAN TROPHIES IN PARIS.

Six German standards, taken during August, after being sent to President Poincaré at Bordeaux, were brought to Paris on the occasion of the President's visit to the Army and carried in triumph to the Invalides, where they were added to those already captured.



AN EXCELLENT PEOPLE.

WILLIAM THE WEALTHY—"What a people are mine! They send stockings to my soldiers, and then send me all that they have saved in the stockings!"
—Ull (Berlin).



"ON TO LONDON!"

Or, the Ruin of the German Empire.

—London Opinion

A DIFFERENCE OF PERSPECTIVE.

and which speak of partizanship as the most subtle, yet the most essential, branch of it. The letter then proceeds:

"Altho the President named no names, it was clear enough to any unprejudiced eye to whom this warning was address. The mad hate of Germans manifest in the greatest American newspapers, the remarks of distinguished people and of the 'man in the street,' speeches in the Senate, communications from the public in the daily press—all these expressions of the public understanding appeared clearly to point out whom the President had in mind when he issued this most unusual signal of danger. And what interpretation did the 'neutral' press give? All were of one opinion—the President's very timely warning was directed to—the Germans in America!"

Then an editorial from the *New York Times* is quoted, in which is emphasized by italics a sentence to the effect that "it is the German-American press and German-Americans" who are warned.

An article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, written from New York, is quite different in tone from the foregoing, has none of its bitterness and irony, and speaks in the heartiest terms both of the President's exhortation and of the punctilious care in political circles to observe neutrality. It notes that part of the press is unfriendly, and names *The Sun*. On the other hand it speaks of the tendency elsewhere to judge favorably the German cause, singling out *The Army and Navy Journal*, referring to an article which emphasized the Kaiser's peaceful proclivities. And it calls attention particularly to the painful impression made upon public opinion by the participation of Japan in the war, and to Secretary Bryan's expression of satisfaction with Japan's promise to maintain the integrity of China. Still another issue of this same paper quotes an editorial in *The World* to which the caption "A Friendly Suggestion" was prefixed, which warned the British Government that its treatment of contraband might cause unfriendly feelings in the United States. And a cable to *The Times* is also cited which suggests to England that it would be wise to alter its practice of halting and searching ships within the three-mile zone to capture prospective German soldiers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND

THE BRITISH DEFENSE against German attempts to perfect an information system in England is revealed in a press statement from the British Home Office. We learn of a crusade against the "German Secret Service" that has been constant for six years past and reached a climax with the outbreak of the war. Naturally the British press rejoice and are relieved. Some editorial observers even indulge in a certain humorous enjoyment of the situation, as, for instance, the *Manchester Guardian*, which remarks that "if it be not unseemly for a nation to chuckle during one of the greatest crises of its life, a vast chuckle will certainly go up from the British nation to-day when it reads the Press Bureau's report on the Government's way of dealing with German spies in England." At the same time, it must not be overlooked that the Home Office informs the public of its activity in this matter in order, as we read in the report, to allay "anxiety naturally felt by the public" and because secrecy can no longer be maintained "owing to the evidence which it is necessary to produce in cases against spies that are now pending." Five or six years ago, we are told, it was ascertained that the Germans were making great efforts to establish a system of espionage in England. As a counterstroke the Admiralty and War Office organized the Special Intelligence Department which acts "in the closest cooperation with the Home Office and Metropolitan Police and the principal provincial police forces." Furthermore, the report states that by the passing of the Official Secrets Act in 1911 the law on espionage was "put on a clear basis and extended so as to embrace every possible mode of obtaining and conveying to the enemy information which might be useful in war." As the result of the Department's industry, the report claims that—

"In spite of enormous efforts and lavish expenditure of money by the enemy, little valuable information passed into their hands. The agents, of whose identity knowledge was obtained by the Special Intelligence Department, were watched and shadowed without in general taking any hostile action or allowing them to know that their movements were watched. . . . Accord-

ingly, on August 4, before the declaration of war, instructions were given by the Home Secretary for the arrest of twenty known spies, and all were arrested. This figure does not cover a large number (upward of two hundred) who were noted as under suspicion or to be kept under special observation. The great majority of these were interned at or soon after the declaration of war."

How completely the spy system had been suppressed in the early days of the war, the report also tells us, is shown by "the fact disclosed in a German army order—that on the 21st of August the German military commanders were still ignorant of the dispatch and movements of the British Expeditionary Force, altho these had been known for many days to a large number of people in this country." But, the report urges in caution, despite the success the Special Intelligence Department has had, "it is still necessary to take the most rigorous measures to prevent the establishment of any fresh organization." The report speaks of effectiveness of the cable censorship and the postal censorship; and then mentions the blunter weapons against espionage forged in the Aliens Restriction Act and the Defense of the Realm Act. These statutes were enacted on August 5 and 8, respectively. The Aliens Restriction Act gives the police "stringent powers to deal with aliens, and especially enemy aliens, who under this Act can be stoppt from entering or leaving the United Kingdom, and are prohibited while residing in this country from having in their possession any wireless or signaling apparatus of any kind, or any carrier- or homing-pigeons." Of the Defense of the Realm Act the report says that "espionage has been made by statute a military offense triable by court martial. If tried under the Defense of the Realm Act the maximum punishment is penal servitude for life, but if dealt with outside that act as a war crime the punishment of death can be inflicted." Finally, merely as a precaution against "conspiracies to commit outrage," we read that "about 9,000 Germans and Austrians of military age have been arrested and

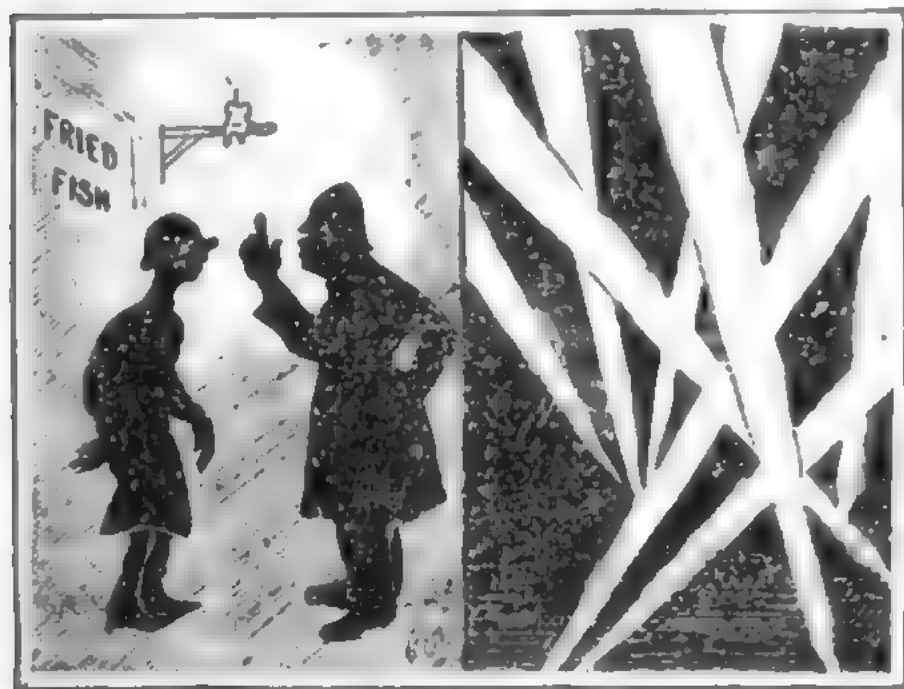
WHY GERMANY EXPECTS VICTORY

BETWEEN THE LINES of the German and Austrian press one can see an expectation of victory not based on the operations in France or Poland. Insurrections of peoples held in subjection by Britain, Russia, and France, the hostility of neutral nations angered by British interference with commerce, and dissensions among the Allies themselves are



FOR TREASON.

The degradation of Private Gruault. His description of the Eiffel Tower military wireless station, made for the Germans, fell into French hands while on its way through the mails.



THE LIGHTS O' LONDON.

Scene 1.

CONSTABLE—"Now, then, how dare you have a candle outside your shop? Do you want to show the Kaiser where London is?"

Scene 2.

London sky at night.

—Daily Mail (London).

are held as prisoners of war in detention camps, and among them are included those who are regarded by the police as likely in any possible event to take part in any outbreak of disorder or incendiarianism." For a native opinion of the report we recur to the above-quoted *Manchester Guardian*, which says—

"There is, naturally, a touch of glee about the official report of this triumph of good gamekeeping. To have succeeded in keeping the poachers out at night for three years, letting them beg nothing, and then clapping them under lock and key, is enough to justify a certain measure of honest professional pride."

expected to appear soon and aid the Austro-German cause. No subject, except the progress of affairs on the fighting lines, is more frequently discussed than this, or with greater unison of expression, either in the news columns, the editorial pages, or even in the literary or magazine supplements of the German-Austrian press. History is searched and probabilities worked out, showing how dangerous is the situation for all of the Powers in the *Entente*, while the other combatants on that side, Serbia and Japan, are not without their own distractions. The expectation of Germany and Austria seems to be either that forces now in the European field will have to be withdrawn to protect and hold colonial possessions, or that these possessions will at least cease perforce to furnish troops for the contest in Europe. India, Egypt, South Africa, Persia, and Morocco are expected to burst into a flame of revolt that may decide the war. Then we are assured that nearer home England is raising up trouble for herself. Her complaints against Scandinavian countries are angering them, as are her attacks upon their commerce with Germany, as an abiding breach of neutrality. Her irritation about the pro-German attitude of the Scandinavian press is similarly leading to feeling that may bring untoward results. Holland also, and Italy (to the latter the *Kölnische Zeitung* devotes much space), are becoming still more aroused by the arrest of their shipping, the search processes initiated, and the removal of German and Austrian passengers. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, *Pester-Lloyd*, *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Berliner Tageblatt*, and the *Preussische Zeitung* allot much space to this phase of England's international relations. When to all these external troubles and to her full occupation at the seat of war there are added a

home the difficulties of providing a sufficient food supply, the embarrassment of unemployment, and the dangers and loss to her commerce by the German cruisers now loose, the case of England appears to the German press to be quite desperate and liable to cause her withdrawal from the contest before many more days elapse.

So far as France is concerned, her external difficulties are less only as her colonial dominion is smaller and less diversified; and at home, we are told, such embarrassments exist as a dangerous royalist agitation, which has even got into the Army; the exceedingly great need caused by unemployment and a straitening of resources, which so affects the population at large that many are actually starving. The situation is so bad that, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a great deal of looting of their own wounded and dead is done by the French themselves on the battle-fields.

On the Russian boundaries all is not harmony. If Mohammedans are arousing themselves against England and France, their objective includes also Russia. She holds sway over twenty millions who profess this faith, so that Persia and Afghanistan are no less resolved to enter the lists against her than against the other two Powers. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* recalls in this connection the fanaticism and oppression of Russian orthodoxy. The net result is, so reports the Constantinople correspondents of the *Pester-Lloyd* and the *Berliner Tageblatt*, an outbreak of hostilities on the Russian-Persian boundary. Nearer home Finns and Polish revolutionaries are pictured as giving trouble, the former being engaged in actively opposing conscription.

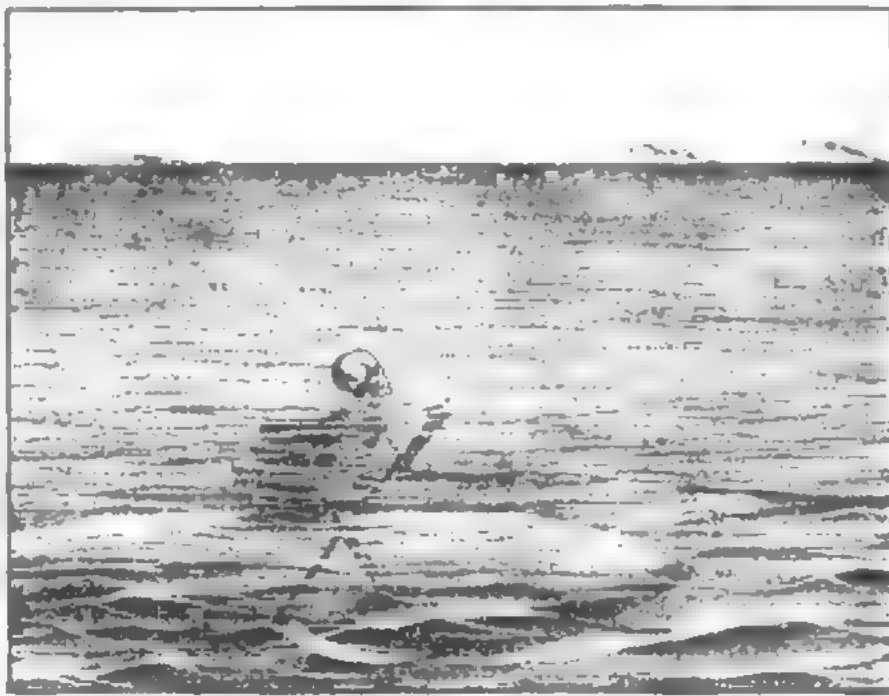
On the other side of the field of conflict Serbia is finding her path anything but smooth, since New Serbia (the provinces gained by her in the Balkan conflict) is already in insurrection. And in the extreme East, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung's* "unofficial" advices, the Japanese Government has to contend with a serious popular movement against participation in the war. House-to-house search has brought to light posters setting forth that Japan were better employed in concern with Manchuria and Mongolia than in pulling Great Britain's chestnuts out of the fire.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Pester-Lloyd* discern also the seeds of dispute among the Allies. Neither trusts the other—else why the agreement about making peace jointly? Pin-pricks contribute little to cordiality and good feeling. Such a one is the reported bad treatment of English journalists, whom the French staff kept jaunting from post to post ineffectively. And how little England trusts Japan is shown by her taking part in the Kioochow offensive. "Surely a whole nation like Japan ought to be enough to take care of a little place like that and a few Germans."

The *Vorwärts* quotes the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* to the effect that France cannot sustain a war of two or three years' duration. The *Götenburger Handelsmann* predicts complete victory over France in two months, says the *Pester-Lloyd*. "As soon as Verdun is taken, the development of events will be rapid." "The spirit of the German Army is totally unaltered, while the French wait only the opportunity to submit." Thus conditions throughout the world are declared to point infallibly to German and Austrian success.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR TURKEY

TURKEY'S ABRUPT ENTRY into the war may precipitate that punishment foreseen by a writer in the *Paris Figaro* as a result of her recent abrogation of treaty rights with regard to her foreign residents. The treaties with the Powers, by which foreigners were not liable to occupation taxes and by which offenses of aliens lay outside Turkish jurisdiction, are abrogated, foreign post-offices are suppressed, and the customs duties increased. When the announcement of this intention was made some of our American journals noted it with repressed irritation, as has been shown in these pages. But there is no such modified feeling in the tone of French comment, which may be said not unfairly to represent the point of view of the Allies. In the absence of an Oriental statement of the case we are confined to opinion on one side. Turkey hurls defiance at all Europe, says the *Figaro* writer, and he calls attention to the fact that even the Germans, the "patrons" of Emir Pasha and his clique, have sent a protest to the Porte "for form's sake." Europe has other cases just now, he adds, which prevent her from taking up Turkey's gauntlet. One thing is certain, however, which is that "the Young Turks will lose nothing of what is coming to them because they have had to wait for it." The writer rates this party lower than Abdul Hamid, whom they overthrew by their revolution, because Abdul was at least frank in his hatred of Christians. Disguised with a thin veneer of civilization, he adds, the Young Turks fooled all Europe for a time. But some people soon awoke to the fact that in acquiring a seeming polish from Europeans they were only adding "one more lie to their original vices." In abrogating the capitulations, the writer declares, Turkey, as a European Power, has signed her



THE NEW DEATH.

—*Amsterdamer.*

death-warrant. The warrant will be executed, we are told, while as an Asiatic Power the Arabians will see to her fate. That Turkey has mistaken the "patience" of the Triple Entente for "impotence" is the observation of the *Paris Journal des Débats*, which says that because of the war the Turkish Government has been permitted to commit various offenses without protest. But this failure to protest, we are reminded, is only provisional, and we read:

"Turkey has piled up provocations without having had to repent thus far. German generals have taken entire charge of the Ottoman Army, organized the mobilization, and reconstructed and armed the forts of the Dardanelles. Officers, engineers, laborers, and soldiers have come into Constantinople by the train-load. The *Goeben* and the *Breslau* took refuge in the Sea of Marmora, put up for repairs, and are now cruising in the Black Sea. . . . But that is not all. Impunity makes for courage. Since September 27 the Dardanelles have been closed to commercial navigation. All foreign ships that happen to be in the Black Sea or on the lower Danube have been blockaded. This occurs just at the busiest season for international navigation in these waters. The complete closure of the Dardanelles is a direct provocation to Russia and to England, while at the same time it is a menace to Roumania."

While the Bordeaux edition of this journal holds that, if Roumania does not want to become "the victim of a ruinous blockade," she should hasten the end of the war by attacking Austria-Hungary, the Paris edition believes that the neutrals in Roumania will draw support from the patient policy of the Triple Entente.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



WASTING A HUNDRED VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS IN SMOKE.

OUR CHIMNEYS "BELCH GREAT VATS OF GORGEOUS COLORS INTO THE AIR," WHILE WE BUY DYES AND OTHER COAL BY-PRODUCTS FROM ABROAD.

OUR COMMERCIAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE EUROPEAN WAR is to make our country rich and prosperous beyond belief—but not entirely, or even chiefly, by throwing into our hands the trade of South America or of any foreign land. It is from our own people that the riches are to flow. Nor is this at all like the economic condition of the island whose inhabitants made their living "by taking in each other's washing." The mechanism is explained to us by George H. Cushing, who writes on "Prosperity for America" in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November). What is to happen, according to Mr. Cushing, is that we shall henceforth produce for ourselves many things which we now buy from Europe. It is our own trade that we are to capture from England and Germany. Commercial America, says Mr. Cushing, was given its biggest shock in fifty years when it suddenly realized, as a result of this war, how completely it has been dependent upon other countries for many of its necessities. It had supposed that the shoe was on the other foot. Surprise became chagrin when we learned that we might have been producing those things ourselves, if we had only thought of it. He goes on:

"Wounded in its pride, this country has at last awakened to its opportunity. The story of this awakening one day will make one of the biggest chapters in America's industry. I can now tell only of the birth of a few ideas. I can not clothe them in the detail of machinery and organization which must come soon.

"It is to go far too minutely into the chemistry of steel-making to tell why this is so, but it is true that when the war began, the steel business of the United States came very near to stopping. One of the elements in Bessemer steel is ferro-manganese. We had obtained this mainly from Europe—or Germany, to be exact. With fresh supplies shut off and with small stocks on hand, we were in a bad way. Then we got one cargo and arranged for others from South America. This eased the steel mind and established closer relations with our neighbor to the south, but it did not salve the wound to the national pride. In fact, we were stung to the quick when we learned from the Department of the Interior that these elements are available in quantity in this country and have been all along.

"Our steel-makers give the assurance that, before the war is over, they will have developed the deposits which yield those

elements. This will make for the real independence—and hence the greater riches—of this country. This is the beginning of our home program.

"Another shock to commercial and self-contained America came when it discovered that while the tin can is the emblem of cheapness, and while tin is the foundation of some of our richest industries, we mine no tin. All of it that we have and use comes from 'the other side.' The supply was interrupted for a time and we were in a panic. I know of one man who went away on a vacation and returned to find himself richer by twenty-five thousand dollars because he had a stock of tin-plate on which the price had risen. It was with a sensation akin to pain that we learned that we have tin here and should have been working in it years ago. To wipe out this national disgrace—this in a commercial sense—I am told that enterprising citizens of Cincinnati have said they intend to produce our tin. That will add to our riches. Surely, it will help to complete our home-trade program.

"These things hurt, but 'the most unkindest cut of all' came in connection with the thing which, with us, is almost as common as dirt. The United States produces about 40 per cent. of the total coal output of the world. This giant coal pile is a mine of riches. Last spring, I made a partial enumeration of the commercial products which are made from a lump of coal. When I was interrupted—after two weeks of constant work—I had counted 117 separate articles. All of these things we have burned—or thrown through the chimney in smoke—to get the three elementary things—light, heat, and power.

"For example, all of the anilin dyes are by-products of coal. Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Cleveland belch great vats of gorgeous colors into the air daily and then send all the way to Germany to buy a supply.

"I found also that creosote oil is a by-product of coal. This is used to preserve wood and adds from 200 to 500 per cent. to its life. We buy between fifty million and sixty million gallons of it each year from Germany. This element in the coal we either burn to make heat or spill it into the air as smoke. One railroad manager told me recently that it will be necessary to carbonize 3,500,000 tons of coal to get enough creosote oil to preserve the railroad-ties used by his lines, which make up one of the big Western railroad systems."

So soon as these and dozens of similar facts became known, Mr. Cushing tells us, he began to get all sorts of suggestions of coal by-products that are going to be produced in the United States. One engineer in Chicago, who has invented a coke-oven, will reclaim creosote oil from coal. Another engineer in

Milwaukee has worked for years to persuade gas companies to put in apparatus that will make dyes. He now expects his plan to succeed. A group of farmers will build a series of coke-ovens in eastern Indiana and will—in addition to coke and gas—produce the fertilizer which is so readily reclaimed from coal.



SHOOTING GUNITE INTO PLACE.

Showing why concrete deposited in this manner is called "gunite."

Also, a big chemical house in New York has made even more sweeping statements as to what it intends to do. The writer goes on:

"Meanwhile, there is moving to completion, under the impulse of present necessity, some great programs. These have been taking form for years. . . . Around the water-power plants of the Blue Ridge Mountains a great cotton-spinning industry was prophesied. It was intimated that this movement never could realize its possibilities until a big selling organization—one that had as much scope as its English competitors—was formed to distribute the product of these mills. When that came, it would be possible to keep the raw cotton at home and to ship the manufactured product to all the world. Because we lacked such effective selling for all mills, England was making more profit than we were off our raw cotton. England was, in fact, buying our raw cotton and was selling to us the finished cotton goods.

"England, to-day, is fighting quite as hard to keep its hold on the cotton market as it is to end militarism in Europe. It wants to avoid giving the United States any necessity to convert its raw cotton into the finished product to satisfy the world's need. But England is being drawn more and more into the vortex in Europe. Its manufacturing business is languishing for lack of the workers who are turning soldiers. The United States, to satisfy a world need of cotton goods and to find a market for its raw cotton, is being forced to build more cotton-mills. Those mills, because their local selling organizations can not cope with the situation, are distributing their product through the big New York and Boston selling agencies. In this way, we are solidifying our cotton business and are giving to it the one thing that is needed. Incidentally, we are making a home-trade program at the same time.

"This thing is bigger than it seems to be when first studied. We respond to what appears to be a simple necessity. That seems to end the incident. But it doesn't. We are becoming a world commercial power without an effort. Cotton goods go everywhere. Selling organizations which specialize in cotton goods must keep in touch with the cotton market everywhere. They trade in China and Japan as well as in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. They do a business in South America as well as in Canada. Such expansions of the commerce of a people in any line must widen the whole trade field of that nation. We are rapidly acquiring an international trade in one line,

others must follow. Such things can do nothing but speed the ultimate tremendous prosperity and riches of this country.

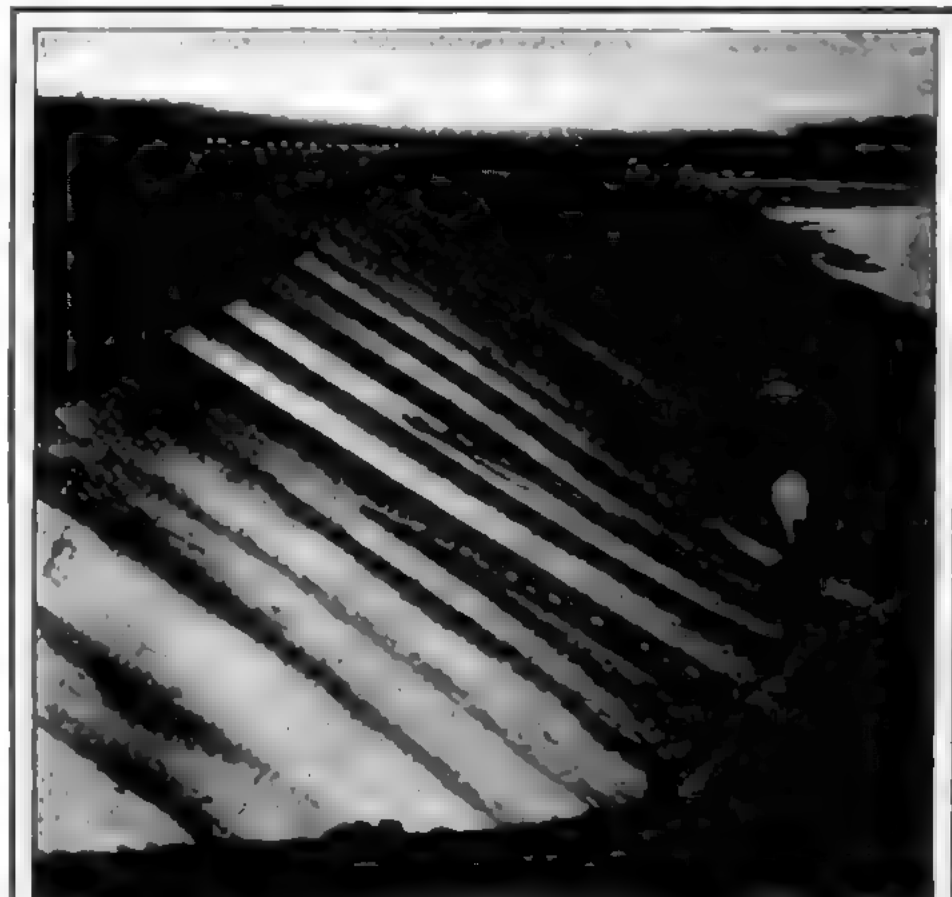
"We are, right now and in the simple things which made up the every-day life of the individual, building big and strong a national trade structure that must prevail and grow steadily for generations to come. We are building a new foreign-trade program. We are filling out our old home-trade program.

"We are making a feverish dash to master South America's markets, and we thus are moving to consolidate the western hemisphere into a complete commercial unit. That is a tremendous thing even to think about. At the same time, we are being forced to reach out across the Atlantic and the Pacific to supply growing and imperative needs in both directions. That is opening friendly markets to us against the time when we will need them as an outlet for the products of this hemisphere. We are playing the game big by doing only the simple thing which comes immediately to hand.

"After seeing these things, I have come to this conclusion of the whole matter. From 1897 to 1907, we expanded internally as no nation on earth had ever done. From 1914 to 1924, we shall grow both at home and abroad so tremendously that the world will forget the glory of other periods while marveling at what will have been done in those ten years."

CONCRETE TO BALK MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

AS THE RESULT of recent experimentation by Government engineers in charge of flood-protection work on the Mississippi, it is possible that the dikes built to keep out flood-water from bottom lands along the river may hereafter be paved with an impervious layer of concrete along their riverward slopes. It is believed that with such protection smaller levees may suffice to do the work, and hence that the cost of protection may not be greatly increased. Dikes made of earth saturated with water have no great protective value, and the expectation is that the concrete covering will keep the earth of the levee dry as well as preventing damage by the friction of the flood-water and in other ways. Major C. O. Sherrill, of the



HOW THE GUNITE CONCRETE IS APPLIED.

The worker in the previous picture is seen in the background.

United States Engineer Corps, describes his experiments thus in *Engineering News* (New York, October 8):

"The years 1912 and 1913 were characterized by the greatest floods ever known on the Mississippi River, and efforts of the United States Government and the local authorities to hold these floods between the levees are well known to all. These efforts, in effect, were directed against 2,200,000 cubic feet per



Illustration by courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York

A "FLOOD-PROOF" LEVEE. PAVED WITH CONCRETE ON ITS RIVERWARD SLOPES.

Here a slope of one foot in three is protected by four inches of monolithic concrete on an 8-foot crown.

second of water flowing down the river between levees constructed to grade for 1,750,000 cubic feet per second. As a result, all the levees were strained to the utmost and every known variety of defect developed and had to be combated.

"It was found that in certain classes of soil excessive seepage and sand boils occurred, even in the then standard levees. To determine the effectiveness of various forms of protection, the Fourth District, Mississippi River Commission, undertook certain experimental work, described below, with a view to determining whether a smaller section levee protected with gunite (concrete deposited by the cement gun) over its face and with interlocking sheet piling extending 8 to 10 feet deep at the foot of the levee would not decrease the percolation of water through the levee so as to keep it dry for the average period of highest flood—namely, thirty to forty days.

"The writer undertook these experiments with the idea that the protection of levees in this way would add largely to the friction of the water flowing through the levee, due to the necessity of its passing over the longer path around the bottom of the sheet piling and upward toward the surface against gravity and frictional resistance of the soil; and that for the period during which levees are subjected to the pressure of flood-water this increased resistance to percolation would probably delay the rise of the seepage planes sufficiently to allow the levee to remain dry until the danger was passed. It has been thoroughly demonstrated, moreover, that a dry levee of any size practicable to build is a safe levee, and that any thoroughly saturated levee, no matter how large its section, is useless as a means of protection. . . .

"Upon the surface of the protected portions of the levee was placed either ordinary concrete 4 inches thick, or gunite 2 inches thick. The gunite was placed on a levee of small sections, namely, 5-foot crown, with slopes 1 and 2, to give it as severe a test as possible in comparison with the ordinary concrete. The 4-inch monolithic concrete was placed on a levee having 8-foot crown and slopes 1 on 3. The largest section levee, which is the standard Mississippi River Commission type, was left unprotected in order to have a direct comparison between this levee's efficiency and that of the smaller protected sections.

"Gunite was placed on the levee in several different ways: (a) Directly on the levee itself; (b) on the levee with light reinforcement; (c) on gravel spread on the levee with reinforcement on the top; (d) on gravel with no reinforcement. In each case, the top of the sheet piling was increased for one foot down with gunite reinforced by light wire mesh. The last method named, that is, gravel with no reinforcement, having proved most satisfactory, it was adopted for the bulk of the work. The gravel was spread 2 inches thick on the levee and was then treated with gunite to concrete it in place. This was found to give a dense concrete practically impervious to water, as was shown by a basin constructed by this office."

THE SPREE DISEASE

WHEN an otherwise sober and reputable citizen goes off at intervals on prolonged sprees or debauches, during which he remains continually intoxicated and seems to have lost his moral bearings, some persons believe that he is innately depraved and that his vicious nature occasionally asserts itself to such a degree that he is unable to control it. Medical men, on the other hand, have long recognized that such persons are suffering from a very dangerous form of mental disease, that they are irresponsible during their lapses from normal conduct, and that they need medical treatment and not moral maxims. In a paper on "Periodicity of the Drink Neuroses," contributed to *The Medical Record* (New York, October 10), Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., groups some of the interesting facts that bear on this mysterious form of periodic brain malady. He says:

"The drink neurotic who abstains for distinct periods and then suddenly breaks out with insane cravings for spirits, which after a time die away, only to be followed by another outbreak of a similar character, is an example of these unknown cyclic degenerations.

"At one time it is a delirium, intense, overpowering, and irresistible, and then a period of quiet rest, sanity, and complete control comes on. At one time it is the rigid moralist, strict abstainer, and sound, strong man. At another it is the excessive drinker, immoral, dishonest, without character, and reckless of his acts and conduct.

"To the unreasoning public and the foolish theorist this is simply vice—an outbreak of the animal instincts and the beast part of the man. The most delusive and stupid theories have become a great literature in explanations of these two widely differing conditions. The statement that it is simply a gathering and breaking of morbid energies and activities of the brain and nervous functions, governed by distinct physical laws, is not recognized to any great extent.

"Some facts common to these conditions will show how thoroughly they are physical and subject to laws which are to be studied. In all probability fully 60 per cent. of all inebriates and alcoholics display this periodicity of symptoms.

"In the distinct periodical drinker the free intervals are very often definite as to time, varying from one week to several years, and in many cases breaking out at intervals that are as fixt and unvarying as the movement of the stars. In others this interval of freedom from the drink craze is variable, and in some cases depends on certain conditions which may be often forecast, controlled, and prevented. In others the conditions are

unknown, and the laws that govern their culmination and explosion have not been studied. There is a small class of persons in whom the drink impulse appears as mysteriously as the flash of lightning in a cloudless sky, with no premonition or hint of the coming attack. Often it disappears in the same mysterious way.

"An attempt at classification indicates several groups which seem to have fairly constant symptoms. Thus in many cases they may be called the insane impulsive periodic inebriates. The free interval is an unknown condition, and the return of the drink craze is abrupt and unexpected. The man will drink and become crazed at the most inopportune time, on the eve of marriage or some great social, political, or literary triumph, or some business success, or on a public occasion, or at a funeral, where his condition is most disastrous for his future.

"A very poor young man with a large family, who had been sober for some weeks, was informed that his uncle had left him an immense sum of money, contingent on his remaining sober for one year. Immediately on hearing the news he drank to great excess for weeks.

"The reaction when this obsession disappears and the sudden realization of the losses may precipitate suicide. The remorse is so intense that death is preferred. Others, when the drink craze passes off, show the most intense anxiety to explain and minimize the losses which they have suffered from, and also make earnest efforts to convince their friends that this will never occur again.

"The memory is usually vague, and events of the past are uncertain and cloudy. In others the memory is clear and intact. The reason and judgment seem to have been suddenly arrested, and on recovery display unusual activity to promote total abstinence in the subject and his friends. The extreme delirious excitement to help others and to show the dangers from alcohol, and promote the cause of total abstinence, so prominent in revival meetings, is not infrequently the after-effect of previous alcoholic excesses. Sometimes this is manifested in egotism and childish appeals to credulity, away beyond the bounds of rational judgment and sense.

"Another class of these periodics exhibit distinct premonitory symptoms of the drink craze. Curiously enough, they are unconscious of these premonitions. The more common of these symptoms are degrees of unusual excitement or depression, great business energy or unusual apathy, perhaps exaltation of the emotions or depressive states, with fears of poverty and sudden death. There is a great variety of these symptoms which take on almost every form of abnormality, all leading up to the toxic use of spirits, usually to stupor, and this period is marked by amnesia and delusions that are peculiar to the person."

These periodicities seldom appear, Dr. Crothers tells us, until after twenty years of age, and often subside or merge into some serious degeneration before fifty. At first the paroxysm is confined to a few hours. Later it may extend over two or three weeks, then finally becoming shorter and less intense. He goes on:

"The periodic drinking, based on a neurotic heredity, frequently merges into epilepsy, paresis, and forms of insanity, marked by exaltation and depression. The drink craze not infrequently dies away, but obsessions remain, sometimes concentrating on widely differing objects. Thus a periodic drinker developed a craze for building houses, which extended over many years, each year building a new house for himself, with different designs and rooms.

"Another man developed a craze for travel. Every few months he would stop business and go away, pursuing an aimless journey. Another man has a craze for dressing, another one goes into politics, another becomes a reformer, and so on through an almost infinite list of activity. . . .

"The periodic return of the drink paroxysm should be treated successfully, and can be broken up by a great variety of methods and means. The fact that one at intervals is possessed with the desire for drink is a very serious one, and should not be treated lightly. The fact that one is able to stop after the period is over is no evidence of strength, but is decidedly suspicious of a very grave spasmodic disease that will terminate fatally.

"Such persons should be taught the gravity of their condition and encouraged to seek help from the physician on the first approach of the paroxysm, and in this way break up its return, then become built up and restored so as to overcome the next onset.

"Here is a field for practical physicians of the utmost importance, with possibilities of restoration beyond any present conception."

FALLACIES OF THE WAR

THE VERACIOUS CORRESPONDENT, saved by a merciful fate from exposing himself at the front in the present war, and not even allowed to interview the commanding generals at their respective headquarters, solaces himself, while eating his heart out beyond hearing of the big guns, by devising tales of their bigness and of their fatal effects, which will hardly hold water—at least, so we are assured in a leading editorial by *The Scientific American* (New York, October 17). This paper, noting the complaints of the daily press regarding the severe censorship exercised over news from the seat of war, expresses the opinion that it would be better, in some respects, for the public if the censor's blue pencil were used even more freely than it is. The writer goes on:

"We refer to the sensational and misleading technical absurdities which from time to time are passed by the censor and permitted to go broadcast over the world for the confusion and bewilderment of the public, which is weary of rumors and asks only for the facts. . . .

"The military censor knows perfectly well that all the statements which have been going the round of the press regarding mobile 16-inch guns used by the Germans, shrapnel which can annihilate a whole regiment with a single burst of one shell, high-explosive shells whose death-dealing gases kill a company of infantrymen without leaving a mark upon their bodies; he knows full well, we say, that most, if not all, of this talk is the veriest kind of rubbish.

"That these absurdities are too often received at their face value is proved by the number of inquiries which come to this office, asking for further details respecting these appalling weapons of modern warfare.

"In the first place, then, let it be understood that the 16-inch German mobile siege-gun does not exist and probably never will exist. It is possible that some siege-guns of this caliber have been built for fixed fortifications, but certainly never as mobile siege-guns to be carried with an army in the field. The largest field siege-gun is the huge 11-inch howitzer or mortar. . . . It was a great feat on the part of the Krupp firm to produce a gun of this size, weight, and power that could be transported with an army over the highways of a hostile country, and go into action on its own mount, without preliminary foundation work, for the reduction of fortifications from five to seven miles distant. Broadly speaking, the weights both of a gun and its ammunition increase as the cube of the caliber. This means that a mobile 16-inch siege-gun complete would weigh something over 100 tons, and its shell would be approximately one ton in weight. The finest macadam, brick, or concrete roadway would be crushed down under such a load, even supposing that traction-engines of sufficient power and number could be linked up to transport it. It may have been done; but we doubt it.

"Another fallacy is that of the wholesale annihilation of troops caused by bursting shrapnel. More than once we have been asked to explain what kind of a shell it is which, in bursting, discharges a shower of bullets which will kill every man within a rectangle seventy yards square. The answer is that no such shell has been invented, and never will be. . . . The shrapnel shell contains 262 balls which, when the shell bursts in the proper position above the enemy's troops, will cover an area of ground elliptical in form. The area is, roughly, about 45,000 square feet. Now any one can calculate for himself that, if the dispersion is fairly even, there will be an average of one ball to each 120 square feet of space covered, or say, one ball to each square measuring about eleven feet on a side. If the troops under fire are in a trench, with only head and shoulders exposed, and with, say, three feet interval between the men, it will be seen that the chances of a bullet finding its man are one in one hundred for each bursting shell.

"Even more ridiculous are the stories about the killing of groups of men by the shock and the poisonous gases of exploding shells. More than once, in describing the trenches or city streets after a battle, or houses that had been under shell-fire, correspondents have spoken of the dead being found without a single scratch upon their bodies and preserving exactly the attitude in which they stood or sat, when this mysterious engine of destruction smote them. The shock of exploding steel may produce deafness and temporary unconsciousness; but if the explosions take place near enough to produce death, the men affected will be hurled by the blast in every direction.

"Then there is the subject of bomb-dropping from aeroplanes.

and dirigibles, regarding whose military value as a means of reducing fortifications or even of destroying cities there is in the public mind a greatly exaggerated estimate.

"We do not hesitate to say that one of the German 11-inch siege-guns, aided by range-finders and observers at the end of a measured base-line, would place more shells within a fort in a single hour than the whole fleet of German dirigibles could do in an all-day attack."

Despite this exposition of the subject, the daily press of October 20 contains the statement that the Krupps are so pleased with the effect produced by their 16-inch guns that they are now preparing to turn out 22-inch and even 23-inch ones. Is *The Scientific American* wrong, or has the enforced idleness of the war correspondent stimulated his imagination to still greater activity?

GAS-POISONING. A COLD-WEATHER PERIL

THE FATAL EFFECTS of carbon monoxid, which rapidly causes death when breathed even in minute quantities, have long been known, but it is now being found out that besides such cases of acute poisoning this gas is capable of producing very serious and baffling cases of chronic poisoning when air only slightly tainted with it is breathed for periods of weeks or months. This knowledge is of the gravest importance to the general public, since this gas is found in illuminating-gas and heating-gas, especially when these are partly composed of water-gas. Thus a very tiny leak in a gas-pipe might suffice to liberate enough carbon monoxid in the course of months to affect disastrously the health of every member of a family. The gas is formed also in stoves and furnaces when slow burning takes place. Moreover, it is said to be capable of passing through the pores of red-hot iron. Hence it might readily pass into the atmosphere of stove-heated schoolrooms in sufficient quantity to cause lassitude and headache, or even more serious affections, among the pupils. A case was recently reported also, of fatal poisoning of two men in Bridgeport, Conn., by carbon monoxid coming from the exhaust-pipe of a gasoline-engine operating in a pit.

In a late number of *L'Annuaire Mensuelle* (Paris), Dr. Henri Bouquet treats the subject at length, and his warnings should be widely disseminated. We read:

"Carbon monoxid is the more dangerous since it can not be detected by taste or odor. It is dangerous even when the atmosphere contains an extremely small proportion of it, but in order to be fatal to men, dogs, or cats, it must be present in a minimum quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. It acts, at least in acute intoxications, by asphyxiation. It fixes upon the hemoglobin of the blood and forms with it a stable combination, thus causing the hemoglobin to become incapable of carrying the oxygen needed. It is not probable, however, that the red corpuscle is destroyed. . . . The nerve-centers react against this intoxication by lowering the temperature and diminishing the oxidations. But this reaction becomes insufficient if the cause of the poisoning is too prolonged or too violent."

A curious feature of this form of poisoning is that its victims stand a better chance of recovery if they remain extended and motionless than if they are made to walk and move about. While acute poisoning generally occurs in confined places, it sometimes occurs in the open air, when the proportion of the gas inhaled is very large, as in the neighborhood of furnaces, lime-kilns, gas-works, etc. It is said to be due, however, in the great majority of cases, to defects in heating apparatus, especially those where the burning is slow. It may also be produced at a distance by defects in pipes carrying off smoke and gases of combustion. The first symptoms are violent headaches, vertigo, constriction of the temples, ringing of the ears, hallucinations, shivering, and an irresistible desire to sleep. Even when the victims of acute cases recover it is said that they suffer for many weeks from physical and intellectual torpor, and at times also from mental troubles, paralysis, trembling, and pains in the

head. Different people differ greatly in the power of resistance to this poison, so that a number of persons exposed at the same time may vary greatly in the length of survival or possibility of restoration.

"The treatment consists in the use of oxygen as abundantly as possible. It should be used in inhalations and also in subcutaneous injections, which are both more efficacious and easier to administer. The transfusion of blood is a logical procedure in such cases, and use should be made likewise of the ordinary manipulations in cases of asphyxiation."

As a means of detection when the presence of this gas is feared it is recommended to keep a bird, or some other small animal, in a cage, since these are peculiarly susceptible to this poison, and soon revive. Certain chemical methods of detection are also used, the most practical being the reduction of ammoniacal silver nitrate, which turns brown under the influence of this gas.

Chronic cases of this poison are doubtless far more common than has hitherto been suspected, since the effects are slow and subtle, and the symptoms are such as may be present in various diseases. It is not improbable, indeed, that many cases of illness really due to this have been wrongly diagnosed, and consequently ineffectually treated.

"The most frequent cause of chronic cases is the use of defective heating apparatus which allow small quantities of the gas to escape during long periods. Badly managed hot-air furnaces and fissures in the pipes of chimneys may come in this category as well as slow combustion apparatus which remain the most dangerous of all. But this intoxication also often has a professional origin, and is met with among cooks, chauffeurs, and engine-drivers, miners, laundresses, employees of gas-works, and laborers who commonly breathe air vitiated by the leaking or the intensive employment of illuminating-gas.

"The symptoms of such chronic oxycarbonism are manifested after a variable length of time, which may be quite extended and may be appreciably mitigated when the subject escapes the action of the toxic gas for a sufficient period. Here one must accuse not only the combination of the carbon monoxid with the hemoglobin of the blood, but also its toxic action on the tissues with which it is brought in contact by the blood-corpuscles."

The symptoms in chronic cases include asthenic muscular weakness, vertigo similar to that caused by alcoholic poisoning, paralysis (often attacking the muscles of the eye), difficulty of coordination, and convulsive movements. Other nervous troubles are pains in the head, especially in the frontal region, neuralgias (sciatic), local anesthetics, vasomotor disorder, arterial spasms, in the first rank of which may be placed "ophthalmic migraine," swellings, and tropic troubles. Likewise mental activity, memory, and sleep are seriously disturbed, and there may be torpor, loss of will-power, and even characteristic psychoses. Other troubles are listed by the author of the article as follows:

"As concerns the circulative system we note palpitations, syncope, toxic angina pectoris (false angina pectoris), and a very characteristic anemia (which often attacks cooks in this form). The digestive apparatus does not escape; dyspepsia is present. . . . Some authors have admitted that chronic oxycarbonism may be the origin of pulmonary tuberculosis. (Bestier.)"

"The danger of such cases of poisoning is doubled by the fact that they are often misdiagnosed, the symptoms being infinitely variable and diverse, and the attention being rarely enough attracted to a source of peril which acts in most cases only with extreme slowness. The treatment should be symptomatic above all, and its most important feature consists in removing the subject from the action of the poison."

It may be remarked that the "coal-gas" which often escapes from furnaces, etc., when the combustion is imperfect is practically the same as illuminating-gas, but may contain an even higher percentage of the deadly carbon monoxid. Charcoal burners also give off considerable quantities of this gas.

Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SAFEGUARDING OUR PUBLIC ART

PUBLIC ART is growing at such a rate among us that some wise measures, of public protection seem advisable.

Indeed, so rapidly are the memorials of public personages multiplying that "friends of the candidates for metallic immortality find difficulty in snatching suitable sites from the traffic that congests the streets of the fast-growing cities." Realizing this, Mr. Charles Moore presents to the American Federation of Arts some suggestions respecting the choice of men to execute these projected ornaments of the public highway. He finds of prime necessity the aid of competent professional advice both at the outset and also during the execution of the work, and, in the case of competitions, "a thoroughly prepared program, and a competent, unbiased professional jury, whose award shall prevail without question." When the task of supplying works of public art is entrusted to a commission of laymen, as is usually the case, Mr. Moore sees an amusing transformation often occurring, and in *Art and Progress* (November) views it from an experience of twenty-five years as a layman, called upon to assist in the selection of men to execute works of a public and semipublic character:

"By some miracle of transubstantiation the men selected suddenly become judges of art and artists. Two out of the three commissioners will peruse with zeal the laudatory biographies sent them by zealous artists seeking the job; and they gaze with profound knowledge at the submitted photographs of the executed work of these self-advertising artists. The third commissioner, a busy business man, comes late to the meetings, and, on being appealed to, selects from the pictures the most romantic presentation of a subject, and with an air of finality declares, 'I don't profess to know much about art, but this one fills my eye!' His fellow commissioners bow to the superior wisdom of the successful man, and selection of the artist is made accordingly. Thereupon the members of the commission become the active partizans of the man of their choice; and the more obscure he is, the greater credit they take to themselves for having discovered genius.

"There is, however, a better side to the matter. There are commissions made up of modest laymen who earnestly desire to have the work entrusted to them executed by competent artists, whether architects, sculptors, or painters. These commissioners

often go wrong because they do not know the method of procedure calculated to obtain good results."

Mr. Moore goes on to point out that the first duty of an art commission composed of laymen is to obtain a competent professional adviser.

"In every city there is usually to be found one or more architects of ability, taste, and public spirit. The architectural profession is calculated to bring the practitioner in touch with artists in the kindred professions of sculpture, painting, and landscape architecture. Moreover, the architect deals with builders and contractors, who have their place in the execution of the work. He knows all the tricks of the trades, whether artistic or mechanical. He may have his favorites among artists, but usually he can be relied on to recommend the best men. Of course it is assumed that the adviser himself is not to be considered in the selection. If the competition is one involving architecture, it may be best to seek an adviser from out of town. The qualifications of the adviser should be generally recognized ability, a sense of public service demands, and, above all, the possession of artistic standards.

"The next thing to be decided is as to whether the artist is to be obtained by direct selection or by means of a competition. For many and valid reasons direct selection is preferable. Artists of established reputation usually have as much work offered to them as they can do. Therefore they rarely enter open competitions; and in some professions they never do. Moreover, competitions, even under the best auspices, are uncertain in their results and are expensive to the participants, so that artists avoid them whenever they can do so.

"In cases where direct selection is to be made, the professional adviser, after full consultation as to the project to be executed, suggests a number of artists, any one of whom should be able to design and to

carry out the work in hand. And here it may be remarked that the ability to make an attractive sketch and the ability successfully to carry that sketch into execution are two separate things, and that, of the two, the ability to execute is by far the more important. Too much emphasis can not be laid on this consideration, and yet it is the point most often overlooked by the layman."

Competitions seem still to be a necessary evil, says Mr. Moore, because of a mistaken idea prevalent among the people that competitions lead to the discovery of new artists.



EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.

By Edmond T. Quinn.

The statue, selected from eight competitive models by a committee composed of Players assisted by three sculptors, to be erected by the Players Club in Gramercy Park, New York.

"Competitions may be mitigated by limiting the number of artists invited to compete, and then paying each artist an amount sufficient to cover the necessary expense of making the preliminary sketches. A competition involves a program and a jury. The program is prepared by the professional adviser; its provisions are governed by the rules for competitions adopted by the American Institute of Architects, or whatever national society represents the particular profession. These rules embody the experience of that profession in dealing with the difficulties and perplexities involved in competitions, and they aim to protect both the artist and the patron. The program also states the local conditions surrounding the problem. The more exact and carefully prepared the program, the less difficulty the jury finds in arriving at a decision. Conversely, the looser the program, the more room for differences of opinion on the part of the jurors.

"The jury should be selected by the commission from a list prepared by the professional adviser. No layman should act as a juror. An artist, no less than a person under indictment, is entitled to a jury of his peers. Even the artist as a juror may be biased by facile rendering and clever sketches, and not every artist has correct standards of judgment, but the chances are that by professional ability and experience the artist is qualified to pass judgment, whereas the layman is hopelessly incompetent to compare, to analyze, and to reach a decision on a problem out of his line of thought.

"It should be understood that competitions are only for the selection of the artist; that every work of art is a growth and is developed in the making, and is subject to restudy, and to professional consultation and criticism during its execution. Given all these conditions at their best, the result is on the lap of the gods."

NOT UP ON NIETZSCHE

SOMETHING of a subsidiary war is just now raging among the ranks of the Allied sympathizers over the responsibilities of Nietzsche in the present imbroglio. What seems to develop is a sorry deficiency in the "culture" of these combatants, and the worst offender from the point of view of the Nietzschean ranks is Mr. Thomas Hardy, who wrote to the newspapers that if it should turn out that the destruction wrought at Reims was predetermined, "it will strongly suggest that a disastrous blight upon the glory and nobility of that great nation has been wrought by the writings of Nietzsche, with his followers, Treitschke, Bernhardt, etc." Following this, Mr. C. M. S. McLellan, the author of "The Belle of New York" and "Oh, Oh, Delphine," writes to the *London Chronicle* saying that it's high time "some one of real authority in the world of letters took this matter up seriously," for he overhears "the present generation of Berlin professors laughing at us," and thinks "something ought to be done to prevent our literary men persisting in their unwarranted repetition of a senseless libel." The librettist goes on:

"Bernhardt never quotes from or mentions the name of Nietzsche throughout his notorious book, and as for Treitschke, how could he ever follow a writer who repeatedly express the utmost contempt for him and his theories? And then, you know, Mr. Hardy simply puts himself out of court as a critic with any claim to delicate observation when he says: 'Nietzsche and his school seem to have eclipsed in Germany the close-reasoned philosophies of such men as Kant and Schopenhauer.' The bracketing of Kant with Schopenhauer is one of the quaintest literary curiosities I have ever encountered. Kant may be a close reasoner; indeed, I fancy his reasoning is so close as to be impenetrable to all but expert mathematicians, astronomers, and deep-sea divers. But Schopenhauer! A dear, delightful weaver of airy trifles, whose essay on Woman, one of the finest pieces of humor ever perpetrated, is the only thing that keeps his memory green even among people who finally read everybody."

Another man who is terribly upset by Mr. Hardy's reference to the mad German philosopher is Mr. Thomas Beecham, purveyor of pills, grand opera, and Russian ballet to the British public. "Anything that emanates from Mr. Hardy," he observes, "is carefully read and welcomed with complete faith by a large number of seriously minded people who accept more

or less unconditionally the assertions of celebrated men, especially those of literary reputation." All the more, he thinks, is Mr. Hardy to be "blamed for his light-minded and ill-considered attack on a writer with whose works he is obviously very slightly acquainted." Going on:

"To me, an old student of Nietzsche, it is only too evident that Mr. Hardy's criticisms of this remarkable man are founded on the most superficial basis of knowledge, and provide a deplorable example of that ignorance which has prevailed for over a generation in this country of matters concerning real German life and thought.

"As one of the few who have never disguised their views on this subject, and who have often brought themselves into collision with those others in this country who have thought it a part of their duty to support the claims and pretensions of



GERMAN VIEW OF ART AS DEFENSE.

You shoot behind me—you lie behind me.
But you are assaulting the apex of civilization.

—Kreuka in *Ull* (Berlin)©.

modern German culture, I have resolutely attacked, publicly and privately, in season and out of season, the mental and moral decadence of Germany, its utter bankruptcy on the higher planes of art and philosophy. For during an entire generation Germany, which formerly occupied a fairly exalted place on the arctic heights of spiritual life, has taken a headlong flight down-hill into the valley of the grossest materialism, and through the length and breadth of that country which was once described by Lord Lytton as 'a nation of dreamers and poets,' and which during the nineteenth century has contributed so gloriously to literature, music, and philosophy, there has been found only one man to raise his voice against this terrible national tendency, to devote his whole career to arresting the final vulgarization of all German thought, who shattered his life-forces on the unbreakable rock of German philistinism, and whose marvelously subtle brain and superrefined organism at last gave way under the strain of the splendid but hopeless task he had taken upon himself. It is Friedrich Nietzsche. And how this gladiator of real culture, the 'good European' and keen hater of all nationalistic 'termini' and Jingoism, must now be turning in his grave at being daily placed in the same category with men like Treitschke and Bernhardt (the former being a particular object of his detestation) and regarded as the spiritual father of modern Germany."

But that the identification of the Nietzschean doctrines with the present temper of the German people has some grounds belief is pointed out by Mr. Paul Elmer Moore in the *New*

Nation. "The so-called spirit of militarism has not been confined to a clique of Prussian officers," he observes, "but has sunk deep into the hearts of the German people." The unanimity of the German press, the documents sent to this country by the most eminent scholars, "the readiness of the leading poets and moralists of the land to condone the worst vandalism of the Army," show that something is at work "different from the patriotism that is solidifying other countries." He goes on:

"All this we of America, who are so far from the contest as to stand as it were in the position of judging posterity, are beginning to perceive and to wonder at; and with the perception our condemnation of German policy grows wider than a mere democratic antagonism to the phantom of arbitrary power, and deeper than abhorrence of the ruthlessness of the Kaiser's troops under the plea of efficiency. This change, if I am right in suspecting its existence, is coming about from late acquaintance, mostly, of course, at second hand, with certain authors who, with almost incredible frankness, give voice to the inner creed of the nation. Above all, the name of Nietzsche is beginning, by the aid of the daily press, to take on a sinister meaning for the man in the street. Now, the gospel of that fanatic is nothing new. It has a respectable following in Russia and France, and through the efforts of a little body of propagandists in London and this country his works have been translated into English and expounded among us with great fervor and some cunning. But we of the English tongue are pragmatists by blood, endowed by nature with a plentiful scorn of philosophical speculation, and only the hammer of events could drive into us a suspicion that a metaphysical theory of life might have a serious influence on a national policy, and, as at once cause and effect, enter into the molding of a people's character. And doubtless Nietzscheism itself would not have got such a hold in Germany had not a part of the doctrine been haunting the popular ear ever since Luther pronounced war to be 'a business, divine in itself, and as needful and necessary to the world as eating or drinking, or any other work.'

"Nietzscheism is, indeed, more than a glorification of war. It is in one sense almost anything you choose to make it, for its author was a master of the various epigram, with little care for verbal consistency, so that from his works the devil or the angels may quote texts with equal conviction, as they are said to quote from better books. But out of his broken discourses, taken as a whole, there does stream a pretty definite tendency of thought and feeling, and this is what has acted dynamically on so many practical minds of his Fatherland. Briefly, the force of Nietzscheism may be summed up thus: A violent repudiation of any faith or tradition which recognizes a power of right and justice lying beyond our impulsive nature and pronouncing a veto on the wilful expansion of that nature; an identification of self-restraint with degeneracy and of self-assertion with health, resulting in a deadening of the response to the value of harmony and proportion and voluntary moderation; a search for happiness in the conquest of others rather than in self-conquest, and a hatred of all sympathy for the weak which would involve even a partial surrender of the privilege of strength; a sharp distinction between the superior individual and the servile horde; a substitution of the will to power for the Darwinian will to live, with the consequent intensification of the unconscious and instinctive struggle for existence into a battle for conscious mastery; a sharpening of the competition of life, with its self-observed rules of fair-play or its traditionally imposed limitations, into a glorification of war as the supreme test of strength, obtaining its justification in success.

"Such, then, is the essence of the philosophy distilled by a master mind out of the pragmatism of Luther (whom he praised for his 'depth and courage,' but denounced for his religiosity), and Frederick the Great (whom he regarded, only less than Napoleon, as the 'genius for war and conquest'), and out of the romantic deification of emotional expansion (himself a product of Rousseauism, tho writhing in his fetters).

"One thing has tended to obscure the influence of Nietzsche. He was no patriot; he even condemned modern nationalism as a *nerve nationale*, and, for very personal reasons, was most vitriolic against the particular Teutonic brand of chauvinism. . . . Now, there is something that sounds illogical in glorifying war and cosmopolitanism in the same breath, and certainly there is something not nice for German ears in Nietzsche's vituperative epithets; another mind was needed to make his philosophy thoroughly digestible for the home stomach, and Herr von Treitschke was the man to add the necessary ingredient 'chauvinism.'

SINGING "TIPPERARY"

THERE is a curious difference between the British soldier and his Continental associates, both friend and foe, as he goes to war. They sing the sublime songs of their Fatherland and he whistles or trolls a music-hall ditty. "Many otherwise amiable folk think it a little degrading that our soldiers should prefer to set their fighting to what are contemptuously called 'music-hall songs' rather than to more imposing song-structures such as the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Wacht am Rhein,'" says the editor of *T. P.'s Weekly* (London). Everybody knows that when the British soldier sings of "Tipperary" the last thing he thinks of is some place so named in Ireland. He is thinking of "home." Yet it has all the requisites of an immortal war-song, says a writer in the *New York Evening Sun*—"a free and swinging lift, a touch of humor, of sentiment, and a dash of rough-and-ready patriotism."

Mr. Holbrook Jackson, of *T. P.'s Weekly*, points out "the curious mental kink" in all "criticisms of the tastes of the common people" which "reveals the almost impassable gulf between the cultured few and the uncultured many."

"Culture seems to kill psychological insight. It helps us to understand ideas and to work out problems with logical exactitude, but it always neglects the final human equation which, in the long run, is the only thing that matters. Modern Germany is an example of what mere culture-worship can do for a nation. There you see life worked out with the exactitude of a problem in mathematics. . . .

"Germans believed (and still believe) that they will be victorious in arms because they have the biggest effective army, the biggest siege-guns, the most efficient military organization, and the most complete and perfectly calculated plan of action. They are proud of all these things; they worship them. And this much may be said for worshiper and worshiped: both are irresistibly logical. But no margin is left for the play of that little rift in the lute of all logic—chance. 'Chance in the last resort is God,' says Anatole France. That may or may not be. I will not argue the point. None the less, all sorts of incalculable things have frustrated the perfect working of German machine-culture. Not least the curious fact of our own men singing 'Tipperary' in the trenches.

"For that reason one should suspect any inclination to deplore the music-hall tendencies of Mr. Atkins. We must be sure that our objections are not based on what may be called a German misunderstanding of life. You can do almost anything to a man without destroying his essential splendor—you can beat him and bully him, starve him and cheat him, laugh at him, and even kill him, and yet he remains sublime and, on the whole, indifferent to fate. But once you insist upon him acting logically you destroy him utterly. So it is that you will find men kindling trivial and sometimes ridiculous words at the fire of emotion and setting up a blaze which shows them the way to victory and honor. It is quite a chance that our soldiers sing 'Tipperary'; two years ago they would have sung with equal gusto, 'We All Go the Same Way Home.' The thing to remember is that it is not always the musician or the poet who makes songs. Songs are made also by the circumstances under which they are sung. Some songs, the oldest and the best, have neither author nor composers; they seem to have grown out of the national life and to have gone on living because the national life has lived. Thus 'Tipperary' has been reborn. In the ordinary course of things 'Tipperary' would have passed into the limbo of forgotten popular airs, but Mr. Thomas Atkins has done for it what its author could never have done; he has given it immortality."

The same theme is dwelt upon by the *London Spectator* in answer to the feeling of some that "the soldier abroad should think as he marches of the purpose with which his country has gone to war, and that because he thinks about that purpose he should sing about it if he sings at all."

"Other armies, we know, have sung of their purpose; 'John Brown's Body' is a hymn rather than a song, and 'Marching Through Georgia' tells its own story. The 'Marseillaise' is the singing of the soul of a nation, and that is why there can never be an English translation of it:

Allez, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrivé.

We can not put that into English words. We have not suffered as France has suffered, and we can not sing her songs as she sings them. We who are at war to-day can not feel all that the French soldier feels; if we had known what France has known, we too might have evolved music and words which would mean and tell what we felt. But if we look more closely at 'John Brown's Body' and 'Marching Through Georgia,' do we not find in them something which is less concerned with the operations of a particular campaign than with the unaltering outlook upon life of the singer? Both are songs of freedom; they were sung by men who thought about being free, and knew what it was to be free. And if we come to the songs which our own soldiers sing, shall we find any other underlying reason for their singing than this, that they sing about what interests them? They have fine words and fine tunes in any number to choose from. There is the 'March of the Men of Harlech'; there is 'Scots Wha Hae'; there is 'The Minstrel Boy'; there might be any number of English 'words' for the 'Marseillaise' if the men really wished to sing it. The 'Marseillaise,' as it was heard the other day at the departure from Waterloo Station of the Scots and Grenadier Guards, was the most superb thing to hear: the music rose from the hands on the platform and rolled under the great glass roof like a voice. But the men do not sing the 'Marseillaise.' They sing songs from the music-halls:

It's a long way to Tipperary,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long way to Tipperary,
To the sweetest girl I know.
Good-by, Piccadilly!
Farewell, Leicester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there!

That is the song which has carried our Army from Aldershot to Southampton and from Paris to the Aisne; it is the song which one of the sailors from the torpedoed *Cressy* started singing in the water. 'It certainly is if you have to swim there,' so went the comment, already historic. . . .

"Now what is there in 'Tipperary,' which makes the appeal, which gets the song sung, when other apparently much better words are not even looked at? . . . Is it rubbish? Is it not the reflection of national character? Is it not just the gaiety which takes the fighting as the day's work, and which looks beyond the day's work to the reward? That is the gaiety and courage of outlook which writes nonsense-songs for recruits to march to; and which is written in the records and the roll-calls of Mons, of the Marne, and of the heights above Soissons."

The biography of "Tipperary" and also of some other war-songs is given by the *Evening Sun* writer, who maintains that the now dominant song of the soldier was "made in America":

"'It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary' the marching song of the British Army, was written right here in New York. It was composed three years ago, but it needed a great war to bring it into popularity.

"It was originally intended for a little vaudeville skit. The composer of it, Harry Williams, is also the composer of that treasured local lyric, 'I'm Afraid to Go Home in the Dark.'

"There's an odd history to all these songs that sweep into favor with the roll of a drum. Rouget de l'Isle wrote his famous battle-hymn to greet the passing army of the Marseillaise on its way through Strasburg. He was a lieutenant there and—so one of the stories goes—he was tipsy when he wrote it. His reward was to be the last bottle of wine in the cellar of his inn. He finished it hastily, drowsily, to meet the coming of the 'black-browed mass' of revolutionists at dawn. When the last

note of it was down on paper his head toppled into his hands and he fell asleep. 'The greatest war-song ever promulgated,' is what Carlyle calls it, 'and whole armies and assemblages will sing it, with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despot, and devil.'

"Max Schneckenburger's poem, 'Die Wacht am Rhein,' was first published in a provincial newspaper. Within two weeks it had appeared in almost every publication in Germany and had been set four times to music.

"Julia Ward Howe has left a subjective bit of reminiscence to tell how she wrote the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic.' It was after a visit to the ragged Union camp that her heart gave



THE WOUNDS OF NOTRE DAME, PARIS.

Broken pinnacles tell the story of one of Germany's air-ship raids over the city of Paris. One bomb struck the venerable cathedral.

way to its glorious inspiration. But more popular and useful was the original version of that song, the unsmooth 'John Brown's Body,' and that other rollicking jargon of stirring nonsense, 'As We Go Marching Through Georgia.' And when the Spanish-American War took our soldiers into the Cuban plantations, they had one great, rough tune to cheer them; its name was 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.'

"As for Mr. Harry Williams, who wrote 'Tipperary,' it has been impossible to determine whether or not he is an Englishman by birth. At any rate, he has been spending six months out of every year in London or thereabouts, doing odd jobs in vaudeville. The other half of the year he has been living here.

"But it has been established definitely that 'Tipperary' was written at a house in Douglas Manor, L. I., to be exact. It was finished early in 1912. It was submitted to publishers on this side of the water and accepted by an English firm. But it was not published in America at that time. And, in fact, when it was brought out in London, a little later, it failed to arouse much enthusiasm. It was only after the war began and the weary marches were forced that some one in the ranks started this little ballad of the music-hall and found in it all the requisites of an immortal war-song. . . .

"There is something peculiarly appropriate about the tune. The French have had it translated and are singing it as they go into battle. Scotch Highlanders, who probably never heard of Ireland's Tipperary, are playing it on their bagpipes. Canadian reservists, lonesome for the Western forests, are humming it. And native Bengalese are crooning the little song through their very white teeth as they shiver through the chilly nights and wipe their bayonets dry.

"But for all that it was 'Made in the U. S. A.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

GERMANY'S ETHICS DEFENDED

FAIRNESS is asked by a German-American theologian in the discussion of Germany's ethics in the European struggle. And while he asks the critics of the Fatherland to concede something, he meets them half way by concessions of his own, and does not make the sweeping claims that have characterized some of the acrid utterances on both sides. In deciding the merits of the case for the contending parties in Europe it is "impossible to be fair unless one makes a determined effort to be fair and to give extra-candid attention to everything

decalog tumbles after it. I suppose there has never been a war in which women have not been outraged and innocent people killed out of hand. In this chaos of human relations we ought to respect every bit of self-restraint and virtue that is left. What is true or false in the charges in detail I despair of determining.

"But there is one fundamental fact to be remembered—and I have not seen the point made anywhere, simple as it is—that the Germans are in the enemy's country and the Allies are not. German soldiers are in direct contact with the homes, the women, and the industries of the Belgians and the French. The Allies have not burned German towns nor harmed German women because they have not set foot on German soil except briefly in the Alsace. If they march on Berlin, we shall see what we shall see. This simple difference seems to me to demand a stay in judgment from every fair-minded man."

On the subject of Germany's hostility to England, he recalls that "no doubt the feeling against England has been tense for years, and the conviction prevailed that some time the matter would have to be fought out." He proceeds:

"Now, our relations to England for many years have been so close and friendly, we feel such deep admiration for her power, her literature, her historic liberties, that instinctively we feel that the attitude of Germany is unreasonable, dangerous, vicious, and provocative of war. We have forgotten how John's face looks when he is crowded. We knew when he stooped American ships to press the sailors before 1812, and when he tried to turn our Capital into a cow pasture.

"No one sees the present war fairly who does not apply the doctrine of economic determinism to the alignment of the Powers. Up to 1870 Germany was a disorganized crowd of small States; it had no fleet, no common diplomatic or commercial policy. At that time England was kind and contemptuous. When Germany was united through the war with France, it slowly learned team work. It applied more scientific intelligence and trained ability to its work than any nation on the earth. While we have been plundering our soil and while great parts of England have drifted

out of cultivation, Germany has cultivated even her moorlands and planted her hills with paying forests. She maintains 67,000,000 people on an area smaller than Texas, and much of it poor land.

"When England became a modern industrial nation, great parts of her working class were pauperized in the process. Germany passed through the same transition, but lifted her working class with her. She has put a firm hand on her millionaires and a protecting arm about her working class, so that very few of them now care to emigrate to our country. Her great cities are so clean, beautiful, and safe that English cities—and even Paris—look slatternly beside them. They have cut out graft, they tax land-values, and practise public ownership. The *per capita* debt of France is fifteen times as great as that of Germany. Nor has this development been only material. In almost every element of the higher life Germany leads the world. In creative science and philosophy every scholar knows that this is true. In music Paderewski says she stands in a class by herself. In intellectual spirituality the Germans compare with the English and Americans as the Greeks compared with the Romans.

"Now imagine this highly efficient team work invading the outside world. German exports grew. German business and technical skill captured contracts. Young German business men pushed young Englishmen out of their office-chairs, even in England, because they knew more and worked harder. Germany has only two good ports to connect her with the Atlantic Ocean, but on that slender base she built up a carrying-trade



PRAYING FOR SUCCESS TO RUSSIA'S ARMS.

Public supplications in Petrograd before the battle of Augustovo. Besides bearing the Czar's portrait the banners are inscribed with "Victory for Russia and the Slavs" and "God Save the Czar."

that reaches us on behalf of Austria and Germany." This statement is preliminary to a plea for open-mindedness made by Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, in *The Congregationalist* (Boston). He confesses to German descent, and says he has "relatives and dear friends fighting on both sides." But he feels the case of Germany, as this country treats it, is like "a trial in which one side has the floor in the court-room, while the other side is out on the street and can shout its statements only when the insiders are willing to open a window." He exhibits his neutrality by asserting that "there is not a nation at war which has not some justification and some spiritual values at stake, and I think I could make out a fairly strong case for any one of them." But he feels that "the case for Austria and Germany is understated and obscured at present," and he proceeds to "state a few really fundamental points of view which help to explain their position." First as to atrocities:

"We have probably all begun to realize that we must make large deductions for wilful lying, and still more for the inevitable exaggeration in times of excitement, bitterness, and fear. But for my part, I find nothing incredible in the worst charges—such destruction by Germans, assassination by Belgians, mutilation by Russians and French Turks. When we reverse the law of morality and make it a duty to kill, the rest of the

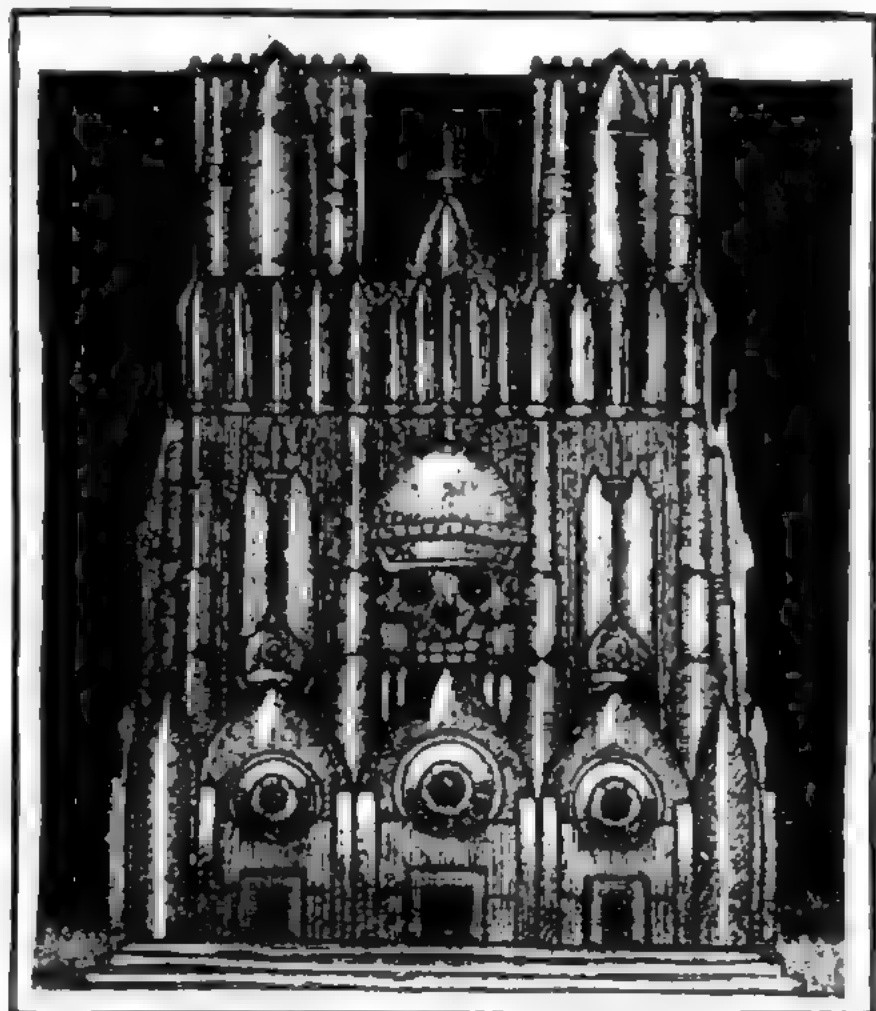
that covered the oceans with a network of lines. She built a navy to protect them, and built ships more cheaply and swiftly than the English could.

"Remember that this German commercial invasion found England in possession of the markets and all the choice colonial possessions. Consequently every forward move of Germany jarred and angered English interests. That was only human. England is the greatest imperialistic Power in the world, and its possessions were acquired in all sorts of ways, but always with a strong right arm. This was 'England's historic mission.' But when Germany began to pick up remnants of the earth that England had not considered worth while, it was aggression."

"Nations rarely fight for moral issues alone," observes Dr. Rauschenbusch; "always for material interests complicated with moral questions," and "for such causes as this nations have always sooner or later fought"—

"England is right in condemning the violation of Belgian neutrality; but I do not believe she would have gone to war if France had violated Swiss neutrality. The possible occupation of the Belgian ports by her worst rival was another matter. She feels now that she must protect the small States; yet she crushed the Boer republics with such brutal aggression that great numbers of the best Englishmen protested. Her ally, Russia, is the great devourer of peaceful China. Her other ally, Japan, is now using Chinese territory for war purposes against the protest of China. Does England get excited about that?"

"In many conversations with leading men in Germany I found that they were bitter against England because they foresaw that England would let her French allies take the real sufferings of war, while she took its possible gain. Poor France is being devastated; all her available men are fighting. England is safe; she has less than two hundred thousand men on the field; before her own resources are fairly tapped, she is importing colonial troops, Russians, and Asiatics to help her. Her great fleet has not taken a single risk against the German ports. The long Baltic coast-line of Germany has been untroubled; the Baltic has been left as a German lake. I believe the Germans are fighting France without anger this time; only with pity, as a matter of necessity. Against the English they feel differently."



AFTER THE WAR THE CATHEDRAL OF HEIMS WILL BE REBUILT IN A STYLE MORE IN HARMONY WITH OUR PRESENT-DAY CULTURE THAN THE MIDDLE-AGE GOTHIC.

—Dr. Nolentreeker (Amsterdam).

WHY THE ENGLISH CHURCH GOES FORTH TO WAR

IN CONTRAST with much that has been written of the failure of Christianity in Europe, with assertions that the Prince of Peace no longer dwells in the hearts of his nominal followers, comes the clarion call of *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto) to all Anglicans as Christians to go forth to war with



DEPARTURE OF CANADIAN FORCES.

One-half of these are said to be adherents of the Anglican faith. "The traditions of the Church of England," says *The Canadian Churchman*, "are in complete sympathy with service in defense of the country."

bayonet and machine gun against the Kaiser. There comes a time in the affairs of men, we are told, "when sin and self have intruded with the appeal to force that the only answer that can be made is in the same language of force. Anything else would be craven and recumbent." So, instead of the command to turn our cheek when smitten by our enemy, this Canadian editor is mindful rather of the Psalmist's song of such a time, "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war and my fingers to fight." Well may the Christians of the British Empire, we read further,

"give thanks to God for the men of our nation, strong, alert, and devoted. We are not a nation of puny weaklings, starved by the crabbed hand of an ill Providence, but a race of stalwarts nurtured on the rich harvests of a virgin soil. 'Live at peace with all men as much as in you lieth.' But the only way to see eye to eye with some men is along a gun-barrel."

"Sons of freedom every one are we. Can we refuse our aid when freedom itself calls us? Through the long process of centuries the leaven of the New Testament truths of individual worth and liberty has been working, and now we stand a nation wherein each man's rights are the concern of the State itself."

"A tyrant has arisen in the earth, a man of violence, who seeks to crush all power against his own and to rob the weaker nations of their rights. By long concealment of his grudge and by the deception of a promised peace, he has trained a nation to be soldiers. He hurls against a world astonished by his duplicity the men he has fed on dreams of empire to be won by force of arms."

"Emergency is the only word which covers the situation his unrighteous dealings have created. Emergency is the only word which conveys the strength of the armies he commands. That emergency is not one for Belgium, or France, or Great Britain alone, but it is for the whole British Empire. There is not the shadow of a doubt as to his desires. His resentment against England for her righteous championing of the cause of Belgium he makes no attempt to conceal. The check to his arms he lays ultimately at the door of the British. Her fleet has swept the seas and destroyed his commerce. The inviolate isle seems to mock him and stands as witness of the virility of democracy, with which he has no truce. His course has been stayed by sacrifice

Two months ago he would have made Belgium and France the hinterlands of Germany but for the men who laid down their lives for the freedom of their country.

"Great Britain has given men and means to drive back the common peril. All through the country was posted:

"YOUR KING AND COUNTRY NEED YOU."

From Canada, we are reminded, twenty-two thousand men went forth in answer to this call. But the war will be long; more men must go from Canada, and this editor is quite certain as to the duty of his readers:

"The man who is free to go has to give his answer as to why he should not go. He has to give that answer to his country and, on the peril of his manhood, to himself.

"Preparation is the duty of every man, whether he can go now or must wait until the danger becomes more acute or nearer home (which God forbid). He should know sufficient squad drill to enable him to become one of a body which can be moved rapidly and compactly. He should be able to give a good account of himself with a rifle. Accuracy of shooting is an important factor, as accounts from the field tell us. For efficient service training is required."

No swaggering and boasting! "He is a poor fool who boasts when warm, red, human blood alone can make good his boast." The *Churchman's* editorial concludes with a word on the part being taken and to be taken by the Church in this struggle:

"Anglicans have taken their full part in the Empire's struggle up to the present. No figures have been given out regarding the Canadian contingent which has landed at Plymouth, but it is safe to say one-half of the men are Anglicans. The traditions of the Church of England are in complete sympathy with service in defense of the country. The Church should be the whole state at prayer, and Anglican tradition has always held for the interpenetration of every department of life with the ideals of religion. The list of the sons of the Church of England who have served their country in military service is a long and honorable one. The Anglicans in Canada will keep true to the traditions of their Church and country."

Popes gave absolution to Crusaders who died fighting the heathen foe. And so a poetic tribute to "The Rank and File" which follows the *Churchman* editorial concludes with these words of promise for the hereafter:

"Tho' all your lives belie you, rude hand and ruder lips,
At last ye shine transfigured in death's apocalyptic.
When by our deed that washes each soul as white as snow
From merely man grown Godlike to God at last you go."

ENGLISH VIEW OF GERMAN MORALS

THE ETHICAL POSITION of Germany in the present war, treated with so much conciliation by Dr. Rauschenbusch in another article, is viewed from quite a different angle in the *London Times*. This writer takes the case of Professor Eucken as a representative one of the present temper of German ethical reasoning under the spell of war's necessities. The point of departure is a recent book by Dr. Eucken on "The Spirit of the Times" in which he shows himself not "pleased with the state of affairs in Germany." "He writes definitely to bid Germany collect its mind, bethink itself of the true sources of national greatness, cease to be dazzled by the immense material achievements of the past generation, and to realize that with all this advance in the material sphere and the worship of the *Kraftideal*, there has been a spiritual and ethical retrogression of a very serious kind." Professor Eucken, we are reminded, "may be regarded as the most authoritative ethical teacher of the class to which he belongs in contemporary Germany," yet the position he takes, so this writer thinks, is not unlike that of the German Reichstag after the Zabern incident which the Munich paper *Simplicissimus* satirized so bitingly:

"There were two companion pictures, one of which represented a crowd of excited females battering at a closed door. Underneath this was the legend: 'There will be no women in the next Reichstag.' The other drawing represented a crowd

of bowed and sheeplike figures, seen from behind, apparently doing reverence to some symbol of authority, with the words below: 'Nor men in the German.' Irresistibly this deadly thrust of the satirical dog in *Simplicissimus* recurs to the mind in reading Professor Eucken's latest word of counsel and warning to his countrymen. . . .

"The war has forced upon him a definite and concrete issue which he could not possibly evade. The issue is contained in the question, What about Belgium? We know how he has answered it. 'The advance through Belgium' was, it seems, 'necessary,' and with that 'necessary' all that is called for is said. But Germany was not in a position in which anything that could be rationally called a necessity had yet arisen. If that was necessary, any baseness, any treachery, might equally be called necessary if it were supposed to yield a military advantage. Eucken might here have said the word which would perhaps have won him obloquy in the present, but which his countrymen would in later and better days have recognized as the truest wisdom, the most faithful and patriotic counsel. He did not utter it. Deliberately he faced the issue; he came down on the Governmental side, he abased himself before the very *Kraftideal* which he had denounced with innocuous eloquence so long as he could keep it at a safe distance in the realm of philosophic abstractions; and in so doing he abased—for his position enabled him to do so—the whole of German ethical culture in the eyes of the civilized world.

"This and other more drastic revelations as to the worth of that culture have led in England to some curious and interesting speculations. It has been suggested from several quarters that the bad faith and the shocking cruelty and destructiveness with which Germany is waging war can be accounted for by that sapping of the historic data of orthodox Christianity which has been carried on so largely by German professorial criticism. One correspondent in *The Times* has recently quoted a beautiful and plausible passage of romantic nonsense from Heinrich Heine about the shattering of the Gothic cathedrals by the hammer of a rearsen Thor—the symbol which for the German is to displace the Cross. A moment's consideration, coupled with an elementary knowledge of history, ought to be enough to dispel this fancy. Never were wars waged with more ferocity and bad faith than in the days when those cathedrals were being built, nor were the cathedrals themselves always spared. In the present day France has broken more completely than Germany with the creed which ought to have averted the agony of Belgium and safeguarded the towers of Reims. The Kaiser is an orthodox believer of the Lutheran brand. M. Anatole France, on the other hand, might not unjustly be described as unbelief incarnate. Let us note, then, his words on the destruction of Reims:

"Soldiers of the right, we shall remain worthy of our cause. We will show ourselves until the end formidable and magnanimous. . . . We will exact pitiless vengeance on these criminals. We will not soil our victory by any crime, and on their soil, when we have conquered their last army and reduced their last fortress, we will proclaim that the French people admit to their friendship the conquered enemy."

"It is not from this side that we hear the demand which might have been expected for a barbarous retaliation in kind."

The bombardment of Reims and the excuses alleged for it, the writer concludes, are most instructively typical of the errors into which a system-ridden people may fall when they come to deal with what Bismarck called the imponderabilia—human forces that do not admit of being systematized:

"A building which is used for military purposes may be attacked—that is the theory. The cathedral is a building, and the French, so it is alleged, had an observation-post on its towers. And so, without warning or remonstrance, down comes a rain of shells as if the 'building' in this case were a villa or a barn instead of being one of the wonders and treasures of the world. The French lost their observation-post—if they had one; Germany lost something in the eyes of the civilized world which generations of peace will not restore to her. Nietzsche, in a famous passage in the 'Genealogy of Morals,' notes the aversion, the fear, the 'icy mistrust' with which the European peoples have regarded the rise of Germany to power, and ascribes this feeling to the haunting memory of the devastating ferocity with which the Goths and Vandals long ago overran the civilizations of the south. Apparently there is no one in Germany with perception enough to see the unwisdom, the imprudence from the lowest material point of view, of making that memory start out again, vivid and vengeful, and backed by far other powers than those which Rome in her decadence could command."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

MRS. PARNELL'S BOOK ABOUT PARNELL

Parnell, Mrs. (Katherine O'Shea). *Charles Stewart Parnell: His Love-Story and Political Life.* Two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii-258-272. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$5 net.

This book, announced as a "startlingly frank revelation of the famous love-affair of the 'uncrowned king of Ireland,'" belongs to a class of writings that might be called the forbidden fruit of literature. Critics of weight allude to it as one of the most remarkable books of these times and state that it has already created a great sensation. Those who hold the memory of Parnell dear and persist in regarding his lapse from morality, however serious in itself, as an episode in a career of unrivaled distinction, are certain to resent the publication of the book, and especially its being timed to coincide with the successful accomplishment of Home Rule. Literary productions of this class are undoubtedly interesting, but are usually reserved for publication until after the death of the author. Such, indeed, was the original intention in the case of this volume, but the arguments against posthumous publication were probably too strong to be withstood.

The tragic dénouement of Parnell's brilliant and dramatic career is still fresh in the public memory. Few men in political life have attained to that supreme power, so personal in its nature, which he wielded over his countrymen, and used solely for the benefit of the national cause. With the exception of O'Connell, no man in the long and discouraging record of Ireland's struggle for freedom so incarnated the spirit of a whole people in its aspirations for self-government. By a paradox not isolated in Irish history, he was, as regards personal characteristics, more an Englishman than a Celt. He was probably devoid of a single Irish trait and had the accent of a cockney. Yet this cold, impassionate aristocrat, lacking as an orator and in personal magnetism, gained such an ascendancy over the people of Ireland as had not been known since the days of the Liberator. The story of his virtually autocratic power in Ireland, of his creation of the Nationalist party, and of the long and memorable battle in Parliament for Home Rule, his unrivaled strategy whereby he secured the balance of power which enabled him to overthrow either of the great parties as it suited his purpose, his long parliamentary duel with Gladstone, whom he finally won over to the cause—all these events are given from an intimate and personal point of view by one who was a participant in the drama.

All the world has heard of Parnell's ill-fated infatuation for Katherine O'Shea, the wife of Captain O'Shea, his intimate friend and political protégé. The illicit relation was kept secret for ten years, and was finally revealed to the world in the proceedings of a divorce court. Even the dauntless mettle of a Parnell could not withstand the storm that broke over his head when his secret was divulged. The Catholic clergy, hitherto his powerful ally, condemned him without mercy. Gladstone disowned him. He defied his enemies, and, organizing a separate party with the remnant of his followers, appealed to the

peasantry of Ireland, for whom he had sacrificed everything, including his patrimonial estates. The dramatic character of the immense gatherings that assembled to hear his speeches addrest to the "men of the hillsides" is still remembered. The strain proved too much for his ever-frail health. Never was ruin more inevitable. The man who had recognized no criterion but success saw his life-work end in dismal failure. He died broken-hearted, still battling for the now vanished dream of Home Rule.

All this and much more of a secret nature are told in a narrative not lacking in glowing phrase and vivid descriptive touches by the woman who became the Irish leader's Egeria and political intermediary, and, later on, his wife. Whether or not she has earned the execration which the Irish people have visited upon her, and which she returns in kind in her amazing book, must be left to the reader's judgment. She has torn aside the veil which most women insist on interposing between the public gaze and their private lives, and has exposed to vulgar curiosity the whole of the private correspondence which Parnell addrest to her with its burden of unhallowed love, its secret avowals, its yearning tenderness, and, above all, its revelation of an utterly new, unsuspected, and intensely human personality which lay concealed under an exterior of ice and iron. Of the personality of Parnell, the author gives an interesting sketch:

"When I first met Mr. Parnell, in 1880, he was unusually tall and very thin. His features were delicate with that pallid pearly tint of skin that was always peculiarly his. The shadows under his deep somber eyes made them appear larger than they were, and the eyes themselves were the most striking feature of his cold, handsome face. They were a deep brown, with no apparent unusualness about them except an odd compulsion and insistence in their direct gaze that, while giving the impression that he was looking through and beyond them, bent men unconsciously to his will. But when moved by strong feeling a thousand little fires seemed to burn and flicker in the somber depths, and his cold, inscrutable expression gave way to a storm of feeling that held one spellbound by its utter unexpectedness.

"His hair was very dark brown, with a bronze glint on it in sunlight, and grew very thickly on the back of the shapely head, thinning about the high forehead. His beard, mustache, and eyebrows were a lighter brown. His features were very delicate, especially about the fine-cut nostrils; and the upper lip short, tho the mouth was not particularly well shaped. His was a very handsome, aristocratic face, very cold, proud, and reserved; almost all the photographs of him render the face too heavy and thicken the features.

"He had an old-world courtliness of manner when speaking to women, a very quiet, very grave charm of consideration that appealed to them at once in its silent tribute to the delicacy of womanhood. I always thought his manner to women, whether equals or dependents, was perfect. In general society he was gracious without being familiar, courteous but reserved, interested yet aloof, and of such an unconscious dignity that no one, man or woman, ever took a liberty with him.

"In the society of men his characteristic reserve and 'aloofness' were much more

strongly marked, and even in the true friendship he had with at least two men he could more easily have died than have lifted the veil of reserve that hid his inmost feeling. I do not now allude to his feeling for myself, but to any strong motive of his heart—his love for Ireland and of her peasantry, his admiration that was almost worship of the great forces of nature—the seas and the winds, the wonders of the planet worlds, and the marvels of science.

"Yet I have known him expand and be thoroughly happy, and even boyish, in the society of men he trusted. Immensely, even arrogantly, proud, he was still keenly sensitive and shy, and he was never gratuitously offensive to any one. In debate his thrusts were ever within the irony permitted to gentlemen at war, even if beyond that which could be congenial to the Speaker of the House or to a chairman of committee.

"Parnell went into nothing half-heartedly, and was never content till he had grasped every detail of his subject. For this reason he gave up the study of astronomy, which had become of engrossing interest to him, for he said that astronomy is so enormous a subject that it would have demanded his whole time and energy to satisfy him. He was constitutionally lazy, and absolutely loathed beginning anything, his delicate health having, no doubt, much to do with this inertia, of which he was very well aware. He always made me promise to 'worry' him into making a start on any important political work, meeting, or appointment, when the proper time came.

"In character Parnell was curiously complex. Just, tender, and considerate, he was nevertheless incapable of forgiving an injury, and most certainly he never forgot one. His code of honor forbade him to bring up a wrong of private life against a public man, and he had a subtle love of truth that dares to use it as the shield of expediency.

"Physically Parnell was so much afraid of pain and ill-health that he suffered in every little indisposition and hurt far more than others of less highly strung and sensitive temperament. He had such a horror of death that it was only by the exercise of the greatest self-control that he could endure the knowledge or sight of it; but his self-control was so perfect that never by word or deed did he betray the intense effort and real loathing he suffered when obliged to attend a funeral, or to be in any way brought into contact with death or the thought thereof. Whenever we passed, in our drive, a churchyard or cemetery he would turn his head away, or even ask me to take another road. The only exception to this very real horror of his was the little grave of our baby girl at Chislehurst, which he loved; but then he always said, 'She did not die, she only went to sleep.'"

OTHER WORKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Agassiz, G. E. *Letters and Recollections of Alexander Agassiz.* With a Sketch of His Life and Work. With portraits and other illustrations. Pp. 644. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.50 net.

The task to which the son of Alexander Agassiz has here set himself has been performed *con amore*. The pictures which he offers are etched with sympathy and their lines are strong and sure. The contrast in temperament and in conviction between the gifted scientist and his distinguished father, Louis Agassiz,



A naval officer I know canceled a lot of engagements last week in order to devote the time to his dentist.

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sharply drawn. A passionate love of natural science seems to have been almost their only common trait. The elder Agassiz, robust, buoyant, reverent, conservative, was ever a great teacher, kindling the enthusiasm of thousands for science-study. His son, retiring, cautious, intolerant, yet swiftly progressive, and surrendered to research, is justly named as a great investigator. How far the natural reserve of Alexander Agassiz was deepened by the sorrow with which the early death of his wife shadowed his life we may not determine.

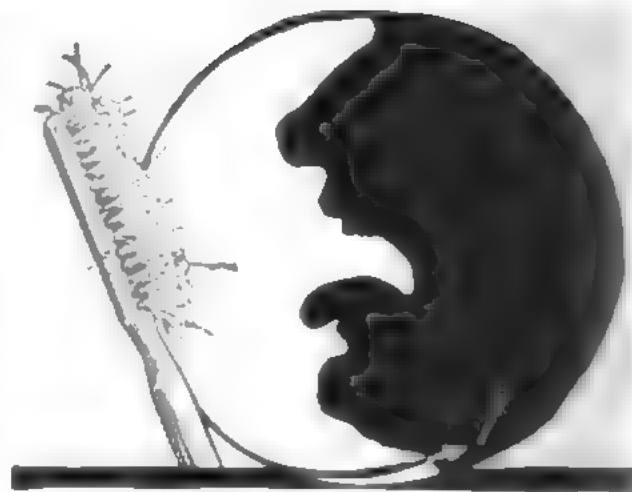
To the scientist, the interest of the biography lies in the results of Agassiz's voyages in nearly every sea upon the globe, in which he gathered facts and specimens of first importance for the up-building of the great Agassiz Museum at Harvard University, and of the sciences to which the Museum is devoted.

Yet, curiously enough, the most romantic part of his career is his rescue of the Calumet and Hecla mines from imminent wreck, to become the source of great fortunes to investors and of prosperity and happiness to thousands of workingmen. Only rare executive ability and mighty patience, combined with scientific knowledge, could have wrought that slowly coming miracle. "Since Hecla paid its first dividend in 1869, the company had paid to its stockholders, up to December 31, 1909, the huge sum of \$110,550,000." That mine is "a monument such as few men can show as a result of a life's work; when we consider that it was the by-product of the brain of a man whose life's interest was abstract science, the monument becomes unique." By the wealth which came to him personally from this valiant adventure he was "enabled to lead a series of scientific expeditions to the ends of the earth, any one of which would have more than fulfilled the fondest dreams of many a poor naturalist patiently bending over his microscope."

Higginson, Mary Thacher. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Story of His Life. 8vo, pp. 435. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.00.

A typical American of the best type, Thomas Wentworth Higginson had a remarkably many-sided nature and a genius which adapted him for a life of varied activity and accomplishment. He came of the highest class of New Englanders. Generations of his ancestors had served God and fought for their country and their rights as he was destined to do. In early life his religious piety led him to be a preacher, after serving some time as a tutor at Harvard. In 1850 he left his congregation at Newburyport, because as an abolitionist he could not work harmoniously with it. The honesty of his convictions is shown in the way in which he took command of a regiment of emancipated slaves in the Civil War, and was wounded and invalided in 1863, from which period he actively applied himself to literature, as well as to the study and promulgation of advanced educational news.

The present volume, the work of his wife, reveals the personality of a clever and conscientious man who could fight equally well with the weapons of peace and the weapons of war. He was the last survivor of that brilliant group which comprised Longfellow, Holmes, Motley, and Lowell, and his essays and sketches are



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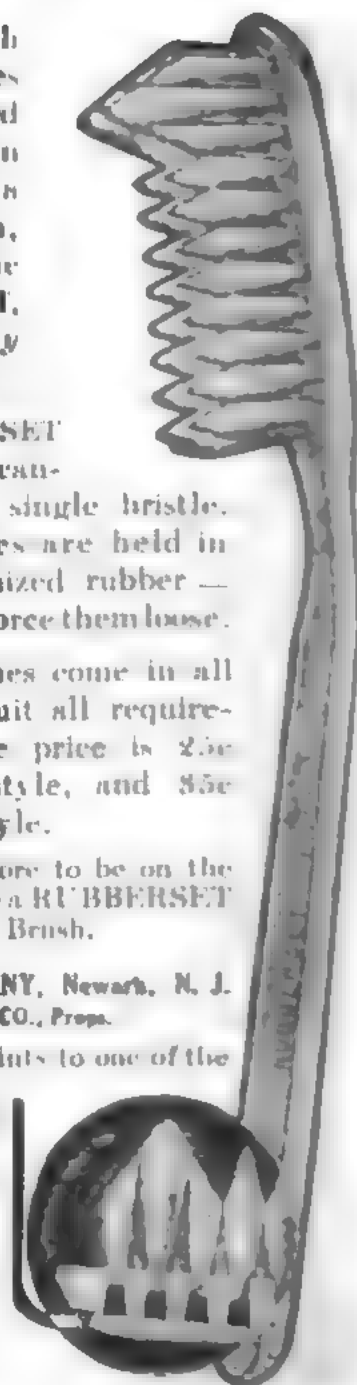
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measured on many library shelves. His last work was a life of Longfellow, published in 1902.

Mrs. Higginson's pleasing memoir is full of bright sketches of character and anecdotes of characteristic point. She writes with a sweet and unaffected grace that the friends and admirers of Mr. Higginson will acknowledge with gratitude.

J. G. Frazer, D.C.L., LL.D., Litt.D. *Adonis, Attila, Osiris.* Studies in the History of Oriental Religion. 3d ed., 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xvii-317, 321. London and New York: Macmillan, 20s. net.

The separate issue of Part IV. of "The Golden Bow" took place in 1906 in a single volume. The present edition is expanded into two full volumes by the addition of several chapters. The new matter comes from several sources—especially Bandissin's work on Adonis, Budge's noteworthy volumes on Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection, and Garstang's on the Hittites. Besides these, a number of other recent works adducing ethnological and other material have been laid under tribute, so that most of the available data are brought up to date. There appears to have been, however, one omission of a pertinent and notable source—William Hayes Ward's original work on the seal cylinders of western Asia. Some items concerning which Dr. Frazer's information is either uncertain or erroneous might have been definitely or correctly put had his authority been employed. Still, a mass of facts has been brought together which—when sifted, verified, and disentangled from occasional doubtful exegesis—is of permanent value.

The Empress Frederick. A Memoir. Pp. 371. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1914. \$2.50.

Strangely enough, little is known, and almost nothing has been written, about the mother of Germany's Emperor, William II. While the present author prefers to remain anonymous, we are assured that he is thoroughly conversant with her life, and has written a "biography, intimate, discreet, authentic, and interesting." Unlike most royal persons, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert lived a very normal life, free from unnecessary excursions of royal etiquette. Her father instructed her in all healthy, out-of-door sports, and educated her along lines which included an understanding of statesmanship and political conditions. Her marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia was a love-match. There was never a cloud on their married life, except such as were caused by death and natural sorrow. Their esteem was mutual and their home life happy. The Princess Royal was full of personal enthusiasm, sympathetic toward suffering, active in philanthropic movements, and yet in her fifty years of Berlin activity she was often misunderstood and misjudged. Bismarck worked against her, and yet frankly admired her intellect and ability. The author gives a very fair account of her mistakes, apparent and real, and pays a high tribute to her personality. "All through her life," we are told, "one of the Princess's mental peculiarities was that of thinking it impossible that any reasoning human being could object to anything that was obviously in itself a good and wise measure."

Bryce, James. (1) *The Ancient Roman Empire and the British Empire in India.* (2) *The Diffusion of Roman and English Law Throughout the World.* Two Historical Studies. 8vo, pp. 133. New York: Oxford University Press. \$1.90.

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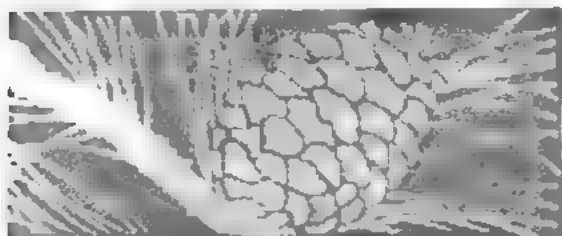
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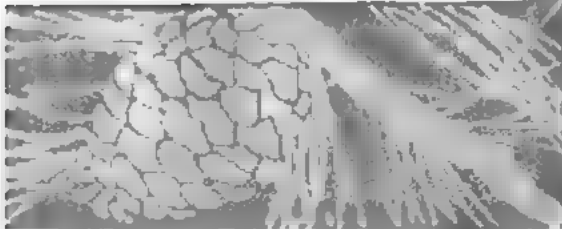
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Lord Bryce does much in these two essays to place the Government of India in its true historical perspective with regard to the Roman conquest of the various nations and the establishment of a Roman empire in civilized countries. In fact, we may say that the Romans were superior to the British in one respect. The fields they traversed, the cities they captured, the temples they seized upon were turned into something Roman. A Goth in the time of the Christian emperors became the head of the Roman army in Constantinople, a Spanish soldier was made Emperor of Rome, and the Roman language became an instrument with which a Spanish poet expressed himself in meters which Rome had borrowed from Athens and Alexandria. This is not the way in which we must describe the relations of England with India. India is ruled under the British raj by downward pressure. India has not become Anglicized. As Bryce remarks:

"The English have impressed the imagination of the people by their almost uniform success. . . . That over 300,000,000 of men should be ruled by a few pale-faced strangers seems too wonderful to be anything but the doing of some unseen and irresistible divinity. I heard at Lahore an anecdote, which, slight as it is, illustrates the way in which the native thinks of these things. A tiger had escaped from the Zoological Gardens, and its keeper, hoping to allure it back, followed it. When all other inducements had failed, he lifted up his voice and solemnly adjured it in the name of the British Government, to which it belonged, to come back to its cage. The tiger obeyed."

"In the high-class grades of the civil administration there are only about 1,200 persons; and these 1,200 control 315,000,000, doing it with so little friction that they have ceased to be surprised at this extraordinary fact."

Mr. Bryce does not fail to point out the astounding character of this plain fact. He writes, of course, with the same copious and natural flow of learning, the same candor, the same clear and felicitous phraseology as are characteristics of all his essays. These essays, separated as they have been from his "Studies in History and Jurisdiction," gain special significance from their very isolation in one volume.

Traubel, Horace. With Walt Whitman in Camden. 3d vol., 8vo, pp. viii-590. With portraits, facsimile letters, and index of names. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. \$3.00 net.

The third volume of Horace Traubel's Boswellian biography of Walt Whitman contains 583 pages of closely packed matter and continues this extraordinary record of the now world-famous "Good Gray Poet." It is a formidable literary production, quite in keeping with the unconventional character of the subject, who was in all things unlike other men—a literary anarchist ignoring all models and precedents in life and art and an original in all things. Whitman's rise and formal installation in the ranks of fame are one of the paradoxes of contemporary literature. At first scoffed at as a crank and mountebank of letters, he came gradually to be looked upon as a thinker and writer of original power.

The naked truth is what Mr. Traubel has aimed at regarding his idol. To attain this he has, in the plan of his work, cast aside art, order, style, grammar, chapter-division, all hitherto regarded as the essentials of a book, and has assembled in a heterogeneous mass all that has any bearing on Walt Whitman's long life and varied ac-

tivities—his favorite authors, his views on philosophy, art, politics, religion, his literary heroes, among whom are mentioned Carlyle, Tolstoy, Victor Hugo, and Eugene Sue. In photographic accuracy and minuteness of detail this amazing production outranks Boswell himself, the author's model. The effect on the reader is as tho the contents of an omnipresent phonograph had been disgorged in print. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Traubel's book as literature, it is a veritable mine of material for future biographers. Through all the dross runs a vein of rich virgin ore.

Out of the chaos of Mr. Traubel's pages emerges a portrait of Whitman. Stript of his vesture of hero-worship, he confronts us as he is in reality—a prototype of the new recruits to the world of learning provided by the intellectual middle classes made possible in an age of print. He is, as it were, the glorified *roturier* of literature, the ideal of the proletarian *élite* whom the public libraries have endowed, as they imagine, with the learning of all the ages. Above all, he is the representative of those who have partaken of the forbidden fruit of learning, and whose religious faith and normal traditions, undermined by the writings of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, and especially Ingersoll, for whom the Camden philosopher professes deep admiration, have been replaced by the religion of progress and the modern cult of democracy. The recent claims of his admirers that he was a man of deep learning are absurd. His writings and conversations indicate that he had skimmed over the works of great authors, but his culture was nondescript, and he gives the impression of one who had been at a great feast of learning and brought home the scraps.

Bradford, Gamaliel. Confederate Portraits. 8vo, pp. 281. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.50.

In this book, eight of the leaders of the Confederate forces during the War of Secession are portrayed in a vigorous and sometimes severely candid way by the clever author of "Lee, the American." There are lifelike touches in the intimate description he gives us of Judah P. Benjamin, for instance, or Raphael Semmes, that "elderly, respectable, professional man," "no pirate," the commanding privateer, Robert Toombs, with his impressive physique, a born fighter as well as fiery orator, and something like a savior to Georgia, has never been so picturesquely described both in his excellencies and defects. In the political world, where he figured most, Stephens seems to have been pitifully ineffectual. As in the case of Benjamin, "lack of deep and heartfelt convictions, a shallow opportunism, prevented the man from making any distinguished mark on the history of time." With Stephens the same result "followed from an exactly opposite cause, and the excess of conviction most nobly nullified a prominent and notable career." The author feels sure that posterity "will adjust the difference and that Stephens will grow more and more in our history as a figure of commanding purity, sincerity, distinction, and patriotism."

Mann, Horace K. Nicholas Breakspoor (Hadrian IV.). Twenty illustrations and map. 8vo, pp. 134. St. Louis, Mo.: B. Hender. \$1.

This admirable biography, which on its earlier appearance formed a chapter in Mr. Mann's larger work on the popes, will be particularly interesting to English and American readers, for Hadrian IV. was baptized Nicholas Breakspoor, and was born

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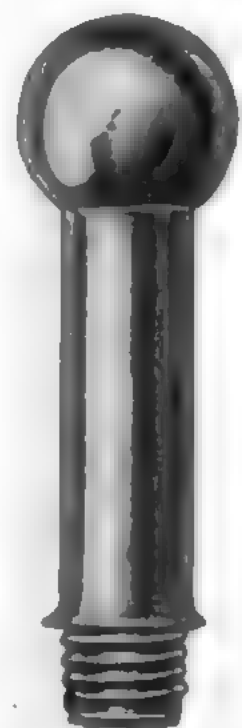
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Mennen's Shaving Cream

in England early in the twelfth century. As he has a warlike name, so he was of a warlike or pugnacious nature.

Like Wolsey in England he fought for the Church, and his first antagonist was the redoubtable Arnold of Brescia, who wished to restore what it was left for Garibaldi to restore in a more enlightened age—the royal supremacy in Rome. He crushed Arnold, who was eventually banished. The main conflict of his life, however, was with the Roman people, who refused to accept Frederick of Barbarossa, whom Hadrian had crowned as king on condition that he enforced the people's submission to the papal see. These incidents and the many other stormy passages in the life of the only English pope are well and perspicuously treated by this author, and we hope that those who read this volume will look upon it as an introduction to the learned work of which it forms one instalment. Nineteen plates and a map enhance the value of the book.

Frank, Tenney, Professor of Latin, Bryn Mawr College. *Roman Imperialism*. 8vo, pp. xi+363. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

This author has produced in clear and vigorous English a serious philosophical study of Roman territorial expansion, a subject of pertinent interest as applied to present-day world polity and of especial significance with regard to international affairs in our own country. The author's classical attainments have been of signal advantage, giving access to original sources of information and enabling the author to supplement the value of historical matter by excerpts from the literary productions of the period. The author has also made good use of knowledge gained from the works of distinguished modern historians, who are mentioned in a note of acknowledgment: Mommsen, Meyer, Abbott, Beloch, Botsford, Cardinali, Chabot, and Colin.

The central idea of Roman foreign policy was, in the author's view, a prudent liberality toward the conquered state, designed to heal the bitterness of conflict and bind the subject power to the conqueror by mutual interests and the granting of full citizenship. It was the exact opposite of the Greek idea, which treated a conquered people as virtual slaves. What aroused the ambition of the republic and started it upon the path of imperial progress was the war with Hannibal, which, tho at the beginning a series of disasters, had as its final result the definitive dominance of Rome as a world-power. It was the hard-won victory over Carthage which gave Rome her primacy among the nations and imbued her with the conviction of her invincibility.

The first great empire-builder who appears in Roman history is Pompey. In the wide range of human affairs there is perhaps no more amazing spectacle of mediocrity arriving at the pinnacle of success. Absolutely ignorant of the art of politics, he calmly appropriated the opinions of others and by means of his military prestige carried their ideas into effect. By degrees he came to regard himself as a great statesman and his self-rating was actually approved by the popular estimate. In a republic he wielded the shadowy power of an emperor, was feared like Sulla, and had statues erected in his honor. According to Froude, he was so handsome that "the women used to bite him." No more picturesque or puzzling example of greatness combined with fatuity has appeared

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upon the stage of history. He is the exact antithesis of Rome's greatest figure, Cæsar, who next appears upon the scene, the embodiment and type of Roman imperialism.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. *The Art of Being Alive.* Pp. 200. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1 net.

This is a helpful little handbook, in which each of the thirty-seven chapters is complete. The author shows, both in poetry and prose, the tonic effect of right thinking and how each of us may achieve contentment, strength, and ability by the use of our mental forces. It has the elements of theosophy, some of the rules of mental science, and a great deal of what used to be called "common sense." The author applies the principles of thought to every condition of daily life, to every class of people, and gives for every one helpful counsel and good suggestions.

Shackleton, Robert and Elizabeth. *The Charm of the Antique.* Pp. 300. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. \$2.50.

It would be hard to estimate the value of such a book to an enthusiastic antique collector, since even to the layman it has fascination. The illustrations and the character of the book itself have a compelling charm and the subject-matter is entertaining. The author gives a sort of bird's-eye view of the whole realm of collecting, tells the ways and means of acquiring things worth while, and the necessity for knowledge of actual worth and values; and recites some entertaining experiences in searches for Chippendale, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite furniture. The book is full of good and helpful advice. It cautions against overenthusiasm and counsels moderation. The reader will long for some of the chairs, high-boys, sideboards, and porcelain that used to be so common in "grandfather's house," but the path of the collector is full of pitfalls; let him go carefully.

Grayson, David. *The Friendly Road.* Illustrated by Fogarty. Pp. 342. New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. \$1.35 net.

Those familiar with David Grayson's former books will not have to be told that this is a continuous chronicle of Optimism. Such a spontaneous outpouring of a contented soul is restful and a delight to the reader. Tired of the monotony of his daily existence, and beginning to fear that the farm owns him instead of his owning the farm, the author set out with pack across his shoulder, and wandered into the country, carrying food for only a short time, no money and no definite plan, nothing but a penny whistle such as he played when a boy. Experiences—yes, even adventures—come thick and fast, and each makes a chapter of romantic narrative, permeated by the atmosphere of beautiful country life, cheery philosophy, and real inspiration. Mr. Grayson's method is delicious. He either whistles himself into the hearts of those he meets, or gains their confidence by joining them in their task of the moment. Each story is complete and satisfactory. In fact, the whole book is charming, sweet, and inspiring, full of "the very joy of living."

Most Misled.—"So you don't like living in the country? What do you miss most since moving out of town?"

"Trains."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*



If the Grocer Sold It This Way

Suppose your grocer sold Puffed Grains in bowls—as they come to your table, floating in milk. Or with cream and sugar. Or mixed with fruit.

And suppose children did the buying.

Don't you know that a child—whatever you sent for—would bring home this Puffed Wheat or Rice?

None Can Resist It

You read here—in cold print—of these Puffed Grain fascinations. And we can't describe them—can't make them seem good enough.

Or you see the package at your grocery store, and it looks like other wrappings. So some of you don't get Puffed Grains, and your folks miss their delights.

But when one sees these grain bubbles—eight times normal size—she can't resist these airy, flaky morsels.

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And when they come to one's table—in cream or milk—one wonders and regrets that the table ever lacked them.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
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Except in Extreme West

CORN
PUFFS
15c

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There is nothing else like them. Grains were never puffed before. Never before have all the food granules been blasted by steam explosion. These are the only foods fitted for easy digestion by Prof. Anderson's process.

Get them all. See which one you like best. Served in all the various ways. You'll be glad that we make them and glad we urged you. Get them today and see.

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Sole Makers

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Perhaps similar questions have occurred to you.

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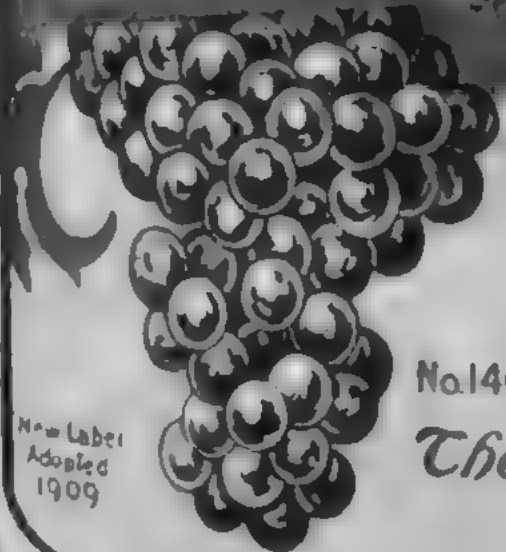
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CURRENT POETRY

BY writing "Wine of Wizardry" and "The Black Vulture," George Sterling earned the gratitude of all lovers of poetry. And unlike most poets who suddenly become famous, he has steadily gained power. His new book, "Beyond the Breakers, and Other Poems" (A. M. Robertson), is better than any of the three distinguished volumes that preceded it.

Here, for example, is a poem in "the grand manner," sweeping, sonorous, splendid. Swinburne, in the vigor of his youth, wrote like this.

"TIDAL, KING OF NATIONS"

(Genesis xiv. 1-17)

BY GEORGE STERLING

Tidal, king of nations, is it night and silence for thee—

For all who smote by the slime-pits and were slain in the valley of kings?

Come there dreams to the bed of stone which none attaineth to see—

Mirth of thy captains, moan of thy slaves or shadow of voiceless things?

Amraphel and Arloch and Kiam's over-lord,

Hold they still the part they held by the salt-sea's bitter breath?

Speak they yet of the battle's range when the nine kings drew the sword?

Beck they now for a phantom wine in the sunken courts of Death?

Tidal, king of nations, the desert is seal of thy tomb;

He who breaketh that ashen seal may sell thy bones for a price.

Thy scepter rotteth unheld and thy chariot in the gloom,

And the ghosts of thy gods come not to the evening sacrifice.

There, tho the twilight deepen, no harps are sad for thy sake;

Thou with care for thy wraths alone hast seen how the captains fall.

Time for thy doves hath given dust, for thy melon-vine the snake.

The bittern's cry for thy viol's voice, and the bat for thy nightingale.

Tidal, king of nations, and traitor to each for pride,

Thou wert no wall to thy people, nor guard in a narrow place;

Thy will it was on Admah and the hearths of Zoar to rife,

Slaying beyond thy borders, till the arrow sang at thy face.

Treasure and flocks and women, and all things fair in thy sight,

They for thine eyes were herded—and what do thine eyes discern?

For man and friend are broken, and none remaineth to fight;

They that supped with War hath War now eaten in turn.

Tidal, king of nations, could life be given again,

For what thy sword uplifted in the battle that kings must use?

Would thy heart give thought to the secret of man's unsearchable pain,

Keeping thy trust with the orphan, and the widow's empty cruse?

The waterways are broken that led to the corn and grape;

Thy steel was to other torrents, thy steeds to another goal.

Alas for our faithless hands that mar whatever they shape—

For the dusts made equal now in the palm of the groping mole!

Tidal, king of nations, the world is weary of strife;

We stand aghast by our engines, that wait for the trumpet's call.

Must man be brute forever and Hate be hurt over life?

Nay! tho the midnight question, the morning answereth all!

Still wait the fields for the sower, tho the lords of 't be not;

The heavenly roads be open to the horses of the sun;

And still the mighty Hands, unchangeable, unbegot,

Test as of old the nations, till the many realms are one.

And here is an exquisitely made sonnet. "With sandals beaten from the crowns of kings" is unforgettable.

THE COMING SINGER

BY GEORGE STERLING

The Veil before the mystery of things

Shall stir for him with iris and with light;

'Chaos shall have no terror in his sight

Nor earth a bond to chafe his urgent wings;

With sandals beaten from the crowns of kings

Shall be tread down the altars of their night,

And stand with Silence on her breathless height

To hear what song the star of morning sings.

With perished beauty in his hands as clay,

Shall he restore futurity its dream.

Behold his feet shall take a heavenly way

Of choric silver and of chanting fire,

Till in his hands unshapen planets gleam,

'Mid murmurs from the Lion and the Lyre.

One of Mr. Sterling's characteristics is his almost uncanny knack of using exactly the right words about beasts. No poet but he could make such a phrase as "the palm of the groping mole," in "Tidal, King of Nations." And no one but he could write so vivid, so sympathetically humorous a poem about a coyote as this.

FATHER COYOTE

BY GEORGE STERLING

At twilight time, when the lamps are lit,

Father coyote comes to sit

At the chapparal's edge, on the mountain side—

Comes to listen and to decide

The rancher's hound and the rancher's son,

The passer-by and every one.

And we pause at milking-time to hear

His reckless carolling, shrill and clear—

His terse and swift and valorous troll,

Ribald, rollicking, scornful, droll,

As one might sing in coyotedom:

"Yo ho ho and a bottle of rum!"

Yet well I wot there is little ease

Where the turkeys roost in the almond-trees.

But mute forebodings, canny and grim,

As they shift and shiver along the limb

And the dog flings back an answer brief

(Curse o' the honest man on the thief),

And the cat, till now intent to rove,

Stalks to her lair by the kitchen stove;

Not that she fears the rogue on the hill;

But no mice remain, and—the night is chill,

And now, like a watchman of the skies,

Whose glance to a thousand valleys flies,

The moon glares over the granite ledge—

Pared a slice on its upper edge.

And father coyote waits no more,

Knowing that down on the valley floor,

In a sandy nook, all cool and white,

The rabbits play and the rabbits fight,

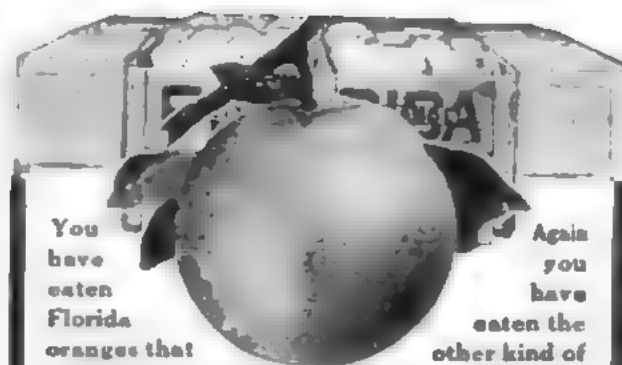
Flopping, nimble, skurrying,

Careless now with the surge of spring . . .

Furry lover, slack! alas!

Slidest your fate o'er the moonlit gram!

Probably the war must be blamed for Alfred Noyes's attempt to make "pierce" rime with "universe." But in spite of this blemish, "The Search-lights" is a strong poem, altho it is not so forceful as an earlier and similar poem by Mr. Noyes which had as its refrain "Before the world, was God." This poem is based on the common



You have eaten Florida oranges that didn't have any

flavor. The pulp was dry and stringy and the juice—well, there wasn't much of it but what there was you found to be flat and sour. Not much pleasure in eating oranges like that! The fruit was insipid and tasteless because it wasn't allowed to ripen on the trees.

Again you have eaten the

other kind of Florida oranges

—thin-skinned fruit filled with sweet delightful juice. These oranges tasted so good um! How you smacked your lips at their delightful flavor! They were so fine simply because the growers had left them on the trees until fully ripe.

To advance their own interests by protecting those of the consumers of the fruit, progressive orange and grapefruit growers of Florida some years ago formed a co-operative organization. The members are pledged to ship only tree ripened fruit, that has been handled with extreme care from tree to railroad. None but white-gloved workers prepare this fruit for market—it never is touched by human hands before shipment. In the packing houses of the Florida Citrus Exchange no child labor is employed.

This mark is red on boxes and wrappers

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

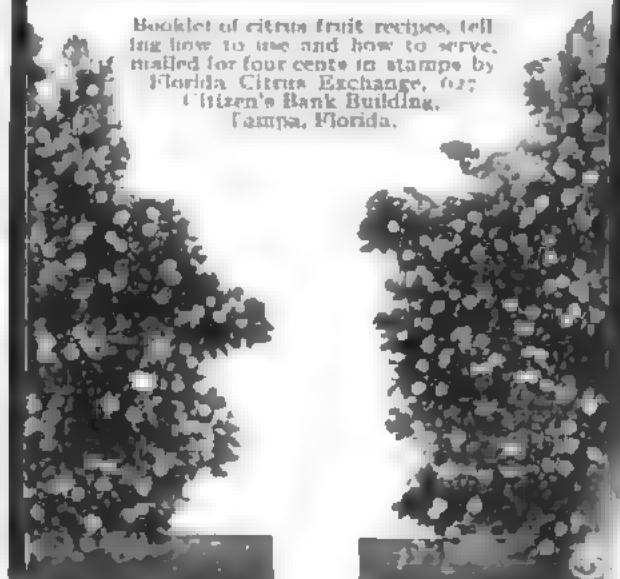
Means fully ripe, juicy, sweet fruit

Not many Florida oranges are ripe before winter. One of the few varieties which ripen in the fall is the Parson Brown—named after a good old preacher who had a fine orange grove. The Parson Brown oranges mature in October and November, and often will be sweet and juicy inside before they have become altogether yellow outside. This is true of no other Florida oranges—all other varieties show when they are ripe by their rich yellow color.

Only a limited number of Parson Brown oranges are grown in Florida. The greater part of the crop is produced by members of the Florida Citrus Exchange. When you buy Parson Brown oranges in boxes that carry the Exchange trade mark you may be sure that they are true to name and will be found ripe and sweet. Ask your dealer for Florida Citrus Exchange Parson Brown oranges and you will be sure to get what you want. This is Florida's early orange.

Florida grapefruit is of surpassing quality. This year's crop is the finest ever produced. The Florida Citrus Exchange will begin to ship grapefruit as soon as it is ripe. Buy in boxes or wrappers containing its red mark and be assured of the best in quality and ripeness.

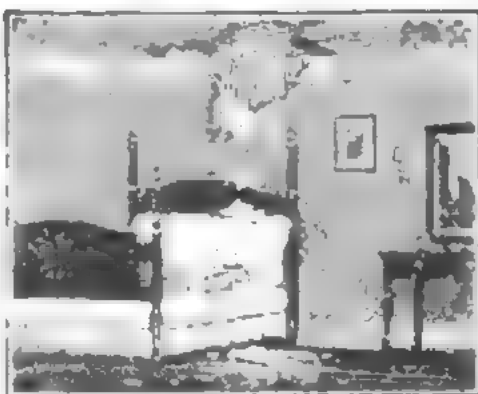
Booklet of citrus fruit recipes, telling how to use and how to serve, mailed for four cents in stamps by Florida Citrus Exchange, 627 Citizens Bank Building, Tampa, Florida.



Danger and expense lurk in every weak ceiling

You could perhaps save a little by using "something else" in place of Herringbone, but the expense and danger of falling plaster or stucco would make that saving a future debt.

For your inside walls decide, now, that you will use



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grips and holds — prevents falling stucco and plaster

Use Herringbone for outside walls, too, if you want a stucco house—a permanent, fire-resisting, cheap-to-keep-up home. Remember, Herringbone holds plaster and stucco, prevents discolored, cracked and falling walls or ceilings.

Herringbone is either galvanized or painted at the factory and the paint baked on. It goes into walls untarnished and can not discolor plaster or stucco.

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Your home can resist fire, decay and time, and yet cost little if any more than an all-wood house. Let us help you as we have helped thousands of others. Send for "The Question of Building Material." It is full of illustrations of beautiful Herringbone homes. It contains facts that every home builder should know. Mention your architect's or builder's name and we will gladly co-operate with him in planning a house that will stand.

The General Fireproofing Co.
4157 Logan Avenue
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Makers also of Self-Sealing, the concrete reinforcement that makes forms unnecessary.



assumption, denied in Germany itself, that General von Bernhardi is the official spokesman of his nation.

THE SEARCH-LIGHTS

BY ALFRED NOYES

[*"Political morality differs from individual morality, because there is no power above the State."*
—General von Bernhardi.]

Shadow by shadow, stript for fight,
The lead black cruisers search the sea,
Night long their level shafts of light
Revolve and find no enemy.
Only they know each leaping wave
May hide the lightning and their grave:

And, in the land they guard so well,
Is there no silent watch to keep?
An age is dying; and the bell
Rings midnight on a vaster deep;
But over all its waves once more
The search-lights move from shore to shore:

And captains that we thought were dead,
And dreamers that we thought were dumb,
And voices that we thought were fled
Arise and call us, and we come:
And "Search in thine own soul," they cry,
"For there, too, lurks thine enemy."

Search for the foe in thine own soul,
The sloth, the intellectual pride,
The trivial jest that veils the goal
For which our fathers lived and died:
The lawless dreams, the cynic art,
That rend thy nobler self apart.

Not far, not far into the night
Their level swords of light can pierce:
Yet for her faith does England fight,
Her faith in this our universe,
Believing Truth and Justice draw
From founts of everlasting law.

Therefore a Power above the State,
The unconquerable Power, returns,
The fire, the fire that made her great,
Once more upon her altar burns.
Once more, redeemed and healed and whole,
She moves to the Eternal Goal.

Here is a pro-German poem written in English. We take it from the *Missouri Staats-Zeitung*. The last stanza contains a thought well worth emphasizing, but after the intensity of the preceding lines it seems an anticlimax.

AT BAY

BY ARTHUR NELSON OWEN

"Nun, Gott mit mir!" cries mighty Thor,
Great Wodan's son and god of war,
And hurls him in the whirling hell
And fights it long and fights it well.
So doth the lone and mighty Thor,
The dauntless old gray god of war.

Now round him roars the awful tide
Of battling beasts from far and wide;
For out the west as black as night
The grizzled Osa tears his right
And seeks to slay the mighty Thor,
The dauntless, old gray god of war.

In front old Taura grimly roars
As with his horned brow he gores
And flares his eyes and smokes his breath
With rage to bury Thor in death—
With rage to slay the mighty Thor,
The dauntless, old gray god of war.

'Upon the left the fiery Gaul
Is wild to see the hero fall,
While Taura bellows 'cross the main
And calls his beasts from mount and plain
And sets the mighty mob on Thor,
The dauntless old gray god of war.

But yesterday he taught them all,
A wealth of music in his hall,
From Bach, from Beethoven, Mozart,
And science, medicine, and art
He taught them too, did wondrous Thor,
The god of peace as well as war.

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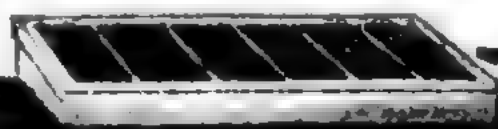
Covers 40 sq. ft. of garden space. Probably high enough to receive some of your tallest pet plants. Six large lights of extra heavy glass to each sash. Hinged at top. Easily ventilated, strongly made. Nicely finished. Quickly put together. Portable. Carefully packed. Price complete, freight prepaid anywhere in U. S. For double glazing \$2.50 extra. **\$20.00**

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make lots of Toys

What shall we build first?

THE TOY WITH
GIRDERS LIKE STRUCTURAL STEEL.

**BIG PRIZES
FOR NEW
MODELS**

The Mysto ERECTOR

**ELECTRIC
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WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE
(IN ALL SETS OVER \$3)

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Not only can he build big, strong models, but he can build them easily and quickly, and they will be exactly like real steel construction.

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The Mysto Erector is by far the most interesting and instructive gift you could find anywhere. It is so fascinating that the entire family will enjoy watching and helping the boy to construct the 300-and-more models.

Boys—just see how many things you can build! Think of the fun building battleships, torpedo boats, Brooklyn Bridges with third rail cars run by a real motor—skyscrapers with running elevators—electric-run sand shovels that dig just like the Panama Canal dredges—workshops with cute little band saws, power presses, lathes, buffing wheels, etc., that really go.

And think of all you'll find out about engineering and electricity!

You can build so many models with Erector that if you worked every minute from Christmas till next summer, without

stopping, you probably wouldn't get them all finished. This is because you get so much building material for your money with the Erector—more than with any other similar toy.



HURRY!

**SEND NOW
FOR THIS
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USE
COUPON 

And the models are made just like real structural steel. You can build quicker—the girders will never buckle up when you are putting them together. Only half as many bolts are needed, and the models are stiff and won't wobble.

Be sure to ask for the Mysto Erector, so you get the extra and better pieces and the motor. No other construction set gives a motor without extra cost.

The Erector is sold by toy, department and hardware stores and by many drug stores. Eight sizes, ranging from \$1.00 to \$25.00.

Send me your dealer's name and I will mail you my brightly colored Book, containing photos and descriptions of Erector models. I'll also send you a free copy of my magazine, *Erector Tips*, which publishes pictures of boys who build prize-winning Erector models; tells how you can win a prize; shows how to do magic tricks, etc. Every boy, every parent, should write for the free Book and magazine at once.

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Extraordinary care is used in the manufacture of Dioxogen to insure its purity — not just for the sake of purity but because purity insures its efficiency in time of need.

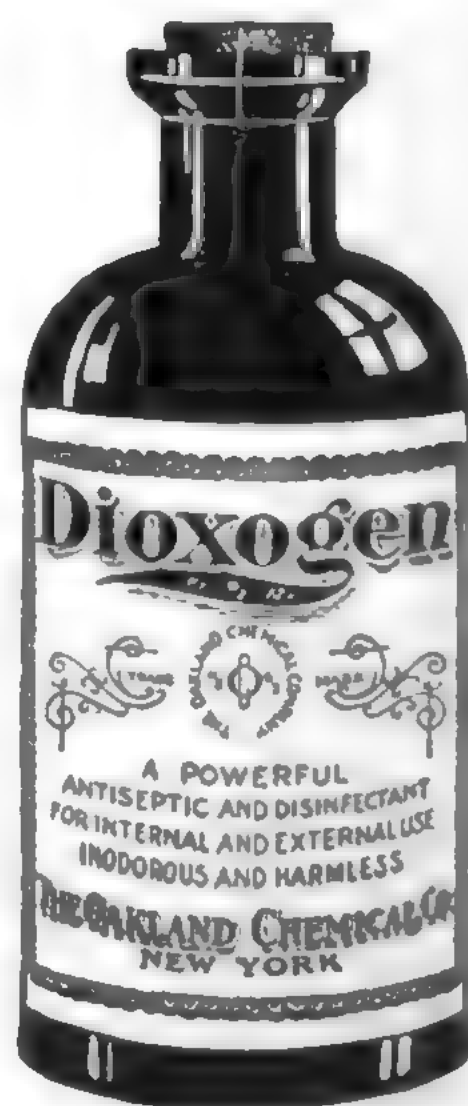
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A germicide and antiseptic is used for mighty serious work. A pin prick may lead to blood poison, the scratch of a rusty nail may bring into your system the germs of deadly lock-jaw. You don't want to run risks when you have such emergencies to meet. You can always depend absolutely on Dioxogen strength, purity and uniformity.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHAT FATE FOR BELGIUM'S KING?

WHAT part will Albert of Belgium play in the affairs of Europe a year or two years from now? At present he is, in bitter truth, a "man without a country." Yet many people have pointed to him as the most significant figure in the New Europe that is to be brought forth through the world's present travail. As already mentioned in these columns, King Albert is strikingly like to the hero of H. G. Wells's "World Set Free"—the chief agent in establishing the world peace there set forth; and it may be safely inferred that that author had King Albert in mind. Again, an American editor not long ago, with some ingeniousness, suggested that Albert of Belgium may well prove to be the Napoleon of the present war whose coming Tolstoy predicted. Tolstoy's prophecy, printed in the Letters and Art Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 22, mentions a leader "of little militaristic training, a writer or journalist," who would be the star ascendent in the final conflict. This description, the editor made plain, fits the young King passing well. He was not a direct heir to the throne, did not, in his earlier years, expect to reign; he was for some time a journalist in the full sense of the word, and his present position, hopeless as it may seem, is not without promise of great things to come, if he survive. Another straw, showing the direction of the wind of Fortune, is to be found in Gelett Burgess's description of Paris in war-time, in *Collier's* for October 17. He speaks of the popularity of the Belgians in the French capital, and adds: "On the terraces of cafés along the Grand Boulevards the old aristocrats are already talking of a new king of France. Who is the new pretender? Don't laugh. It's Albert I., King of Belgium!"

In this magazine for August 29, a short account was given of the young King's career and personality. Now, when nine-tenths of his country lies in the possession of the Germans and he himself is practically a fugitive, it is especially interesting to read another account of his life, written from a somewhat different viewpoint. Such a story appears in the *New York Evening Post*, in part as follows:

Albert, the king without a kingdom, is thirty-nine years old. When he ascended the throne, on December 23, 1909, in succession to his uncle, the late King Leopold II., of unsavory memory, there were no breakers ahead, and he looked forward to prosperous and peaceful days for his people.

"We must," he told them, "continue our unshakable attachment to constitutional liberty and the love of independence,

and thus hold sacred our patrimony while advancing toward the peaceful conquests in the fields of labor and science."

This expression was characteristic of the young King. He had no military aims to achieve; he believed his country to be securely maintained by the Treaty of London. Moreover, his individual tastes ran in the direction of peaceful pursuits; his chief desire was to help the Belgians, an industrious people, to achieve greater prosperity. He had already trained himself in the knowledge of statecraft, and by doing so had won the confidence of the nation.

The story of Albert's efforts to fit himself for his duties indicates in a measure the moral and intellectual status of the man. Not until the death of his elder brother, Prince Baodoin, in 1891, did Albert realize that he might some day be called upon to rule Belgium. He was then sixteen years old, and had studied little. He decided at once to remedy his deficiencies. Passing through the Belgian Military School, he received a commission in the Grenadier Regiment and was promoted rapidly from sublieutenant to colonel. His military duties, necessary as they were, did not interfere with more serious studies. For years he surrounded himself with professors and books. He went daily to the Foreign Office to learn diplomacy, and from diplomacy he turned to sociology.

We are told that his principal interest was ever the welfare of the Belgian people, and that he did not scruple to take the most direct available road to that end. It was not his place to interfere in matters of State, nor, at that time, to push himself to the fore. Instead, he made it his business to learn about his people intimately, from themselves. He went about among them, simply and without the slightest ostentation. They welcomed his democracy, lauded his methods, and told him all that he wished to know. In the same spirit, he determined to travel, that he might know something as intimately of other peoples. Thus it was that he came to this country in 1898. A description of the youthful Crown Prince of sixteen years ago is given by a Harvard graduate, who met him during his visit to Cambridge. Says the Harvard man:

"I saw a tall, pale-faced, angular, and rather awkward youth—he was only about twenty-three then. An army officer in uniform and a court physician trailed along behind. The Prince held his silk hat stiffly in hand and stepped forward. His hand-shake was hearty and vigorous. 'I am glad to meet you,' he said. 'It is a pleasure to see your quarters, and it is very good of you to admit us.' He spoke perfect English, with scarcely a trace of an accent. Then the Prince spied a group picture of some college girls, and examined it carefully. 'You have some very beautiful women in America,' he said, with a smile. 'I have often heard them praised, and now I am learning that it is all justified.'"

Awkward, unassuming, unsophisticated as he appeared, he viewed us shrewdly. When Albert left this country, we are



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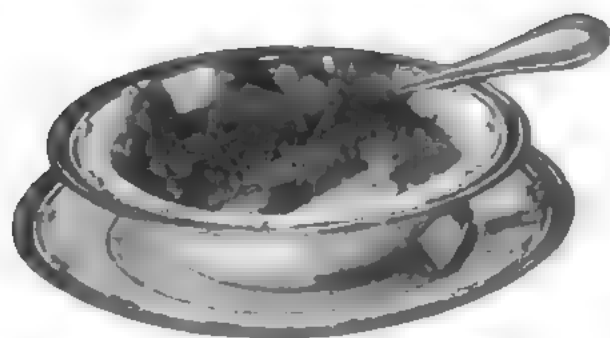
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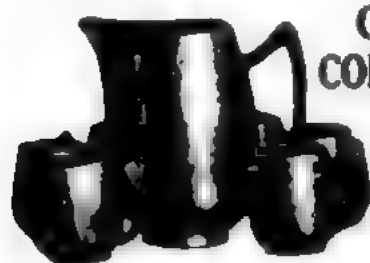
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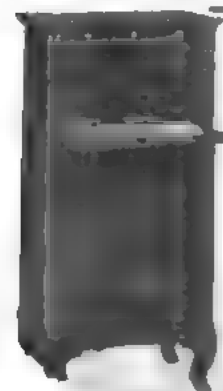
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told, he was familiar with it as are few Americans. He knew its commercial and economic resources. Nay, more—

He knew about the experiments in trade schools which several States had begun, and he took with him a vast amount of other useful information which he was to use later for the benefit of the Belgian people. When he became king, he was the first and only European monarch who had been in personal contact with the industrial life of America.

One of the problems that King Albert had to tackle was the Kongo, the rich and extensive African colony which Leopold controlled and exploited personally as a business venture. The Kongo atrocities had long been a blot on the white man's civilization, and the whole world demanded better treatment for the negroes in Belgium's possessions. King Albert promised reforms in his first speech from the throne.

"In the Kongo," he said, "the nation wishes a policy of humanity and progress enforced. The mission of colonization can not be other than a mission of high civilization. Belgium has always kept her promises, and when she engages to apply in the Kongo a policy worthy of her, none has a right to doubt her word."

King Albert, we are told, was well equipped to formulate a humane policy, for, some years before, and contrary to the wishes of King Leopold, he had visited the Kongo country and observed the condition of the natives. The first-hand knowledge there gained he applied in working out reforms, and tho all the abuses may not yet be remedied, a more intelligent and humane policy has been enforced under his guidance. But the young King and old Leopold had little in common, at the most. As we are told:

In contrast to the wild life of his predecessor, Albert has maintained a reputation for clean living. He kept himself apart from Leopold and the unhappy affairs of his daughters. His married life has been a happy one, and his consort, Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, a famous scientist and eye specialist, is devoted to her adopted land.

Queen Elizabeth is an accomplished woman. She is a registered physician, a graduate of Leipzig, and has a sound knowledge of art, literature, and music. The King admits that she taught him to appreciate art and literature, two things that were banished from the Belgian court during the reign of Leopold. In reviving an interest in them, Queen Elizabeth has encouraged Belgian authors and artists to new flights.

After the marriage of Albert and the Princess Elizabeth in Munich, on October 2, 1900, they made a tour of Europe and the Far East, traveling only with a maid and courier. Three children have been born to them—Philip, the Crown Prince; Prince Charles, and Princess Marie. Both the King, whose mother was a Hohenzollern, and the Queen have severed many blood ties in defying the German Kaiser. Their devotion to Belgium has cost them a kingdom, perhaps for all time, if Germany dictates the terms of peace.

SPY-HUNTING IN ENGLAND

DETACHED the England is from the actual scenes of warfare and reasonably safe from any attack save from the air, and in spite of the fact that, in London and out, the country has remained quiet and apparently undisturbed through the stirring times of the last two months, there is yet evidence enough that she is in a state of war. Colonial troops are reported to be stationed everywhere, the censorship is strict, economy is being more and more rigidly practised, and patriotism is being daily fanned into a flame more fierce and inextinguishable. In addition, reports are coming to us of a spirit pervading the whole nation, of unity and a shoulder-to-shoulder sympathy, that is bringing all classes of the people closer together than they have stood for many a year past. One example of this is given by Henry Reuter Dahl, in his account in *Collier's Weekly* of the system of surveillance, partly official, partly unofficial, that goes on day after day and night after night, in the effort to rid England of the plague of espionage with which it is said to be infested. His personal observations of the working out of this system were conducted at some considerable risk to himself, as he says:

My first Sunday I spent with a pal of mine near a naval port, but before I could come he had to ask the authorities for permission to have me and to explain my identity. My name did not sound healthy. I had a glimpse of the war from the inside, not the far-flung battle-line across Channel—khaki-clad men charging under bursting shrapnel—but of the dogged, silent determination of those left behind to guard home ground, searching in the dark for hidden enemies like a pack of terriers—women, children, rich men, poor men. Their nights are spent not in bed, but patrolling the lanes and the thickets, the culverts, or the railroads, challenging every passer-by, searching every face. And this I call practical patriotism and splendid—not like Fourth of July speeches in the United States or the weak-kneedness shown by those of our peoples who dug out of New England and buried their silverware during the Spanish War because of Cervera's phantom fleets. Right here is something for us to learn and store away, should the flash ever strike us.

Over the forts the arcs of the searchlights cut the heavens searching for the gray Zeppelins of the Germans, and against the greenish glare are the outlines of the guns. Through my glasses I could see the men operating the lights.

On the road to the city, with the dockyard beyond, the scout-master divided his section of boy scouts and sang out the orders for the night. In silence the boys went to their stations. The orders were to halt everything. And no motor nor carriage nor any pedestrians could pass unless hailed. The hail is "good night," and unless answered at once and in the King's clearest English, the boy scout blows his whistle and the signal is taken up by the others down the road until it reaches the sentry, who shoots first and asks questions

Olive Oil—Nature's Food and Medicine Combined

Its contribution to healthful living—where the choicest Olive Oil is obtained—Olive Oil Grapes, a new form which makes it pleasant and easy for all to take Olive Oil

Centuries ago the Greeks and Romans recognized the high value of olive oil for food and cookery, for the maintenance of health, and as an adjunct to the toilet. By the Ancients it was deemed indispensable. Subsequently, as the world's population increased and spread out, the use of olive oil became less general. Except in the native land of the olive, its use became as a lost art. Modern civilization has awakened to the benefit bestowed on mankind by olive oil. Thanks to a broader knowledge of dietary science, its use is increasing in extraordinary volume.

Where the Best Olives Grow Whence Comes the Choicest Oil

Many brands and grades of olive oil are on the market. The cheaper ones contain almost invariably cottonseed and other adulterants. The richest olive oil produced is pressed from the fruit grown in southern Italy. The finest of all these oils is "Cream Lucca," produced by one Italian firm for more than a century, ideally pure and pressed under sanitary conditions. This oil has long been ranked by epicures as the standard by which all others are compared.

What "Virgin Olive Oil" Means and How It Is Obtained

To users of olive oil the term "Virgin Oil" is important to understand. When the olives are picked they are reduced to pulp and then subjected to several pressings. The oil obtained from the first pressing is the choicest produced. It is called "virgin oil." That which is obtained from subsequent pressings is invariably inferior.

The Food Value of Olive Oil As Acclaimed by Authorities

Food scientists estimate the nutritive value of pure virgin oil as almost 100%, while that of eggs is but 12%. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in his book, "Foods and Their Adulteration," says: "Edible vegetable oils * * * afford to a greater degree than any other kind of food product the elements necessary to the production of heat and energy. * * * By far the most important of these oils is the olive oil." A laboratory analysis shows that olive oil contains 264 carbohydrates per ounce, largely excelling all other articles in a table enumerating thirty-eight different foods. Its nutritive value is so high that in cases of low nutrition it is often used externally. J. Mitchell Bruce in his "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" states that "olive oil rubbed

into the skin is absorbed by the lymphatics and has a distinctively nutritive value."

Therapeutic Value of Olive Oil Restores and Preserves Health

Internally olive oil has important therapeutic properties. Authorities assert that it possesses prophylactic qualities in connection with the stomach and intestines. It is a mild and natural laxative. Many physicians believe it prevents the formation of gallstones. In appendicitis it is often used with beneficial results. In colic its soothing qualities are pronounced. "Olive Oil," says Sir Thomas Barlow, the noted physician to King George, "prevents waste of tissues." The same authority, speaking of its effect upon the complexion, says: "The warm, rich complexion of the Italian and Sicilian women is due to the free use of olive oil as much as to the air and climate of their country." J. Mitchell Bruce, writing of olive oil, states that "It constitutes a food, increasing the amount of fat in the tissues, furnishing force, and thus saving the waste of nitrogenous tissue and the necessity of consuming quantities of nitrogenous food. When cod liver oil is rejected, olive oil may be assimilated."

Olive Oil Grapes—What They Are, What They Accomplish

Olive Oil Grapes are soft, elastic, pure gelatine capsules, containing virgin Cream Lucca Oil and *nothing else*. These capsules are prepared under scrupulously sanitary conditions. In these Olive Oil Grapes you secure the following advantages:

- 1st—The oil is preserved without deterioration.
- 2nd—The Grapes are airtight and dustproof.
- 3rd—The oil is not tasted, so everyone can take it.
- 4th—Each capsule contains an exact quantity.

Importance of the Olive Oil Habit for Young or Old

In this way all can take and benefit from this natural food and medicine combined. Every family should keep a supply of Olive Oil Grapes on hand. There should be a box handy in the pantry, in the medicine cabinet, and in the pigeon hole of the business man's desk. Form the olive oil habit and you will notice a permanent benefit to your health. Take one or more Grapes with each meal and preserve the dietary balance. The Grapes are equally beneficial to young or old. Every grape taken is a contribution to your health insurance fund.

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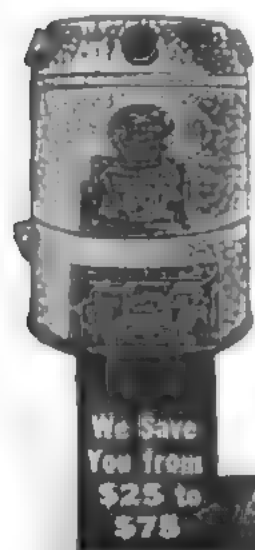
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afterward. A detachment of scouts are searching the railroad-track, the main line to London. As the train thunders by the boys hug the ground; with their staffs they examine each culvert, penetrate each shadow, and crawl underneath the bridges.

From early in the evening to dawn the silent, serious lads are on duty; cheerily they trot about, some of them barely eleven, and when exhausted they tuck in in the scout-master's motor. Here are the sons of cooks, butchers, naval officers; and the scout-master himself a figure of international prominence in the naval world. No effort is too big, no night too long, for it takes many hands to watch the roads, the approaches to the power-house and the water-reservoirs of the largest naval base in the Kingdom. Soldiers are wanted elsewhere, so others must help to see that no stick of dynamite cuts the water supply. And when the men are worn out from their nights' vigils in addition to their own daily duties, the women turn to and do their trick in the watch, as allies to the territorials guarding the main points; the babies are left with the nurses.

Hysteria, nerves, you say? No—spies! Many of them have been caught red-handed and dispatched to the Great Beyond without either obituary or corner's inquest, and all within the district of this base. Not a line appears in the papers; no one knows or speaks.

ROMANTIC DAYS IN WAR-REPORTING

"**F**AR off, as a child might sigh for the moon, this work had been the dream of my life, ever since I had come to realize I could write matter that men would print and that other men would read." So Archibald Forbes feels and writes of his profession as war correspondent, to which he has devoted ten years of his life. The story of his career in the field, where year after year he gave the best in mind and sinew to the securing of news, the best news, the quickest, and the most authentic, is told by F. Lauriston Bullard in his new book, "Famous War Correspondents" (Boston: Little, Brown and Company). To read of these heroes of an epoch past and gone and glimpse a few of the situations they experienced, the narrow margins by which they escaped death, and the extreme hardships they endured, is to peruse a succession of tales far more gripping in interest than the cleverest work of fiction. Sir William Howard Russell, MacGahan, Villiers, O'Donovan, Steevens, Creelman, Forbes, and many other "gentlemen adventurers" of the press, they are worthy of honor for what they did, and deserving of remembrance as the great ones of a now vanished race. Kipling calls Forbes "the Nilghai, the chiefest, as he was the hugest, of the war correspondents," and says of him: "Saving only his ally, Kenen, the Great War Eagle, there was no man mightier in the craft than he, and he always opened the conversation with the news that there would be trouble in the Balkans in the spring." And yet, with all this, the present writer tells us how, at the end of

the summer of 1870, Forbes stood in Fleet Street, in London, spinning his few remaining copper coins on the sidewalk, to decide whether he should continue as a war correspondent or go back to compiling marriages and "obits" on the London Scotsman. His first work had been with *The Morning Advertiser*, when he followed the German forces in the Franco-Prussian War, until, after Sedan, when the Germans prepared their advance upon Paris, *The Advertiser* recalled him, proposing, forthwith, that its Paris correspondent could report the siege and fall of Paris sufficiently well!

Forbes was compelled to return, without any further prospect than that of being able to sell to some London daily the information about the disposal of the German troops, which he alone in England knew. Twice skeptical editors refused him; at last Sir John Robinson, of *The Daily News*, who had noted some of his earlier writing, and kept in mind his name, accepted his services at twenty pounds a week. Of this opportunity Forbes wrote later:

"It is possible that had I declined I might have been a happier man to-day. I might have been a halier man than I am at forty-five, my nerve gone and my physical energy but a memory. Yet the recompense! To have lived ten lives in as many short years; to have held once and again in the hollow of my hand the exclusive power to thrill the nations; to have looked into the very heart of the turning-points of nations and of dynasties! What joy equal to the thrilling sense of personal force, as obstacle after obstacle fell behind one conquered, as one galloped from the battle-field with tidings which people awaited hungrily or tremblingly."

There was a vast difference between his first commission and this second one. Here he was free of the limitations placed upon him by *The Advertiser*, and might not only gather news where he would, but might set to work his fertile mind upon the schemes for news-gathering that were soon to make him renowned above his rivals. Mr. Bullard says of his work at this point:

He proceeded to be enterprising; he did new things constantly. For weeks he lived on foreposts within easy range of the French cannon at Metz. He was "at home" with a regiment of Prussian infantry, sleeping on straw in a corner of a chateau drawing-room. Like the war-horse, he sniffed battles from afar. He was the only spectator of the fight of Mézières-les-Metz, but still he could send only a half-column over the wire to London. He got a flesh-wound in the leg and suffered from fever. Entering Metz even before the capitulation, he joined in an informal fashion the sanitary volunteers. Gangrene attacked his leg and had to be burned out with acids, but he carried a vinegar sponge in his mouth and managed to keep going. Finally he had to go to England lest amputation become necessary.

Now he let slip a great opportunity. He saw the surrender of Metz and watched Bazaine drive away from the railway station. All night he wrote in his room



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What a Few Users Say

Sanitary conditions in our plant have improved wonderfully. We should judge we are getting 50% more light than before.—Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

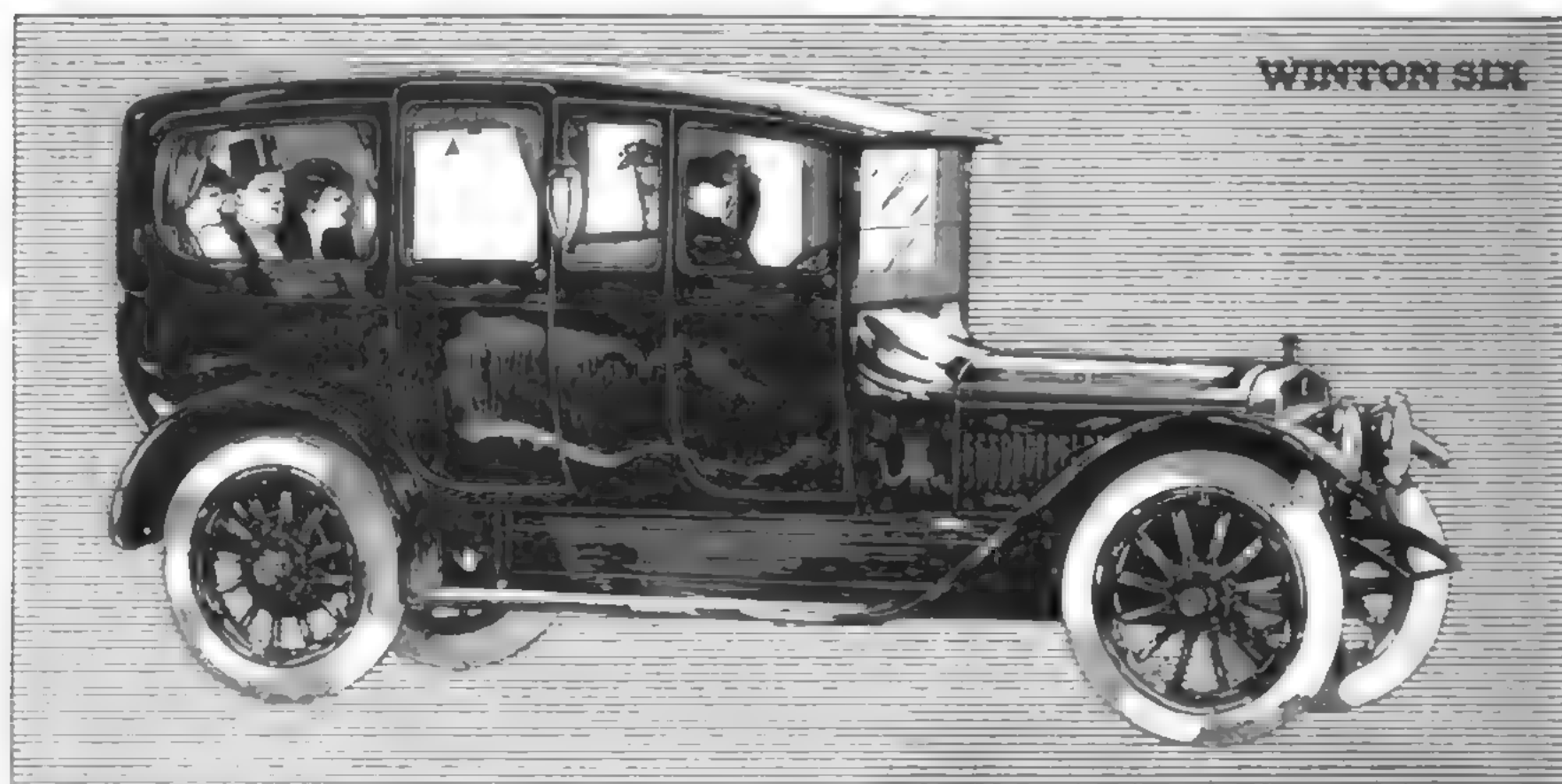
We are indeed astonished to note the vast amount of daylight created by this paint—especially where we were formerly forced to use electric lights all day.—Knotsley Hoistery Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The most practical interior finish we have ever used on walls and ceilings. We imagine will show an increase of between 20 and 25% in light.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Makers of Prince Albert).

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but he did not hurry over the forty-five miles to Saarbrück. It was then that the German-American, Muller, carried to London the dispatch, long ascribed to Forbes, which indicated to Forbes and the others what they might have been doing all the time; and from then on the pace and the competition quickened.

During his brief stay in London, his chief, Robinson, said to Forbes: "As a fellow man I say you ought to lie up for six months; as a newspaper manager I wish you would start for the siege of Paris to-night." He started and his leg got well. Adventures in great variety befell him during the months of the siege. He began to display his remarkable ability as an organizer. The Germans were bewildered by the unaccountable speed with which his letters appeared in London.

What Archibald Forbes would have accomplished, faced by the censorship of to-day and the rigid limitations imposed upon the actions of war correspondents in the present war can not be known, but one who reads of his feats in those earlier times can not help believing that he would now find some way to break through the lines and were once more one of the phenomenal hits for which he was noted. Forbes's methods were not as subtle as his rivals imagined, but they were tremendously effective and for a long time absolutely mystifying. We read on:

So short was the interval between the time of events described and the time of the *Daily News* reports that one rival, concluding Forbes had telegraphic facilities denied to the others, made formal complaint. The Chief of Staff of the Crown Prince of Saxony informed Forbes of his rival's dissatisfaction, and under promise of secrecy Forbes disclosed his method to the staff officer. Soon after at a dinner an officer accused the correspondent of postdating his letters and thus faking their freshness. Forbes made his usual laughing reply that he carried his own private wire about with him, and placed a bet then and there that if a piece of information was communicated to him it would appear in *The Daily News* the second morning after. The officer told him of a movement of the troops and at once left the room. When Forbes visited the military telegraphic headquarters he found his guess of the errand of the officer verified; the operator grinned and said, "No; I am ordered to take no message from you." Nevertheless, after a few days Forbes handed the officer a copy of his paper of the date stipulated in the bet and containing the item upon which the bet was based, whereupon the officer stared and paid over the stake.

The mystery was explained by Forbes himself in these terms:

"My secret was so simple that I am ashamed to explain it, yet with one exception I had it to myself for months. When before Metz I had done my telegraphing from Saarbrück, depositing a sum in the hands of the telegraph-master and forwarding messages to him from the front against the deposit. Before leaving the frontier region I learned that a train started in the small hours of the morning from the rear of the German cordon on the

east side of Paris and reached Saarbrück in about fifteen hours. The telegraph-master would receive a letter by this train soon enough to wire its contents to England in time for publication in the London paper of the morning following. I put a considerable sum into his hands to meet the charge of messages reaching him, and arranged with a local banker to keep my credit balance with the telegraph-master always up to a certain figure. Every evening a field-post wagon started from the Crown Prince of Saxony's headquarters on the north side of Paris, picked up mails at the military post-offices along its route, and reached the railroad terminus at Lagny in time to connect with the early morning post-train for the frontier. At whatever point of my section of the environment of Paris I might find myself, a military post-office served by this post-wagon was within reasonable distance, and my letter, address to the Saarbrück telegraph-master, went jogging toward the frontier once every twenty-four hours, with a fair certainty of its contents being in England within twenty-four hours or thereabouts of the time of its being posted."

Another of his stratagems at the time of the St. Denis bombardment was to have all the particulars written in advance, and, indeed, already in type, locked up securely in the *Daily News* office. With the first gun that was fired, the Crown Prince gave to Forbes a signal of permission, Forbes shouted to his operator "Go ahead!" and these two words, wired to London, brought the full details of the attack upon the streets of London in the noon edition of *The Daily News*. One of the most thrilling tales of Forbes's work tells of his entrance into Paris during the siege. Taking advantage of a short lull in the fighting, he proceeded to achieve the impossible, as the story relates:

Forbes rode about the lines of investment and saw the depopulation of the environs of the city. During the great sortie he watched with alert eyes. He saw the thirty civilians who had come to offer King Wilhelm the German crown. Christmas passed, the bombardment piled the walls of St. Denis in ruins, and at last, on the evening of January 28, while the headquarters staff were assembled in the drawing-room of the château of the Crown Prince, an orderly brought in a telegram from the Emperor. It announced that two hours before Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre had set their hands to a convention in terms of which an armistice to last twenty-one hours had already come into effect.

The correspondents nerved themselves to a desperate venture. The capitulation was imminent. The reporters watched each other suspiciously. How to get into Paris; how to be the very first to enter the city; how to get out of the city with the news, and how to get the news to their papers—these were their problems. The world was on tiptoe for tidings from the inside of the plight of Paris. The balloon post and the carrier-pigeons had come far short of telling the world the details of the awful experiences of the besieged city.

His German friends shook their heads and took pathetic leave of him when he announced his intention to try for Paris.

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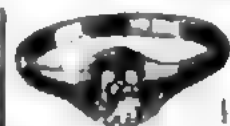
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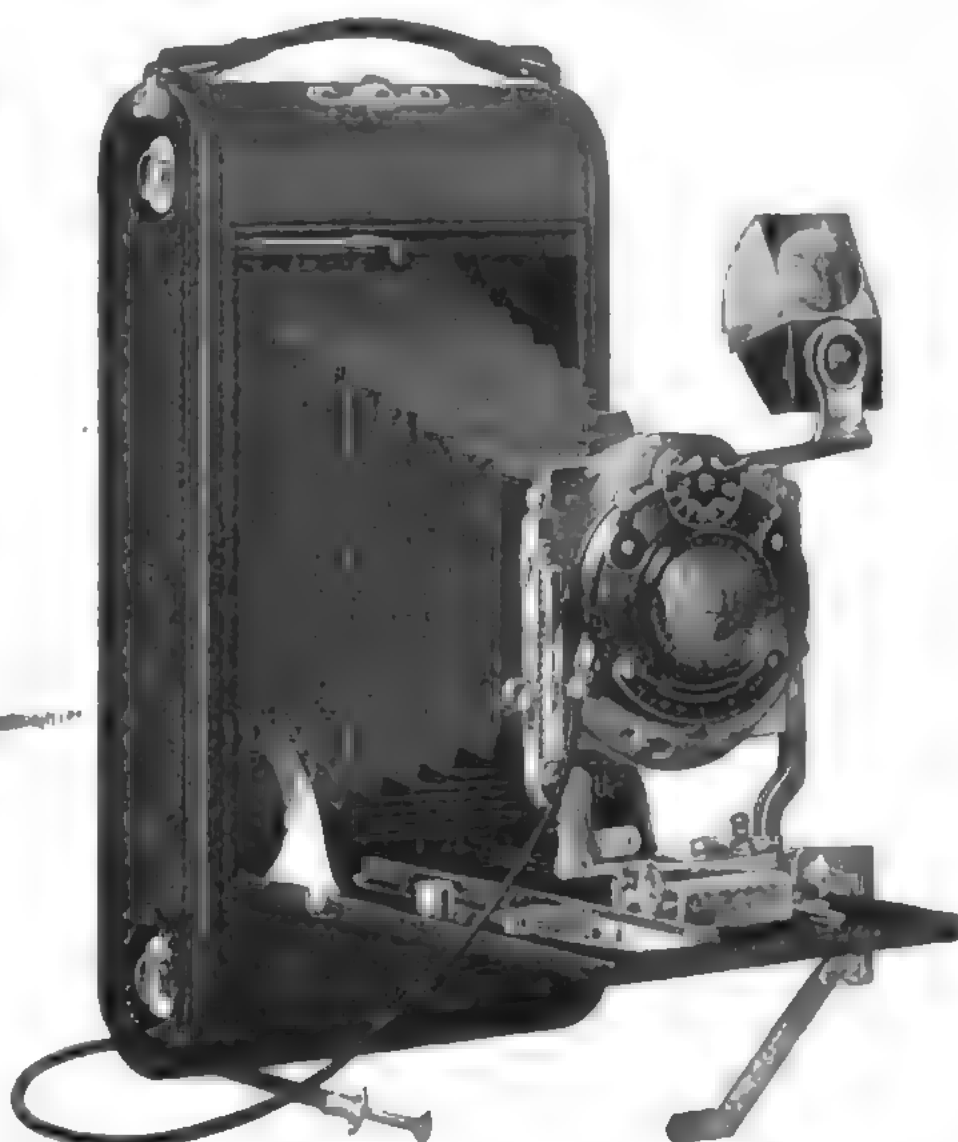
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He found the roads in bad order, long neglected as they had been, and much scored by the trenches of both armies. One shoe after another was torn from the hoofs of the laboring animal. He was dead beat when Forbes galloped to the station barely in time to consign him to the care of a German cavalryman and swing aboard the train. He was trusting no post service for his coup.



The following morning about two he was across France and in Karlsruhe, where he knew there was an all-night telegraph-office. For eight hours he remained there, supervising the work of the girls who had the night shift. The instant the message was gone he went aboard the train again, and forty hours after he had left Paris he was back in the city.

A CZARINA OF THE SWITCHBOARD

THO the device for privacy in telephoning described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for October 17 may be a boon to the majority of telephone-users, there is at least one place in this country where its inauguration would be viewed with dismay. That place is "Homeburg," now well known to readers, if not to geographers, through the writings of George Fitch. Mr. Fitch has put Homeburg on the literary map, and, more than that, has peopled it with a delightful collection of town-folk. His characters and his anecdotes about them may not be true, but they are essentially truthful. One of the most winning of these is *Carrie*, of whom he tells in the October *American Magazine*. She is the one and only Central of the local telephone exchange. Her power is absolute in Homeburg and unquestioned, but it is never abused. No "musical indicator" is needed by the subscribers. Indeed, one making *Carrie's* acquaintance is rather grateful for the tardiness of Mr. Howard's invention. In part, George Fitch's description of Homeburg's Central is as follows:

When my wife wants to know if hats are being worn at an afternoon reception she calls up Carrie. Ten to one Carrie has caught a scrap of conversation over the line and knows. But if she doesn't she will call up and find out. When a doctor leaves his office to make a call he calls up Carrie, and she faithfully pursues him through town and country all day, if necessary. When we are preparing for a journey we do not go down to the depot until we have called up Carrie and have found out if the train is on time. And when our babies wander away we no longer run frantically up and down the street hunting for them. We ask Carrie to advertise for a lost child, seven hands high, and wearing a four-hour-old face wash; and within five minutes she has called up fifteen persons in various parts of the town and has discovered that said child is playing Indian in some back yard a few blocks away.

Carrie is also our confidante. I hate to think of the number of things Carrie knows. Prowling into our lines while we are talking, as she does, in search of connections to take down, she overhears

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enough gossip to turn Homeburg into a hotbed of anarchy if she were to let it loose.

But she doesn't. Carrie keeps all the secrets that a thousand other women can't. She knows what Mrs. Wimble Horn said to Mrs. Ackley over the line which made Mrs. Ackley so mad that the two haven't spoken for three years. She knows just who of our citizens telephone to Paynesville when Homeburg goes dry, and order books, shoes, eggs, and hard-boiled shirts from the saloons up there to be sent by express in a plain package. She knows who calls up Lutie Briggs every night or two from Paynesville, and young Alexander Bane would give worlds for the information, reserving only enough for a musket or some other dueling weapon.

There's very little that Carrie doesn't know. I shudder to think what would happen if Carrie should get miffed and begin to divulge. Once we had a telephone girl who did this. She was a pert young thing who had come to town with her family a short time before. It was a mistake to hire her—telephone girls should be watched and tested for discretion from babyhood up—but our directors did it, and because she showed a passion for literature and gum and very little work they fired her in three months. She left with reluctance, but she talked with enthusiasm; and Homeburg was an armed camp for a long time.

A BATTLE IN THE AIR

FOR many days Paris has dreaded an organized attack from the sky. Day after day, so the dispatches tell, has the German *Taube*, the Kaiser's war-pigeon, soared and dipt over the French capital, to the wrath and consternation of the populace below. No one can blame the Parisians for the excitement they manifest, but it is safe to say that any demonstration they have yet made would be of slight account beside the stir that would result did they realize the attitude of mind of the aviators above them. In the New York *Evening Post's* translation from the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a German aviator tells what his feelings were when he and his superior officer first sailed over Paris. His state of mind is easily understandable, but would not be appreciated by a harassed Parisian. He says:

Paris! The major pointed below with his finger, then turned slowly to me, raised himself from his seat, and—yodeled at the top of his voice! I saw it, altho the motor, which sang its song incessantly, overwhelmed the sound. And I? I went absolutely out of my little head with joy, and cut the maddest capers and caracoles in the air with my trusty biplane. There lay the white church of the Sacré Cœur, there the Gare du Nord, from which the French thought to leave for across the Rhine; there Notre Dame, there the old "Boul. Mich.," the Boulevard St. Michel in the Latin Quarter, where I bohemianized so long as an art student, and over which I now flew as a conqueror.

Unprotected beneath me lay the heart of the enemy, the proud glittering Babel of the Seine. The thought of everything hateful, always attached to the great city,

was swallowed up; an emotion of possession, of power, alone remained. And doubly joyful we felt ourselves. Double conquerors! In a great circle I swept over the sea of houses. From the street arose a murmuring of the people, whom the bold "German bird" astonished, who can not understand how the Germans are turning the French discovery to their own service more cleverly and advantageously than the French themselves.

As the French aeroplanes are usually all called away for scout duty on the firing-line, often the *Taube* goes unmolested, save for the harmless fire from below. But on this occasion the Germans were not so fortunate, and the result was a battle in the air with all the thrill that the most competent fiction-writer could inspire. As the airman tells it:

For nearly an hour we had been flying in swoops and had been shot at vainly from here and there below us, when they approached in extremely rapid flight from the direction of Juvisy a French monoplane. Since it was much faster than my biplane, I must turn and seek to escape, while the major made ready my rifle and reached for his revolver. The monoplane came steadily closer and closer; I sought to attain an altitude of 2,000 meters in order to reach the protecting clouds, but my pursuer, on whom we constantly kept an eye, climbed more rapidly than we, and came always closer and closer. And suddenly I saw at a distance of only about 500 meters still a second biplane, attempting to block my way.

Now it was time to act. In an instant my companion had grasped the situation. I darted at the flier before us; then a turn the major raised the rifle to his cheek. Once, twice, thrice, he fired. Then the hostile machine, now beside us, and hardly a hundred meters away, quivered and then fell like a stone. Our other pursuer had in the meantime reached a position almost over us, and was shooting at us with revolvers. One bullet struck in the body close beside the fuel controller. Then, however, impenetrable mist enfolded us protectingly, and the clouds separated us from the enemy, the sound of whose motor grew ever more distant.

When we came out again from the sea of clouds it was toward seven o'clock. In order to get our position, we descended, but suddenly there burst forth before us and behind us and beside us roaring shrapnel shells. I saw that I would have to fly a considerable distance over hostile positions and exposed to French artillery. "The devil to pay" again. Ever madder grew the fire. I noticed that the machine received blow after blow, but held cold-bloodedly to my course; at the time it did not come into my mind at all that these little pointed pieces of steel meant death and destruction. Something in mankind remains untouched by knowledge and logic.

There—suddenly before me, a yellow-white burst of flame! The machine bounds upward; at the same time the major shrinks together, blood runs from his shoulder; the wiring of one of the wings is shattered. To be sure, the motor still booms and thunders as before, but the propeller fails. An exploding grenade has knocked it to pieces, torn one of the wings to shreds, and smashed the major's



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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

shoulder. Steeplly my machine sinks to the ground. By calling up all my power, I succeed in getting the machine into a gliding flight, and I throw the biplane down into the tops of the forest trees, crashing through the branches and tree-crowns. I strike heavily, and know no more what goes on around me.

When I wake again from my unconsciousness, I find Major G. lying beside me on the ground, both of us in the midst of a group of the German Landwehr.

A REPAIR-SHOP FOR WARPED MINDS

WE know something of the work that is being done for children of sub-normal intelligence, the painstaking and patient work that brings light into the twilight mentality of those little ones suffering from "arrested mental development." But the Department of Efficiency and Economy of New York has lately unearthed a school that goes even further than this. It is a school that, in the words of the Department's official investigator, Miss Elizabeth Eadie Kerrigan, "gives kindergarten lessons to old men; that teaches painting to an ex-prize-fighter; that has for its pupils men of good education and illiterate immigrants from the heart of Russia." More than that, these pupils, so varied in age, character, and social status, are from the ranks of those who are regarded by most of us as the irreclaimable waste of humanity. The school is located in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, New York, and the pupils are all inmates of the institution. In the New York Evening Post Miss Kerrigan tells how the school was started, by one man who has given his life to the work, in gratitude for the restoration of his own sanity:

A little over a year ago a man of the highest education and attainments, with degrees from European universities and with a record as a tutor in one of the royal families, as an instructor in the gymnasium, as a professor in various American universities, went voluntarily to Ward's Island for treatment. Domestic, financial, and other troubles were undermining the powers of his unusual mind, and he submitted himself to expert care to see if he could be restored to a normal state. In a few months he recovered his grip upon himself and began to study the patients around him.

It was soon evident that the man himself had entirely recovered his powers. Instead, however, of fleeing from the place at the first opportunity of release, he was stirred by gratitude for the help that had been granted to him and by humane interest in the suffering around him. He elected to remain upon Ward's Island and formally open a school for the reeducation of those whose minds had failed.

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The stories that Professor Moench can tell of his experiences and the vagaries of



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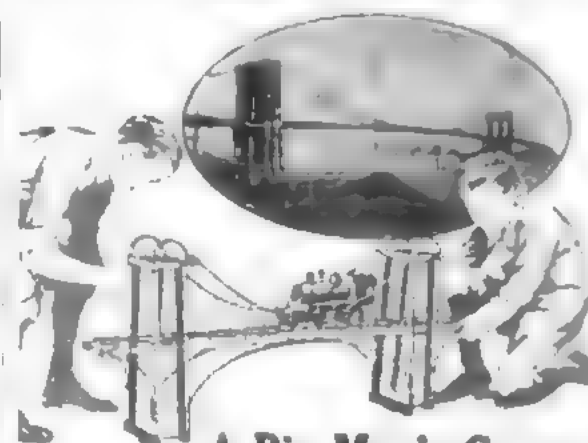


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his pupils range from the sublime to the delightfully ridiculous, and from stories of unremitting, patient, unrewarded effort to anecdotes of sudden surprises and even great personal danger. Once it was necessary to leap between two scholars who were flying at each other's throats with murderous intent; once an apparently hopeless case of wilful unresponsiveness was cured in an instant by the chapel organ, whose compelling tones awoke the obstinate one to loud and irrepressible song. Often the wonders worked by this one man, with his indefatigable patience and his sure faith in the spark of intelligence that must lurk somewhere behind the dulled eyes and dogged scowl of his pupils, seem almost unbelievable. Miss Kerrigan mentions a few of these:

"See that man with his back to us?" the Professor whispers, careful not to let the discussion of his case reach the ears of the subject. "He was the 'Terror' of the whole island a few months ago. The attendants could do nothing with him. He was so violent he could not be managed by anybody. He was always disturbing the rest, and likely to break out any minute."

Then, raising his voice, but still speaking gently: "Come, John. Come and show our friend how you can read."

The youth, heavy-bodied, sullen of face, but tractable, comes forward and stands in front of a big chart such as is used in elementary schools, and as the Professor's pointer moves from word to word, the patient carefully reads the large print aloud: "My cat is in the tree. Puss likes the birds. My dog likes to swim. Watch is the name of my dog."

It seems a travesty on all schooling, but Professor and pupil are in deadly earnest.

"And I have not had an outbreak from him in four weeks," the Professor says, with natural pride, as he pats the "Terror" on the back and sends him to his seat as a "good boy."

Not always is it so easy to get responses from the pupils. There is George over in a corner, for instance—a good-natured, mustached fellow, who smiles and nods in answer to questions, but never will open his mouth.

"I thought that he had lost the power of speech," confides the Professor. "Never did he say one word. But one day when I had won his confidence, I thought I would try a little experiment on him. I had my arm about his shoulder, and when he was least expecting anything of the kind, I just lightly pricked him with a needle."

"Ouch! That hurts!" he exclaimed, just as clearly as you or I. In the four weeks that I have had him in my class I have got him to speak just five words. George, aren't you going to speak to me some day?"

And George hobs his head in assent.

Professor Moench's method may be briefly described as a sounding of the chords of human interest. To one of these chords the subject will respond, if there be the slightest hope for his reclamation. Sometimes, as in the case above mentioned, it may be music that will stir him; but it



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THE above are 1500 pound delivery cars. Lippard-Stewarts are built in capacities that meet the great majority of requirements. Make up a fleet of Lippard-Stewarts, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton, 1 ton, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, 2 ton trucks, simplify garage and repair business, economize on maintenance cost, save all the waste and bother of having several different kinds of trucks to take care of. There is as much waste in operating overcapacity as there is in overloading. A Lippard-Stewart fleet prevents this waste.

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Lippard-Stewart delivery cars and trucks are recognized in every city for their attractive appearance, noiselessness, flexibility and ever-ready service. You see fleets of them at work in large cities, operating in rural delivery work. They are used by the U. S. Parcel Post, by the U. S. Army. They are popular for Omnibus, Patrol, Ambulance and Funeral Work.

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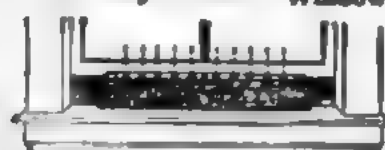
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The Corona Typewriter Co., Inc.,

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may be arithmetic, or water-colors, or the learning of the alphabet, or the making and molding of some bit of ornament or design—whatever it be, Professor Morton believes implicitly that it can be found. Naturally, his classes are not run by schedule, and the work done is accomplished in the most haphazard way, as we are shown:

In some respects the "side-lines" of the School for Reeducation are even more illuminating than the reading and writing and picture-puzzle solving that go on in the little schoolroom. In a room adjoining this there is a group of men—a few weeks ago, perhaps, inert and unresponsive or violent and dangerous—patiently working out in clay the models set before them in magazine pages, or figures evolved in their own disordered brains. Quietly, absorbedly, they prick holes through pictures to transfer the outlines to soft clay, and then mold the flat surface into relief; and the difference between the shapeless daubs of clay that are the results of their first efforts and the surprisingly well-executed forms that they turn out at the end of a month or so are a living record of the evolution of their minds, halted in their downward course and made to concentrate, to imitate, and finally to originate.

In still another room—entirely without guard and out of sight when the Professor is busied with his other classes—the artists sit quietly at work. Strange, indeed, are some of the pictures turned out by them—crude copies of the "comics" from the Sunday newspapers; scrawling sketches of persons and objects and even visualizations of the "influences" that work upon their minds. Side by side with these are excellent little drawings and a few paintings of a high degree of merit—the work of true artists whose minds are temporarily or permanently clouded.

Nor is the whole order of the day unrelieved by occasional bright spots of humor. In witness of this is related the examination of one pupil whose mind was not so clouded as he would have it appear:

"William, stand up."

A hulking figure, with a foolish smile, slouches upward—if such an expression may be used—and crams both fists down into his pockets.

"Fold your arms, William. You must keep your hands out of your pockets."

Grudgingly the arms are raised and folded.

"What did you write to-day on your slate?"

Very slowly and painfully the great figure enunciates the words of its lesson.

"A thief is a miserable man."

"And what are you, William?"

The foolish smile broadens.

"I am a miserable man."

"William, where were you before you came here?"

"In jail." Very cheerfully.

"What jail?"

"The Tombs."

"Did it do you any good?"

"Nope!" More cheerfully.

"Do you know where a thief goes when he dies, William?"

"To jail!"

"Oh, no; he doesn't. You know perfectly well where he goes."

The foolish smile has reached its climax, and there is actually a twinkle of mischief in the once dull eyes as William makes his final answer as to the ultimate destination of a thief:

"To heaven!"

Turning again to the serious side of this strange school, Miss Kerrigan sums up the work of the Professor as follows:

Six months the little school has been running, and in that time two "pupils" have so improved that from seemingly hopeless lunatics they have become well-behaved citizens, and have been discharged from the hospital; several others have been sufficiently controlled to be allowed to go home on parole. A youth from the Bronx is now awaiting the capture of a "job" before his release. Men from the most "disturbed" wards, low in mentality, unkempt in appearance, violent in manner, have begun to show signs of intelligence, have cleaned their clothes and gone back to white collars, have become obedient, and have won places in the quiet wards, away from the distressing sights and sounds of those not fortunate enough to have come under the influence of the good Doctor.

If such results can be obtained by a lone and saddened man working against great odds, in a wretched little "schoolhouse" that used to be a morgue, with almost no equipment and with the expenditure of no money except the few pennies that can be squeezed from an infinitesimal salary—lower than the wage of an untutored attendant—what results might be attained through the establishment of a well-equipped school and the expenditure even of a moderate amount of money?

A MONSTER BIRTHDAY PARTY

OUT in Kansas there is a *Pied Piper* who pipes so merrily that whole townships of children come trooping out to him once every year. It is his way of celebrating his birthday, and he tries to make that one day the biggest, most glorious day in the year for the largest number of children that can possibly be enticed and persuaded to help him celebrate it. Doubtless if he could think of any better way of commemorating the number of years young that he has grown than this of making thousands of children happy for a day, he would try it; but so far both he and the children have been completely satisfied. This year was an off year, but even so he did the best he could. The *Springfield Republican* says of him:

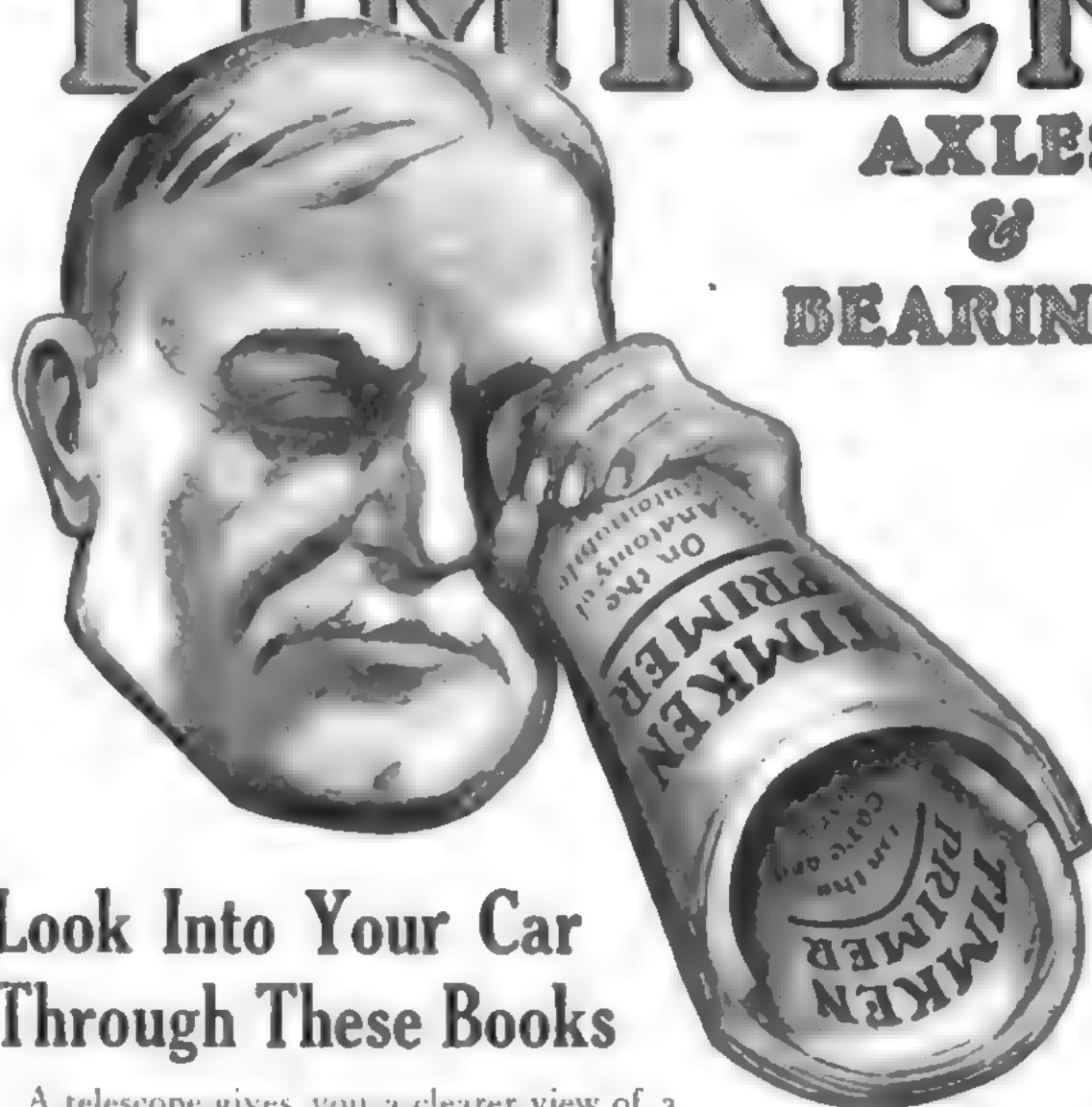
B. P. Waggoner, of Atchison, Kan., whose birthday picnics for the children of his city and county and neighboring counties have achieved national fame, is in poor health, and so this year all he was permitted to do was to hire all the picture-shows in town, to which children under 16 years of age were admitted free. There is ardent hope among the youth of his part of the State that Mr. Waggoner may get back his health and live forever. It was 15 years ago that he invited the children of his neighborhood to help observe his birthday. The next year the picnic was much larger; the third year the children of the entire city were entertained; the fourth year the children of the

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They describe the foundation upon which Timken satisfaction has been built—what has made Timken the choice of motor car engineers who value strength of construction and of motor car buyers who demand long life and safety. There's proof of this in the long list of "Timken equipped" cars which is a book by itself.

These three books, "On the Anatomy of Automobile Axles," "On the Care and Character of Bearings," and "The Companies Timken Keeps," sent free on post-card request to either Timken Company. There'll be no follow-up. No salesman will call. Write for them today.



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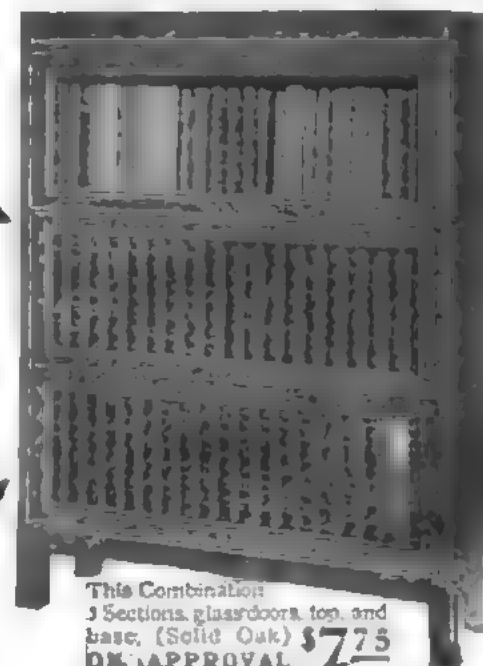
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county were invited and brought to Atchison in special trains. Then the annual affair was extended until the children of four counties were brought to Atchison, and not a child was ever injured during the passage on the free trains. Last year Mr. Waggoner entertained fully 20,000 children. There is lots of satisfaction in thus making one's birthday a matter of high moment to so many.

HERR WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN

WE are told by Miss Anna Topham that the favorite poem of the Kaiser is Rudyard Kipling's "If," and that over his writing-table are placed the lines: "To fill the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds' worth of distance run." Miss Topham, who was at one time governess to the Kaiser's only daughter, now the Duchess of Brunswick, has lately written, in "Memories of the Kaiser's Court" (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.), an engaging book of the intimate life of the German royal family. In it she reveals a side of the Kaiser that those who would judge him should in all fairness know. There follow brief extracts from the book, pen sketches of Wilhelm and those near to him, made by a quite dispassionate observer. Miss Topham describes her first impression of the head of the family:

His keen blue eyes look at me with that characteristically penetrating, alert, rather quizzical brightness. They seem almost too violent a contrast with the deep sunburn of his face. My hand is enveloped in a hearty, almost painful, handshake, and I am confronted with a few short, sharp questions.

She describes the woman who has since given her five sons to the cause of Germany:

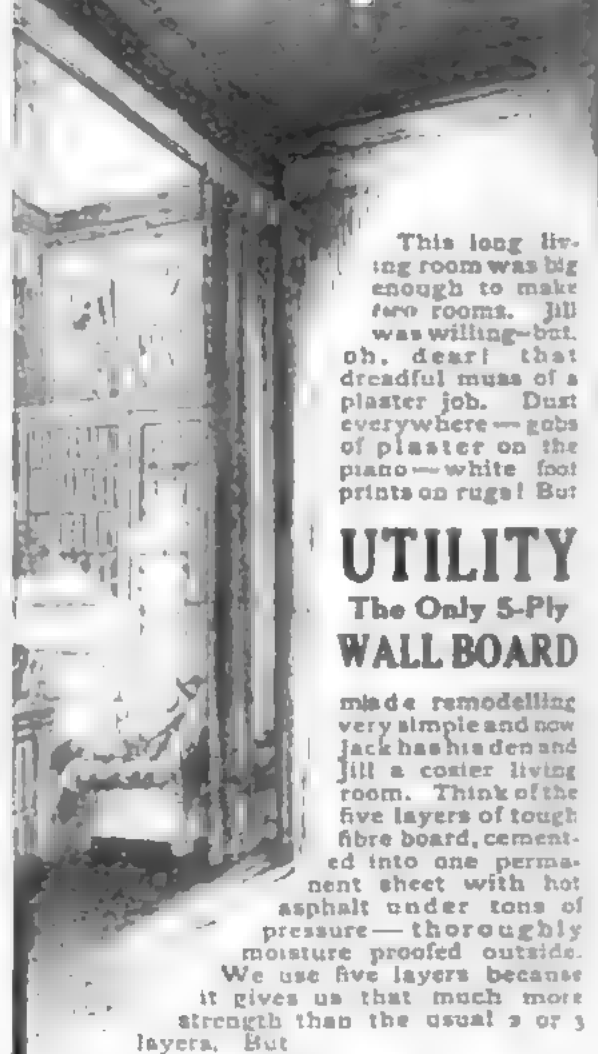
The Empress is sitting on a sofa and receives me with a pleasant, gentle smile and a look which reveals at once that she herself is feeling slight embarrassment. Soon I find myself sitting in a chair talking easily and without restraint to a mother about her little daughter. It is all quite simple and straightforward. Her chief recreation, the one in which she most delights, is riding. Every day, if possible, she takes a brisk canter of an hour or two. Her reading consists largely of historical memoirs.

Of her young charge, then a tomboy not yet in her teens, she writes:

Suddenly above the bank appears the sleek golden head of a small girl of nine or so, dressed in a stiff, starched, plain white sailor-dress, with a blue collar and a straw sailor-hat. Her day begins with breakfast at 7.30, and her lessons start at eight o'clock. Her allowance for spending-money was \$1.20 a month until she reached the age of seventeen. . . .

His daughter, in a moment of relaxation, seeks to amuse herself by practicing the schoolboy trick—she is very schoolboyish—of making with her mouth and cheeks the "pop" of a champagne cork and the subsequent gurgle of the flowing wine. "Who taught you that unladylike accomplish-

Jack Wanted A Cosy Den



This long living room was big enough to make two rooms. Jill was willing—but oh, dear! that dreadful mass of a plaster job. Dust everywhere—gobs of plaster on the piano—white foot prints on rug! But

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made remodelling very simple and now Jack has his den and Jill a cosier living room. Think of the five layers of tough fibre board, cemented into one permanent sheet with hot asphalt under tons of pressure—thoroughly moisture proofed outside. We use five layers because it gives us that much more strength than the usual 2 or 3 layers. But

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vent?" said I. "It was papa. He can do splendidly."

Papa, it appears, can do several things excellently well. His chief characteristic seems to be his abounding vitality. He is forever alert and strenuous, both mentally and physically, to a degree, at times, rather wearing on those about him. As we read:

The Kaiser's conversation at its best has a certain quality of intoxication—is provocative of thought and wit. Men often change, for the better or worse, when they retire from the public eye, but the Emperor is much the same everywhere. At home he inspires much the same charm as he does in public, and sometimes the same irritation. He is a man almost bound to get on the nerves of those who surround him. There is no more alert place in the world than the Kaiser's court.

He disapproves of people who want to settle down and be comfortable. He likes to keep things moving, has no desire for the humdrum, the usual, the everlasting sameness of things.

He believes he is very astute and can see further than most men. He tends to become just a bit blinded by his own brilliancy, by the versatility of his own powers. He has a marvelous memory for facts, but deduces hasty inferences. He does not give himself time and opportunity to think things out.

The Emperor William has a great horror of every possible kind of infection, especially the ordinary cold. I remember panic-stricken flights at an hour's notice from measles or chicken-pox. His Majesty no more objects to a frightfully overheated building than an American does.

"What's the matter with the chairs?" he says sharply. "Hard, are they?" he laughs, derisively. "I hope they are. Here we live hardily."

He likes to be identified with successful people of every class.

The Emperor possesses in an unusual degree what Kipling calls the "common touch." He knows how to talk to poor men, workmen, without any shadow of patronizing affability; an absolutely frank and unreserved interest in their affairs and an obvious desire really to know of the conditions of other people's lives. It is not perfunctory.

He Made a Hit.—A commercial traveler had been talking his hardest, his most eloquent, his most persuasive for nearly an hour to a shrewd old Yorkshire business man. The old fellow seemed convinced and pleased, and the traveler thought he had his fish landed. But the Yorkshire man said:

"There's ma lad, Jock. Ah'd laike him to hear what ye have to say. Will ye coom this afternoon and go over your talk again?"

"Certainly, sir, with pleasure," replied the traveler heartily, and at the hour appointed presented himself again for the interview with father and son. Again he went over the points of the article he had to sell—forcibly, eloquently, persuasively. Never had he acquitted himself of a finer "selling talk."

When he had finished the old Yorkshire man turned to his son and said enthusiastically: "Do you hear that, Jock? Well, now, that's the way I want ye to sell our goods on the road."—*Kansas City Star.*



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Cruel!—"He is a genius."

"Who supports him?"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

A Bad Start.—TEACHER—"Now, children, name some of the lower animals, starting with Willie Jones."—*Boston Transcript*.

Running No Risk.—WAITER—"What will it be? Sauerkraut or pâté de fois gras?"
1818.—"Ham and eggs. I'm neutral."
—*Harvard Lampoon*.

No Time to Lose.—ENGLISH NEWSIE—(selling extras)—"Better 'ave one and read about it now, sir; it might be contradicted in the morning."—*Punch*.

Saving Trouble.—TRAMP—"Your dog jest hit a piece of flesh outer me leg, mum."

WOMAN—"Glad you mentioned it. I was just going to feed him."—*Boston Transcript*.

Anatomical.—"There is the enemy's wing."

"Yee, General."

"See if you can't make it yield a feather for your cap."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Passing Fair.—ALICE—"I hear that the new quarterback on your college team is quite homely."

DICK—"Oh, he'll pass in a crowd, that's all we care."—*Boston Transcript*.

Important.—"Who can furnish a clear definition of a politician?" inquired the Professor.

"I can," said the son of a Congressman.
"To which party do you refer?"—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Served 'Em Right.—THE VICAR—"For shame, my lad! What have those poor little fish done to be imprisoned upon the day of rest?"

TOMMY—"Tha-that's what they got for—for chasing worms on a Sunday, sir."—*John Bull*.

Too Explicit.—"Well, auntie, have you got your photographs yet?"

"Yes, and I sent them back in disgust."

"Gracious! How was that?"

"Why, on the back of every photo was written this, 'The original of this is carefully preserved.'"—*London Opinion*.

Close-fisted.—"Hubby, can you pay me back that dollar you borrowed from me?"

"But, my dear," he protested, "I have already paid it back twice. Surely you don't expect it again."

"Oh, all right, if you are as mean as all that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Close Quarters.—An Alaska pioneer was telling how crowded a certain ship was during the gold rush. One day a man came up to the captain and said:

"You will have to give me some place to sleep."

"Where have you been sleeping?"

"Well," the passenger replied, "I have been sleeping on a sick man, but he's getting better now, and he won't stand it."—*St. James's Gazette*.

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Department L-2 MARIETTA, OHIO

Up to Him.—He—"Do you believe in autosuggestion?"

SHE.—"No real gentleman forces a lady to make one."—*Baltimore American.*

Opportune.—THE OPTIMIST (who has just been struck by a passing motor-car)—
"Glory be! If this isn't a piece o' luck! Sure, 'tis the docter himself that's in ut."—*Punch.*

A Good Reason.—"How was it that you didn't name your baby Woodrow Wilson when you told me that was your intention?"
"We named it Mary Jane."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Not Recognized.—"What excuse did he give for shooting at you?"

"The flimsiest ever. Said he thought I was a deer, when everybody in this community knows I'm a bull moose."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Tempus Fugit.—"Why, what in the world has become of your watch? The one you used to have had a handsome gold case."

"I know it did, but circumstances alter cases."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

Not Certain.—"What is this malady which has suddenly attacked the nations of Europe?"

"There is some doubt as to that. Some say it is the German rush, others that it is the Russian germ."—*Christian Register.*

Too Impatient.—SUITOR (waiting for the lady)—"Is your daughter coming out next winter?"

FATHER—"She'll come out when she's good and ready and if you git fresh I'll knock yer block off."—*Cornell Widow.*

He Wasn't Looking.—DÉBUTANTE—"He said he would go through a raging flood just to look into my eyes."

CHAPERON—"When, last night?"

DÉBUTANTE—"No; last night he phoned that it was raining too hard for him to call."—*Judge.*

Caught.—Senator Tillman was arguing the tariff with an opponent.

"You know I never boast," the opponent began.

"Never boast? Splendid!" said Senator Tillman, and he added quietly, "No wonder you brag about it."—*Washington Star.*

Couldn't Turn It.—"Brudder Perkins, o' been fightin', I heah," said the colored minister.

"Yaas, Ah wuz."

"Doan yo' membeh whut de good book 'bout turnin' de odder cheek?"

"Yaas, pahson, but he hit me on mah nose, an' I've only got one."—*Livingston Lance.*

Exciting Times.—"Well," mused six-year-old Harry, as he was being buttoned into a clean white suit, "this has been an exciting week, hasn't it, mother? Monday we went to the Zoo. Wednesday I lost a tooth. Thursday was Lily's birthday party. Friday I was sick, yesterday I had my hair cut, and now here I am rushing off to Sunday-school."—*Lippincott's.*

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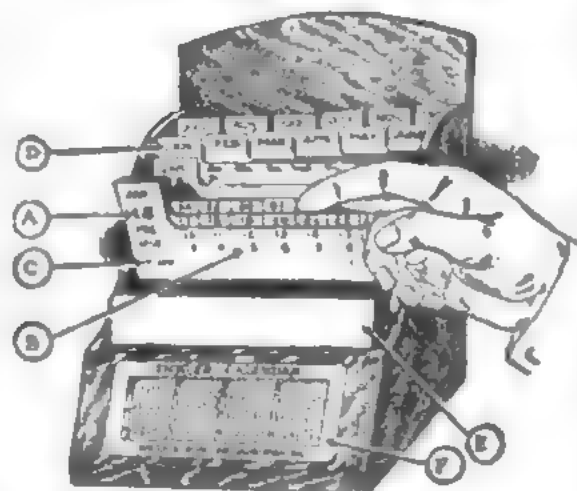
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HAS A TURN FOR THE BETTER SET IN?

AT the opening of the business week beginning on October 26 a series of incidents "had pointed to decided improvements in the peculiar situation into which this country had been thrown by the European War." So said the *New York Evening Post*, which enumerated these incidents as follows: the announcement that our new banking system would be established in a fortnight; England's declaration that the sea was open for export, even to hostile countries, of non-contraband articles, such as cotton; large increases in purchases of materials here by Europe; the disappearance on Saturday, October 24, of the deficit in New York bank reserves; and evidence that the bankers' cooperative plan to finance that portion of the cotton crop which the war might make unsalable was making good progress. Commenting on these evidences of better conditions the writer said:

"Inasmuch as the dilemma which has confronted this country since July has had primarily to do with the problem of international finance and trade, it was altogether logical that the foreign exchange market should give the first sign of what was going on. Exchange on London, in the week when Germany's declaration of war was plainly impending, rose to the extraordinary rate of \$7 in the pound sterling. In a normal market, it can not rise above 4.89½, because at that figure it is profitable to export gold and draw exchange against it. The \$7 rate at the end of last July measured the frantic haste of financial Europe to draw at any price on its American credits, to strengthen a home position where the impending war seemed to threaten general bankruptcy. The war began; London relieved its own situation by a series of unprecedented financial expedients.

"Yet it continued to draw heavily on New York, and exchange rates, even at the opening of this month, stood at the quite abnormal level of \$5 in the pound. In the well-known language of Lombard Street, the exchanges were moving heavily against us; and the extent of that adverse movement seemed to measure the depth of our financial predicament. A week ago the rate began to fall. Three or four days ago the movement in our favor became extremely rapid. Yesterday (October 26), for the first time since the third week of July, exchange on London, at 4.89, reached a familiar and normal level.

"So striking a reversal of position, in the market most sensitive to the present drift of affairs, suggests a review of the actual situation. Our particular difficulties, which developed during the second month of war, were four in number. We were cut off from access to the supplies of European capital which our markets habitually use; so much so that even renewal of existing loans was doubtful. We were threatened, or believed ourselves to be, with prodigious realizing sales of the mass of American securities held in Europe, and, for that reason, dared not reopen our Stock Exchange. Our export trade was heavily cut down, despite the large grain shipments, by the collapse of the European demand for certain of our staple products, notably cotton. Finally, our banks were doing business on a basis of emergency bank-note issues and clearing-house loan certificates, and their cash reserves were almost as far below the legal ratio to de-

posits as they were in the panic weeks of 1907.

"The problem how far our markets and our industrial undertakings, as a result of the war's huge requisitions on European capital resources, will have to dispense with the usual assistance from that quarter is still unsolved. It is not yet clear how much the absence of this European capital will affect our country's business situation. The facts, however, which stand forth without dispute are that, despite a natural preliminary hesitation, we have maintained our credit by exporting gold in large amount to meet pressing liabilities in the foreign markets, and that meantime the United States, alone of the great financial nations, is proceeding with its own accumulation of capital, purely for use in peaceful industry.

"These are the more obscure considerations in the situation. In the export trade and the bank position we have something more tangible to observe. Our excess of merchandise exports over imports in September was less by \$31,000,000 than in 1913. But if our cotton exports had been only half as large as they were the year before, the total export excess would have been fully as great as in the previous September. Now last month's weekly cotton exports by us to Europe averaged barely one-ninth of the 1913 figures, whereas the weekly average thus far in October has been nearly one-third that of a year ago. This recovery can not fail to be stimulated by the wider opening of European markets hitherto shut off, if not through the suggested taking of cotton by the London banking community as security for advance of capital from there.

"As to the home banking situation, we have still to reckon with the mass of emergency bank-note issues, the outstanding clearing-house loan certificates, the unsettled loans on Stock Exchange collateral, and the unusual burdens assumed in financing, first New York City's foreign debt, next the requirements for export gold, and finally the cotton-trade's position. But we can also see that, in the face of all these handicaps, the New York banks have restored their surplus reserve, and that not only they, but the National banks of the country as a whole, now actually hold in their reserves more gold than they held a year ago."

HOW THE MANCHESTER SHIP-CANAL MAY YET PAY DIVIDENDS

It is now twenty years since the great ship-canal, leading from the River Mersey to Manchester, England, was opened. Various were the prophecies then made as to its commercial success. For a long period it failed to pay even its interest charges in full, to say nothing of dividends on stock, and it was not until 1907 that all the interest charges were paid in any one year. Deficits, meanwhile, were made up by issuing what is known as "preference stock," this stock representing funded unpaid interest on debentures and other loans made by the city of Manchester. On this preference stock a dividend was paid for the first time last year, the rate being 2½ per cent.

After 1907, the next year in which the first charges were fully earned was 1910. Since 1910 they have been earned each year, and now, in excess of interest charges, this sufficient sum to pay 2½ per cent. on the preference stock has been earned. This dividend,

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however, is not the full amount called for. The full dividend is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Before any dividends can be paid on the original shares in the company $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. must be paid on the preference stock. The outlook, therefore, for dividends on the original stock issue is not bright.

The London *Economist*, commenting on the payment of this $2\frac{1}{4}$ -per-cent. dividend, remarks that the company "has now reached a point where it may really be said to have emerged from practical bankruptcy and dependence for its existence on the good offices of Manchester." That paper does not regard the payment of dividends on the original stock as "immediately in prospect," but it sees "grounds for expecting that dividends will be paid at some time not so very far away—an event which a few years ago seemed out of the question." This forecast, however, it realizes to be dependent "on the assumption that Lancashire remains one of the world's industrial centers." The prosperity of Lancashire in recent years has been greater than ever before, and there are signs of further growth in the extent and variety of the business centered in that industrial county.

"The ship-canal is in a position somewhat analogous to that of the Great Central Railway with respect to the latter's London extension. The capital expenditure has been made, but the traffic, the growing, is not sufficient to pay a remunerative rate of interest upon it. The rate of interest earned upon the capital of the Ship Canal Corporation, however, is steadily improving, as the following figures show:

	Ship-canal Tolls, Dues, Etc.	Total Gross Receipts	Net Revenue	Capital Expendi- ture	Ratio of Net Revenue
1905	£ 449,436	£ 729,973	£ 235,616	£ 16,373,037	1.43
1906	498,837	791,793	268,304	16,486,427	1.61
1907	515,543	825,366	292,734	16,617,101	1.76
1908	506,975	776,368	264,626	16,729,154	1.58
1909	534,059	803,497	291,051	16,790,491	1.73
1910	555,735	829,809	301,326	16,798,526	1.79
1911	540,841	857,076	299,218	16,818,954	1.74
1912	605,179	902,526	313,743	16,865,349	1.86
1913	654,937	1,062,030	341,089	16,829,222	2.02

"The fluctuations of trade are clearly marked in these figures, but over the period there is steady progress. A feature which encourages a hopeful view of the future is the fact that the ratio of working expenses shows no tendency to advance, thanks to the increase in rates of duty which have been made from time to time. In 1905 the ship-canal expenditure absorbed 55 per cent. of the receipts. Last year it absorbed 49 per cent., tho the elimination of the railway accounts from last year's figures had something to do with the alteration, as the railway works at practically no profit at all. In 1912, however, the ship-canal and railway expenditure absorbed 53 per cent. of the revenue, this figure being strictly comparable with the 55 per cent. in 1905. The Bridgewater Canal system is not a source of great profit, nor does the profit from it show any steady tendency toward improvement. Still, its net profits in 1913 represented 2.28 upon the capital sunk in it, which is a higher return than is earned by the undertaking as a whole.

"In the past ten years the gross revenue of the company has risen by about £300,000, and the net revenue by rather more than £100,000. It may not be unreasonable to assume that £50,000 will be added to the year's net revenue during the next ten years, of which additional fixt charges in respect of £500,000 of new capital at 4 per cent. will absorb £20,000, leaving

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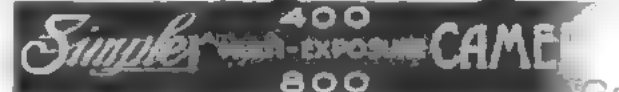
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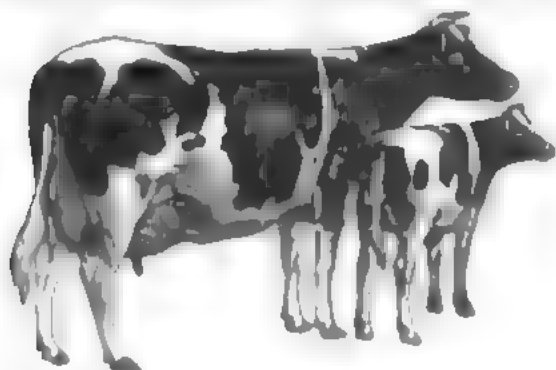
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hardly realized in Great Britain. From the Russian frontier a continuous series of victories is reported; the Austrian withdrawal in Galicia is explained very much in the same way as was the Allies' retreat in France, while, strangely enough, the German check and retreat from the Marne are received almost with relief, since, as was reported to me, there was among many people a feeling that the German armies were being 'too successful,' and that a temporary setback of this kind was necessary to prevent the troops from becoming overconfident and careless. The most popular event in the whole war has been the appearance of the 'secret' siege-guns, to which is attributed the German success before Liège, Namur, and Maubeuge. In the popular mind there is a confidence in the fetish which appears almost startlingly childish.

"To a certain extent it is admitted that the losses have been heavy. But this, it is said, has been compensated for by victory, and the reserve strength of the people has hardly yet been tapped. A significant commentary on this assertion is the fact, openly admitted, that school-boys of 16 and 17 years of age are being called up into the ranks. One thing must be admitted. Apart from the problem of unemployment, which appears to have got beyond the resources even of German ingenuity, and which will only begin to make itself felt in its real horror as winter comes on, the civilian side of the war service seems to have been admirably organized. According to what was seen by Dutch visitors, there is hardly a woman, rich or poor, who has not got her special work. The hospital service is said to be in every way excellent, and innumerable private houses have been given up voluntarily, either as hospitals or as convalescent homes for the nurses themselves."

The letter pertaining to conditions in France comes from Paris. Here conditions at the end of September had so much improved, the outlook for commerce and industry being brighter, that the removal of the Government to Bordeaux seemed to be quite unnecessary. Following are items from this letter:

"Throughout August supplies reached Paris with remarkable regularity, considering the immense strain imposed on the railways by the transporting of troops. The remarks I made in my last letter about the cheapness of food still holds good, and, in fact, the food position is steadily improving. The possibility of reviving normal commercial and industrial activity is receiving continually the closest attention. As to trade in general, home trade is recovering slightly, in spite of the ravages of the enemy, and overseas trade, thanks to the safety at sea provided by the British fleets, should improve gradually.

"The most formidable obstacle in the way of repairing the machinery of commerce is the moratorium and the exaggerated extent to which the banks appear to be availing themselves of its provisions.

"The recent census showed that there were 18,000,000 people occupied in industry, commerce, and agriculture. Of these, mobilization has drawn away 3,000,000. Five-sixths are left, and it is essential for themselves and for the State that they should earn their livelihood in their trade, and so increase the productivity of the country. Among the 15,000,000 there are many, of course, such as railway employees, agricultural laborers, porters, etc., whose employment continues more or less as usual. Millions, however, are normally engaged in manufacture, and it should be far easier than in Germany to provide remunerative labor for them. To this end a whole host of schemes has been set on foot."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

October 22.—General Joffre reports the Allied line solid between Nieuport, where the Belgians are, and Ypres. A German effort to reach the Oise from the Somme is successfully checked.

October 23.—The Allies claim to have retaken Lille, while the Germans announce successes to the west of Lille and north-west along the Yser Canal. German troops are reported south of Dixmude.

October 24.—In the Argonne region the French announces the seizure of Melzi-court, a village commanding the roads to the Aisne valley.

October 25.—The Germans are crossing the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, pushing back the Belgians.

October 26.—Tho at present across the Yser, the Germans are unable to proceed farther toward the coast or to reach Dunkirk. Nor do violent night attacks along the line from La Bassée to the Somme meet with success.

October 27.—Allied gains are reported south of Dixmude, between Ypres and Roulers, and in the Vosges. In the Vosges, it is claimed, the Germans have been pushed back into Alsace.

October 28.—Following the repulse of two severe night attacks, Paris announces, the German offensive between Dixmude and Nieuport is moderating.

IN THE EAST

October 23.—Petrograd announces details of the Battle of the Vistula, between Novos Georgievsk and Ivangorod, lasting from October 7 to 18, with the hottest fighting on the 13th. The Russian force of 1,000,000 claims to have routed the German 600,000 by a flank attack to the north. The victors are said to be advancing along the Pilieza River, southwest from Warsaw.

Russia announces the capture of the heights of Radymno, north of Przemyśl, on the San.

Rome reports Russian successes in ten days of desperate fighting south of Przemyśl.

October 26.—Rome and Petrograd agree that the Austro-German Army in Russian Poland has failed to make a stand and continues in flight westward in the general direction of Kalisz, near the Prussian border. It is reported that the Germans are evacuating Lodz.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

October 22.—At the opening of the Prussian Diet, among other war-bills is passed one granting a war-credit of \$375,000,000, secured by treasury notes payable before January 1, 1916.

Lisbon papers report Portuguese troops to the number of 26,000 already at the front in France, tho their exact position is concealed by the censors.

October 23.—Tokyo reports that the Japanese bombardment of Tsing-tao has begun.

October 24.—The British Admiralty announces that the destroyer *Badger* has rammed and sunk a German submarine off the Dutch coast.

It is announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Maritz's rebellion in South Africa has been practically quelled by force. No notice is taken of the Colonel's request to surrender with honor.

October 27.—The British Colonial Office



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learns from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa that men and equipment are being commandeered in north Orange Free State by the authority of General de Wet and in western Transvaal by the command of General Beyers, to oppose the British forces.

October 28.—London announces that General Beyers's rebel command has been completely routed by the forces under General Botha.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 26.—The Carranza ultimatum to the Aguas Calientes conference is made public. It includes demands for General Villa's retirement to private life; General Zapata's relinquishment of his army and abandonment of hostilities; and the future eligibility of General Carranza to election to the Presidency.

British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in a communication to the State Department, assures this Government of England's intention to treat our commerce with the utmost consideration, but urges that in every case ships under American registry have the ultimate destination of their cargoes clearly designated.

Twenty-four men are found guilty of high treason in the conspiracy against the life of the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand. Serajevo, where the trial

is taking place, is at this time under bombardment by the Servian-Montenegrin troops.

The British Government releases the Standard Oil tank ship *Brindilla*.

October 27.—Carranza's demands for the retirement of Villa and Zapata are rejected by the Aguas Calientes conference, after a protracted discussion.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

October 22.—Piqued at the rejection of the emergency-currency proposal for the relief of the cotton situation, Congressmen, led by Senator Hiram Smith, attempt a general filibuster. The War Revenue Bill is crowded through both houses, but adjournment is blocked.

October 24.—Congress adjourns.

GENERAL

October 22.—A five-inch rainfall near San Antonio, Texas, destroys 200 houses, renders 2,000 people homeless, and causes the deaths of fifteen.

October 27.—A double explosion in the Franklin Coal Company's mine at Royalton, Illinois, traps 106 miners behind a wall of fire, leaving little hope of rescue.

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The buildings are low—of Spanish Mission architecture. Purple bougainvillea and clinging roses of every hue climb to rug-draped balconies. Flocks of pigeons hover above the towers, where mission bells swing as in days of old. Long shaded restful arcades, with here and there a Spanish dancing girl with her tinkling tambourine or castanet, blend with the picture.

These buildings house no rows of tiresome exhibits of finished products. Instead they throb with action. The development of manufacturing as a science is shown. Apparatus, machinery, tools, instruments from the big plants of the world have been transplanted to show you how the things you use and wear and eat are made.

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—Cervantes

1915
All
the
Year



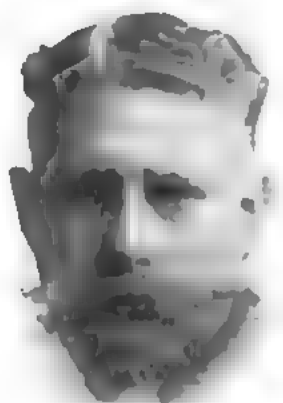


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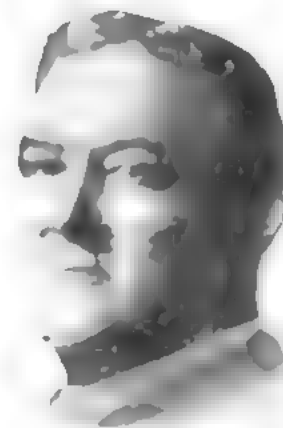


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Whole Number 1282

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE REPUBLICAN REVIVAL

THE SOLIDEST COMFORT in the election returns is given, by common editorial consent, to the Republicans. They have, as even their foes concede, gone far toward

recovery from the disaster of 1912. A Democratic majority of 147 in the House of Representatives has been reduced to less than 30. Republican Governors and Senators have been elected in several great States, including New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and the Progressives, except in a few Western States, have so largely returned to their old allegiance as to become almost a negligible factor in the election returns. But Democrats are far from accepting this Republican success as a Democratic defeat. Secretary McAdoo even uses the words "glorious victory." Democratic editors point out that their party retains a working majority in both Houses of Congress, and has achieved notable successes in several State campaigns. As the *New York World* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) take pains to note, the Democrats are still in the saddle; the usual mid-term reaction did its worst but failed to shake them off. Moreover, since their two opponents of 1912 have so generally reunited, leaders in Washington are "pointing with pride" to the fact that they have won in what was substantially a straightaway test of strength with a consolidated opposition.

Progressives find little to console them except the overwhelming victory of Governor Johnson in California, tho George W. Perkins and other leaders profess satisfaction with the "rebuke" administered to the Wilson Administration, and the

Chicago Post speaks for those who seem to think that the voters simply failed to discriminate between the Republican and Progressive programs, or deserted the ranks temporarily to

strike effectively at Democratic economic policies. Newspapers of all parties agree that the old "full dinner-pail" argument was effective. In many Eastern States, the Republicans made a straight protection campaign, while in general the commonest Democratic plea was, "Stand by Wilson." Whether the consideration of the Wilson policies, foreign and domestic, brought on the blow or served to prevent the catastrophe from being overwhelming is hard to say; both opinions find able editorial presentation. Mr. Hearst's writers sharing the first view with many Republicans, and the *New York Evening Post* joining its Democratic contemporaries in adopting the other. A notable reaction from the somewhat evident radicalism of recent years is seen in this election by a number of thoughtful editors, and is found particularly significant by the *New York Times*. As evidence, there are the recession of the Progressive party and the success of conservative candidates in both old parties. Republicans of approved regularity rejoice in the return of "Uncle Joe"



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A NEW REPUBLICAN HOPE.

Chas. S. Whitman's election as Governor of New York State is considered by the press to indicate him as presidential timber.

Cannon and William B. McKinley to public life, and in the re-election, despite violent opposition, of such old-line Senators as Boies Penrose, Jacob H. Gallinger, and W. P. Dillingham; tho a picturesque triumph of radicalism is the election to Congress of the first Socialist from the East, chosen by the voters of a New York East Side district, a former Tammany stronghold.

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Prohibition and suffrage results are not generally considered by the press to have any great partizan significance. Yet evidence of a general reactionary tendency in this election is discerned in the small suffrage gains. Nevada and Montana gave the vote to women; Missouri and Ohio withheld it, as did also South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska, tho the close vote in these States gives the suffragist workers hope of victory in the official recount. Advocates of State-wide prohibition are as likely to be cheered by the fact that Arizona, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado went dry as to be dismayed by the news that Ohio and California emphatically prefer to remain wet.

Because of the closeness of the returns in a number of districts, the exact Democratic majority in the House of Representatives can not yet be stated. Democratic estimates place it as high as 30, Republicans as low as 11. According to the New York *Herald's* figures there will be 229 Democrats, 196 Republicans, 7 Progressives, one Socialist, and one Independent. Senatorial contests in Colorado, Nevada, and Wisconsin were in doubt several days after the election. If the Democrats are successful in these States, they will have a Senate majority of 16, a net gain of four.

To Republican papers the Republican successes in so many States and Congressional districts mean just one thing—a rebuke to the Wilson Administration. This is the interpretation of such dailies as the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Transcript*, Baltimore *American*, Philadelphia *Press*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, and San Francisco *Chronicle*. Even the war, say several of these editors, did not prevent the voters from showing their disapproval, tho they add that it may have kept the condemnation from being more complete. Mr. Wilson, declares the New York *Tribune*, has been judged in most of the "big industrial and commercial States on his record as a disturber of business and a banisher of prosperity independently of the effects of the European conflict." Moreover:

"It was he who warred on business, little as well as big, long before the European fighters took it into their heads to do the same. . . . His policies created the unrest from which the country has suffered ever since it became known two years ago that the Democratic party had been restored to power in all the departments of the Government.

"Yesterday's elections were a popular verdict against Mr. Wilson's attitude and achievements."

Making practically the same argument, the Boston *Transcript* observes that the people have seen through Democracy's "sham slogans," and realize that "prosperity at home has proved to be 'purely psychological,' peace in or with Mexico a colossal fake, and 'the setting of business' free one of those numerous figures of speech with which Mr. Wilson delights to adorn his rhetoric."

Nor is this solely a partizan view-point. Such dailies as the New York *American* (Ind. Dem.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *San* (Ind.), Washington *Herald* (Ind.), and *Post* (Ind.) see the same popular vote of lack of confidence in the President and his Administration. Other editors admit the strength of the rebellion against the Democratic tariff and other legislation, but believe that the President's record and personality saved his party from complete rout. Such, for instance, is the view of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, and the Newark *News*. Several independent papers also lay stress on the disappearance of the Progressive party and a feeling of reaction against radical legislation, policies, and leadership. "The Republican revival," says the New York *Globe* (Ind.), "is not due to Democratic loss, but to a Republican-Progressive reunion, whose continuance depends on future circumstances." As the Boston *News Bureau* picturesquely puts it, it is a case of "Expiring Moose and Flat Purses." In the first respect, it explains, the Democrats have "simply lost a factitious advantage earlier made a present to them; the normal relation has been pretty well restored." This paper, fairly representative of rather conservative but non-partizan opinion, continues:

"That our politics can not normally be triangular has now been once again definitely established; there does not seem to be enough of lasting vote power or of definite issues outside of two major parties. The count in Pennsylvania, after the Colonel's own canvass, and the way in which Sulzer, as he boasts, has made the Colonel 'look like thirty cents' in New York, and the collapse in the Bay State, all bespeak political demise. We are back to the accustomed dual basis. Mr. Wilson became President Wilson on 38 per cent. of the total vote; but his goal in 1916 must needs be very close to 51 per cent."

That under the existing circumstances "the Democratic party should have come so near holding its own is," to the New York *Evening Post*, "evidence of soundness and strength, and gives sufficient ground for it to face the national contest of 1916 with courage." So, too, think Democrats standing high in Administration circles. Says Postmaster-General Burleson, for instance: "For the first time in the history of the country a party which has revised a tariff bill has been returned to power on that issue alone." Other Democrats in Washington, we have it on the authority of a New York *Times* correspondent, "take great pleasure from the thought that, with the Progressives practically eliminated, Democracy has measured swords with Republicanism on almost equal terms and proved more than a match with it." Representative of extreme Democratic optimism is the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which concludes that, "measured by the Congressional elections and considering the practical disappearance of the Progressive party, the country has noted its approval of the Wilson Administration and the Wilson policies." To the New York *World*, however, the reduction of the party's House majority to so narrow a margin should "compel the most serious reflection." But for Woodrow Wilson, it declares, "Democratic control would have been completely obliterated."

Turning from two parties which claim a victory to one whose candidates ran no better than third, except in California and in cases where they "fused," and which polled so small a vote in some States as to lose its party rights, there is little explanation offered. Taking issue with the many who see the end of the Progressive party in last week's election, a New York Progressive writes to *The Tribune* (Rep.) to say that in New York the Progressives simply voted for Whitman to defeat Tammany—"you will be surprized at their strength when 1916 comes around." Herbert Knox Smith, the Progressive Senatorial candidate in Connecticut, also has hopes for the future. In California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* (Prog.) rejoices in the vote of "overwhelming approval" given Governor Johnson.

One of the few out-and-out Progressive papers which try to explain the slump by which so many able candidates were humiliatingly defeated is the Chicago *Post*. It says:

"The plain fact is that, under the depression of war, people did not and would not discriminate between the Progressive and the Republican program. They were against the whole Democratic economic plan. To hit it, they seized the most familiar and the most destructive weapon they could find."

Such is also the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.), which, tho bitterly disappointed by the "indelible shame" of the reelection of Senator Penrose, is forced to the conclusion that thousands of Progressives voted with the old party because of their conviction that the Wilson Administration had undermined the protective policy. Revolutions, it remembers, "always have an economic basis"—"the human desire for bread is still more potent than the yearning after righteousness." The New York *Evening Mail*, New York's most active Progressive newspaper, seems to have followed such arguments to their logical conclusion, and to be ready to campaign under the old banner. For it said, the day after an election so disastrous to Progressive hopes:

"The result means that the battle of 1916 has begun, and that the Republican party has been commissioned to undertake it in the name of prosperity for the people."

AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR

MUCH TALK is heard about American sympathy in the European War, but thus far it has had no basis except hearsay or very limited personal observation. Do a majority of the American press or the American people favor the Germans or the Allies? To approach an answer to this question we have obtained statements from between 350 and 400 editors, telling their own attitudes and the feelings of their communities toward the warring nations. We need hardly say that we give the result of this inquiry entirely without partizanship, and purely for our readers' information. The replies cover the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Mexico to the Canadian border. They can not very well be woven into a connected narrative, but the reader who scans the summary presented here will find the country divided into large areas where the feeling is preponderately for one side or the other, or is so mixed as to be neutral. Yet the sympathy on either side is that of the distant observer. No belligerency is evident anywhere. Reports of pro-German sentiment follow pretty closely the geographical distribution of our German-American population, but at the same time a number of editors report a more favorable feeling toward Germany now than at the start of the war, so both sides can exact some comfort from the findings. We hear frequently from sections of the Middle West, in which the Germans preponderate, that "this is a German community—we are for the Germans." Or it is related of other districts that the "extreme partizanship" of the German-Americans has awakened a good deal of active sympathy for the Allies. But no matter in what territory we come upon downright supporters of the Allies, we are nearly always assured by our informants that "not Germany or the Germans" do they and their readers condemn, but "Prussian militarism." The reproaches to the Kaiser for having plunged the German people into war are severe by pro-Ally partizans in some quarters. In others it is noticed not unfavorably that the local Germans are "very loyal to the Fatherland and the Kaiser." Finally, in some middle-sized towns of mixed population we even find a general tone of absolute neutrality. The citizens are said to have only one idea about the war, and that is to see it over and done with at the earliest possible day. In the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago, and others, the sentiment of the community is aptly described as "very mixed," because of the great and various foreign population. Looking at the matter in wider scope, that is, in the Government's geographical divisions of the country, we are struck with an old fact discovered anew. The marked leaning of New England toward the Allies may be the effect of the lineage of the majority of the inhabitants, just as the pro-German tendency of the Central States or of regions in the far Northwest proceeds from the heavy population of Germans and German-Americans in this region. In the Southern and Southwestern States, whose people are principally of English ancestry, sympathy inclines to the Allies, while the Western States to the Coast seem of the same bent, tho less markedly. Part explanation of this condition is found in the statement of one authority that in certain sections "the Teutonic element is

far in the minority." Nor must it be overlooked that in neighborhoods which were "on the fence," so to speak, at the beginning of the war, American resentment against so-called "censored" British dispatches works for German sentiment, just as the Belgian invasion has influenced some "neutral" minds against Germany. The following summary shows in cold figures the complete returns to our inquiry. To these must be added the warmth of personality as expressed in the statements of the editors.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS

Of the 367 replies, 105 editors report that they favor the Allies, 20 favor the Germans, and 242 are neutral.

Of the pro-Ally editors 34 are in the Eastern States, 13 in the Central, 47 in the Southern, and 11 in the Western.

Only one pro-German editor hails from the Eastern States, while 10 are from the Central, 5 from the Southern, and 4 from the Western group.

The neutral editors number 43 in the Eastern States, 112 in the Central, 51 in the Southern, and 36 in the Western.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE

The feeling of the cities and towns represented is reported as favoring the Allies in 189 cases, for the Germans in 38, and neutral or divided in 140.

The pro-Ally cities and towns heard from total 52 in the Eastern division, 40 in the Central, 71 in the Southern, and 26 in the Western.

The pro-German communities are 2 in the Eastern group, 29 in the Central, 4 in the Southern, and 3 in the Western.

Cities and towns reckoned as neutral or divided number 24 in the Eastern States, 66 in the Central, 28 in the Southern, and 22 in the Western.

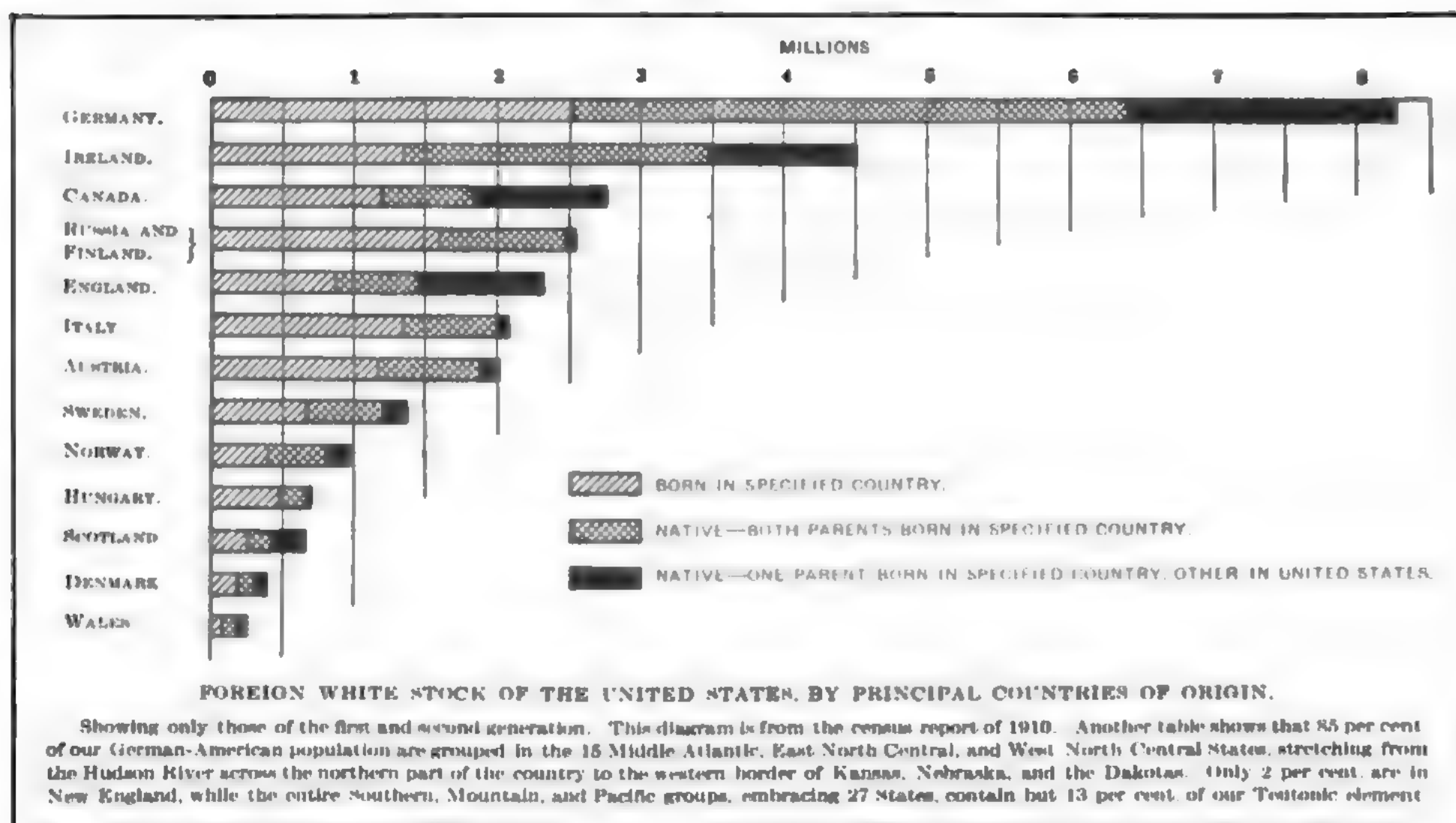
MAINE TO PENNSYLVANIA

The sentiment of several representative cities in Maine, as gaged by their newspapers and shown by the editorial leaning of these journals, is almost entirely in favor of the Allies. In Portland there are editors that admit their policy is one of sympathy with the Allies, whose cause, they believe, is "generally, altho not entirely," supported by the public at large; and advices to the same effect come from Augusta, the capital, and from Brunswick, the seat of Bowdoin College. On the other hand, we hear from next-door New Hampshire that "there is an equal division of sentiment" in Portsmouth, and that "there are many strong German sympathizers." In contrast to this view is the verdict of four journals in Manchester, a much larger place, that "sentiment in this State probably runs more to the Allies than to the Germans," while from the capital, Concord, and from Nashua we receive like information. For all that, it must be remarked that the majority of the New Hampshire editors observe neutrality in the columns of news and editorials. Crossing into Vermont, we are met by much outspoken support of the Allies from both editors and people. "Had the Germans not invaded Belgium," writes a Burlington editor, "we would have



"I LOVE MY COUNTRY, BUT I'LL BE HANGED IF I EVER LOVE ANOTHER!"

—Weed in the New York Tribune



been neutral. We lean toward the Allies." Concerning the people of his section, he tells us that they are "strongly against the success of the Germans, yet not wishing that Germany be destroyed." Others simply declare themselves in favor of the Allies without comment. Less downright is the statement of a Rutland editor who says that the sentiment of the community is in favor of the Allies, and his paper also favors them "at present," altho "nominally neutral with a strong antimilitarist feeling." From Bennington we hear that the Allies are "very strongly" upheld, "the active partizans of the Germans are plenty."

In Massachusetts we find an impressive showing of sympathy for the Allies set off against pronounced editorial expression of neutrality in some quarters. Such is the attitude of Boston, as reported by its press. A Framingham editor of the neutral class adds that, judging from the comment that reaches him, the general public of his locality favors the Allies, "while giving full credit to German ability." As an instance of the temper of the "near-neutral" mind, we may cite the statement of a Worcester editor who says he "doesn't favor" either side, "but believes and says the Allies are in the right." The report comes from Lowell that "the success of the Germans would be an unprecedented calamity."

In Rhode Island we hear from both Providence and Newport that public feeling favors the Allies "overwhelmingly." But in Connecticut, while there is a strong pro-Ally sentiment, there is also no lack of sympathy for the Germans, especially where German-Americans constitute part of the population. Indeed, one paper in New Haven claims that the city prefers the Germans; but two others hold that, except among the Germans themselves, the general sentiment is for the Allies. This would seem to be the feeling in other cities also of this State where some of the newspapers are neutral and some pro-Ally.

In New York State neutral editors preponderate, while popular feeling is divided. This is particularly true of the large cities in which there is a native German population. Ardent as may be the supporters of the Allies, we hear from Troy, Watertown, and Oswego, yet the Germans are enthusiastically for their Fatherland. From Ithaca, with about 15,000 population, we hear a feeling is "intense against the Germans," but, on the other

hand, from the State capital, with its 100,000 odd, we are told that as far as general sentiment goes "there have not been manifestations from which that could be determined or surmised." We learn from Syracuse, with more than 130,000 people, that "the general sentiment" favors the Allies. Farther westward, at Buffalo, where the Germans constitute about 25 per cent. of the population, there is naturally an equivalent pro-German sympathy. The rest of the people, according to one editor, incline toward the Allies. The chief journals of this city abide by neutrality, and one editor remarks very sanely:

"There is but little warlike feeling here, the vast majority deploring the cataclysm of war and praying and hoping for peace. There is no racial feeling here by reason of the war, and our French, German, British, and other people dwell together in great amity and good-will."

In New Jersey, the Teutonic city of Hoboken is pro-German, tho the English press here is neutral, as it is in Paterson. But Paterson is said to regard the Allies with a favoring eye. In Newark and Plainfield, press and people favor the Allies, while one editor reports Trenton as pro-Ally and another says it is neutral.

Advancing into Pennsylvania, we are brought face to face with a sharp division of opinion, especially in smaller cities. The press seem generally to be neutral. In Philadelphia one hears that "a large majority" favors the Allies, or that, "outside of the German population, the sentiment is almost unanimously anti-German." And the blame is laid to "German militarism and the invasion of Belgium." In the important manufacturing city of Norristown we find the editor of an avowedly pro-Ally paper stating that "at least 85 to 90 per cent. of this community are strongly in favor of the Allies." On the other hand, in another important manufacturing city, Lancaster, an editor, in despair of appraising the balance of public opinion, confesses: "I give it up!" Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Newcastle are divided in sentiment, tho in Newcastle a pro-German editor reports a pro-Ally majority. In Wilkes-Barre the Germans favor the Kaiser, "but the preponderance of sentiment has been pro-Ally. However, we believe this sentiment is changing somewhat as Cossack activities increase." McKeesport's main wish is the early end of the war.

OHIO TO KANSAS

On crossing the western border of Pennsylvania to enter Ohio we discover the newspapers are mostly neutral, altho a Lima editor avows that he is supporting the Germans, and says of his locality that "since the truth is becoming known, sentiment, which was at first anti-German, is steadily changing in favor of Germany." Also from Newark and Hamilton word comes of a pro-German attitude; while we hear of Cincinnati that "a large proportion of the population being German, there is a distinctive German sentiment in this community."

Where public opinion is divided, as in Springfield, we are told that "pro-German sentiment is more evident than pro-Ally," or we read of Cleveland that "sentiment is rather for the Allies, but the Germans are heard more." Toledo, Youngstown, and Akron report their German population as loyal to the homeland, with the rest mostly neutral or pro-Ally.

Farther westward, in Indiana we find the parallel between local public opinion and that of Ohio so striking as to fall immediately under notice. We become aware of large centers of German population with the resultant pro-German attitude. But that the conflict of divided opinion is even sharper in Indiana may be instanced from the fact that of two editors in Indianapolis one writes: "Marked German sentiment. Large German population." The other says merely that the sentiment of the community is with the Allies. Several other cities with large German populations also report the feeling divided along racial lines.

Traveling still westward along the Lake tier of States into Illinois, the impression that German feeling runs high in German localities is intensified. In towns of from ten to twenty thousand, such as Belleville and La Salle, not only is the common opinion pro-German, we are informed, but also certain editors openly declare that their papers favor the Germans. And yet we hear also of towns of approximately equal importance, Jacksonville, for instance, in which the Allies are the favorites, altho the Germans do not lack sympathizers, while in the multifarious population of Chicago public opinion can only be described as being "very mixed." But there are also rather neutral towns like Joliet where, we learn, "there is no pro-Ally sentiment, and American-born and Irish and others are disinterested and hope for a speedy conclusion of hostilities."

If population is largely the deciding element in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, population and geographical position have much to do with the complexion of sentiment in Michigan. "On account of our proximity to the Canadian border and the fact that we have among our inhabitants a great many French, English, Canadians, Belgians, Russians, and Armenians," writes a Detroit editor, whose paper is editorially neutral, "if a canvass could be taken it would undoubtedly show that there is a slight preponderance of sentiment in favor of the Allies." The editor of another neutral paper in the same city tells us that "while Detroit has a large German population and is a border city to Canada, there is no marked bitterness on either side" tho,

"naturally, German-Americans favor Germany, and the Canadians and English the Allies." From Grand Rapids we hear of an editor who is "neutral—with inclinations toward the Allies," and who thinks that public sentiment "favors the Allies, tho the community is very open-minded." In Sault Ste. Marie a neutral editor gives the odds to the Allies because there are fewer Germans than Canadians, French, and persons of Scotch descent. Flint is also said to lean toward the Allies; but we learn from a neutral editor in Bay City that, while public sympathy "has been with the Allies, efforts of local Germans are changing it somewhat."

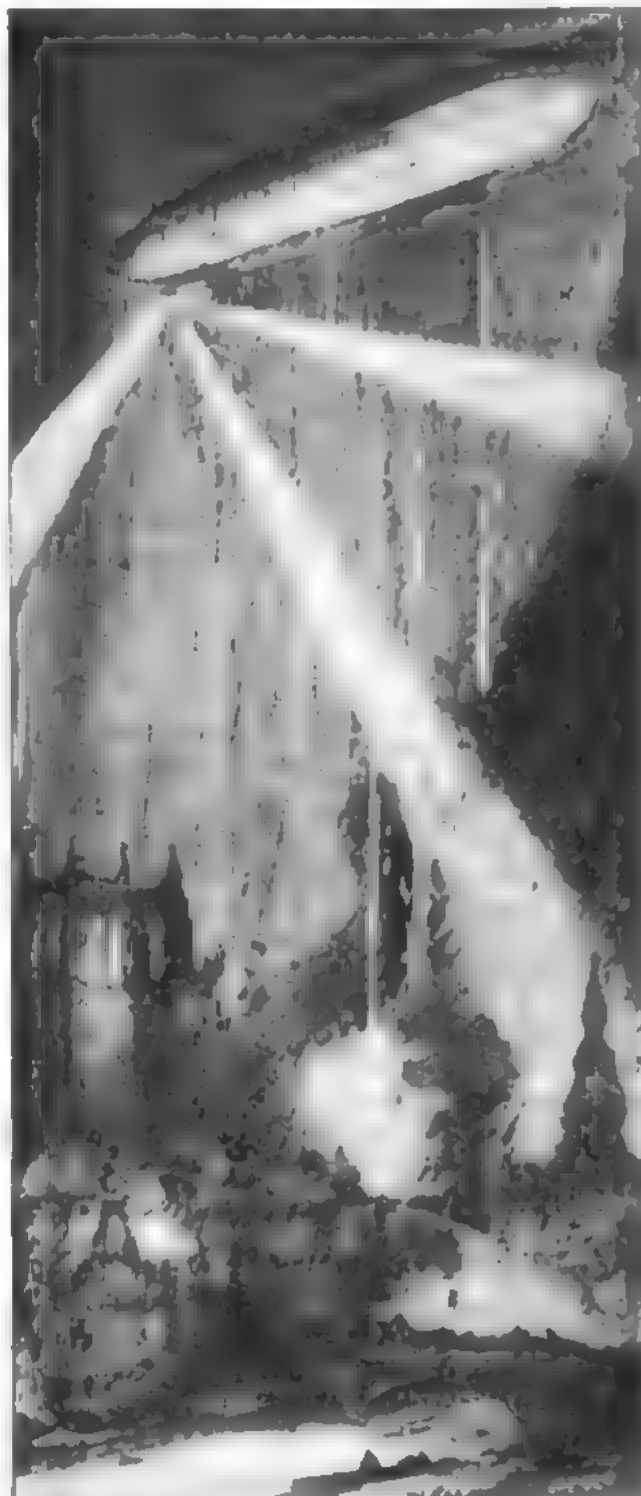
By whatever route we enter Wisconsin we are greeted with a predominating pro-German opinion that is offset by a fair showing of divided sentiment. The newspapers are almost all neutral, even in Milwaukee, tho, as one editor writes, the city "has a large German population and sentiment favors the Germans." Other cities recorded as wholly in favor of the Germans by neutral editors are Sheboygan, Watertown, Wausau, and Stevens Point; while from Racine the information from a neutral paper is that "at first" the town supported the Allies, but "more recently disclosures of falsehood directed against Germany by England have inclined people to sympathize with Germany." Eau Claire, Madison, Waukesha, Oshkosh, and other towns repeat the now familiar report of German support of Germany, with others ranged on the opposite side.

In Minnesota, also, the strength of German population affects the general opinion. Yet the influence is hardly so emphatic as in Wisconsin. We try to be "absolutely fair," says an editor of Minneapolis, and adds that the sympathy of the city is with the Germans. From St. Cloud, where the population is largely "either German or German descent," a neutral editor sends word that the general sentiment is "almost unanimous for the Germans." Altho there are many Germans in Stillwater, we hear that

"little is said" about the war; but farther north, in Duluth, we ascertain that the city is "decidedly" in favor of the Allies or else that "it is almost unanimously—outside of those of German birth or descent—the hope of the community that Germany will lose, tempered with the hope that if it does the German people will not suffer what we fear its victims will suffer if Germany wins."

There is a noticeable similarity of complexion in Iowa to other Middle Western States above pictured. Out of twenty-four towns nine confess to be pro-German, seven to be pro-Ally, and eight to be "divided." German support of the Germans and non-German support of the Allies are reported from Keokuk, Burlington, and other cities, and we learn from an editor of Cedar Rapids and others that the majority favored the Allies at first, but now it is coming to be believed "there may be more merit in the German attitude than is made to appear." From Fairfield we hear that the community feeling has changed completely in favor of the Germans, and of Red Oak that it is "more favorable to the Germans than when the war commenced."

(Continued on page 974)



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THE MODERN WAY OF HEAPING COALS
OF FIRE UPON AN ENEMY'S HEAD

—Greene in Puck.

GERMANY'S NAVAL VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

THAT BRITANNIA is having her troubles in ruling the waves has been made evident for some time by the exploits of the *U-9* and other German submarines in the North Sea, and by the commerce-destroying activities of the *Karlsruhe* in the Atlantic and the *Emden* in the Indian Ocean. But the most serious blow to British naval prestige and the most impressive demonstration of German naval prowess to date, our editorial observers remark, is the defeat of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's cruiser squadron off Coronel, Chile, on the evening of Sunday, November 1, by a German squadron under Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee. The British face their losses soberly and without flinching, while their friends here point to the fact that their real naval strength has hardly been touched and still remains about twice that of Germany, and is supported by the navies of France and Japan. The immediate result of the Coronel engagement, remarks the *New York World*, is that "the boasted mistress of the seas has been swept from the South Pacific, and cargoes in British ships for the west coast of South America have become practically uninsurable." The *World* goes on to say that while "in tonnage the Chilean defeat costs Great Britain less heavily than the torpedoing of the *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Aboukir*," the manner of it is a severer blow to her prestige, and it leaves her Navy "for the moment crippled in one important part of its vast field of action." The fact that the German squadron had something the advantage in numbers, tonnage, guns, and speed, some of our editors note, only emphasizes Great Britain's blunder in allotting to an inadequate fleet the task of clearing the Pacific of the German commerce-destroyers. On this point we read in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Sun*:

"The German victory off Coronel was the result, in the opinion of naval officers here, of a gross blunder in British naval policy, a blunder which is likely to cause more anger than the futile attempt to relieve Antwerp and the failure to deal with the *Emden* and the *Karlsruhe*. It appears that the Admiralty must be held responsible for underestimating the skill and energy of the German commander in the Pacific and for sending against the German ships a squadron so inferior in numbers and heavy guns that it was doomed from the moment it was sighted by the Germans. . . .

"Apparently the Admiralty planned to locate and destroy the German ships one by one, and considered that a squadron of three cruisers, not one of which was equal in gun-power to the principal German cruisers, would be sufficient to clear the Pacific.

"But the Germans were not stupid enough to await attack one by one. Naval officers here declare that there has been nothing finer in naval warfare than the skill and certainty with which Vice-Admiral von Spee collected the scattered ships, acquainted himself with the movements of the British fleet, and then struck when victory was assured. The British squadron was not only outnumbered but outmaneuvered and outfought. Officers and men were sent to their death, since it is not to be questioned that the British fleet never had a chance."

In many quarters we find tributes to Admiral von Spee's strategy in secretly gathering together his widely scattered units, estimating the probable movements of Admiral Cradock's fleet, and striking under conditions apparently of his own choosing. According to Admiral von Spee's report five German cruisers, the *Gueisenaue*, *Scharnhorst*, *Nürnberg*, *Leipzig*, and *Dresden*, met and engaged the four British ships, *Good Hope*, *Monmouth*, *Glasgow*, and *Otranto*, "between six and seven o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel." This official German report, as telegraphed from Valparaiso, goes on to say:

"The *Monmouth* was sunk and the *Good Hope*, after a great explosion on board, took fire.

"Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in. The *Glasgow* and the *Otranto* also were damaged,

but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the *Scharnhorst* and *Nürnberg*, were not damaged. The *Gueisenaue* had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

This setback, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, carries two lessons for the British Admiralty:

"The first is that tho the penning up of the main German strength in the North Sea is important, perhaps most important, there should be no waste of strength there; that more and swifter and stronger vessels are needed to hunt and destroy, if possible, the German cruisers now at large that may threaten commerce. The second lesson is that manifestly some of the South-American nations are regarding too lightly their obligations as neutrals and are winking at the furnishing of coal to German war-ships. This is a matter to be investigated first and checked afterward. It is a matter vital to the use of the German units far from any German ports."

The *Monmouth* and the *Good Hope*, says the *New York World*, bring the number of vessels lost by the British Navy since the beginning of the war to twenty. It has been remarked that Germany's naval policy, unlike that of her land campaign, in which she struck at once with the full weight of her Army, seems to be one of slow attrition and brilliant minor engagements. While this policy has met with much success, the *New York Evening Post* remarks that—

"Great Britain's fleet is stronger to-day despite this, by reason of the finishing of battle-ships nearly completed, and the taking over of Turkish battle-ships and Brazilian monitors is not to be overlooked. Her numerical superiority remains overwhelming, and can hardly be altered save by an unthinkable disaster in a great fleet action. But it can hardly be denied that the honors of the war for skill, daring, and courage in the face of great odds seem thus far on the side of her adversaries."

WAR AND CRIME—Attention is called by one editor to the moral uplift seemingly exerted by war nowadays, as contrasted with its effect in years gone by. This is seen in the recent announcement of the English Director of Public Prosecutions at the London session, when the grand jury was congratulated on the fact, the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* informs us, that crime in England since the outbreak of the war has decreased by 40 per cent. The contrast between this report and war as history reveals it, as the promoter of crime and the unbridling of all the baser passions, is so marked that this paper is led to hail it as a sure sign of moral growth and a new patriotism. To be sure, many of the criminal class are now safely engaged in wholesale crime upon the battle-field, and consequently prevented from stirring up civil disorder, but the reader is assured that this does not explain by any means the whole reduction of crime during the war. We are reminded that a similar reduction existed in this country during the Spanish War, and are urged to believe that the true cause is that—

"The public mind is turned in a new direction and that a spirit of patriotism holds many in check who might otherwise be inclined to violate the laws.

"In England, for instance, the war has brought to a sudden end the many offenses committed by the militant suffragettes, who have decided that this is a most unfavorable time for them to air their grievances and present their case by incendiarism and other violence. In Ireland the differences growing out of the Home Rule movement have quieted wonderfully, and the country is more peaceful than it has ever been. There is evidently a very strong popular sentiment everywhere that Great Britain should be on its good behavior just now, and should show to the world how orderly and well balanced it can be. The present war has produced enough horrors on the battle-field, and it is gratifying to know that at home in the belligerent countries the amount of crime has decreased and that the churches are better attended. There is a very general sentiment that the war is to be followed by a world-wide moral and religious movement; it is gratifying to see that this movement has already begun where there is no fighting or marching of soldiers."

TURKEY'S TURBAN IN THE RING

TURKEY'S PLUNGE into the European conflict after blowing hot and cold for three months conjures up in the minds of some of our editorial observers the ominous specter of a "general war"—a possibility, remarks the *Springfield Republican*, "the terrible significance of which only far-sighted thinkers have till now comprehended." The participation of "The Sick Man," thinks the *New York Sun*, "threatens to involve all the other nations of Europe except Spain, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and Holland." That it may lead to a "Holy War" involving the 200,000,000 Moslems of Europe, Asia, and Africa is an eventuality discussed in all quarters. And the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* even suggests that, in view of the possibility of fanatical attacks upon the thousands of Americans engaged in missionary work in Turkey, the question of American neutrality may for the first time become a difficult one. The American armored cruisers *Tennessee* and *North Carolina* are reported in Turkish waters, "ready to protect American lives and property." In any case, remarks the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, the advent of Turkey as an ally of the Kaiser "extends the war area, adds to the daily cost in blood and treasure of the murderous business in which Europe is engaged, and introduces into it new barbarisms." Counting Portugal, Turkey is the eleventh nation to enter the war.

But when it comes to estimating the value of this new ally to the Austro-German cause opinions differ diametrically. Thus, while many papers feel with the *New York Evening Post* that Germany will ultimately find Turkey's cooperation more of a liability than an asset, on the ground that the other countries almost certain to be drawn in in Turkey's wake will create a balance of new forces in favor of the Allies, others share the view of the *Indianapolis News* and *Springfield Republican*, that Turkey's course represents "the first diplomatic triumph

scored by Germany." As the situation stands, remarks the *Chicago Tribune*, "from the military and naval point of view the accession of Turkey is a substantial if not formidable addition to the strength of the German side." The *Chicago* paper goes on to say that the Turkish Army is estimated at 220,000 on a peace footing, with a war strength, first and second line, of 360,000, and an estimated maximum strength of 900,000. The Turkish Navy, it adds, has become a formidable factor by the acquisition of the two fast modern German cruisers, the *Göeben* and the *Breslau*. Including these, Turkey's naval strength, according to a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, consists of three battle-ships, four cruisers, three torpedo-gunboats, ten destroyers, ten torpedo-boats, twenty-eight small gunboats, a coast-defense ship, and some auxiliary craft. This fleet is said to outpoint Russia's Black Sea Fleet in weight and power. As evidence that those chiefly concerned regard Turkey's participation as more likely to help the Germanic cause than to hurt it, the *Charleston News and Courier* points to the fact that Germany eagerly invited that participation and the Allies made every effort to prevent it. According to Constantinople dispatches, the Turkish Minister of Finance accuses the German officers and men on the Turkish war-ships of forcing Turkey's hand by beginning the bombardment of Russian Black Sea ports. Germany is rumored to have made Turkey a war-loan of \$50,000,000; the Young Turk party, headed by Enver Pasha, has for some time made no secret of its German sympathies; and German officers are said to hold positions of high authority in the Turkish Army and Navy.

The most ominous aspect of Turkey's move, as many note, lies in the possibility of its leading to a "Holy War" of Mohammedans against Christians. In this connection we are reminded that there are 82,000,000 Mohammedans in India, 13,000,000 in Russia, 9,000,000 in Egypt, and over 11,000,000 in French North



THE NEW AREA THAT TURKEY BRINGS INTO THE WAR

Africa. Thus England, because of her position in India and Egypt, has most cause for concern. "A 'Holy War,'" says the *Newark Star*, "may shake the very foundations of the British Empire." "The weak point in the Triple Entente's line-up," remarks the *Baltimore American*, "is Egypt and the Suez Canal." But, despite rumors of Moslem disaffection in Egypt and of Arab unrest in French Africa, there seems to be considerable belief that a "Holy War" will not develop. Thus in the *New York World* we read:

"At the outset, Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of the Mohammedans in India, Central Asia, and East Africa, has openly condemned the Sultan's course and challenged his authority over Islam. From the frontiers of Northern India to the Sudan, and all through the dominions in Africa where Arabs come under British rule, the Aga Khan's message will be spread, declaring it to be the duty of Moslems to 'remain loyal and faithful to their temporal and secular allegiance.'"

Turkey's own stake in the war, in the case of Germany's victory, thinks the *Columbia State*, is "the return of Thrace and Macedonia and the greater part of the territory lost in the Balkan War." Failure, it is generally admitted, will mean the end of Turkey in Europe.

Discussing the extent to which the interests of Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria are affected by Turkey's desperate course, the editor of the *New York Evening Sun* writes:

"For Italy the position is this: If Turkey reconquers Egypt, Italy's hold in Tripoli becomes wholly precarious. All that she won with so much effort in blood, in treasure, becomes practically valueless.

"Again, Italy has already taken steps to establish her influence in Albania. But if Turkey succeeds in restoring her military power nothing is more inevitable than that she will endeavor to regain her lost provinces in the Balkans. And of these Albania, with its Mohammedan population, promises to be the easiest to reconquer.

"Finally, it is Austria, not Russia or France or England, which is Italy's rival in the Near East. If the Austro-German alliance is successful its next aim will naturally be to assert an industrial as well as political supremacy in the Ottoman Empire. Under Turkish rule possibly Salonika will become the eastern gateway of the two central Powers. Serbia and Montenegro will pass to Hapsburg rule and Italy will be outstript in the race to the Near East.

"As to Roumania, the situation is less serious. Her ambition to redeem Austrian and Hungarian provinces inhabited by Roumanians still stands. In addition she must view with apprehension any alliance between Bulgaria and Turkey, because in the second Balkan War she seized Bulgarian territory, and must expect attack if Bulgaria shares in a victorious alliance with the central Powers. As long as Bulgaria remains neutral she can afford to stay out, but the desire for Transylvania and Bukovina is unmistakable; the sympathy of the masses of the people is plainly with the Allies, and the Turkish decision might easily give just the impulse needed to send Roumania into the ever-widening conflict.

"Bulgaria remains the storm-center of the present situation. In the second Balkan War, Serb, Greek, Roumanian, and Turk combined to deprive her of the fruits of her splendid victories. Greece, Serbia, and Roumania took from her lands populated by Bulgars. Russia, in Bulgarian eyes, betrayed her at the critical hour. 'Call us Tartars, Huns, anything but Slavs,' were the bitter words of one Bulgarian general at Bucharest. It is easy then to see how Bulgarian resentment at recent wrongs may provoke participation with Turkey in the war.

"If Bulgaria remains neutral, Turkish troops can not join the battle in central Europe. If she joins the Austro-German alliance, the combined Turkish-Bulgarian armies may presently be in Serbia endeavoring to join hands with the Austrians across King Peter's little State, and thus open a way for Turkish army corps to appear in France or in western Galicia.

"As to Greece, like Roumania she is bound to Serbia in an alliance to preserve the *status quo* created by the treaty of Bucharest. Victorious, Turkey would inevitably reclaim the Egean islands held by Greece, would demand and obtain Salonika, if Bulgarian claims were rejected. The entrance of Turkey on the side of Germany would inevitably bring Greece in on the other side. All her history, all her sympathy binds her to France and England."

AMERICA FEEDING BELGIUM

AFTER THE BURNING of Louvain, says the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, a press correspondent wandering near the city saw in the dust of the road a child's rag doll over which the heavy wheels of the great gun-carriages had passed. That doll, he declared, "was Belgium as he found it after the ruthless invasion." And the American press seem to agree with more or less unanimity that the condition of Belgium is the great tragedy of the European War. True, there are those who assert with the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* that "the Allies are under every moral obligation to divide their rations with the Belgians, who held the Germans off till they were prepared." And the *New York Evening Sun* enlarges upon Germany's duty to "the helpless population freshly brought under German rule," asking pointedly which nation should "see to it that no man, woman, or child starves or freezes this winter because of the 'military necessity' that made a desolation of a million homes"? Others would raise the "charity-begins-at-home" cry and point to American causes and institutions languishing from lack of funds. But the more general inclination is to note that the Allies and Holland are doing all they can, and have their hands full in their own countries, and that Germany may be doing her best, and must first of all see that her own soldiers are provisioned. Despite all that can be done, says King Albert, in a message to the American people, "the suffering in the coming winter will be terrible, but the burden we must bear will be lightened if my people can be spared the pangs of hunger, with its frightful consequences of disease and violence." Writes Brand Whitlock, the United States Minister to Belgium, who has remained in Brussels:

"The civil population of Belgium, already in misery, is faced with starvation. . . . We have obtained from the German military authorities assurances that all foodstuffs taken into Belgium by the commissioner for the civil population will be respected by the soldiery and not made the object of military requisition. Not money, but food, is needed."

So the question is, according to statements of the American-Belgian relief committee, shall the American people, "blest with peace and comparative plenty, . . . turn a deaf ear to the cries of these poor women and children for food and shelter from the cold"? And the answer is, "Americans must feed Belgium this winter." In response to this call, money and supplies have been pouring in to the relief committees, the Red Cross, and other agencies. Funds have been raised in divers ways, and many are offering their personal services. This year's Nobel peace prize fund, report has it, will be devoted to the support of Belgian refugees in Holland. But most interesting of all, to judge by the newspaper comment it has elicited, is the action of the Rockefeller Foundation. It publicly states its purpose "to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars, for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved" in the war, and it calls its action "a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the Foundation, namely, 'to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.'"

Belgium, naturally, is the first of "the various countries involved" to receive help. A stanch American freighter, the *Massapequa*, was quietly chartered and filled at a cost of \$275,000, and has already set sail for Rotterdam with 4,000 tons of flour, rice, beans, and bacon, which will be carefully distributed in Belgium, in cooperation with the relief committee. This action is generously and unanimously applauded by the press. Thus, observes the *New York Evening Mail*, does this great agency for good find its "first big opportunity and justification" — "without soliciting contributions, without appointing committees made up of men too busy to give real time and thought to the work, without seeking publicity until the plan had been thoroughly canvassed and definitely outlined. The Foundation has set out

on the greatest mission of human help ever undertaken." Others rejoice in the large sum of money immediately available and in the assurance that the Rockefeller organization will do its work expeditiously and competently. Yet a host of editors, several representatives of organized relief work, and the Foundation itself would warn the American public against the abandonment of individual generosity on the supposition that it is no longer needed. Ambassador Page, in London, says that 3,000,000 Belgians are now practically without food, and that no food can be bought anywhere in Europe. According to a Brussels dispatch appearing in American newspapers, nearly 7,000,000 people are homeless. It is thought that there are now 200,000 Belgians in England and 800,000 in Holland. We are informed that a million homes have been destroyed or made uninhabitable, and that

"Malines, Louvain, Liège, Namur, Charleroi, Mons, Dinant, and a score of smaller places have been so shattered by the artillery-fire of the opposing armies that less than half of the normal population is decently sheltered.

"The seizure of cattle for the armies has left the country without beef, milk, and cheese.

"At Liège, the Pittsburgh of Belgium, the steel industry has been brought to a standstill. At Antwerp, the New York of the Belgians, all shipping has stopped.

"Brussels, the deserted capital, has been spared destruction, but its industries are shut down. Lace-workers are being fed at soup-kitchens. The stores have no food to sell and the public has no money to buy if opportunity offered. Members of

noble families have discharged their servants and joined the bread-line.

"The beet crop has been ruined by the armies, and the sugar- and beet-factories are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting, or trains to move the small amount of beets that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavoring to ward off starvation by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

"Antwerp's diamond-cutters are all in the army. Malines' tapestry-factories are in ruins. Many cotton-mills are in ashes, and those that still stand are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front or serving in the hospitals. Hundreds of priests and nuns are caring for the sick and wounded. Few churches are fit for occupancy as hospitals or otherwise. The convent homes have been deserted necessarily by the Sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

"The single ray of hope is afforded by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. The liberality of Holland is described as splendid, but the country's grain supply is exhausted."

In expectation of a large Belgian immigration to this country, both now and after the war, a movement is on foot to provide farms for them on easy terms in various parts of the United States. Every agricultural State seems to be active in this movement, such papers as the *Los Angeles Express*, *Duluth News-Tribune*, *Savannah News*, *New Orleans States* and *Times-Picayune*, joining in the welcome to their respective sections.

THE WAR IN BRIEF

By this time the seat of war must need patching. —*Columbia State*.

WHAT Belgium needs is less culture and more bread. —*Washington Post*.

THE Austrian Army fights best after being destroyed. —*Florida Times-Union*.

OLD NICK can put his whole heart in this year's Thanksgiving proclamation. —*Columbia State*.

THAT cruiser *Emden* must be the *Flying Dutchman* we've heard so much about. —*Boston Transcript*.

TURKISH culture will now see what it can do toward making a dent in some of the other brands. —*New York Evening Sun*.

WHY worry about the possibility of being drawn into the war? We might have a chance to give up Colorado. —*Cleveland Leader*.

THE slayer of Archduke Ferdinand was lucky to get twenty years. He might have been sent to the front. —*Washington Post*.

THE Russian offensive, a cable last night said, is becoming more accentuated. Russian accentuation is giving us trouble enough as it is. —*New York Tribune*.

SELLING stocks and bonds to Europeans who may want their money at convenient times constitutes a kind of standing alliance that General Washington overlooked. —*Chicago News*.

FROM the military point of view, a great deal of the fighting in Europe to date has been defensive, but from the broader humanitarian standpoint, most of it has been offensive. —*Manchester Union*.

ELIZABETH, Queen of the Belgians, is not only a trained nurse, but an M. D. Those two letters behind her name are more valuable nowadays than the H. M. in front of it. —*New York Evening Telegram*.

THE German Federal Council is going to establish a maximum price for hot-stuff. That's one thing the United States Government doesn't have to bother with—the trusts do it. —*Philadelphia North American*.

WHEN the devoted Belgians are given opportunity to restore and reorganize their war-torn country they might do well, first of all, to remove it to a safer and less exposed position on the map. —*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

THE prophet said in his haste that all men are Petrograd correspondents. —*Columbia State*.

GERMANY has a right to land troops in Canada or on the moon. —*Florida Times-Union*.

WHAT does Germany call those bellicose professors—the brainsturm? —*Columbia State*.

IT is to be presumed that Turkey has intervened in the name of humanity. —*New York Evening Sun*.

THE Germans have found a trip to Ostend almost as costly in time of war as it is in time of peace. —*Boston Transcript*.

THE "disappearing guns" of our fortifications have nothing on the disappearing yachts and jewels of our local tax-lists. —*Chicago Herald*.

AT least the English have nerve. They have even dared to seize a Standard Oil steamer. —*Cleveland Leader*.

THEY may sink all the vessels, but war will drag on as long as the nations can float a loan. —*Washington Post*.

WE are gratified to note that England celebrated Apple Day by putting another corps in the field. —*Boston Transcript*.

IF further progress is made in long-range gun-firing, the Kaiser will soon have to conquer Russia in order to obtain proper distance for operations on the Allies. —*Washington Post*.

THE actual assassin of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand gets off with twenty years in prison. Some way or other, the penalty on the rest of Europe seems out of proportion. —*New York World*.

AFTER all, the most encouraging fact for Europe is the United States. If Europeans can live in peace in a great confederation in the western hemisphere, they can do the like at home. —*Life*.

PERHAPS the sharp conflict between the war reports from Berlin and Petrograd may be due to some marked dissimilarity between the Russian and the German ideas of what constitutes a victory. —*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

PROFESSOR MÜNSTERBERG indignantly declares he never said a word of an interview attributed to him by the *Cologne Gazette*. Which shows that even German journalistic conditions do not wholly suit the Professor. —*Chicago Herald*.



GOOD NIGHT!

—Caption in the New York Sun.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF A GERMAN INVASION

CANADA SMILES at Count von Bernstorff, refuses to take Dr. Dernburg seriously, and even makes it plain that she does not take much stock in our Monroe Doctrine. In commenting on von Bernstorff's recent promise that Germany will not annex Canada, the majority of the Canadian papers seem a little sarcastic, while the few which deal seriously with the matter seize it as an excuse to beat the recruiting-drum for the British Army. That the German Ambassador is not popular with our neighbors is made very evident. The *Montreal Herald* mentions his "delicate tact," and goes on to say that:

"Count von Bernstorff has a genius for rubbing Uncle Sam the wrong way. He has selected this moment, when all America is horrified at the atrocities and vandalism of barbarian Germany, to announce to the United States Germany's opinion of the scope of the Monroe Doctrine. There is nothing in it, he holds, which would prevent Germany landing an armed force in Canada. Possibly he expects that the United States will now go out of its way to tell him how cordially they would welcome such delightful neighbors on the Canadian side of three thousand miles of unfortified territory. Or was he speaking for Canada's benefit, in the hope that we might be scared?"

The same note of genial satire is sounded by the *Montreal Daily Star*, which, after a few caustic remarks upon Germany's "dunderheaded diplomacy," goes on to state that this diplomacy

"now proceeds at a most opportune moment to arouse American apprehensions anew by calling in question the effectiveness of their cherished Monroe Doctrine. Why should the German diplomats go out of their way to stir up that question at all? Why not let a sleeping 'eagle' rest? If there be any answer, except the incurable stupidity of that diplomacy, since Bismarck retired, we do not know it."

The *Star* proceeds to chide us for our lack of foresight, and hints that if we took a really broad view of our interests we would at this moment be fighting with the Allies for the purpose "of making doubly sure of the final paralysis of German Imperialism." It is, however, kind enough to believe that we are sincere in our determination to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, but has grave doubts about our ability to do so effectively. It says:

"There is not a shadow of doubt in our minds that the Americans would fight—if they could fight with any hope of success—against a German occupation of Canada. Whether they could fight with success, after the destruction of the British Navy and the subjection of Europe had made a German occupation of Canada possible, we beg leave to doubt. But, for the present, it is—happily—not a question of fighting the Germans in Canada. The British Navy rides between, and the Allied armies stand between."

The *Halifax (N. S.) Morning Chronicle* is polite to the German Ambassador, but refuses to be alarmed. It observes:

"It is very considerate of Count von Bernstorff to inform the American people that a German invasion of Canada is out of the question. Quite so. The Kaiser's legions have more than they can handle nearer home, and their invading days are rapidly drawing to a close."

The *London (Ont.) Advertiser* is angry with certain American papers for coming to the conclusion that the Dominion will

be to blame should Berlin and Washington be drawn into controversy and that Canada should have remained neutral. It remarks:

"We were under the impression that Canada's loyalty to the Empire was something so big, so obvious, that our taking part in this conflict would never be questioned. To a Canadian, to remain neutral during an Empire crisis such as exists to-day would be a monstrous thing."

It then proceeds to give what it considers to be the real reason for bringing up the question at this moment:

"The fact is that all these semi-official German statements in regard to the Monroe Doctrine have been dished up largely for Washington consumption. Von Bernstorff declares that Germany subscribes to the Monroe Doctrine only as regards South and Central America, and follows this up with a reassuring statement to

the effect that Canada is not to be invaded. From here, it looks as if Germany was tactfully telling Uncle Sam that she has neither fear nor regard for the Monroe Doctrine. She retains the privilege of invading Canada, but doesn't intend to. Evidently the Monroe Doctrine is to remain a live issue."

The rather wild possibility of a German-American raid into Canada is next explored:

"There is only one way in which we could be annoyed or injured. If a German-American raid could be organized and carried out, something like the Fenian raids of fifty years ago, there might be some trouble for us. But that could only be done with the connivance of the United States Government, and on that score we need have no doubts. Any such attempt would be promptly nipt in the bud. And while there are doubtless many German-Americans who sympathize with the Fatherland, and wish it success, the only way in which they would try to give it material assistance would be by going to Europe and joining its army."

The *Montreal Family Herald* admits that a German invasion of Canada is possible—under certain conditions—and says:

"And this is quite possible if Germany wins. Put Germany in command of all the resources of Europe—as she would be if she won this war—and the Monroe Doctrine could not protect us. The Monroe Doctrine would be powerless before a superior navy, and the million soldiers marching on orders from Berlin."

"We should think of these things when we are deciding how many men we ought to send to the front. There is no limit—save the number of men of military age in this country—to what we ought to be ready to do to prevent a German victory."



BERNSTORFF—"And by the way, tell your friend that I—that is, we—have no desire, that is, no intention, of taking his country."

—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).

THE BOER REVOLT AS A CIVIL WAR

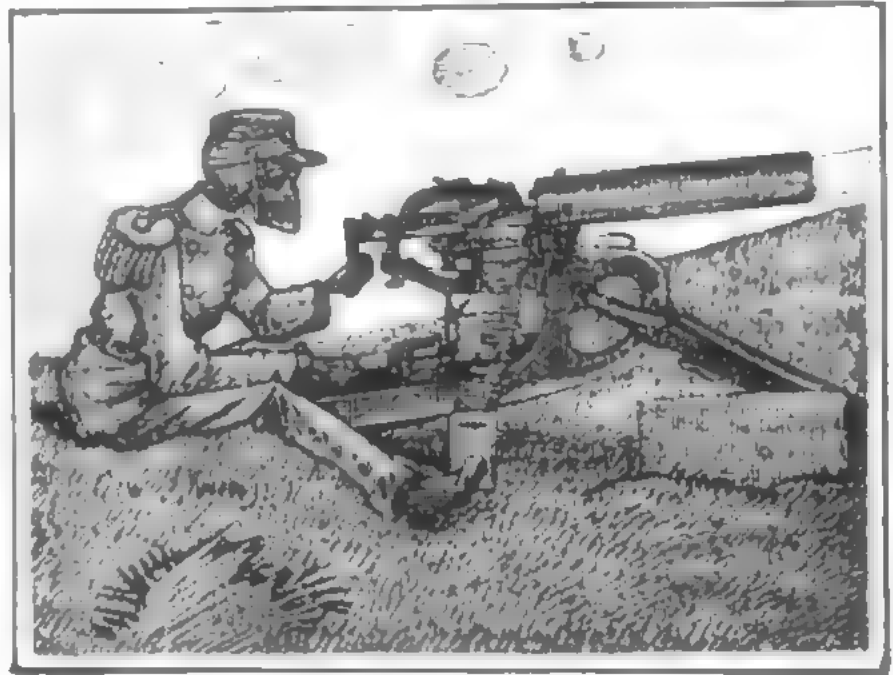
ENGLISHMEN EXPERIENCED in South-African affairs have long held an opinion that finds expression in the *London Daily Chronicle*, the most influential and best informed of the Liberal organs. This is the startling view that the Union of South Africa is likely to be broken by an internecine strife which will be comparable only to our own Civil War. The South-African Dutch have been divided, since the Boer War, into two groups, the reactionaries, led by such men as Generals De Wet, Herzog, and Beyers, who have preserved their republican ideals, and the progressives, headed by Generals Botha and Smuts, who have grasped the ample opportunities offered by the British and have ruled South Africa since the Union was formed. The present conflict, tho ostensibly a revolt against Britain in favor of the Germans, is, in reality, we are informed, the final struggle between the old Boer traditions and modern progress. Generals De Wet and Beyers, who are now in open rebellion, are men of immense influence over the unenlightened and bigoted farmers who form the backbone of the reactionary party. In speaking of them *The Chronicle* says:

"There are still Boers in the backveldt who dislike a united South Africa and have never abandoned the ideal of an inland Boer State living by itself, according to old Boer traditions. They are a minority, probably a small minority, but they have high fighting value, and some of the ablest Boer generals are among their leaders. Their secession has but recently broken up the South-African party. There is now peril that it may break up the South-African Union. The struggle, if it came, would be not so much a struggle against Great Britain, but a civil war, like that in the United States half a century ago between the Union and secession. General Hertzog and ex-President Steyn may perhaps be regarded as now holding the key to the situation."

While *The Chronicle* is the only London paper which sees this as the true inwardness of the situation, the others by no means blink its dangers, tho most of them exhibit an incurable British

"For all that we are clearly of the opinion, formed on a good deal of recent first-hand intelligence, that the rebellion is by no means such a serious affair as it may seem at first glance. General Botha has enormous influence with his people. He led them in the war; he has been their chosen leader ever since. His personality, set against that of the rebel leaders, will tell heavily."

"The traitors reckon, no doubt, on concentrating in their favor all the vague discontent and lingering regrets for republican government that still survive among the Dutch of the country



THE LATEST APPLICATION.
"A sower went forth to sow."

—*De Nieuwkraker* (Amsterdam).

districts, but the weight of Dutch opinion will go solidly against them. The rebels may start with some successes; they may even succeed in scoring some sensational coup during the first few weeks, but they can not have many resources or much staying power."

It may be that *The Times* overestimates the influence of General Botha upon the South-African Dutch, for *The Daily News* is not slow to recognize the tremendous force of General De Wet's example upon his fellow countrymen. It points out that

"General De Wet was a chivalrous as well as brave enemy, and if he can forswear the signature which he attached to the Peace Treaty many lesser men who may have hesitated will swing over to treason. It would be ridiculous to depreciate a movement which much fanaticism has gone to make, but seldom have men with fine qualities provoked so needless and futile a tragedy as that for which De Wet and Beyers have made themselves responsible."

The most extraordinary thing about the South-African situation to British eyes is the fact that the rebels are acting, ostensibly, on behalf of Germany. They are warned that a victorious Kaiser would never restore the two Boer republics, and assured that Germany would never give them anything like the measure of self-government they have enjoyed since they came under the sovereignty of England. The *London Standard* brings out this view when it states:

"It is the idlest of dreams that the days of Kruger can be restored. If Great Britain emerges, as she will surely emerge, victorious in this great conflict, the territory comprised in the Union of South Africa must be subject to the British Crown. If, on the other hand, Germany should by any chance realize her vision of world-power, it is equally certain that South Africa will be subject to the Kaiser. The Power that has trodden on Belgium, whose representatives express daily whole-souled contempt for scraps of paper, will assuredly disregard any promises that may have been made in bidding for the help of the disaffected Dutch. The latter, in the event of German success, would have cause to regret, under the most illiberal rule the world knows, their ingratitude for the generous magnanimity with which they have been treated by British statesmen."

Many, indeed most, of the English papers are inclined to view this revolt as the result of German intrigue, which they, of course, denounce as highly reprehensible.



SHORT-LIVED.
Now for the others!

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

optimism. Such is the attitude of *The Times*, which still voices the opinion of England with a curious accuracy. It remarks:

"The rebels have chosen their moment well. The South-African expeditionary force is engaged in operations against German Southwest Africa. Imperial troops which were quartered in the Dominion before the war were released by the South-African Government for service in Europe and have in all probability already left the country."



WILL IT BE IN THIS MANNER?

"The Czar will cross the German frontier at the head of 5,000,000 Rumanians." (A Reuter News Dispatch.)

—© Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

AS THEIR ENEMIES SEE THEM.

HOW GERMANY VIEWS PORTUGAL

UNDISTURBED by Portugal's entry into the war, the German press represent the Fatherland as continuing calmly on its way. Nor does the curious fact escape attention that England calls upon Portugal for aid while she harbors within her borders that Republic's arch-enemy, ex-King Manoel. What this aid amounts to can be seen from the comment of the military expert of the *London Daily News*, who, after discussing in detail Portugal's military resources, remarks:

"From the above figures we may say that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men into the field, complete with all arms, and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts.

"Of the quality of the troops it is not possible to speak with any certainty, as we have no experience to guide opinion."

German comment on such assistance to the Allies is directed rather against England than Portugal, which is regarded as the dupe of her stronger neighbors. The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* thus reflects the views of the highest governmental quarters:

"With Portugal enrolling herself on the side of France, England, Russia, Japan, Montenegro, and Serbia—not forgetting the Principality of Monaco—no one in Germany will be disturbed, but rather encouraged. Portugal is allied with England—nay, more than that, for a long period she has been dependent on England, as dependent as a vassal State, and, when England wishes, the Republic must join the long list of our enemies. Even if this sublime Republic should send a military expedition to France it would merely share the fate of the French, English, and Indian troops. A few German ships now lying in Portuguese harbors may, it is true, be lost. What will happen to Portugal, however, depends on the peace that will be concluded when the war is over. Portugal will then, perhaps, have the same experience as that which has brought tears of blood into the eyes of the Belgians. It will realize that English protection is of no avail, not only because England is too weak to protect those countries dependent on her which she incites to war, but also because her covetous, cold-blooded policy would in no



"BUBBLES."

—*London Opinion*.

sense be furthered by preventing them from bleeding to death. The countries that rely on England, France included, will be able to compare their experience when the final settlement is made, and the question of Portugal and her colonies will then be discussed as a matter of subordinate importance.

"One hears so much nonsense from the enemy's camp that it is quite possible that the anxious souls in Bordeaux really believe that England is accomplishing something for the furthering of the common cause when she induces Portugal to participate in some manner in the war. This move, at any rate, proves one thing, namely, that our most unscrupulous adversary is Britain, that same Britain that still dares to maintain that only the violation of the neutrality of Belgium impelled her to go to war. That this is a lie all intelligent people know, and many proofs that it is a lie will be forthcoming before the war is over.

"The fate of Belgium, whose King and Government have had to flee their country, is a sample of what the nations which have allowed themselves to be deluded by England have to expect."

WAR IN THE MARSHES

THE WORST PIECE OF GROUND in all Europe for military operations is said to lie along the Russo-German frontier in East Prussia, the scene of so many stirring exploits during the past few weeks. For days at a time the opposing forces have been fighting in the marshes, often up to their necks in water, while field-gun after field-gun has been engulfed in the mud. Few can realize the difficulties and hardships encountered by the troops in marching through this maze of forest, bog, and water. To bring this home to the people of the German capital, a special correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt* writes:

"People at home will be unable to form an accurate picture of the difficulty of carrying on war beyond the Russian border. No two miles are the same in character, and there are plenty of woods, marshes, rivers, and other obstacles. The Polish and Jewish population is essentially friendly to us, but among them are many Russians and other treacherous elements which give

the enemy information of all our movements and of the strength of the individual forces. This is quite apart from the reconnaissance service of the Russian airmen. We have, moreover, to do with a vastly superior enemy, who can not be underestimated."

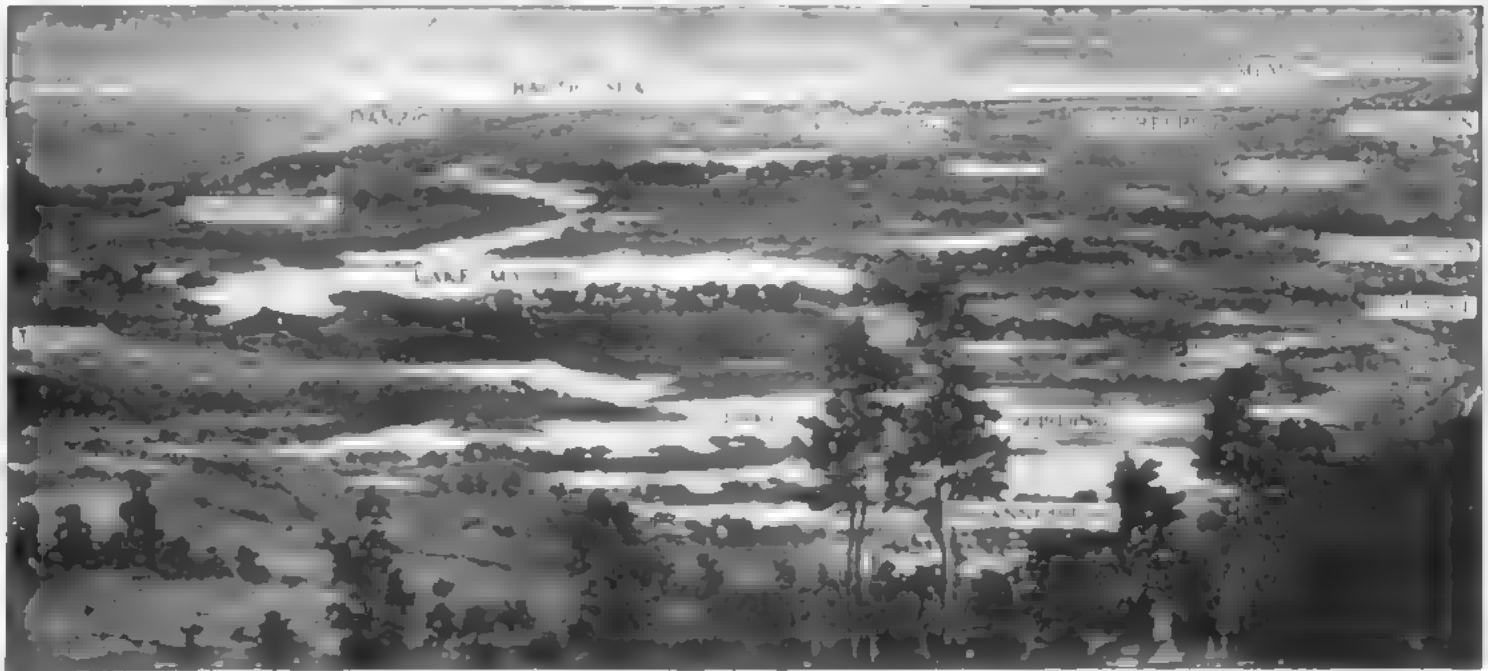
In the face of such obstacles, General von Hindenburg's victory over the Russians at the battle of the Masurian Lakes is declared especially brilliant. It is more than that; it is a striking example of the manner in which Germany prepared for war and of the value of such preparation.

The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* gives the following interesting outline of the General's life-work:

"Two opposing views have been held for decades past in military circles on the subject of the marshy region which includes the Masurian Lakes. One was that of General von Hindenburg, that the Russians must be forced into the lakes. The other was that the Russians must be kept away from them at all costs. The majority was against Hindenburg, who, however, clung obstinately to the 'mistake of his life.' Hindenburg was in command of a corps in the provinces when he heard that the idea had been mooted in the Reichstag of draining the lakes.

"The old General hastened to Berlin, where he explained, protested, and agitated. When his cause seemed hopeless he went to the Emperor. There he pleaded so effectively that his Majesty promised that his lakes should not be touched. Each year Hindenburg was sent to the maneuvers in the district where the lakes lay. There, as at all maneuvers, the soldiers of one army had a white ribbon in their caps and the other army had a red one. The reds were the Russians, and the whites, always commanded by Hindenburg, had to defend East Prussia.

"When the reds knew they were to fight Hindenburg, they said, until the saying became proverbial, 'To-day we shall have a bath.' They knew that everything they could do was unavailing, the end was always the same: Hindenburg entangled them hopelessly in the Masurian Lakes. This was repeated year by year. With the signal to break off the maneuvers the red army was invariably standing up to its neck in water.



From "The Sphere," London.

THE WORST BATTLE-GROUND IN EUROPE.

In this waste of bog and water General von Hindenburg performed perhaps the most brilliant piece of strategy of the present war and gained a notable victory over the Russians he had enticed there.

"Then the General was pensioned. He spent all his summer holidays among the lakes. He borrowed from Königsberg a gun with its normal gun-carriage, and had it dragged, from morning to night, out of one pool into another. He measured how deeply a cannon of a certain size sank in the mire, he ascertained how many horses were required to drag a cannon over fairly solid ground, and discovered swamps out of which not even twenty horses could extricate a gun. He noted, he measured, he calculated, he drew plans. The rest is known."

When the Russians appeared in the neighborhood the Emperor again employed the old General, who gained the brilliant victory for which he had spent his life preparing. —Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

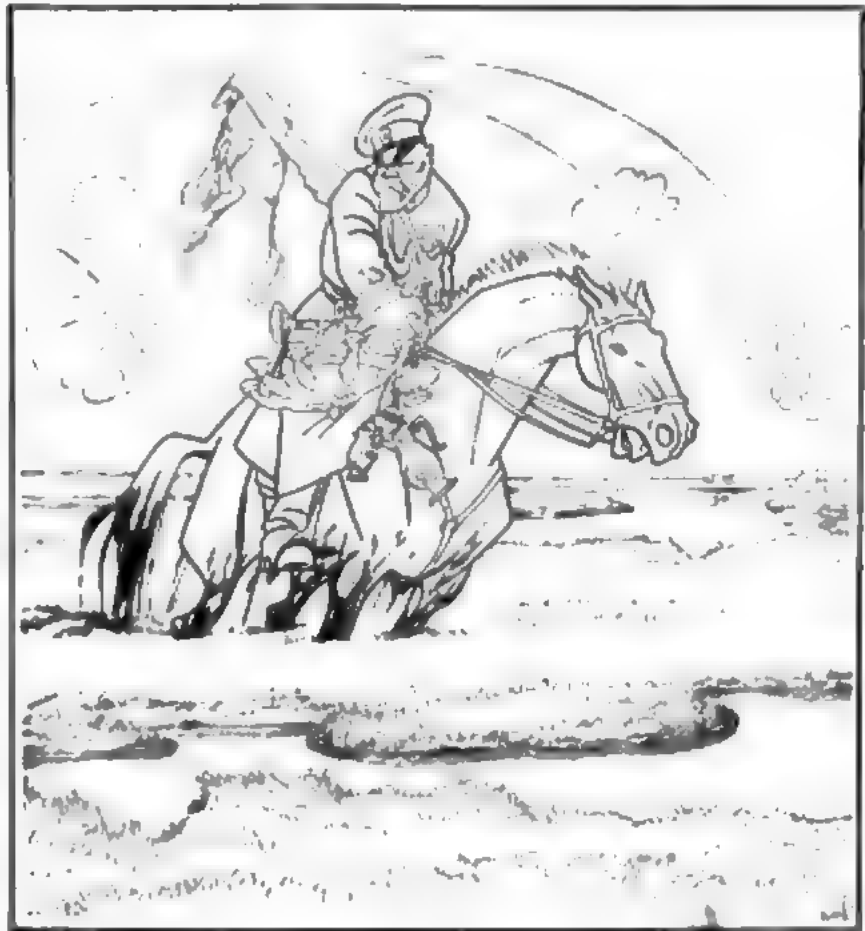


FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF THEIR GRANDFATHERS...

"Cossacks!"

—*Novoye Vremya* (Petrograd).

TWO VIEWS OF THE COSSACKS.



THE COSSACK GENERAL.

"This damnable war! One can steal so much easier in peace."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DISEASES OF THE BATTLE-FIELD

MALADIES THAT ASSAIL an army in the field, with especial reference to the present European War, are discussed by a contributor to *The Illustrated London News* (October 10). According to this writer, the British troops at the front have hitherto been singularly free from the attacks of such diseases. In other campaigns, he says, disease has slain thousands where bullets and shells have killed hundreds, and he thinks it only too likely that before long the present immunity will cease. Why disease should attack masses of men in the prime of life, living in the open air, and on the whole well fed and clothed, at first sight may seem strange. The blame has generally been laid upon the drinking-water. But even when this is properly guarded, an irremovable source of disease remains in the myriads of flies bred in the carrion and filth that inevitably collect round perpetually shifting camps and bivouacs. As every one now knows, these insects are carriers of infection. Luckily, with the approach of winter their activity ceases. We read further:

"Of the diseases which assail an army in the field, a few stand out so prominently that all others may practically be neglected. These are cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and pneumonia; and they have this in common, that they are all caused by specific bacilli. Thus cholera is the child, so to speak, of the dreaded *vibrio*, and pneumonia that of the *pneumococcus*; while typhoid and dysentery have each their own special microbe. Their modes of attack are, however, different, for the *pneumococcus* can enter the organism by the nose and mouth only; typhoid and dysentery through the alimentary canal; while the way in which cholera is propagated is at present unknown. All four, perhaps, have this in common, that while the microbes causing them are probably always present with us—that of cholera being a doubtful exception—they seem only to assault a subject previously weakened by exposure, bad feeding, or intemperance. It is on these facts that our chance of successfully repelling them mainly rests.

"The first means of combating these enemies is, therefore, isolation. Directly a soldier is shown to be suffering from any of these diseases he should be separated from his fellows and removed to a place where his ejecta, sputa, and the like can no longer form a center of contamination. This may seem a counsel of perfection to those who know the conditions prevalent in war-time, but much might be done by careful preparation, and isolation hospitals at the base might well be organized by civilians who are but too apt to think that surgical cases are the only ones worth attention. If it be true, as announced in the daily press, that the Austrians are already suffering from cholera, no time should be lost in making these preparations, and the service thus rendered to the just cause of the Allies might easily prove more valuable than many more sensational."

The writer next takes up the subject of prevention, which he reminds us, is proverbially better than cure. First among preventive methods is inoculation, which, in the case of typhoid especially, has been abundantly proved to be effective. Experiment leaves no reasonable doubt on this point, and inoculation against typhoid is now compulsory in the armies of several countries. Most of the British officers have voluntarily submitted to it. Then comes careful avoidance of any drinking-water other than that boiled and filtered supplied to the men by the transport and supply service. Nor is the question of clothing to be neglected. The soldier may be trusted to keep himself warm for comfort's sake; but a belt of flannel worn round the stomach next the skin is said to have proved its efficiency as a preventive of cholera and dysentery in Oriental countries. To quote further:

"In these matters the soldier can do much to help himself. There is still the psychology

side of the case, in which he must depend a good deal on his officers. A light heart will often carry its owner unscathed through centers of infection which will prove fatal to the mentally deprest, and is one of the most valuable prophylactic known to science.

"Hence the officer should do what he can to keep up the spirits of his men, should encourage them to sing, and should take care that they hear any good news which is going. By so doing he will be rendering another invaluable service to his country even if he adds thereby to the cares on his already overburdened shoulders. Fortunately, if there is any faith to be placed in reports, the natural temperament of Tommy Atkins in war will make his task in this respect a light one."

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM—The long-vexed question of the origin of deposits of petroleum seems to be settled by the investigations of Mr. Jean Chautard, the result of which was recently presented to the French Academy of Science. According to Mr. Chautard extensive research in different parts of the globe proves that petroleum-bearing rocks never have characteristics denoting an igneous origin. They are always sedimentary rocks and, moreover, they all contain deposits which indicate alternations of marine and lagunary conditions. Such alternations are, of course, the sign of intermittent regressions of the waters covering them.

"This enables us," says the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne August), "to form an idea of the conditions favoring the formation of petroleum. At the lagunary periods there was an accumulation of organic débris, the remains of animals and vege-



TO PROTECT TOMMY ATKINS'S HEALTH.

Reports of cholera among Austrian troops in Galicia emphasize the need of a pure water-supply on the fighting-line. This portable water-filter is used by Great Britain for the protection of her troops in France and Belgium.

tables which had either lived and died there or had been brought thither.

"The marine recurrences brought impermeable sediments which covered this débris and protected it from the oxidizing action of the air, thus permitting it to become bituminized. Hence petroleum is of organic origin and not mineral." - Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICITY IN WAR

APPARENTLY electricity is not playing the part in the European War that might have been expected from the elasticity with which it is applied to all manner of uses in ordinary life. It might be thought, says *The Electrical Review* (London, October 9), that modern warfare, which impresses into its service every conceivable means of worrying the enemy, would find it an invaluable agent of offense and defense in the field, but we seldom meet with any mention of electricity in reports from the seat of war. The reason is, *The Review* thinks, that its services are only requisitioned when there is a generating station in working order in the vicinity.

"Thus, in several engagements where the local conditions allowed of it, wire entanglements have been charged with electricity at high pressure, with disastrous effects upon the unfortunate soldiers whose fate it was to run foul of them. It is trying enough to work among high-pressure conductors under normal conditions; the horror of rushing upon them in the dark, without hope of rescue, may be left to the imagination.

"The only other application of heavy-current electricity appears to be the search-light projector, but we do not hear much of this from the front. It seems that, as in the early days of electrical science, it is as a means of communication that electricity is most fully utilized on the field of battle; field-telephones were long ago developed to a high degree of excellence and efficiency, and have rendered priceless service in recent

the aeroplane does not lend itself so well to this purpose. The overland telegraph-lines would certainly be destroyed by both sides in the course of their respective retreats, but every effort would be made during the advance to restore them, and many British telegraph linemen have been assisting in this work.

"As regards the naval war, the situation is very different. The enormous advantages conferred upon our forces in all parts of the world by our vast network of cables, and still more



AN AMERICAN INVENTION INVALUABLE IN WAR.
German staff officers using an American field-telephone to keep in touch with the firing-line.

by our wireless telegraphs, which enable us to keep continuously in touch with all our war-ships, can not be overestimated; in this respect we possess an overwhelming superiority."

BOILING THE NORTH SEA—Under this sarcastic heading the proposal of an inventor with more ingenuity than practicality, for defense against submarines, is discussed by *The Electrical Review* (London, October 9). The plan itself is thus quoted from *The Times* (London), whose naval expert, *The Review* thinks, had evidently "run short of serious matter":

"The idea of submarines being automatically destroyed by an electrical blockade is cleverly worked out by one writer, with plans showing how it might be adopted all the way from the North Friesian Islands to Borkum, or farther south, on a line opposite the German coast. The plan suggested is to place a series of good conducting poles, supported by buoys, at suitable intervals from one another, slightly below the surface, the poles being sufficiently long to reach the depth in which submarines move. Strong currents of electricity would pass continuously from pole to pole, and would, it is assumed, be of sufficient power to destroy any metal-built vessel passing through the current, either by firing her petrol or exploding her torpedoes. Sea-water being a fair conductor of electricity, says the writer, the current would pass from one pole to another, and by the use of resistance-indicators any defect in the apparatus would be revealed and could be quickly repaired. The current would be supplied from the east coast by cable, and to prevent interference with the system it would be necessary to guard it by an adequate patrol. It is also suggested that an experiment could be made on a smaller scale for the electrical defense of one of our own harbors, and of course the current would have to be shut off when British submarines were passing in or out."

The *Review's* brief comment is as follows:

"The dense mass of ignorance of electrical phenomena dis-



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THE FIELD-TELEGRAPH.

A French officer and his telegraphers communicating, by means of their field outfit, with brigade headquarters.

now the combatants have at their disposal also the portable wireless telegraph, which, on a battle-front having an extent of 250 miles, must be of inestimable value in maintaining communication between the Commander-in-Chief and his widely scattered colleagues. To what extent wireless transmission from aerial scouts has been utilized we do not know, but in view of the progress that had been made before the war we can hardly doubt that it has been employed, at least by air-ships;

played by this writer need not prevent us from trying to form a mental picture of his apparatus, so 'cleverly worked out.' The possibilities are immense."

FORESTS OF STONE

PROBABLY the fossil forest most widely known to Americans is the one in Arizona, tho there are others in California and in Egypt. Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of the United States Geological Survey, tells us in *American Forestry* (October) that the finest ones of all are to be found in Yellowstone Park. Here



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

A Fossilized PINE

A monarch of a forest of a million years ago, this pine-tree remains preserved in stone. Even its thick bark has been preserved. It is three feet through and thirty feet high.

most of the trees were entombed by volcanic outbursts, while they still stood upright, and upright they still stand—or what is left of them—often indistinguishable, at a little distance, from lichen-covered trunks. These fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern portion of the park, being especially abundant along the west side of Lamar River for about twenty miles. They are easily reached over the wagon road from the Mammoth Hot Springs, or from the Wylies Camp at Tower Falls, and are in their way quite as wonderful and worthy of attention, Professor Knowlton tells us, as many of the other features for which the Yellowstone National Park is so justly celebrated. He writes:

"One traversing the valley of the Lamar River may see at many places numerous upright fossil trunks in the faces of nearly vertical walls. These trunks are not all at a particular level, but occur at irregular heights; in fact, a section cut down through these 2,000 feet of beds would disclose a succession of fossil forests. That is to say, after the first forest grew and was

entombed, there was a time without volcanic outburst—a period long enough to permit a second forest to grow above the first. This in turn was covered by volcanic material and preserved, to be followed again by a period of quiet, and these more or less regular alternations of volcanism and forest growth continued throughout the time the beds were in process of formation.

"The area within which the fossil forests are now found was apparently in the beginning an irregular but relatively flat basin, on the floor of which after a time there grew the first forest. Then there came from some of the volcanoes, probably those to the north, an outpouring of ashes, mud flows, and other material which entirely buried the forest, but so gradually that the trees were simply submerged by the incoming material, few of them being prostrated. On the raised floor of the basin, after a time, the next forest came into existence, only to be in turn engulfed as the first had been, and so on through the period represented by the 2,000 feet or more of similar beds. The series of entombed forests affords a means of making at least a rough estimate of the time required for the upbuilding of what is now Specimen Ridge and its extensions.

"During the time this 2,000 feet of material was being accumulated, and since then to the present day, there has been relatively little warping of the earth's crust at this point; that is, the beds were then, and still are, practically horizontal, so that the fossil forests, as they are being gradually uncovered, still stand upright.

"When the volcanic activities had finally ceased, the ever-working disintegrating forces of nature began to tear and wear down this accumulated material, eroding the beds on a grand scale. Deep cañons and gulches have been trenched and vast quantities of the softer materials have been carried away by the streams and again deposited on lower levels or transported to great and unknown distances. . . .

"The height attained by the trees of this fossil forest can not be ascertained with certainty, since the tallest trunk now standing is only about 30 feet high, but every one observed is obviously broken off, and does not show even the presence of limbs. Perhaps the nearest approach to a measure of the height is afforded by a trunk that happened to have been prostrated before fossilization. This trunk, which is 4 feet in diameter, is exposed for a length of about 40 feet, and as it shows no apparent diminution in size within this distance it is safe to assume that the tree could hardly have been less than 100 feet high and very probably may have been higher. This trunk is wonderfully preserved. It has broken up by splitting along the grain of the wood into great numbers of little pieces which closely resemble pieces of 'kindling-wood' split from a clear-grained block. In fact, at a distance of a few yards it would be impossible to distinguish this fossil 'kindling-wood' from that split from a living tree."

Besides the fossil forest on Specimen Ridge, several others in the Yellowstone region are enumerated and described by the writer, of which the most accessible is west of the Tower Falls Soldier Station and the Wylie camp on the road from the Grand Cañon to Mammoth Hot Springs, by way of Mount Washburn. It is on the middle slope of a hill that rises about 1,000 feet above the little valley and may be reached by an easy trail. Others are on Cache Creek, on the slopes of Thunderer Mountain and on Mount Norris. In addition, the vast area east of the Yellowstone Lake and the region still farther east, beyond the limits of the park, which have not been thoroughly explored, probably contain more or less fossil wood. To continue the quotation:

"An enumeration of the kinds of trees that are represented by the woods in the fossil forests of the Yellowstone National Park is interesting. By studying thin sections under the microscope it is possible to distinguish the different kinds with reasonable accuracy, and the following species have been detected.

"Magnificent redwood, Alderson's pine, amethyst pine, laurel, aromatic bay, Hayden's sycamore, Knowlton's sycamore, Felix's buckthorn, Lamar oak, and Knowlton's oak.

"Altho only three kinds of coniferous trees have thus far been found in the fossil forests of the park, fully 95 per cent. of all the trunks belong to these three species. The preponderance of conifers is probably due to the facts that they were presumably more abundant in the beginning, and that, in general, coniferous wood decays less rapidly than that of most of deciduous-leaved trees. . . .

"The question is often asked, how old are the fossil forests?"

It is, of course, impossible to fix their age exactly in years, tho it is easy enough to place them in the geologic time-scale. The forests of the Yellowstone National Park are found in the Miocene series of the Tertiary period . . . —relatively very recent, tho . . . it may well have been a million years ago. It must be remembered, however, that this estimate involves more or less speculation based on a number of factors which may or may not have been correctly interpreted."

DO BATTLES CAUSE RAIN?

THE OLD POPULAR BELIEF that great battles produce rainstorms crops up anew with every war. Scientific men have told us over and over again that there is neither fact nor theory to support it, but it is apparently as lively as ever. A recent writer in *Pearson's Weekly* treats it as a serious fact, and calls it "one of the extraordinary things of warfare." A noteworthy example, we are assured, was the storm that overwhelmed the Spanish Armada in 1588, which was due, we are solemnly told, to the powder burned immediately preceding, in the encounter with the English Fleet. All of which causes *The Scientific American* (New York, October 24) to heave a sigh of despair and to attempt editorially a new demonstration of the futility of what it considers a mere superstition. Says the editorial writer:

"Once in the early Stone Age somebody remarked to somebody else that rain frequently occurred after battles. The author of this casual statement was probably not a psychologist, else his conscience would have smitten him for having set afloat in the world the germ of a particularly fatuous fallacy. The evolution of the idea was probably complete long before the Age of Bronze. Big battles are often followed by rain. Big battles often produce rain. Big battles invariably produce rain. Even the modern penny-a-liner can not improve on the last statement. The myth is fixt—crystallized—and probably imperishable. . . .

"Let us see how it happens that rain has so often followed battles as to suggest to uncritical people that there was a physical relation between the one and the other.

"First of all, no such relation exists. Rain is the result of the active condensation of moisture in the atmosphere, and this is purely a question of humidity and temperature. If the humidity be sufficiently increased, or the temperature sufficiently lowered, condensation is inevitable—provided certain nuclei of condensation (dust particles or molecules of hygroscopic gases) be present; and, outside of the laboratory, they always are present.

"Now, it is conceivable that a warring army might produce a local rain-storm by setting fire to a great city. If the air be rather moist, a large conflagration invariably builds up great cumulus clouds above it. The heated air rises and cools by expansion, just as it does from the sun-heated earth on a summer day, and condensation results. Under favorable conditions a very big fire might cause a smart shower, or even a thunder-storm, tho usually the process goes no further than to form clouds.

"A battle, however, can not be supposed to have any appreciable effect upon either the temperature or the humidity of the air. Two explanations of the alleged production of rain by battles have been offered; one nonsensical, and the other pseudoscientific. The nonsensical explanation is the popular one, viz., that the condensation of moisture is promoted by the concussion due to cannonading, or that the drops already condensed and constituting the clouds are jostled together by the same process, with the result that they coalesce and fall as rain. As was once pointed out by Professor Newcomb, the effect of a violent explosion upon a body of moist air a quarter of a mile away is exactly the same as that of the clapping of one's hands upon the moist air of the room in which the experiment is performed, i.e., absolutely nil. Or again, if we stand in the steam escaping from a kettle and clap our hands we shall not produce a shower, tho we jostle the water-drops just as much as the explosion does at a distance of a quarter of a mile.

"The pseudoscientific explanation is that the gases and smoke produced by explosions increase condensation by increasing the number of 'nuclei' in the atmosphere. The nucleation of the atmosphere, as affected by ordinary dustiness, by hygroscopic gases, by radioactive discharges, by ultra-violet light, and what not, is still an obscure subject. An outstanding result of recent

investigations, however, appears to be this: The lower atmosphere normally contains more than the minimum number of nuclei necessary for the process of condensation, and this process can not be made more active by a mere increase in the number. Thus various and abundant nuclei, in the form of gases and smoke, are given off to the atmosphere by great manufacturing centers, yet these places do not have a heavier rainfall than the surrounding open country. Pittsburg, for example, is one of the driest places in Pennsylvania. . . .

"Now, if we examine the history of battles and the history of weather we shall find that rain does not always follow great battles, tho it frequently does so, and for two very obvious reasons. If, for example, we consult the meteorological records of northern France, where some of the greatest battles in history have recently occurred, we learn that, under normal conditions, rain may be expected in that region about every other day, on an



Courtesy of "American Forestry," Washington, D. C.

THE ANCIENT OF ANCIENTS.

Another tree on which the bark has been preserved, and in this case also surrounded by descendants of a new millennium.

average. Thus at Sèvres, ten miles from Paris, the records from 1898 to 1901 show an average of 157 rainy days per annum. These rainy days did not, of course, alternate regularly with rainless days; but there were generally several rainy spells each month. It is, therefore, evident that the probability of rain within, say, twenty-four hours after a battle, or a dog-fight, is rather high, owing to the ordinary operations of nature.

"The probability of rain after, or during, a battle is, however, materially increased by the fact that the intervals of fair weather between successive rain-spells are normally utilized by commanders in the movements of troops which precede a battle. These movements can generally be effected only in dry weather, and they may require several days. By the time all the dispositions have been made the barometric conditions have changed; the dry 'high' has passed on its regular way to the eastward, and the edge of a rain-bringing 'low' has entered the terrain. Thus a downpour is likely to occur soon after the engagement is well begun; but its cause must be sought in the interplay of forces over which mankind has no control."

WHEN A NATION HATES

NOT MANY POETS have given expression to sentiments of pure hate. When Browning wrote the "Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister," he took a case of pure fiction and limited the interchange of those withering sentiments to two individuals, but the war has brought forward a "Chant of Hate" in which a whole nation is voiced—whether willingly or not—in its feeling against another nation, Germany against England.

A CHANT OF HATE AGAINST ENGLAND

BY ERNST LISSAUER IN "JUGEND"

Rendered into English verse by Barbara Henderson.

French and Russian, they matter not,
A blow for a blow and a shot for a shot;
We love them not, we hate them not,
We hold the Welch and the Vögel gate,
We have but one and only hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone.

He is known to you all, he is known to you all,
He crouches behind the dark gray flood,
Full of envy, of rage, of craft, of gall,
Cut off by waves that are thicker than blood,
Come let us stand at the judgment-place,
An oath to swear to, face to face,
An oath of bronze no wind can shake,
An oath for our sons and their sons to take.

Come, hear the word, repeat the word,
Throughout the Fatherland make it heard,
We will never forego our hate,
We have all but a single hate,
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

In the captain's mess, in the banquet-hall,
Sat feasting the officers, one and all,
Like a saber-blow, like the swing of a sail,
One seized his glass held high to hail;
Sharp-snapt like the stroke of a rudder's play,
Spoke three words only: "To the Day!"

Whose glass this fate?
They had all but a single hate,
Who was thus known?
They had one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

Take you the folk of the earth in pay,
With bars of gold your ramparts lay,
Bedecked the ocean with bow on bow,
Ye reckon well, but not well enough now,
French and Russian they matter not,
A blow for a blow, a shot for a shot,
We fight the battle with bronze and steel,
And the time that is coming Peace will seal,
You will we hate with a lasting hate,
We will never forego our hate,
Hate by water and hate by land,
Hate of the head and hate of the hand,
Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown,
Hate of seventy millions, choking down
We love as one, we hate as one,
We have one foe and one alone—
ENGLAND!

regard them as misled by the War Lord and his military machine." Maurice Maeterlinck, to be sure, framed his "inexorable resolution" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 26), after the first chapter of Belgian suffering had been read, to destroy the Germans "as we destroy a nest of wasps, since we know these never can change into a nest of bees." It is perhaps useful to note here that Mr. Edmund Gosse observes in *The Edinburgh Review*, apropos of some verses written by the French poet, Sully Prud'homme, during the Franco-Prussian War, that "As often occurs on like occasions, the emotion in the poet's brain was too violent and too immediate to allow of due artistic expression. At such times little is effective in poetry save the denunciations of unmeasured anger." The note sounded by Ernst Lissauer, whose chant of hatred, published in *Jugend* (Munich), is translated for the *New York Times* by Barbara Henderson, is "impressive poetry," says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, "because it is fired by a genuine hatred." This paper disbelieves, however, the truth of the allegation that this violent hatred is shared by the entire German people, saying:

"No doubt there are many who regard England with entirely sane sentiments, instead of being unanimous in the wild enmity expressed by these lines. But such poems, inspired by bitter hatred and declaring that the hatred is to be handed down from generation to generation, will increase enmity, and are to be sincerely deplored. No ground is stated in the poem as the cause of this hatred. Therefore we are left to the wonder if it is not that whether Conservatives or Liberals are in power the island is equally opposed to German conquest. However that may be, the poem includes land and people in one universal enmity.

"This is very different from the German spirit exhibited by the German songs of 1870. It is of another century. While it is the powerful expression of a powerful sentiment, it is a sentiment wholly misplaced. An American contemporary, commenting on it, says that 'it is likely to be taken in England as a symptom of emotional insanity,' which it is, in the sense that most of the acts of militarism are in that class. Unreasoning and violent hatred, while it may cause war, is a fearful guide for international policy."

The *London Times* does not look upon the poem, which reached England through this American channel, as the surging of a brain-storm, and observes:

"We do not remember such hatred as this expressed by any poet. There is something frightful about it, something deadly, concentrated, malignant.

"It is no hysterical outburst of weakness, but a revelation of collected, conscious, and purposeful rage. It only sums up in concentrated form many previous expressions of the same feeling, but it does so with an intensity which makes it a portent.

"Such verses spring only from the heart of a people, and we shall do well to note them."

The bases of this Anglophobia, as an Englishman sees them, are discusst by Mr. Sidney Brooks in *The Independent* (November 2), where he traces the change of feeling between the two countries dating from 1870. The obstacle that Britain, being first in the field as a colonial power, opposed to German expansion, is cited as the main grievance. "That we should have acquired such a start at so trifling a cost, while Germany was struggling through blood to attain the indispensable condition of unity, appears to Germans so flagrantly unfair as to afford a strong presumption of trickery. From that to convicting Great Britain of hypocritical duplicity, of stirring up strife among her rivals while she quietly carries off the booty, has proved a very short step."

Nothing quite like it has been produced so far in any other country. The poems evoked from the British people are regarded by many others besides the *Pittsburg Dispatch* as "mild and rather ineffective." "Most of them are based on the idea that the British do not blame the German people, but

Mr. Brooks's account of the intensification of the long-smoldering hatred during the present conflict is this:

"It is, of course, our part in the struggle that has brought German Anglophobia to boiling-point. The reason is simple and has nothing whatever to do with any 'betrayal of Teutonic culture.' It is that against Russia and France Germany believed she had a fighting chance, but that against Russia and France and Great Britain she knows she has none. Our Navy, our incomparable resources in men and wealth, have turned the scales against her and made her task impossible and her failure certain. The British Navy has swept German commerce off the seas and keeps its thumb hard prest on the enemy's economic windpipe. Imagine for a moment what the situation would be to-day if Great Britain had remained neutral, how in every single particular it would be infinitely more favorable to Germany; how her fleets would be free to operate against the northern towns and coast of France, and her commerce and food-supplies would be following their normal routes. More than that, the German troops might now be in Paris.

"That is why Germany hates us beyond any of the Allies and with a quite peculiar ferocity. We do not reciprocate it, and therefore it comes all the easier to us to grin and bear it. There is hardly a trace of hostility in the sentiment of the British people toward the Germans. There is, on the other hand, a strong and just antagonism against the German war caste and its spirit and its leaders. But Anglophobia in the Fatherland appears to embrace all sections of the German population and to be directed against all sections of our own. We realize in England that it is futile to hope for any change till the madness of militarism has been exorcized and till it is proved by the uses to which we put our distant but inevitable victory how clearly we distinguish between the panoplied brutality of Prussian arrogance which we abhor and the German people whom we sincerely respect."

LOUVAIN'S LOST MANUSCRIPTS

LOUVAIN has taken its place with Alexandria in the history of burned books. What was lost to the world of scholarship when the Belgian library was destroyed is shown by a writer in the *New York Sun* who speaks of the ancient manuscripts formerly deposited there:

"A catalog of these was published in 1641, describing forty-two manuscripts. Since the suppression of the ancient university in 1797 it is a matter of some difficulty to tell how many manuscripts were in the possession of the library. After the creation of the State University of Louvain the discovery of manuscripts of the ancient classics, of the Holy Fathers, the books of the priories, breviaries, and manuscripts relating to the history of Belgium increased the number to 246.

"One of the treasured manuscripts is the 'Fasti Academiae Lovainensis,' a manuscript on paper, ninety-one leaves, giving lists of the faculties of arts, theology, law, and medicine. There are indications that this goes back to the second year of the university. A folio volume gives the annals of the Dukes of Brabant after Charles (named Habsburg), covering the period from 1200 to 1555. The 'Annales des Pays-Bas' after Pepin until the year 1752, a folio manuscript on paper, is of the highest historical importance. An octavo manuscript on paper, in writing of the fifteenth century, is entitled 'Chronica Ultrajecti, Hollandiae, Frisiae, Brabantiae, Flandriae, Gueldriae, Zutphaniae, Cloviae et Montis.' This was in the celebrated library of Uffenbach, and some savant who has made notes in the volume describes it as 'un morceau précieux.'

"The most extended of the various treatises is the chronicle

of Utrecht, which is written in verse of the year 1461. Another manuscript, written in the sixteenth century, in which the most recent date is 1516, is the 'Chronica Diestense,' which contains the charter of the liberties of Diest. Another paper manuscript relating to Brabant and Grimberg contains colored plates of horsemen who engaged in battle.

"An extremely rare manuscript by Charles Ducange gives a plan for a history of France, and contains different papers



FIRST SCULPTURAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

This photograph shows busts of the Crown Prince Frederick William, "Conqueror of Longwy," and of General von Hindenburg, who defeated the Russians in East Prussia, recently unveiled outside the Eberlein Museum, Berlin. The question is, is this the British Lion at bay?

relative to the administration of the library of Louvain. The *Carmina of Prudentius* is a small folio manuscript on parchment, containing 117 leaves, in writing of the ninth century. There are also beautiful manuscripts of Cicero, Horace, Lucan, Ovid, and other classical writers.

"The Bibles and liturgical manuscripts are very choice. A Book of Hours, on parchment, containing 225 leaves, is written in Gothic characters and is of great beauty. It has two superb miniatures and colored initials and borders. The library also contained a great number of works with notes in manuscript by Lessius, Molanus, Mireus, Schott, Bellarmis, and other scholars."

A CALM VIEW OF TREITSCHKE

THE GERMAN WAR PROPHET, Heinrich von Treitschke, has been shown in so many unamiable lights recently that the notes of Prof. Henry W. Farnham, of Yale, help us to correct the figure that is rapidly forming in popular imagination. Von Treitschke's teachings are held up as the inspiration of German militarism, and confirmation would seem to be furnished by the note-books of the Yale professor, who, but for the war, would this year fill the post of Roosevelt exchange professor in the University of Berlin. In *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven) he first speaks of the German professor's physical peculiarities:

"A prominent magazine recently contained an article on this man, in which his name was consistently misspelled from beginning to end, and in which he was referred to as 'an odd, little man, with a voice so bad it could hardly be understood in college lecture-rooms.' Treitschke was, in fact, a very large man, with a strong face and a decidedly impressive personality, and the defect in his speech was due to deafness caused by sickness in his youth, in consequence of which he was unable to modulate his voice. It was indeed so difficult for a beginner to understand him at all that during the first half of the first lecture of his which I attended I could not make out what he was talking about, and felt that I should have to give up the course. Then I suddenly found my ear attuned to his peculiarities, and in time the very defects of his elocution seemed to lend emphasis to what he

said. "I well remember the vigor with which in one of his lectures he said: 'If there is any unpardonable sin in politics, a sin against the holy ghost of politics, it is weakness.' This sentence, which was incorporated in his posthumous book on politics, has been quoted with approval by General von Bernhardi, and is perhaps as good a summary as could be given in a single sentence of his leading thought. As I take down my old note-book of thirty-seven years ago and turn over its pages, I seem to see his flashing eyes and hear his raucous voice.

"The purpose of the State," so read my notes, "is power, and nothing can be more moral than this purpose. The statesman is often in a position to choose between two evils in order to



RAW MATERIAL FOR EXPERIMENTS.

Eliza Doolittle, enacted by Mrs. Campbell, is the Covent Garden flower-girl who Shaw proves phonetically could be transformed into a duchess and go unsuspected by other duchesses.

maintain this highest good, but the diplomatist lies (if he does it) for the advantage of the State, while the merchant lies for his own advantage. The impulse of a youthful State to destroy an old and decaying State is higher than all maxims of positive law. The statesman who acts unwisely is immoral.' 'When a State has the choice between the moral and the immoral it should choose the moral, for good faith is in politics a real power, but it is often possible to obtain a moral purpose only by immoral means, altho not every moral purpose sanctifies immoral means.'

"These brief sentences do not claim to be the exact words of Treitschke, but they certainly represent the impression which his words made upon me, and I believe that they do not do him injustice. The vigor of his utterances often called forth strong opposition among the students, which they express, according to the German custom, by rubbing the floor with the soles of their shoes. Altho Treitschke was stone-deaf, it seemed as if he must have felt these demonstrations in some way, possibly through the vibrations of the floor, for whenever one occurred he would hit back with some oracular utterance like a sledge-hammer, calculated to crush, if not to convince, his critics."

TRANSFORMING POWER OF PHONETICS

THE SPEECH OF OUR DAY has often enough been proved of such a character that drastic reform has been thought desirable. A few years ago, under the lecturing of Mr. Henry James, a society to effect the reforming process was formed, but whether its meetings were kept secret and confidential or how long it managed to exist are questions that the general public could not possibly answer. Meanwhile our speech of the street, the drawing-room, and especially of the stage goes on its limping way with all sorts of sounds and intonations due to the influences of our cosmopolitan life. Possibly the society for the improvement of spoken English might have flourished better if it had had Mr. Bernard Shaw at its head but too late for its salvation has he come forward as the dramatic exponent of phonetics. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has brought his latest play, "Pygmalion," to our shores after its exploitation in Berlin, Vienna, and London, and a Columbia professor, Raymond Weeks, supports him in declaring that there is nothing absurd in the notion that there can be "anything dramatic in a science which treats of the nature and production of speech sounds." Last year we gave some account of this play after its London production, but the present writer views it from a new angle. To refresh our readers' minds, we quote the summary of the plot given by Mr. H. T. Parker in the *Boston Transcript*.

"On a wet evening in summer, Higgins [the professor whose hobby is 'phonetics'] takes refuge from a shower under the pillared porch of one of Inigo Jones's churches in the Covent Garden quarter of London. There he hears the rude, inchoate, often half-inarticulate sounds that a cockney flower-girl utters. There also he encounters another devotee of phonetics, Colonel Pickering, and together—English fashion on a wager—they devise the supreme test of their science. They will teach the flower-girl to speak English as cultivated people speak it; incidentally they will instruct her in the manners, customs, interests, and ideas of such folk; and she shall emerge as a welcome guest at her ease in the gardens of ambassadors or the salons of elect ladies. Of such stuff and by such processes might duchesses be made.

"The experiment proceeds triumphantly. Liza Doolittle is bathed, clothed, and installed in Higgins's bachelor household. She is taught to speak English with the exactest of cultivated intonations. She is schooled in polite manners and customs. Her mind is sedulously sown with ideas and impressions suitable to her new environment. She succeeds and she fails in the salon of Higgins's mother. She triumphs unquestionably in a long day that begins at an ambassador's garden-party and ends in a box at the Royal Opera. Then Professor Higgins, without a thought or a scruple over her, and Colonel Pickering, with some searching of heart, are done with their 'subject' and their 'experiment.' But Miss Doolittle, as she has now become, is by no means done with them. She does not intend to be cast, naked of anything but cultivated intonations, good manners, and pretty clothes, upon an unsympathetic world in which there is no place for her. 'Phonetics,' it seems, and daily life with those that teach them may waken thought and feeling in a gutter-girl, sharpen her wits, and warm her emotions. She may even have a regard for her teacher that is very like affection and fall into sentimental, if not passionate, resentment when he would put her by like any other discarded specimen."

Mr. Shaw's choice of a subject has been "profound, unerring," declares Professor Weeks in the *New York Times*, going on:

"His purpose has not been simply to amuse, as was, perhaps, Molière's when he wrote the delightful scene in which *Monsieur Jourdain*, of the bourgeois gentilhomme, is given a lesson in phonetics by his professor of philosophy. It cut deeper, and the author knew that he was analyzing one of the fountain-springs of character. The principles by which the London flower-girl, speaking her unspeakable cockney dialect, acquires in the space of a few months the language and address of a duchess are significant, and have nothing in common with the irrelevant hypnotism of a *Trilby*. They are significant because they are scientific, and because they are scientific the lesson of 'Pygmalion' is a true lesson."

The Professor then goes on to tell us how Bernard Shaw knew



THE PROFESSOR WITNESSING THE SUCCESS OF HIS EXPERIMENTS.

This scene shows the transformed flower-girl seated between the two Kensington ladies on the sofa at Mrs. Higgins's tea, her speech so transformed as to raise no suspicion of her humble origin, even the anguinary epithet she uses at her departure being taken as the latest fashionable slang. The professor in the background enjoys his joke at the others' expense.

that "there existed a science of phonetics, and that its methods and conclusions were more accurate by far than those of the experts in handwriting who have contributed so exuberantly to detective stories and to detective plays." As he says:

"While we can not be sure in the case of one possessing such large intellectual curiosity, it is probable that he learned of the new science through his friend, Mr. William Archer. In any event, Mr. Shaw appears to be aware of the latest word in phonetics. His qualifications in phonetics are apparent both in the development of his motif and in the stage directions at the commencement of Act II. This act takes place in the phonetic laboratory of the hero, Higgins (what a Shavian name for a hero!), and we see the usual instruments for experimental phonetics, such as a phonograph, a laryngoscope, tuning-forks, an apparatus for manometric flames, to be utilized in measuring the air-pressure of consonants, etc.

"It is thoroughly characteristic of Shaw that phonetics appears to him 'amiable' because it is useful, that is, because it enables one to divest himself of a vicious accent learned in infancy, and to put on in its place the elegant mantle of a so-called polite pronunciation and intonation. There are in England phoneticians, like Mr. Daniel Jones, of University College, London, who can accomplish marvels in the more or less complete eradication of dialect peculiarities. The best laboratory in existence for all such purposes is that of the Abbé Rousselot at the Collège de France. The Abbé is considered the founder of experimental phonetics, a study whose purpose, at first purely scientific, has only recently assumed a social or economic value. It is the construction, so to speak, of this last arch of the bridge which inspired Shaw to see in phonetics a dramatic motif, as yet unutilized.

"The spoken language is far more important than we believe. It has been called the garment of the soul. If the soul exists, while we can not see it or touch it, weigh it or photograph it, we can hear it. Nothing in the world is so intimate a part of us as our spoken words, neither clothes nor furniture, houses, books, friends, ideas—manners even. Surely, therefore, whatever affects our spoken language is vitally important: accent, intonation, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax. In recasting, in reforming the speech of the gutter-snipe flower-girl, as he calls her, Higgins, the phonetician and hero, does a heroic act; he recasts and reforms her soul.

"It will be well to reply to doubts which some may feel as to the possibility of one's distinguishing slight differences in dialect, as Higgins does in the opening scene. The scene represents the portico of St. Paul's at 11.15 of a rainy night. Among those who have taken refuge from the rain is a diligent note-taker, who

is none other than the enthusiastic phonetician, Higgins. The animated group ends by noticing Higgins, takes him for a spy or a detective, and acts threateningly toward him. With just a touch of the bravado of *Cyrano* in Act I, Scene IV, of '*Cyrano de Bergerac*,' Higgins turns to each person who addresses him. To the flower-girl he says, 'You were born in Lisson Grove'; to the bystander, 'And how are all your people down at Selsey?'; to the sarcastic bystander, who has inquired if he knows where he, the sarcastic bystander, comes from, he replies correctly, 'Hoxton.' Is this thing possible? We can, of course, all tell an Irishman from an Englishman and both from an American. We can generally distinguish a New Englander from a Southerner or from a Westerner. But are finer distinctions possible? Could we say unerringly to one person, 'You come from Arkansas'; to another, 'You are from Maine'; to a third, 'You are from Ohio'? Yes; this thing is possible."

The American professor makes a distinction between Shaw's manufactured duchess and some Americans in declaring that the former develops no taint of snobbishness:

"Whether Shaw was aware of the danger beneath his path or not I do not know, but it was there. It is well known that in the Western States—to speak more accurately, west of the Hudson—such words as 'cast,' 'past,' 'path,' 'grant,' and 'advantage' are pronounced with (approximately) the vowel of 'patter,' whereas in New England and in the so-called polite dialect of London the vowel is pronounced much as in the first vowel of 'father' in the current American pronunciation. Allow me to add, by way of parenthesis, that at least three-fourths of the English-speaking population of the City of New York use the 'Western' vowel, as do the great majority of Americans. From the standpoint of national usage the vowel of 'patter' requires no defense. It will probably triumph, whatever well-meaning lexicographers (coming most of them from New England) may say or do. Now, when an adult 'Westerner' removes to some such center as Boston or New York and is found a few years later to have replaced his native vowel (that of 'patter') by the vowel of 'father,' his old friends put him down as a prig. I venture the statement that, while one may not, of course, call all who do this prigs, one may safely say that all who are prigs do it—supposing, to be sure, that they can!

"Shaw has, then, accomplished a real achievement in presenting to us a manufactured duchess, who, linguistically, leaves no impression of snobbishness. . . .

"I have been asked whether it is possible for a phonetician to reform, as Shaw has indicated, the vicious speech of a person of Eliza's age and station. Yes, provided, of course, that both the teacher and subject possess unusual talent and zeal."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAR'S DESOLATION IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM is a long way from Ostend, but the war has its sufferers even in the Holy Land. And the Jewish papers in this country are calling for help for their fellow Hebrews in Palestine, "for a starving population of a hundred thousand souls, who can not be moved at present for lack of shipping accommodations, and who, if moved, would not find a refuge ready to receive them anywhere." This article pictures the distress before Turkey entered the war. More somber colors must be added to make it portray conditions now. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) demands that Zionists, non-Zionists, and anti-Zionists join in a general relief movement. Conditions in Palestine, *The Modern View* (St. Louis) hears, are nothing short of a panic. In August,

"the banking institutions refused to pay bills or checks or to return deposits to owners. Steamers which were expected failed to turn up; telegraphic and postal communication with Europe was impossible, and an economic crisis began.

"With the Turkish Government mobilizing and apt any day to leap into the whirlpool of war, the ugly situation is made worse. Labor and investment are at a standstill. The people are in distress. The number of unemployed grows from day to day, and a famine is feared."

The orange, wine, and almond crops, worth about \$600,000, are now non-marketable and a total loss, according to the *American Israelite's* weekly review of Jewish affairs abroad. Wage-earners are facing starvation. The worst sufferers, we read, "are naturally those who depend entirely on the charitable gifts sent from abroad, which are cut off, not only by suspension of shipping, but by the fact that most of these gifts come from countries like Hungary, Poland, and Russia, which are affected by the war. The pious Jews in Galicia and Russian Poland, who drop their pennies into the collection-boxes of the synagogue, are now either homeless refugees or are confronted with the superhuman task of allaying distress at home." A letter from an American nurse, quoted in *The American Hebrew* (New York), says that there are no boats coming or going except an occasional Italian steamer, and that gold is the only currency that counts. Hospitals are closing. Schools have closed for lack of funds and because teachers have been called away to fight. Food prices have greatly risen. Besides all that—

"The Turkish Government is mobilizing very strongly, drafting into the army men from ages twenty to forty-five. A number of Jewish men are buying themselves off at the price of 1,000 francs. Stores and all sorts of business places were pillaged for supplies for the Turkish Army."

This letter, written in September by a Miss Kaplan, continues:

"The retrenching process is proving a very hard one just at this time of the year, when disease is more prevalent, aggravated by a lack of food.

"We can not take up a case of illness without rendering material assistance in one way or another. It is simply impossible not to do it. Families who would never have thought of applying for charity are compelled to do so now or starve. Destitution at present is also due to the preparations for the war. A number of poor shoemakers, saddlers, and other workmen are compelled by the Turkish Government to work making supplies for the Army, for which, of course, they do not get paid. A patient of ours, the wife of a saddler, gave birth to twins. She was sick from lack of food; her husband has been working for the Government the last five weeks, not earning anything, and he and his family simply starved, except for an occasional crust given by the neighbors. It was simply impossible not to give her some meat, milk, etc., to help her to build up a little. There are a great number of similar cases where food would do good. With great difficulty will we be able to get through this month (September) and perhaps October. That is about all.

"In Lo-Maan Zion, Rothschild Hospital, and in many families, the help were told that their salaries can not be paid at present, but if they are willing to work for their food they can do so, to which they cheerfully agreed. Misgab le-Dach Hospital closed some weeks ago; the Bikur Cholim is expected to close soon. How long the rest will hold out is a question. The Shaari Zedek Hospital has only ten free patients. Esrat Mashim, the insane asylum, has discharged quite a number of its inmates, who have become very heavy burdens on their families. The Mission Schools were closed and the missionaries received instructions to sail for England, as there is no money to keep up their work.

"The Jewish community is trying its level best to relieve distress among the poor. I do not mean the usual poor, but such families as become dependent upon charity through the present crisis. Three soup-kitchens have been opened, one in Beth Aam, another in Beth Jayna, and a third in Meah Shearim. . . . It is rumored there is only enough flour in Jerusalem to last one month. Mr. Ruppin promised to send fifty sacks of wheat, but it is not safe to send it, as it is feared the Government may confiscate it for the Army on its way to Jerusalem. Medicines are getting scarce in Jerusalem, and prices have also gone up. There is not enough quinin, and this is a calamity, for it is so much used here for the treatment of malaria."

FIGHTING ALCOHOL IN EUROPE

ONE of the outstanding results of the war already attained is the retirement of a nation from the liquor business. Russia has issued an edict prohibiting the sale of vodka during the war, and the Czar has ordered his Finance Minister to devise some other means of revenue to substitute for that formerly accruing from the Government's sale of this beverage. Nearly one-third of the Empire's revenue is thus cut off, and its substitution must be effected at a peculiarly difficult time. Tho Russia is furnishing the most notable adherent to the ranks of the enemies of alcohol, the other nations are not entirely behindhand. France has prohibited the sale of absinthe, the German Emperor has pronounced against beer-drinking, and Lord Kitchener, in sending forth his first troops, told them to abstain from drinking while on the Continent. "In this conflict," says *The North American* (Philadelphia), "each participant recognizes the supreme need for calling to its aid the vital factors that make for success, and these only," and one of the first steps was a move against alcohol. This journal adds:

"In the estimation of the guiding minds of these four first-class Powers, it was as necessary to deal with the question of alcohol—even in malt combinations—as to consider guns, ammunition, supplies, and transportation. Commenting editorially on this feature of the great war, *The Journal of the American Medical Association* says:

"Field-marshal Earl Kitchener is reported to have counseled the English soldiers to abstain from drinking while abroad, reminding them that their duty can not be done unless health is preserved. The men were cautioned to keep constantly on guard against excesses.

"The German Emperor is said to have forbidden the "trenting" of the soldiers in his armies.

"The sale of absinthe, imported by French soldiers in an earlier war, when alcohol was used to fight fever, has been restricted in Paris.

"It is of slight consequence whether or not these rumors are entirely correct. They represent the current tendencies, which are undeniable by any one who has watched the recent decisions of American naval authorities, in the face of adverse criticism couched in the usual phrases concerning personal liberty.

"The truth is that the relation of alcohol and fighting has been squarely met and the fact admitted that they are not compatible."

"A recent writer has express this by saying that a temperate army was something not conceived of in the old theories of war;

but a drunkard is to-day as much out of place in an army as he would be on a battle-ship."

"It has been scientifically demonstrated by experiments made in the Swedish Army that even a small quantity of alcohol decreases the marksmanship of the man with a gun. Under Lieutenant Bengt Boy a squad of soldiers were put through a test after having gone without beer for a certain period of time. Out of a total of thirty targets, their average was twenty-three hits."

"Later these same soldiers were allowed a glass of beer apiece one evening and another glass the following morning, and the average number of hits that afternoon was three. To check up this result, which seemed out of reason, another test without beer was made some days later, when these same soldiers averaged twenty-six hits."

The edict of the Russian ruler takes into account not only the welfare of the soldier in the field and the success of the nation's arms—

"The men and women left behind, who must look after the sources of food-supply and the necessary workers in mills, mines, and factories, are, in their way, equally necessary. That this majority has been considered in the edict against alcohol is evidenced by the following dispatch from Petrograd dated September 30:

"P. Bark, Minister of Finance, yesterday received an order to the effect that the prohibition of the sale of vodka shall be continued indefinitely after the end of the war."

"This order is based principally on the tremendously improved condition of the country since the Emperor issued the edict prohibiting traffic in this liquor."

"This startling regeneration of the peasantry, in the opinion of the Russian authorities, is likely to have an important effect on the social and economic condition of all Russia."

"Each of the Governments which has put a ban on drinking receives large revenues from the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. Next to the well-worn plea for 'personal liberty' this is the rum supporter's strongest argument."

"Where will you get the money to run the country if you cut out the sale of liquor?" he asks.

"The best answer we know of is the action of these four great nations, which, at a time when every cent that can be got is urgently needed for the conduct of the war, finds it more profitable to reduce this revenue than to run the risks incidental upon the general use of alcoholic drinks among the soldiers and, as in Russia, the general public."

France has been urged by its well-known economist and statistician, Raphael Georges Lévy, to make its reform permanent also. In the *Figaro* (Paris) he writes:

"We have already stopt the sale of absinthe. Why halt on the road? It is only when favored by a great current of enthusiasm and national revival, like that which crosses the country at this moment, that virile resolutions can be taken. Vive la France et mort à l'alcool!"

This writer goes on to declare that alcohol is more dangerous than "the savage German beaten by our armies." He thinks a progressive limitation of liquor-shops and the end of all secret manufacture to be feasible methods of reform. The *New York World* declares that the Czar's edict was the inauguration of the greatest temperance movement in the history of the world:

"It was not intended at the time that the suspension of the traffic in this liquor should be more than a temporary expedient. But so rapid has been the change in the habits of the people and so remarkable the improvement in the condition of the peasantry

that by imperial decree the sale of vodka is to be barred indefinitely after the war."

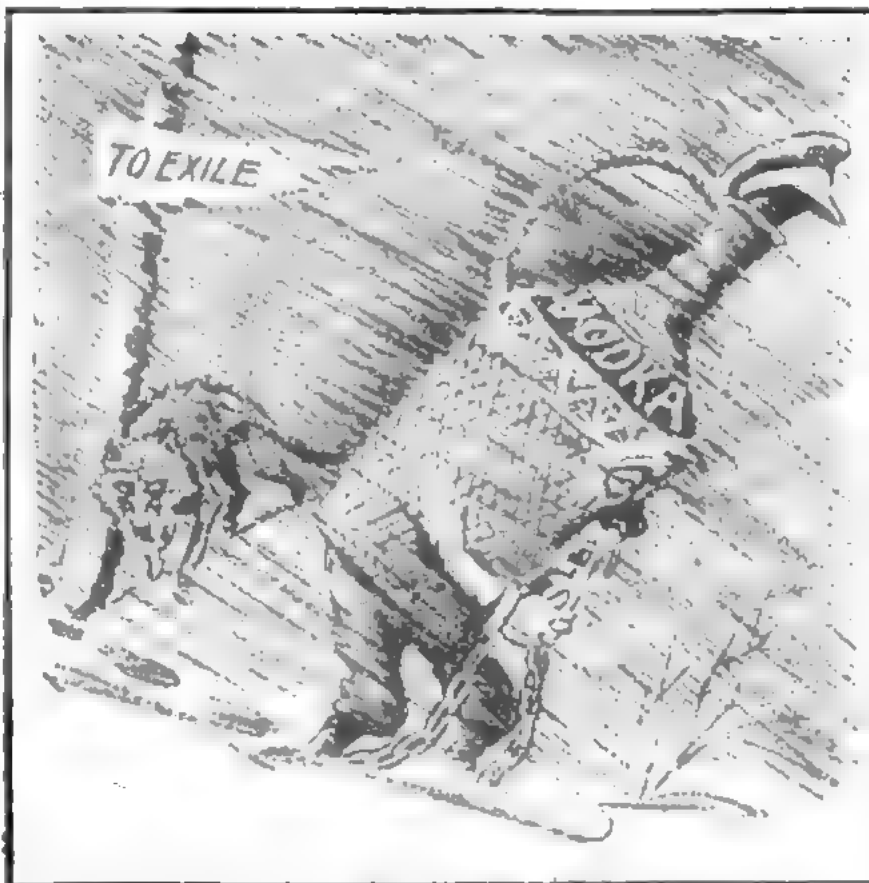
"The sale of spirits in Russia is a State monopoly, which has produced nearly 30 per cent. of the Government's ordinary revenues. In order to meet the needs of the imperial exchequer, it has encouraged the growth of the traffic, multiplied the number of dram-shops in the rural districts, and directly aided in the spread of poverty and drunkenness among the working-classes. Being a cheap drink made from grain or potatoes, the Czar's Ministers for revenue purposes have deliberately adhered to the policy of increasing the consumption, regardless of the steady degradation of millions of the Czar's subjects. Only rarely has a statesman like Count Witte ventured to question the wisdom of the Government's course, and even he was not able to offer a satisfactory revenue substitute."

"That some of the cruel consequences of war should be unexpectedly offset by a great social and economic reform of which Russia stands in need is one of the ironies of circumstances."

A VISION OF A NEW RUSSIA

A CHANGE appears to have come over the English attitude toward the Russian autocracy. We read less in English papers about Russian assaults upon human liberty and more about Russia's better side. A writer

in *The Christian World* (London) holds that "the old Russia which filled the Siberian mines with political prisoners, and deported the Stundists to the Caucasus, and planned Jewish pogroms, and devastated the Polish villages, is not the Russia which we know to-day, and is certainly not the Russia which will arise renewed and purified and Westernized from the present struggle." He bases his belief on the fact that "astute observers of national currents seem agreed that both in the thinking processes of the governing classes and in the psychology of the nation as a whole new directions are shaping which will powerfully contribute to the advancement and happiness of the Russian people." He proceeds to elaborate more fully how he arrives at such an optimistic view:



BY UKASE OF THE CZAR.

—Bushnell in Central Press Association.

"We must remember that the Russian people are essentially a religious nation, and that the things of eternity and of the spirit are for them tremendous realities. During a long residence in Russia it was my privilege to come into contact with all sorts and conditions of men in that vast country. Those of my readers whose memories go back far enough will remember how unsparingly I condemned the reaction, the tyranny, the barbarism of the Russia of that period; but I hope I always distinguished between the actions of the few misguided reactionaries and bigots in Church and State and the great masses of the uncomplaining, humble, patient, suffering, and simple men of the people. If there is one characteristic of the Russian which stands out more than another it is his total indifference to the material side of life and his proneness to an admiration for ideals. And it is worth noting that in all the Russian's ideals, there is an interweaving of the spiritual as it was interpreted by Jesus Christ, the Man of Sorrows. The divine ideal of the Crucified is at the head of all their ideals, and their most trusted teachers are those who taught that the simplicity of God is wiser than the wisdom of men, and that the weakness of God is more powerful than their strength. Nietzsche would call the supreme virtues of the Russian 'slave-virtues.' The brutalized Overman does not appeal to the *muzhik* of the steppes, triumphant militarism is neither lovely nor admirable in his eyes, and to the true son of Russia there are more beauty, more glory, and grandeur in the suffering Christ on Calvary than

in all the military triumphs of Caesar or Napoleon. In discussing the future of Russia, and the influence which she will undoubtedly exercise on Western Europe, this aspect of the national character is one which should be continually before our eyes.

"Will the readers of this article just think for a moment of the shattering of ideals which has been the work of the German scholars of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? It is not only the blows they have struck at the traditional views of revealed religion, it is the terrible blows they have leveled at the fabric and foundations of all Christian ethics. Such a literature would be impossible in Russia; it would be unthinkable in the land whose people, according to one of the greatest of them, are destined to save the world. And when Dostoyevsky said this he meant that his countrymen were the embodiment of all those virtues and spiritual gifts against which brute force battles in vain, and that whatever their dreams they are not dreams of world-conquest or of the gross carnalities which earthly dominion would bestow on its possessors. Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy are read by the Russian youth as Nietzsche and Treitschke are read in Germany. Dostoyevsky believed in Russia; he is the main representative of the national optimism; he is Russia's greatest autochthonic writer. I would like to see Englishmen turning to a study of his profound spiritual characters, all of them conceived from a Christian standpoint. The bodily sick in his books are often the spiritually sound, and we see the fair sinners and the scoundrels of the slums coming under that slow process of Gospel purification until finally, as in a flash, they stand out white, cleansed in the blood of the Lamb. Whole companies of Russians of all classes are presented to us, none of them with what Nietzsche would call the 'morality of gentlemen,' all of them with the 'morality of the slave'; but this morality of theirs is invariably that which proceeds from unselfishness as the highest virtue, from the denial of life, from the hatred for the strong and the oppressor."

From Tolstoy especially, this writer avers, we may learn the nature of the common people of Russia.

"In all his characterizations he seeks to extol the superiority of nature over artistic culture, and however great his admiration may be for the natural and simple man, he invariably points out that the noblest qualities of his hero are noble just in so far as they resemble and are modeled after the qualities of the Son of Man. No one knew better than Tolstoy all the aspects of militarism, and no one has painted in more terrible colors the shame and the horror of it. He has no reverence, hardly any toleration even, for the leaders of great armies. Those of us who have read 'War and Peace' will recall the scene where the wounded *Andrei* lies stretched on the battle-field and looks up to the heavens. Napoleon, with his staff, stops by the side of the wounded officer, and the man, whose admiration for the Emperor had hitherto been boundless, finds him small and insignificant in comparison with what is going on between his own soul and the God who made the immeasurable heavens. In no other land in the world is the religious system identified with Tolstoy's name possible, in no other land would such a system have so many adherents. He adopts to their full extent the teachings of Christ about the unlawfulness of war and of armed defense, and unhesitatingly accepts the teaching, and makes it the chief corner-stone of his system, that when smitten on one cheek we ought to turn the other also."

We are asked also to remember that "with all Russia's evil reputation as a suppressor of liberty, few countries have a longer martyr-roll in the great cause of human freedom." For example:

"The freedom of Roumania is largely owing to the blood of Russians spilt on her behalf. Serbia owes her very existence to Russia, and when Bismarck would not risk the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier on behalf of the liberties of Bulgaria, Russia sent her thousands of youthful enthusiasts to be slaughtered in the trenches round Plevna. It is mainly due to Russia that Europe has been so largely freed from the incubus of the rule of the Turk, and it was her fine idealism, her enthusiasm for the Cross, her hatred of the Crescent, which have been among the noblest inspirations of her people. You find this splendid enthusiasm for liberty in every great Russian writer, not only in the two we have already discussed, but in Turgenev and Lermontov, in Pushkin and Gogol and Tchekhof. Some of these great writers may be freethinkers, but they never forget that the greatest of all earthly boons is liberty; they may have lived strange Bohemian existences, but they never forget that they are one in spirit with those countless throngs of their unsophisticated

countrymen who year after year abandon all their earthly belongings to tramp on pilgrimage to the sacred shrines of Kiel and Jerusalem."

THE LAPSED BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

TO ADD to the disheartening aspects of the European War comes the prospect of the piling up of race prejudices and hatreds. It is born in quarters where it never existed, points out the *New York Evening Post*, and it is becoming reawakened in others where it had been gradually yielding to the slow process of time and the still slower spread of the teaching of the brotherhood of man. "To masses of the allied nations, the Germans they praised yesterday for many admirable and very human qualities have become as devils incarnate. And the Germans in multitudes are just now asking themselves how it is that they were unaware of the abominable character of the British, of whom they have been happy to harbor so many thousands these last four decades." The status of the Japanese and negro in Germany has radically changed through the calling of Japanese and African, to say nothing of Indian troops, into the allied ranks. The racial element involved in the German charge that this war was a concerted Slavic movement against the civilization of Europe is now in prospect of still wider expansion by the entrance of the Turk. The *Evening Post* editorial proceeds:

"As every one knows, the friction which led Serbia and Austria to fire the deadly train is at bottom racial—the Slavs and Croats against the Austrian Germans; and this historic racial strife has now flamed up as never before. Into it all is now to be injected the Mohammedan problem; at least, the entrance of Turkey into the hostilities on the side of Germany makes possible a tremendous religious explosion throughout the East. If the Turkish ally should make it awkward for Germany to assert that she is defending European culture, that ally also renders it easy for Germany's opponents to declare that she has called to her aid the historic enemy of Western culture and of Christianity. . . .

"If the long-promised holy war should come in Egypt and elsewhere, it will easily take on a racial form, for it will be not merely Mohammedan against Christian, but the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav against the Turk, the Egyptian, and the natives of India and black Africans as well—a hideous prospect, indeed for the twentieth century of Christianity. There is but one race which bids fair to gain a little from it all—the Jewish. The Czar, so often faithless, keeps his word this time there may be a great change for the unhappy Jews among his subjects. Having been permitted to die for the Little Father only as private soldiers, they are now to furnish officers for the slaughter and there are intimations of other distinctions and privileges. In Germany, too, some bars of race seem to have been let down in the war; and the Czar has held out hopes of a Polish renationalization as well.

"Here are perhaps some brands to be snatched from the burning—but what trifles, if we survey the whole world! We were just beginning, by greater knowledge of one another through our race congresses, through the awakening of the East, through the strengthening of international bonds by trade by the travel of thousands, by the interdependence of business everywhere, to get to know and respect one another. Now we are, by reason of the accursed system of European alliances an armaments, the whole work checked, if not undone. Dyin antipathies are warmed back to life with new and deepened intensity; the whole world is thrust back to the Middle-Age state, when every people feared everybody else, like a thief in the night; when to be a stranger of different customs and habits was to be a barbarian, to kill whom was justified. Everywhere that men are different it will be easy now to arouse hatred and scorn and enmity. The brotherhood of man, the fundamental teaching that one should love one's neighbor as oneself—the are for the hour mere subjects for mocking and flouting by those who believe that man's mission is only to kill and burn. By this can be only for the hour. The doctrines of brotherly love and of Christian peace have survived as great cataclysms as gone steadily on to wider conquests by the nobility of the ideals. They are certain in the end to overthrow all enemies as to unite in one friendliness the Slav and the Teuton, the black the yellow, and the white alike."

CURRENT - POETRY

MANY "feministic" poems have been written in the last two years, and most of them passed quickly into oblivion. But here is a poem that deserves to live—a simple, sincere, passionate arraignment of what suffragists call "man-made civilization." The apparent breaking up of that civilization among the nations of the Old World in the present chaos of battle gives special force to the last line of Miss Widdemer's poem. "The Housekeeper" appeared in *The Independent*.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Oh, Woman, what is the thing you do, and what is
the thing you cry?
Is your house not warm and enclosed from harm,
that you thrust the curtain by?
And have we not toiled to build for you a peace from
the winds outside,
That you seek to know how the battles go and ride
where the fighters ride?

You have taken my spindle away from me, you
have taken away my loom,
You bid me sit in the dust of it, at peace without
cloth or broom,
You have shut me still with a sleepy will, with
nor evil nor good to do,
While our house the World that we keep for God
should be garnished and swept anew.

The evil things that have waxed and grown while I
sat with my white hands still,
They have meshed our World till they twined and
curled through my very window-ill;
Shall I sit and smile at mine ease the while that
my house is wrongly kept?
It is mine to see that the house of me is straight-
ened and cleansed and swept!

My daughters strive for their souls alive, harried
and starved and cold—
Shall I bear it long, who was swift and strong in
guarding them while of old?
My children cry in our house the World, neglected
and hard-oppressed—
Is my right not then to command all men to be
still while the children rest?

I who labored beside my mate when the work of the
World began,
The watch I kept while my children slept I will
keep to-day by Man;
I have crouched too long by the little hearth at the
bidding of Man my mate—
I go to kindle the Hearth of the World, that Man
has left desolate!

Try as we may to escape war-poems, some of them are so good that they demand notice. Mr. Alan Sullivan's verse always is interesting, but it has never before reached a level quite so high as in this poem, which we take from the *Toronto Globe*. Its refrain suggests that of another memorable poem, Mr. Alfred Noyes's "Before the World Was God."

PROSPICE

BY ALAN SULLIVAN

The ancient and the lovely land
Is sown with death; across the plain
Ungarnered now the orchards stand,
The Maxim nestles in the grain
The shrapnel spreads a stinging flail
Where pallid nuns the cloister trod,
The air-ship spills her loaden hail;
But—after all the battles—God,
Athwart the vineyard's ordered banks,
Silent the red-vent forms recline,
And from their stark and speechless ranks
There flows a richer, ruddier wine;
While down the lane and through the wall
The victors writhe upon the sod.

Nor heed the onward bugle-call;
But—after all the bugles—God.

By night the blazing cities flare
Like mushroom torches in the sky;
The rocking ramparts tremble ere
The sullen cannon boom reply,
And shattered is the temple-spire,
The vestment trampled on the clod,
And every altar black with fire;
But—after all the altars—God.

And all the prizes we have won
Are buried in a deadly dust;
The things we set our hearts upon
Beneath the stricken earth are thrust;
Again the Savage greets the sun,
Again his feet, with fury shod,
Across a world in anguish run;
But—after all the anguish—God.

The grim campaign, the gun, the sword,
The quick volcano from the sea,
The honor that reverses the word,
The sacrifice, the agony—
These be our heritage and pride,
Till the last despot kiss the rod,
And, with man's freedom purified,
We mark—behind our triumph—God.

By a well-wrought sonnet (in *The Public*) we are reminded that not all the waters of the world can be blood-stained. Mr. Winke is rather too fond of the hyphen—"cannon-bristling," "myriad-flagged," etc.,—but the thought was worthy of expression and he has exprest it well.

THE GREAT LAKES

BY CHARLES H. WINKE

[By agreement between the United States and Great Britain, these waters are free from war-ships and other hostile activities by both nations.]
No cannon-bristling squadrons rode at rest
Within gun-sheltered harbors on these Lakes;
Here but the urgency of Commerce wakes
The cloven waves to song, with keels deep-pressed
Into their bowens, hurrying east and west,
Trade's myriad-flagged Armada ne'er forsakes
These seas at Desolation's best, but makes
A fruitful highway of their neutral breast.

O Shores and Oceans of the fort-etailed Earth,
What will the triumph of the Future be
When birds build safely in your ev'ry gun?
When all the ships innumerable that girth
Your shining vasts shall share the ministry
Of Peace and only her blest errands run!

That enemy of war, Miss Edith M. Thomas, recently contributed these moving lines to the *New York Times*. They are so convincing that they seem to describe an actual incident, and their lesson is unmistakable.

THE PEACE-PACT

BY EDITH M. THOMAS

They were foes as they fell in that frontier fight,
They were friends as they lay with their wounds
unbound.
Waiting the dawn of their last morning-light,
It was silence all, save a shuddering sound
From the souls of the dying that rose around;
And the heart of the one to the other cried,
As closer they drew, and their arms enwound,
"There will be no war on the Other Side."

As the souls of the dying mounted high
It seemed they could hear the long farewell!
Then together they spake, and they questioned
why—
Since they hated not—why this evil befell?
And neither the Frank nor the German could tell
Wherefore themselves and their countrymen died,
But they said that Hereafter in peace they
should dwell—
"There will be no war on the Other Side."

As they languished there on that field accursed,
With their wounds unbound, in their mortal
pain.

Spake one to the other, "I faint from thirst!"
And the other made answer, "What drops
remain

In my water-flask thou shalt surely drain!"
As he lifted the flask the other replied,

"I pledge thee in this till we meet again—
There will be no war on the Other Side!"

And it came to pass as the night wore deep
That fever through all their veins was fanned,
So that visions were theirs (yet not from sleep),
And each was flown to his own loved land. . . .
But, rousing again, one murmured, "Thy hand!
Thou art my brother—naught shall divide;
Something went wrong . . . but understand,
There will be no war on the Other Side."

ENVOI

Comrades of peace, we can give but our tears
As we look on the waste of the human tide . . .
Yet forever one cry so haunts my ears—
"There will be no war on the Other Side!"

A highly artificial form is beautifully humanized in the following poem, which we take from *Lippincott's Magazine*. Mrs. Coates is so truly an artist that she never is only an artist.

WHERE HAROLD SLEEPS

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

Where Harold sleeps the night is blest,
In the Great Mother's careful breast
He lies the brave and sweet among,
Who, loved by the wise gods, die young—
The goal achieved without the quest.

The winds of autumn from the West
May rudely rock the unsheltered nest,
Yet shall all joys of Spring be sung
Where Harold sleeps;

And we, our human griefs confess,
We, too, by a dear hope carnest—
Death's hope illimitable, sprung
From nothing that to earth hath clung—
Shall, waiting a new dawn, find rest
Where Harold sleeps!

Crickets make pleasanter music than cannon. And songs about crickets, especially when so gifted a poet as Miss Minna Irving writes them, afford a grateful relief to ears long battered with war-songs. This charming fancy appeared in *Poetry Journal*.

THE CRICKET AND THE MOON

BY MINNA IRVING

Once in a country far across the ocean,
And many years ago,
He was a strolling minstrel boy with only
His violin and bow.
Clad in a suit of rusty black he wandered
From town to town by day,
And slept beneath the stars in open meadows,
Or stacks of fragrant hay.

He played beneath a high-born lady's window,
The dew was on the rose,
A full white lily at his side unfolded
Its heart of scented snows.
His music drew her from her downy pillow,
He saw the curtain stir,
She smiled upon him through the open lattice,
He died for love of her.

Still in a suit of rusty black he wanders
In mossy gardens old,
And plays beneath some dark and lonely casement
That tangled ivies fold.
The notes are mournful and the bow is broken,
The strings are out of tune,
But still his high-born lady far above him
Looks out, the silver moon.

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phrases. It will be time to talk that way when one has some hope of a to-morrow.

I am here at the home of an honest peasant of the wealthier sort, who has received us most hospitably, and to whose generosity I am indebted for this pen and these two sheets of paper. This morning I managed to buy a bit of powdered chocolate and boiled myself a cup of it, with milk. What a luxury that was! And how comfortable I am here! But these things will last only at the pleasure of Fortune. I shall give myself no anxiety on that or any other score, and I urge you with all insistence to accept the same point of view.—
Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE HEROES OF FORT CAMP DES ROMAINS

THIS curiously named fortification appeared frequently in the dispatches of the first part of October, up to its fall on the 6th, but with little detailed description of the struggle centered about it. The reader perhaps imagined a fortress shelled to pieces, its defenders put to flight, and the victorious enemy swarming exultantly over the bastions, bayoneting promiscuously the survivors. In reality, however, the end of the siege was by no means the traditional one, as an Associated Press writer found when, in passing through St. Benoit, near the borders of Lorraine, he came by chance upon the survivors of Fort Camp des Romains—some three hundred prisoners, fine young fellows, evidently the pick of the French line. The deference with which they were treated by their bearded Landwehr guard was marked. The correspondent learned speedily the cause, and the story of their brave and desperate defense:

Their armored turrets and cemented bastions, altho constructed after the best rules of fortification of a few years ago, had been battered about their ears in an unexpectedly short time by German and Austrian siege-artillery. Their guns were silenced, and trenches were pushed up by an overwhelming force of pioneers and infantry to within five yards of their works, before they retreated from the advanced intrenchments to the casemates of the fort. Here they maintained a stout resistance, and refused every summons to surrender. Hand-grenades were brought up, bound to a backing of boards, and exploded against the openings into the casemates, filling these with showers of steel splinters. Pioneers, creeping up to the dead angle of the casemates, where the fire of the defenders could not reach them, directed smoke-tubes and stinkpots against apertures in the citadel, filling the rooms with suffocating smoke and gases.

"Have you had enough?" the defenders were asked, after the first smoke treatment.

"No," was the defiant answer.

The operation was repeated a second and third time, the response to the demand for surrender each time growing weaker, until finally the defenders were no longer able to raise their rifles, and the fort was taken.

When the survivors of the plucky garrison were able to march out, revived by the fresh air, they found their late opponents presenting arms before them in recognition

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See also that the movement fills the case and is not merely a ladies' movement patched in the center of a thin edged man's case.

In the Gruen Verithin you will find the genuine thin model timekeeper. Its thinness is in the construction of the movement—in a unique arrangement of wheels that saves half the space without reducing size or strength of parts. Thus can this watch "fit your pocket like a silver dollar," yet maintain the highest standards of timekeeping service.

Thousands have written for the interesting



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Note:—Many watches are called and sold as Precision timekeepers that are not. If you want the very highest timekeeping perfection attainable, look for the mark *Precision* on the movement—not merely the mark *Adjusted*.

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of their gallant stand. They were granted the most honorable terms of surrender, their officers were allowed to retain their swords, and on their march toward an honorable captivity they were everywhere greeted with expressions of respect and admiration.

RUSSIA'S VODKA-LESS ARMY

THOSE whose burden it has been to attempt to stem the Slavic tide now setting westward toward Berlin may well begin to wonder what has become of the Russ of twelve years ago, whom the Jap defeated so easily. The Russ has put aside his vodka and girt himself in earnest for war. He is showing the same untroubled certainty about it that he would exhibit in going forth to a day's plowing. And this time, apparently, the officer who leads him is worthy of the man. The so-called Russian Army of the Russo-Japanese War has vanished utterly. Instead, there is a fighting machine worthy of any people's admiration. Perceval Gibbon, novelist, writing from Vilna, Russia, to the *London Daily Chronicle* and the *New York Times*, describes the Army's appearance as he saw it at the German frontier. He was in the hamlet of Eydtkuhnen, a tiny village shattered by the war, but nevertheless at that moment the heart of the great Russian fighting machine. He says:

From beyond the nearest shoulder of land sounded suddenly some gigantic and hoarse whistle, an ear-shattering roar of warning and urgency. There were shouting and a stir of movement; the wagons and Red Cross vans began to pull out to one side; and over the brow of the hill, hurtling into sight, huge, unbelievably swift, roaring upon its whistle, tore a great gray-painted motor-lorry, packed with khaki-clad infantrymen. It was going at a hideous speed, leaping its tons of weight insanely from rock ridge to traffic-churned slough in the road; there was only time to note its immensity and uproar and the ranked faces of the men swaying in their places, and it was by, and another was bounding into sight behind it. A hundred and odd of them, each with thirty men on board—three battalions to reinforce the threatened left wing—a mighty instrument of war, mightily wielded. It was Russia as she is to-day, under way and gathering speed.

At Rennenkampf's headquarters at Wirballen, where formerly one changed trains going from Berlin to Petrograd, one sees the fashion in which Russia shapes for war. Here, beneath a little bridge with a black- and white-striped sentry-box upon it, its muddy banks partitioned with rotten planks into goose-pens, runs that feeble stream which separates Russia from Germany. Upon its farther side, what is left of Eydtkuhnen, the Prussian frontier village, looms drearily through its screen of willows—the walls smoke-blackened and roofless, crumbling in piles of fallen brick across its single street, which was dreary enough at its best. To the north and south and behind to the eastward, are the camps, a cityful, a countryful of men armed and equipped; the mean and ugly village thrills to the movement and purpose. On the roof of the schoolhouse there lifts itself

against the pale autumn sky the cobweb mast and stays of the wireless apparatus, and in the courtyard below and in the shabby street in front there is a surge of automobiles, motor-cycles, mounted orderlies—all the message-carrying machinery of a staff office. The military telephone-wires loop across the street, and spray out in a dozen directions over the flat and trodden fields; for within the dynamic kernel to all this elaborate shell is Rennenkampf, the Prussian-Russian who governs the gate of Germany.

Here is the brain of the army. Its limbs go swinging by at all hours, in battalions and brigades, or at the trot, with a jingle of bits and scabbards, or at the walk, with a bump and clank, as the gun-wheels clear the ruts. It is the infantry that fills the eye—fine, big stuff, man for man the biggest infantry in the world.

Their uniform—of peaked cap, trousers tucked into knee-boots, and khaki blouse—is workmanlike, and the serious, middle-aged officers trudging beside them are hardly distinguishable from the men. They have not yet learned the use of the short, broad-bladed bayonets; theirs are of the old three-cornered section type with which the Bulgarians drove the Turks to Tobataldja; but there is something else that they have learned. Since the first days of the mobilization that brought them from their homes there is not a man among them that has tasted strong drink. In 1904 the men came drunk from their homes to the centers; one saw them about the streets and on the railways and in the gutters. But these men have been sober from the start, and will perforce be sober to the end.

Of all that elaborate and copious machinery of war which Russia has built up since her failure in Manchuria there is nothing so impressive as this. Her thousand and odd aeroplanes, her murderously expert artillery, her neat and successful field wireless telegraph, even her strategy, count as secondary to it. The chief of her weaknesses in the past has been the slowness of her mobilization; Germany, with her plans laid and tested for a mobilization in four days, could count on time enough to strike before Russia could move. She used her advantage to effect when Austria planted the seed of this present war by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was able to present Russia in all her unpreparedness with the alternatives of war in twenty-four hours or accepting the situation. But this time it has been different.

At Petrograd one sees how different. Hither from the northern and eastern governments come the men who are to swell Rennenkampf's force. Their *cadres*, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for them—officers, organization, equipment, all are ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, motley as a circus—foresters, *muzhiks* in fetid sheepskins, cattlemen and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or biggish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mask the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them before making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop-trains turning up days late. It is as if, at the cost of those annual 780,000,000 rubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

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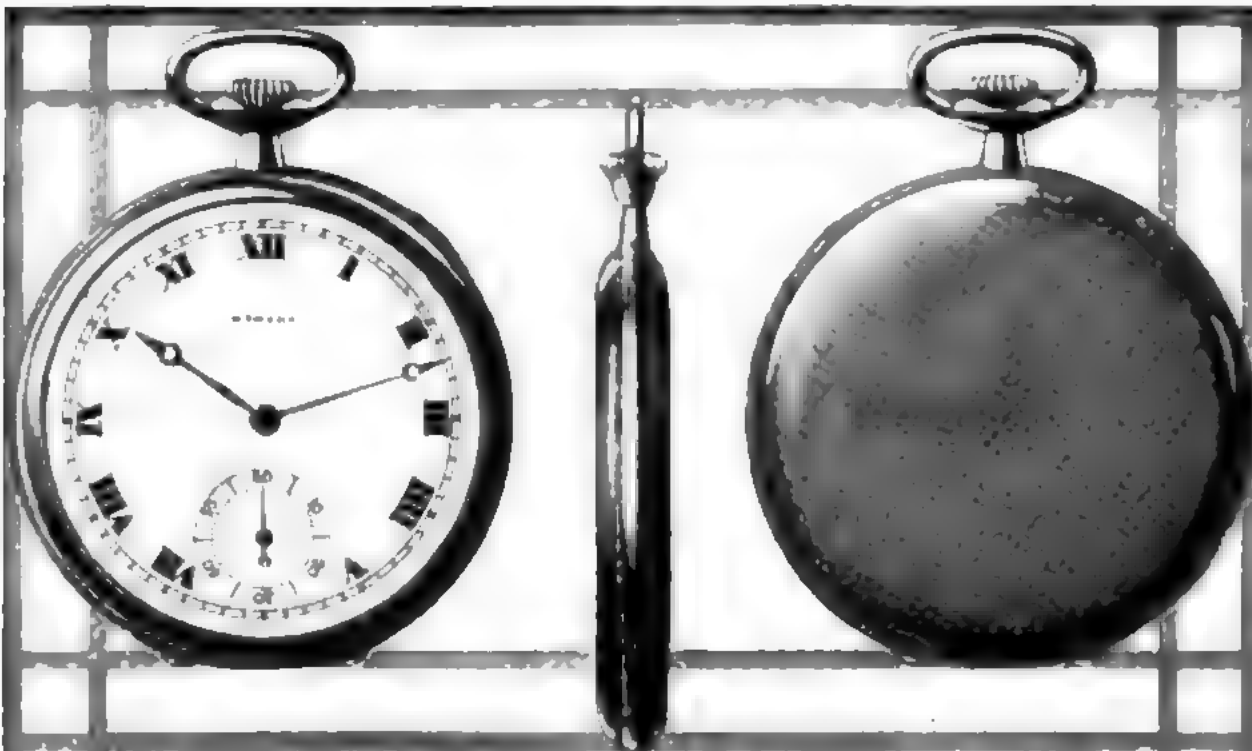
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EDISON'S PROPHECY: A DUPLEX, SLEEPLESS, DINNERLESS WORLD

ON the recent thirty-fifth anniversary of the Edison electric lamp, Mr. Edison was induced to indulge in prophecy and to discuss for a few moments the present and the future of the race, from an inventor's point of view. Among other things he confessed that the electric light never "stirred much sentiment" in him, as its perfection was a long and tedious process of experiment, and its introduction only another period of care and worry. The electric car, however, is a much more romantic figure in his reminiscences. The first practicable electric railway was put into operation at Menlo Park, Edison's private estate. "I was sure," declares Mr. Edison, "that the idea was a possible one." But funds were needed, and there lay difficulty, for capital was hesitant, and, more than that—

I was assured by the greatest financial figures in Wall Street that this scheme of operating railroads by electricity was the craziest idea that ever had been advanced by any one assuming to be sane.

I had carefully gathered all the figures of the cost of horse-cars and their operation and was sure that the substitution of electric power for horse-power would result in an enormous saving. Indeed, I knew, and my knowledge was exact. I knew electric traction was the coming thing, and a very big thing. But it fooled me.

It was bigger than I thought it was. I had made a better guess than Wall Street had, but my guess had been far from adequately prophetic. It was so big that it amazed me. It increased traffic startlingly. As a matter of fact, electric traction has increased street-car traffic, I estimate, by 500 per cent.

The first electric cars revealed a facility of operation and a rapidity of movement which no one but myself seemed to have expected.

Their multiplication of traffic was enormous, their effect upon street-railway receipts was very great. Then the men in Wall Street, who had declared them to be a crazy dream, began to speculate in electric-traction stock. They have been at it ever since.

The one great value of the electric light—and of the electric railway too—he holds, is that they expand mankind's "day." Heretofore, man has worked with the sun and slept with the dark, but Mr. Edison finds in this the fallacy of *non sequitur*. Man has formed the habit of sleep in the dark hours merely because the dark incapacitated him for work. In the future, man, aided by the electric light, will overcome this habit, go with less and less sleep, until finally he never sleeps at all. "I rather like to think of that," he says, for—

Everything which decreases the sum total of man's sleep increases the sum total of man's capabilities. There really is no reason why men should go to bed at all, and the man of the future will spend far less time in bed than the man of the present does, just as the man of the



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present spends far less time in bed than the man of the past did.

As a matter of fact, a very simple bit of arithmetical figuring will show that by and by humanity will have to live in double shifts, so that there may be room upon the earth for all the people.

The day of life in double shifts will come in spite of war. Medical science will save more lives this year than war will take, no matter how terrifically murderous that war may be.

In the old days man went up and down with the sun. A million years from now he won't go to bed at all. Really, sleep is an absurdity, a bad habit. We can't suddenly throw off the thralldom of the habit, but we shall throw it off.

Humanity can adjust itself to almost any circumstances. Not so very long ago we had a good deal of trouble here in the factory while we were trying to perfect the disk record for our phonographs. Eight of us then started upon the work with very definite intentions of wasting just as little time as possible. For five weeks we put in from 145 to 150 hours a week each at the job. One hundred and fifty hours a week means more than 21 hours a day—and we all gained weight.

The man who sleeps too much suffers from it in many ways and gains nothing from it. The average man who sleeps seven or eight or nine hours daily is continually oppressed by lassitude.

I have never overslept, and I have never had a dream, good or bad, so far as I know, in my life.

Nothing in the world is more dangerous to the efficiency of humanity than too much sleep, except, perhaps, stimulation. The elimination of all stimulant would be a fine thing for the race. The temperance movement's advance ought to be a subject for general congratulation. Presently we shall be cutting out tobacco, tea, and coffee, and we all shall be better for it.

In the matter of sleep, the electrical genius suggests a campaign of sleeplessness, in which all the population of the United States should join, agreeing to sleep one hour less each night. Juggling about the 90,000,000 of people and 365 days of the year, some bizarre effects are brought about in estimates of time saved for this country, and the consequent saving in wealth. But one may save in food as well as sleep, and to as great advantage. When all the world is eating what it needs and no more, poverty will cease to exist. Thus speaks the prophet, and proves it with his own experiences:

I consume five ounces to a meal, three times a day, including the water in the food. I drink lots of water.

The man engaged at hard physical labor, whose work makes the engine of his body require more fuel than mine does, could get on perfectly well with eight or ten ounces to a meal, altho he might find the achievement of the habit difficult.

On the average, men would get on better if they reduced their food consumption by two-thirds. They do the work of three-horse-power engines and consume the fuel which should operate 50-horse-power engines.

If the world would cease its overeating, it thereby would do away with poverty.

Good Light In your store In your office

In your store and window, good light displays merchandise well and makes seeing easy and comfortable. Customers stay longer, and purchase more; they speak well of the store and visit it often, without always knowing why. Stores with good light have an advantage over stores with poor light.

In your office good light makes seeing easy and comfortable for everyone. Employees earn more money for you by doing more and better work with fewer mistakes, and with fewer headaches and absences due to eye-strain. You see and work better yourself.

Good light can be made to cost less (less current) than poor light when you know the facts.

Alba Lighting Equipment

for stores, offices, factories, business buildings, institutions and residences, gets more and better light from the same current (saves you money).

Alba is attractive, softens the light (takes out the eye-irritation), directs it where needed (makes it usable), and turns the harsh, brilliant glare of tungsten lamps into an agreeable light that is easy to see by and work by (increased efficiency).

Good Light is easy to get

when you know the facts — frequently it only requires some simple changes in your equipment. The following articles on good light tell the facts.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1—Homes | 4—Stores | 7—Hotels | 10—Hospitals |
| 2—Department Stores | 5—Offices | 8—Banks | 11—Churches |
| 3—Restaurants | 6—Clubs | 9—Theatres | |

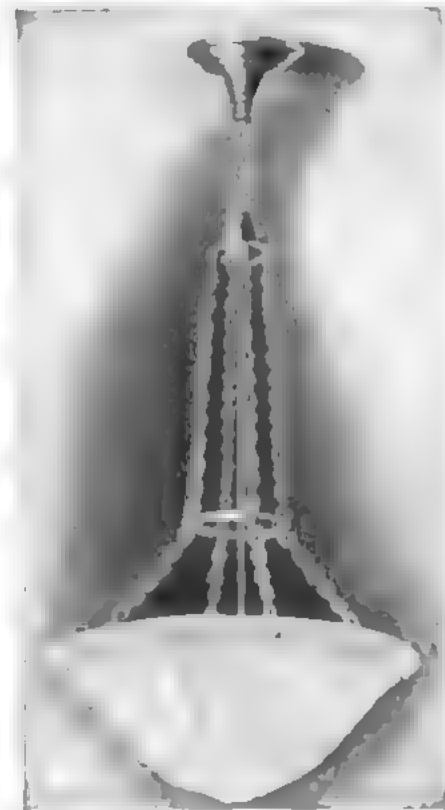
Find out how to get the best light for your particular purpose by sending the attached coupon for one or more of the lighting articles above. We will also send a Portfolio of Individual Suggestions for your needs.

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"Good light is attractive and can be made to cost less than poor light when you know the facts."

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11-14

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Sooner or later, the soundest and most perfect teeth yield to the attacks of "acid mouth." Then cavities appear and decay of the tooth-substances follows, with permanent disfigurement of your mouth.

Your dentist can repair the damage from time to time; but isn't it much better to help him by seeking out the cause of the trouble and removing that? This you can do with Pebeco Tooth Paste.

You cannot ordinarily see or feel "acid mouth." But at this very minute it is probably at its destructive work on your teeth.

Trial Tube Free

We have some little test papers that positively detect acid. Let us send you these and also a free trial tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste, containing enough to last for ten days. With this you can prove that Pebeco *does* counteract acid.

The taste of Pebeco will surprise you. It is not sweetened, but has a keen, refreshing flavor which is preferable to mere sweetness.

Pebeco is a little higher in price than ordinary dentifrices but it lasts longer, for you need to use only a little at a time, and the tube is larger. It saves money as well as teeth.

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Use 1/2 brushful

Stop and think this matter out. We now are consuming as food 600,000 bushels of wheat to accomplish a result which would be accomplished better by the consumption of 200,000 bushels of wheat.

This is wasteful in more ways than one. In the first place, it wastes the wheat, and, by making the supply short, makes it expensive and decreases the power of each acre of land to support human life.

In the second place, it increases the death—and illness—rate of those who overeat. Putrefaction of foodstuffs in the lower intestines is the cause of most diseases.

Humanity will never reach its ultimate development until it cuts down sleep and food. I consider this the most important conclusion which I have come to during my years of hard and constant effort.

UNCENSORED BREVITIES

AMONG the feats of heroism of these days, maintaining a true state of neutrality is by no means the least. Neutrality is apt to be a thankless position, with all the uncertainty and discomfort experienced in walking a rope or discussing a family jar. Perhaps the first requisite is a clear idea of the exact meaning of both the letter and spirit of neutrality. Luckily we have discovered a definition taken from William Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude," which could not easily be surpassed in cool common sense by any that has since appeared:

Neutrality is something else than Indifference, and yet of kin to it too.

A Judge ought to be Indifferent, and yet he can not be said to be Neutral.

The one being to be Even in Judgment and the other not to meddle at all.

And where it is Lawful, to be sure, it is best to be Neutral.

He that espouses Parties can hardly divorce himself from their Fate; and more fall with their Party than rise with it.

A wise Neuter joins with neither, but uses both, as his honest Interest leads him.

A Neuter only has room to be a Peacemaker; for being of neither side he has the Means of mediating a Reconciliation of both.

Iron Crosses have been issued in vast numbers already, but only within the last few days has come notice of the first Victoria Cross won in the present conflict. The story, as contributed to the New York Tribune from London, is told in two letters, the first from a soldier named Dobson to his wife, commenting on an event that is unexpected and rather puzzling:

"You will know by the time you receive this letter that I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way. I only took my chance and did my duty to save my comrades. It was really nothing."

The second letter is from Lady Mildred Follett, whose husband commands Dobson's company. It is addressed to Mrs. Dobson:

"You will be glad to know that your husband is very well and has behaved

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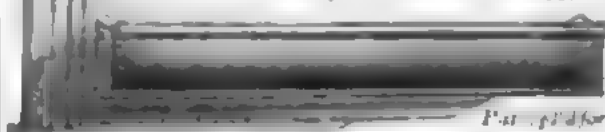
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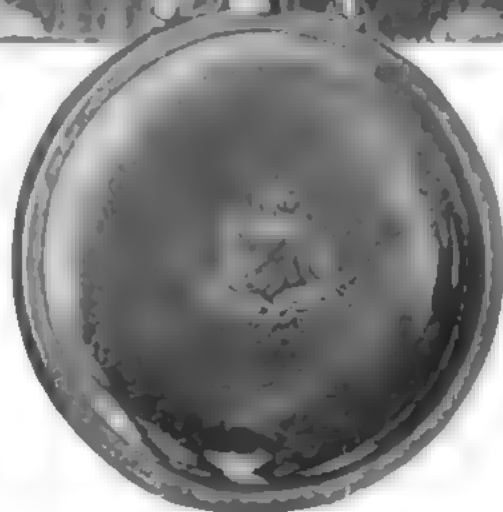
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Pittsburgh, Pa.



Elgin Wonder Tales



*A veteran who
chased Sitting Bull*



*and fought the wily
Filipinos*

Brigadier General Frank Taylor, United States Army, Retired, contributes a chapter to Elgin history which is typical of Elgin performance at home and abroad. This story needs no comment. A photograph of the watch is shown above.

GENERAL TAYLOR says: "You are quite within bounds in advertising that 'Elgins that have seen service for 20, 30, and 40 years are not uncommon.' I have had my Elgin since 1876, have carried it in Indian campaigns and in the Philippine Islands; in fact, wherever service has called me. As far as keeping time goes, it is as good to-day as ever."

This watch was purchased in 1876, when the General was a Lieutenant in the United States Army. He has carried it constantly for thirty-eight years, covering his entire military career as Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and finally Brigadier General. It has been in constant use except for an occasional cleaning.

When this watch was first purchased the General was serving under General Crook in the engagement against Sitting Bull. For forty days he was obliged to sleep on the ground, a good part of the time in the rain, but this did not affect the watch. In 1900, when the General was serving in the Philippines, due to the damp weather there the hands of the watch rusted, but on taking it to a jeweler it was found that the movement was in perfect condition and that only the hands needed renewing.

Your own jeweler is an Elgineer—master of watchcraft—and he knows Elgin Watches through and through. Write us for booklet which tells more of these stories and illustrates leading Elgin models.

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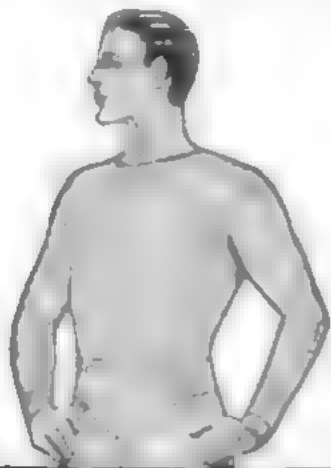
Natural Gray Wool, winter weight,	per garment	\$1.50
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Natural Gray Worsted, light weight,	per garment	\$1.50
Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight,	per garment	\$1.75
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with very great gallantry. Captain Follett says: 'A thick fog came down, so I sent three men out 100 yards to our front to warn them of an attack by the enemy. After they had been there an hour the fog suddenly lifted, and they were fired on at close range. One man was killed, one badly wounded, and one crawled back. I didn't know how to get the wounded man back, so I called for a volunteer and Reservist Dobson at once responded and went out to fetch him. He was heavily fired at, but not hit.'

Those who have prophesied that the European War will so brutalize and harden men to the thought of human distress and suffering that the world's work of charity and reform will be set back half a century, should consider such a story as the following, told by a British soldier returned from the Aisne, through the columns of the *London Standard*. It is undoubtedly only representative of a thousand tales that are never told:

Near our trenches there were a lot of wounded and their cries for water were pitiful. In the trenches was a quiet chap of the Engineers, who could stand it no longer. He collected all the water-bottles he could lay hold of, and said he was going out. The air was thick with shell- and rifle-fire, and to show yourself at all was to sign your death-warrant. That chap knew it as well as we did, but that was not going to stop him. He got to the first man all right and gave him a swig from a bottle. No sooner did he show himself than the Germans opened fire. After attending to the first man he crawled along the ground to others until he was about a quarter of a mile away from us. Then he stood up and zigzagged toward another batch of wounded, but that was the end of him. The German fire got hotter and hotter. He was hit badly, and with just a slight upward fling of his arms he dropt to earth like the hero he was.

Later he was picked up with the wounded, but he was as dead as they make them out there. The wounded men for whose sake he had risked and lost his life thought a lot of him, and were greatly cut up at his death. One of them who was hit so hard that he would never see another Sunday said to me as we passed the Engineer chap, who lay with a smile on his white face and had more bullets in him than would set a battalion of sharpshooters up in business for themselves, "He was a rare good one, he was. It's something worth living for to have seen a deed like that, and now that I have seen it I don't care what becomes of me." That's what we all felt about it.

There are in Berlin, says the *Chicago Daily News*, a girl of nine, a boy of seven, and a little fellow of four whose story "throws more illumination upon the injustices of war and the good-heartedness of mankind than does many a war-novel." These are the children of a Russian citizen of German blood, who entrusted them blindly but with perfect faith to the kindness of the German nation. As the story goes:

When the war broke out he was called to serve in the Russian Army. His wife is

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Whether your home is large or small, a **Kroehler Bed Davenport** will be a great convenience. It has the exact appearance of a handsome parlor davenport. At night it serves as a regular or extra bed.

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dead, and he dared not leave his children guarded only by servants in a province soon to be overrun by troops. So he took the three little children to the German frontier and said to them:

"This is the German frontier. You are to stand here until you see a German." Then he said to the elder son, "When you see a German you will tell him who you are and why your father is not with you." He kissed them good-by, and left to join his regiment.

All afternoon the three children stood on the frontier, waiting for a German. Toward night German sentinels discovered them.

"Hello!" said one to the other. "Here are three little Russians. What are you doing here?"

The boy of seven repeated what his father had told him, adding: "But we are not Russians. We are Germans, but our father had to go to the Russian Army."

The sentinels, amused by this naive interruption in their duties, continued their questions.

"Please, sir," said the boy, "we can't tell you any more. We are sleepy and hungry."

The sentinels laughed at the last remark, but laughed in a kindly way. They took the three children to their general. The general took them to his wife. After she had fed them and allowed them to sleep for the night, she sent them on to friends in Berlin.

It is only a brief obituary, in the midst of a dispatch concerning the destruction of Arras. But there is, in its very brevity, an appeal to the sympathy that might be lost in a longer account:

The body of Miss W. Bell, a young English nurse, who had shown great gallantry in attending the wounded on the battle-field, has just been buried at Le Mans. She was struck down by a shell, and, having both legs broken, was conveyed to the British hospital at Le Mans, where she died. She lies amid the British, French, and German soldiers for whom she gave up her life.

A special correspondent of the New York Globe is responsible for a curious and affecting little story of active service. He asserts that the tale was told him by "Corporal Igoe" in a London café, who had heard it on a troop-train bringing back the wounded. It concerns the mutiny of a London bus-driver, and runs as follows:

A British battery had been under heavy fire at Charleroi. Now we know that the British were defeated in that action. One of the guns of the battery had especially drawn the enemy's fire. At last only three men were left to serve it.

"So there they was," said Mr. Igoe with enjoyment, "sweatin' and cursin' 'orrible."

Two of the men had been "buddies" for years. Igoe says—he does not give his authority—that they had been conductor and chauffeur on a Charing Cross bus. Their one amusement was the tame and pastoral one of pigeon-flying. The driver used to carry a pigeon-basket between his knees. At the end of the run they would mount the top of the bus and watch their birds fly home.

"The conductor, 'e was killed," said



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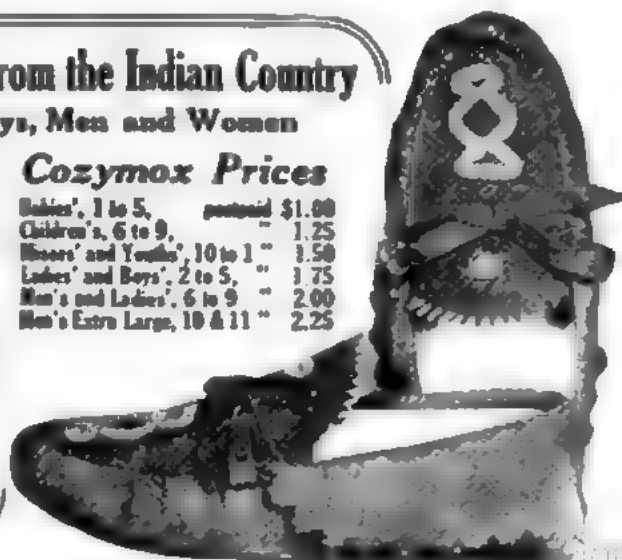
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Igoe. "Shrapnel it was that 'it him. Fair took his 'ead off."

So then there were two men left to serve the gun. It was a pretty hard job. Rifle-balls played a tattoo upon the steel shield. The crews of the other guns in the battery had been badly cut up. No one could come to their aid. At last the officer in command got the word to fall back. He shouted the order to his men, for the little bugler was dead under a wheel. The guns were to be deserted. No horses could be brought to them in face of the enemy's fire. The driver of the Charing Cross bus looked at his captain. His bloodshot eyes strained out of his powder-blackened face.

"But look at 'im, sir," he pleaded. In a little hollow back of the gun the conductor of the Charing Cross bus was fast asleep. His poor body was protected there from German bullets. His buddy had thrown his khaki jacket over the cruel wounds. The hands were crossed upon the dead man's breast. The clumsy artillery boots fell away from each other. "They killed him," said the bus-driver piteously. "I can't go away and leave my pal."

"Come on," said the officer, "we're ordered to retire. Fall in."

"You go to 'ell, sir," said the bus-driver firmly.

What was left of the battery doubled under the little hill on which the guns were mounted. Safe for the moment in the tiny valley, they looked back at that shell-torn eminence whence they had fled. There they saw the Charing Cross bus-driver cramming a shell into the gun. The silent other man crouched behind the shield ready to fling the breech block to.

"So then the others went back," said Igoe simply. "They saved the guns."

In the roll-call of the heroes of the earlier fighting abroad stands, not the least upon the list, the name of Corporal Lupin, of Liège. There he lost his life, but at a cost to the invaders of the defeat of an attacking column, and the annihilation of a battery of field artillery, horse and man. The story of his courage, recorded in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*, is told by Major Jeanne, who fell wounded in the defense of Liège:

We were on the right bank of the Meuse, at Bellaire, in close touch with the German battery. The musketry on both sides was terrible. All at once, the Germans adopted new tactics. They seemed to withdraw from their position, and we could distinctly notice their ranks splitting as if in great confusion. It was only to bring up more artillery which had been rushing from behind. The move was smartly executed, the ranks closed again, and for a time they seemed as if they were going to have the advantage over us.

But now again young Lupin had seen his chance looming, and what he did altogether changed the face of things. Like a flash, the boy dashed off under cover of a ditch to the left of the German battery. At 300 meters distance he found shelter behind a wall. He took aim at the battery in *enfilade*, and his Mauser brought down in quick succession the chief officer, the under officers, and the artillerymen. This time real confusion took place at the German battery, which was nearly silenced. The Germans, thinking that a whole platoon was now attacking them, directed their last piece

of artillery on the wall, and with a terrific crash the wall came down, burying the brave Corporal Lupin. The boy's bravery had weakened the German position, and it did not take us long to scatter them and put another victory on our list.

"These lords and cockneys," says a correspondent, writing to the *New York Evening Post*, "are just one cheerful, hard-working family, making the best of their job." Formality has been thrown out of their kit: it was in the way. Nor are they small-minded haters of their foe. Their job is to kill him, not to despise him or fail to give him the meed of appreciation he deserves. Says the writer:

Social caste there may be in England, but England in the field is without the first curse of militarism. You see at top-notch, sweeping all else aside, the race's genius for administration that has made its great history.

And from Tommy in the cafés, sighing for cigarettes which the enemy had swept clean away; from MacGregor, chucking biscuits to girls washing clothes in the river and giggling at his naked knees—you could not get one word of venom against the Teuton. "The blasted simpleton," said one of a prisoner he had taken, "just lay on his back in the motor, playing a mouth-organ, 'appy as a king."

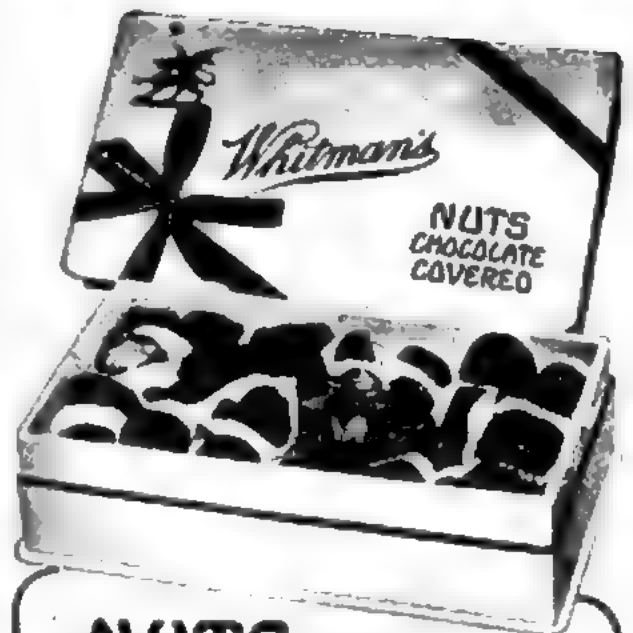
"Expect their rifles to 'it us?" said another, who produced a kitten which he had carried all the way from Belgium tucked in his coat. "'Ow can they, when they fire 'em from down by their knees—just like that?"

Out in the trenches—a long, long way from Tipperary—the British soldier has made himself at home, with his customary contempt for obstacles and conveniences. Fighting is his work, and he takes to it with the utmost good grace. He has even developed a wit to fit the situation—a "trenchant humor"—which consists in nicknaming impertinently all the horrifying weapons that are turned against him and with which he is supposed to be impest. The *New York Tribune* gives one example:

Here is the tale of the private who was suffering from neuralgia as he lay in the trenches and who found a most unusual cure. It is told in a letter from a soldier to his mother, as follows:

"We're just keeping at it in the same old slogging style that always brings us out on top. There's one chap in our company has got a ripping cure for neuralgia, but he isn't going to take out a patent, because it's too risky and might kill the patient. Good luck's one of the ingredients, and you can't always be sure of that."

"He was lying in the trenches the other day, nearly mad with pain in his face, when a German shell burst close by. He wasn't hit, but the explosion knocked him senseless for a bit. 'Me neuralgia's gone,' says he, when he came around. 'And so's six of your mates,' says we. 'Oh, crikey!' says he. His name's Palmer, and that's why we call the German shells now 'Palmer's Neuralgia Cure.'"



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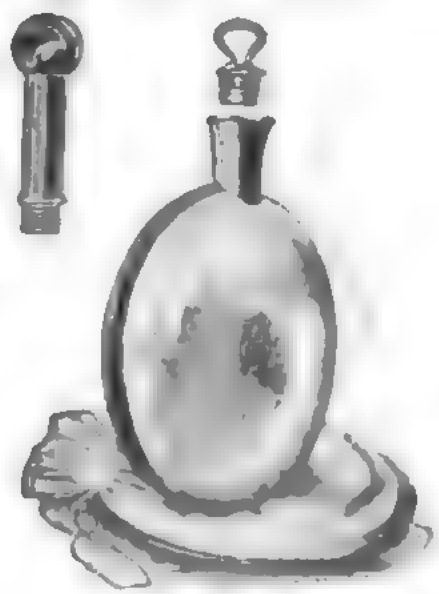
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AMERICAN SYMPATHIES IN THE WAR

(Continued from page 941)

Traveling south to Missouri, we hear from St. Louis that it is a city of "many different nationalities," in which the Germans represent the larger proportion of the foreign population. In Carthage the sympathy "depends on the nationality of the inhabitant or his ancestors and is largely prejudiced in any case." From what we hear, such a frame of mind may prevail also in Kansas City, Joplin, and Columbia. Reports from Kirksville, Brookfield, Cantersville, and Felton show a pro-Ally sympathy, matched in De Soto, Boonville, and St. Charles by a pro-German.

If we look into North Dakota we are conscious of a rather strong leaning toward the Allies, tho in localities like Fargo the sparse German population stands by the Fatherland. From Bismarck we hear that "sympathies run almost according to nationality," altho "German sentiment is favoring." In South Dakota, Pierre reports that the majority favors the Allies, but that it is "not so strong as at the start"; while we learn from Aberdeen that the present feeling is pro-Ally "except in German settlements." Deadwood and Brooklines show partiality to the Allies, Huron is reported neutral, and Mitchell is not only neutral, but shows no rancor on either side.

The spirit of tolerance, too, is evident in the report of an editor of Blair, in Nebraska, which State also has a considerable German population. "We have a large German citizenship," he writes, "but with few exceptions they don't believe in 'rocking the boat.' They are first of all American citizens, with full confidence in America, the President, and his policy." From Omaha we learn that sentiment is "greatly divided," with indications that "the larger number favors the Allies," and this opinion is repeated from Superior, while from Alliance we are told that "opinion seems to be that Germany largely is to blame for the war, but people regret to see her crushed." Divided also is Grand Island, but as it is "rather a German community," it is said, "a vote might show 70 per cent. for the Germans"; and a like appraisal is made of the general attitude of Beatrice.

In Kansas, towns of pro-Ally tendency are nearly matched in number by those in which opinion is divided. In Leavenworth a "strongly German community" where sympathy is "largely" pro-German, we are informed that "sentiment is not shown to any extent"; but in Emporia, Burlington, Smith Center, and Iola the majority of the people and some newspapers are "undoubtedly" friendly to the Allies. Owing to the influence of German population in Topeka, Wichita, Atchison, Salina, Ottawa, and Winfield, the sentiment is about "evenly divided," slightly favoring the Allies.

DELAWARE TO TEXAS

Making a sudden eastward shift across the country to Delaware, the first State of the South Atlantic Division, we begin to feel the contact of a general pro-Ally opinion. Dover favors the Allies "by a great majority," we hear; and from Wilmington, through neutral editors, we learn that the city is "pro-Ally, without being anti-German." Another report states that "there is much German sentiment in Wilmington, particularly among German-Americans and Hungarians. Taking the State at large, however, the sentiment is with the Allies, due largely to the English ancestry of the people."

In Maryland the press is generally neutral, altho one paper avows that its "sympathy is with the Allies." The public, as we hear from the same city, is "mostly anti-German." And word comes from Cumberland that "sentiment here, even among a large number of Germans, is with the Allies and against the German Emperor and his military party. This is due to the treatment of neutral Belgium, and the belief that the Emperor and not the German people forced the war." As a straw showing the way the wind blows in Washington, D. C., we are told by an editor that his paper "in its editorial policy aims to be fair to both sides in the present European War. Public sentiment here has been distinctly in favor of the Allies, . . . a sentiment which has increased since the fall of Antwerp."

In the representative cities of Virginia the description of community feeling ranges from "practically unanimous for the Allies" to "pretty generally in favor of the Allies"; the "only exceptions," we hear from Hampton, are "among these nearly full-blooded Germans. Most of those of Pennsylvania or German descent are pro-Ally." In West Virginia, towns like Huntington and Elkins are squarely on the side of the Allies. But from Wheeling, with 28 per cent. of the population German, and from Morgantown, with many Germans employed in the glass-factories, we learn that public opinion is "divided." A Martinsburg neutral editor, who "deplores the biased reports of the Allies regarding German atrocities," writes that, "generally speaking, the community has recently changed from the Allies, and now favors the Germans. The Allies' censorship of the news unfavorable to them and Japan's advent at England's urging have done much to bring about this reversal of feeling, until now German successes are hailed with joy."

In North Carolina we learn that Durham is "strongly" pro-Ally, and the editor who provides this information supports the Allies in his paper, and believes what is true of Durham is "true throughout the South." At least it is said also of Winston-Salem, but we hear from Greensboro that while the Allies are looked upon as the "winning

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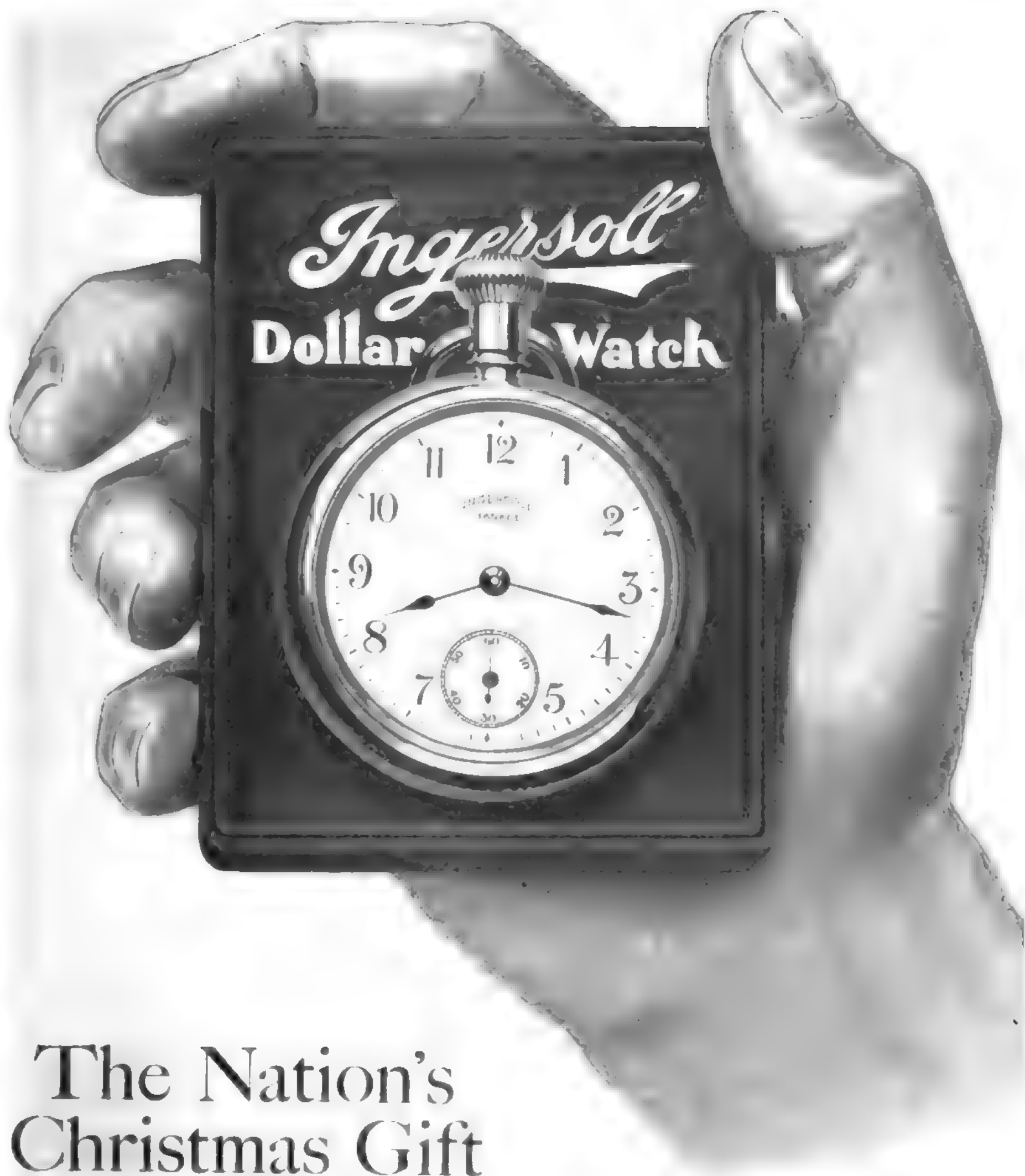
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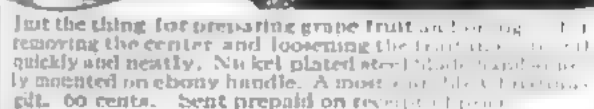
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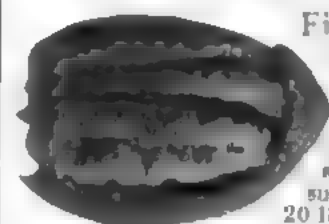
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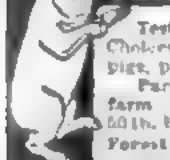


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Similar is the statement from Texarkana by an editor who admits that he "favors the Allies, but is fair to the Germans." He feels that the "onus of the war is on Germany," and because of that "the preponderance of public opinion in this section seems to be largely on the side of the Allies. However, the people are not partizans in the matter." Contrary is the word from Argenta, where it is said that "the German sympathizers are more aggressive in insinuating their views and making more showing," but that sympathy for the Allies "undoubtedly predominates." The same verdict comes from Little Rock, Blythesville, Harrison, and Helena.

The effect of a large German population in New Orleans, Louisiana, favoring Germany is offset, we learn, by a larger French population favoring France and a majority of American-born people of other races who incline toward the Allies. Less complicated is the situation of Baton Rouge, which is said to be wholly lined up for the Allies.

In Oklahoma ten cities stand forth unhesitatingly for the Allies, and several editors support them in their columns. From Adair we hear that public opinion is about equally divided, and that the editor of the county journal favors the Germans editorially. The opinion of Oklahoma City is that "war is wrong, and that the Powers could have settled all differences by arbitration."

Passing into Texas, we find in Dallas that the papers are neutral, while the people in general seem to favor the Allies. The Allies are said to be favored also in Palestine, Denison, and El Paso, altho from the last-named city we hear that the public is "not strongly biased either way, and that the general disposition is to hear both sides." In Laredo an editor who supports the Germans says that "the community supports them," while a neutral editor in Houston writes that in this section, "outside of German influence, 90 per cent. are favorable to the Allies." A neutral editor in Waco says of the community feeling

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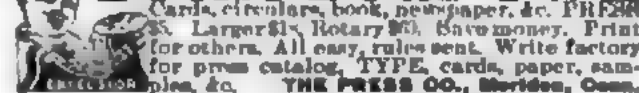
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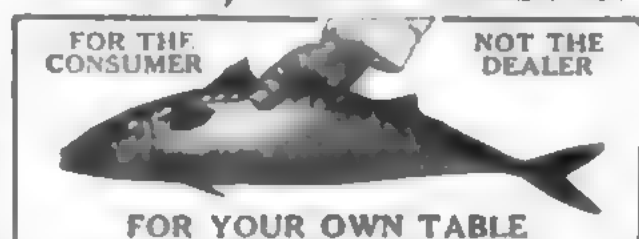
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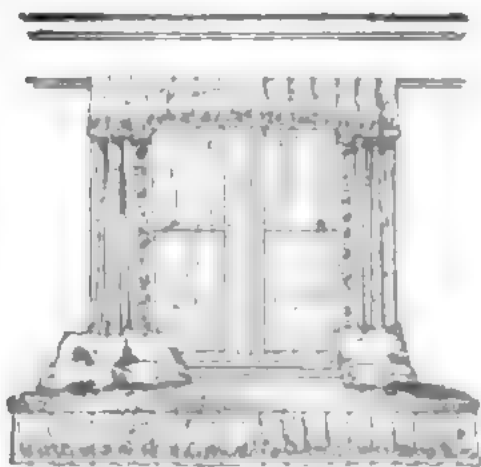
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that "it's all according to the seasonin', as Mr. Weller was wont to say"; and we hear from Marshall, Texas, that altho the majority feeling leans toward the Allies, "the disposition is to shut up about the war and talk diversification of crops. Many have quit reading war-news."

MONTANA TO CALIFORNIA

In the Mountain and Pacific Division of the States, to begin with Montana, a Butte editor whose policy is "neutral, but opposed to German militarism," observes that "for its size Butte probably has a larger foreign element than any other town in the United States, and the sentiment is strong'y with the Allies." Bozeman also favors the Allies. An editor in Helena who openly defends the Allies says that the community also is in favor of them, altho "some Germans are very aggressive in patriotism, but most of them admit that the Kaiser is wrong." Crossing into Idaho, we find in such cities as Boise, Coeur d'Alene, and Twin Falls that the newspapers practise absolute neutrality while the people are disposed to favor the Allies.

In Wyoming we hear from Rawlins of an editorial stand against "Germany's militarism, which is a world menace at all times," and the reason therefore why "the community stands up for the Allies." In Colorado the word comes from Denver that "we are all striving to live up to the President's neutrality proclamation." In the same city a Swedish-American paper declares for the Germans. Colorado Springs is wholly pro-Ally, says an editor whose columns take the same attitude. At Grand Junction a pro-Ally editor says that sentiment is "about equally divided," while at Durango the general mind is described as neutral.

Also neutral, according to one report, is Tucson, Arizona, altho another says that the general feeling favors the Allies, and this writer adds that "of course there are some Germans and people of German descent who favor Germany, but they are comparatively few." A mixed state of opinion is ascribed moreover to Phoenix and to Prescott, while Bisbee and Yuma are said to be distinctly pro-Ally.

Going into Utah we find complete pro-Ally sympathy in Brigham City, Heber City, and Logan; while a prominent editor in Salt Lake City writes that his attitude is neutral tho "the sentiment of the community is very largely in favor of the Allies, due no doubt to the fact that the Teutonic element is far in the minority."

Nevada comes out strongly for the Allies in Las Vegas and also Winnemucca, in which town an editor writes that "we all like the German people, but not Kaiser Billy and his militarism."

To enter the Pacific Coast States, beginning with Washington, we hear from "near-neutral" editors in Yakima and Ellensburg that the communities lean

toward the Allies. However, while this statement is also said to be "probably true" of Walla Walla still "there are many on the other side." From Spokane it is reported "that general sentiment is liberal and willing to hear both sides; but much criticism of Germany's treatment of the Belgians is heard. The Kaiser is held by many to be responsible for this and for the war. But the people of Germany have plenty of friends." One Tacoma editor says that the feeling in favor of the Allies is "less pronounced than it was shortly after the war began." And another writes that "lately sentiment has changed very noticeably; it is not changing in favor of Germany so much as it is taking a neutral ground."

Finally, from Bellingham, in the far northwest of the State, we have word of an editor who is a German supporter and who says that the feeling in his town is "for the Germans! Always."

In Oregon, also, German editorials and public support are found at Eugene and at La Grande, while the Allies are said "to have the best of it" in Portland, Albany, and Grant's Pass. In Salem we hear that "the natives of the belligerent nations generally favor the country they have emigrated from. Americans seem to be taking no sides; but more expressions of sympathy for the Allies, especially the Belgians, are heard."

The fact that the lineage of people inclines their sympathies more directly than any other impulse is remarked by a San Francisco editor. We read that "no one could answer the question as to the general sentiment of this city. San Francisco is very cosmopolitan and contains great numbers of all nationalities." Another view of San Francisco concedes that perhaps pro-Ally sympathizers are in the preponderance. Yet it is admitted that the "Germans are very aggressive," while "the strong Irish element seems divided." From San Diego we hear also of a mixed population making a mixed public opinion. One editor writes that "the Germans are loudest in the protests," but declares that all sides accuse him of partiality, altho he is trying to be neutral. Another San Diego editor, whose paper supports the Germans, says that "at first the community was hostile to the German side, but that it is now wincing and seems rather to favor the Germans." From Chico, Cal., the report comes that the Allies are more kindly regarded. In Santa Barbara we hear from one source that the city is "pro-Ally," and from another that it is neutral. Neutrality, moreover, is ascribed to Fresno and to Bakersville, because, as one writer says, "we are sincerely for world peace, and we consider absolute neutrality the first international duty of every citizen and of every newspaper in the United States at the present time."

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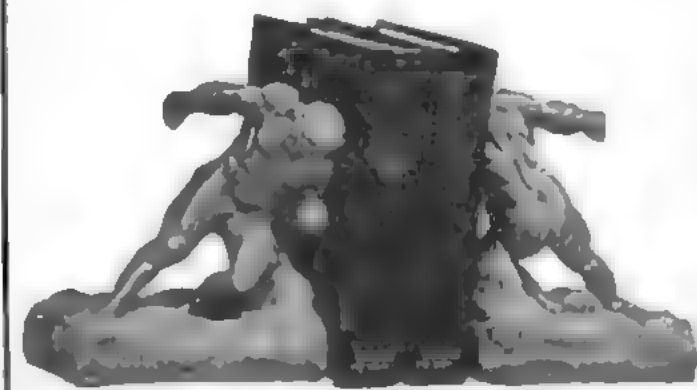
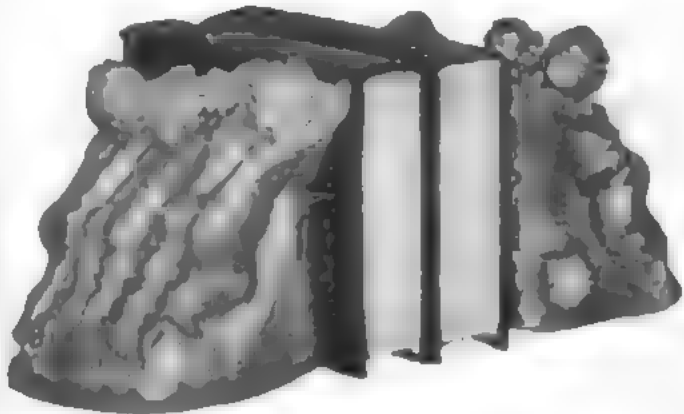
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MYVES GUYOT, formerly a minister in the French Cabinet, recently made a study of the cost of the war in Europe in which he drew a comparison of this cost with the income of the people who are engaged in it. Should the war last only three months he thought the number of men in arms would be 3,000,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Austrians, or 5,000,000 in the camp of France's enemies; while 3,000,000 Frenchmen and 4,000,000 Russians would oppose them, or 7,000,000 in all, without reckoning England and not counting the smaller units in the Balkans. As reported in the *New York Times Analyst* he then said:

"At an estimated cost of 12.50 francs (\$2.50) per day per head—which is rather too optimistic—every fighting day destroys fully 150,000,000 francs (\$30,000,000), and six months' outlay reaches 27,000,000,000 francs (\$5,400,000,000).

"The capacity for saving of the various nations involved can be said to be, annually: Four billion francs for France, six for Germany, and eight for England, a total of 18,000,000,000 francs (\$3,600,000,000), or equal to the cost of four months' warfare. But fighting nations do not only cease from saving; they also stop paying their way. Losses through the curtailment of producing power can be estimated, M. Guyot finds, at 44,000,000,000, and the damage done to human machinery he appraises at 18,000,000,000, or a gross total of 80,000,000,000 francs lost to capital account, which may be reduced if a certain amount of production is kept up during the war.

"Out of an 'active' population of 20,700,000, comprising 13,000,000 able-bodied men, there remain in France after mobilization some 10,000,000 men available for economic purposes, without reckoning the women. Commercial paralysis is not due, therefore, to lack of labor, but rather to the difficulty of transportation, the moratorium, and so on.

"After the war every one will have to rebuild the very elements of one's existence; the reconstruction, therefore, will be general. The first countries to need borrowing will be those which, having lost, must pay war indemnities. Enticed by substantial remuneration, hoarded money will come forth, and a great financial movement is to be expected.

"The commercial intercourse between France and Germany, amounting to 2,000,000,000 francs per annum, may somewhat abate, but it will not disappear entirely.

"Great Britain, which has 100,000,000,000 francs invested abroad, will retain her huge exporting power, but the destruction of Europe's surplus capital, making South-American loans very difficult, will close up many outlets to European exports in general.

"The United States need not worry. Its European purveyors will send out all the goods wished for in exchange for dollars—such dollars as are brought into the States by the present good crops. It is true that your customs authorities value at \$8,000,000 the drop in monthly receipts attributable to the war, but in the end the thing must right itself. England will always remain your big customer, and as for Germany, will she not make up later for the \$68,000,000

(XX) worth of cotton, for instance, which she can not obtain during the war?"

M. Guyot added that, thanks to "the hard-learned economic lessons of the war," the world may reckon on a reduction of standing military expenses after hostilities and on "a great development of initiative, thanks to the feeling of lasting security which is to replace the uncertainty and hesitation to which the Kaiser's policy had reduced the whole of the world for many a year."

NOTABLE DECLINES IN IMMIGRATION

Statistics of immigration to and emigration from the United States have commonly had more than passing attention from students of economic conditions, because they furnish guides to what is going on both at home and abroad. "If affairs overseas are adverse, there is a strong tendency to immigrate," says a writer in *Bradstreet's*, and, at the same time, if matters here are on the down grade, emigration ordinarily increases. Just now another reason for closely watching these statistics arises from influences due to the European War, which should cause an exodus of reasonably large proportions because of the stoppage of transatlantic traffic from certain countries, and because of calls issued by the warring nations for reservists to return to their colors. From figures issued by the Bureau of Immigration, *Bradstreet's* extracts the following information on conditions at the present time:

"For the first month of the European-Oriental War we find that only 51,231 aliens arrived in the United States, while 54,112 departed, making a net loss of 2,881 in our population from this source. In other words, immigration decreased 28.8 per cent. from the preceding month and 64 per cent. from August of 1913, while furnishing the smallest total reported since January, 1912, when only 46,820 arrived in this country. But it is probably more significant to learn, as we do, that emigration was not heavy, the number departing during August being but 54,112, showing a decrease from the previous month of 773 persons. Indeed, the sum given contrasts with departures of 78,207 in June, 57,787 in May, 69,218 in January last, and 56,587 in December, 53,931 in November, 54,000 in October, and 49,095 in August of 1913. So it will be seen that emigration was not remarkably large.

"Examination of the figures giving departures and arrivals by races shows that 10,708 more Italians went out than came in, southern Italians comprising 9,652 of the total. But the ebb and flow of the race named are always strong. On balance this country also lost 1,725 Poles, 2,325 people whose nationality is not specified in the returns, 303 Slovaks, 253 Roumanians, 416 Magyars, 1,365 French, 845 Croatians and Slavonians, 1,315 Russians, 60 Dutch and Flemish, and an equal number of Turks. But 1,190 more Irish came than departed, while English immigrants outnumbered those emigrating by 1,503, and the German race furnished an excess in this respect of 1,045. It is to be noted that 17,459 alien emigrant laborers went out during August, while only 5,447 came in, which figures convey the inference that lack of employment was the impelling cause.

"Now, it may be of service to compare the outward and inward flow of United States citizens as distinguished from that of aliens.

over a period of months. The following gives the statistical facts:

	Arrivals	Departures
1911		
August	36,928	36,721
September	30,151	20,000
October	32,290	29,806
November	18,534	24,143
December	17,011	18,481
1912		
January	12,860	25,506
February	15,461	21,156
March	19,706	18,007
April	21,271	34,970
May	17,753	55,844
June	22,334	46,726
July	37,352	29,863

The foregoing figures include males as well as females. This table gives the statistical facts as to immigration and emigration during the months of the years named:

	1914	1913	1912	1911
January	44,704	40,441	38,453	36,351
February	46,873	39,156	43,300	42,826
March	92,821	96,968	91,145	81,667
April	119,045	126,371	99,839	96,036
May	107,796	137,262	113,635	95,361
June	71,728	174,381	92,425	71,019
July	61,377	138,344	78,101	51,737
August	37,706	126,140	82,377	50,110
September		124,347	105,811	62,599
October		134,140	108,300	69,414
November		104,671	94,739	61,766
December		95,357	76,315	61,626
Total	541,694	1,307,318	1,026,340	782,545

	1914	1913	1912	1911
January	8,442	8,794	8,367	7,243
February	9,242	12,199	9,521	8,670
March	16,312	24,283	19,793	15,230
April	22,622	38,915	27,162	18,841
May	19,052	27,430	19,022	14,714
June	13,306	22,196	15,810	10,930
July	11,634	16,336	12,417	9,049
August	13,525	16,473	15,424	13,243
September		20,441	22,555	16,194
October		18,927	20,298	17,474
November		12,390	13,346	12,582
December		11,314	11,268	10,061
Total	113,499	229,365	186,270	154,969
Grand total	655,193	1,536,683	1,212,610	937,514

This table shows the number of aliens arriving as well as the number departing during August:

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Aliens Arriving				
Immigrant	37,706	126,140	82,377	50,110
Non-immigrant	13,525	16,473	15,424	13,243
Total	51,231	142,613	97,801	63,353
Aliens Departing				
Immigrant	30,307	20,342	26,725	31,915
Non-immigrant	23,905	28,853	20,710	20,549
Total	54,212	49,195	47,435	52,464
Loss in population	*2,881	91,580	81,866	10,948

The above loss of 2,881 for August of this year contrasts with heavy to fair gains in most preceding months, exceptions to the rule having been furnished by January of this year, when emigration exceeded immigration to the extent of 16,068 by the like month of 1913, at which time there was a decrease of 1,800, and by December and July of 1912, those months having reflected losses of 195 and 8,097, respectively.

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

In the course taken by wholesale prices of commodities in October the notable features were sharp drops in wheat and provisions, slighter declines in textiles and fabrics, some advances and other heavy declines in drugs and chemicals. Meanwhile other declines below the sharp breaks recorded at the close of September occurred. These were in metals and some miscellaneous commodities, such as india-rubber and hops. Wheat advanced sharply during the month in consequence of heavy export-buying, but on freer offerings weakened slightly toward the close. Corn and oats likewise made advances in consequence of the foreign demand. Provisions were irregular, and on the whole weaker on liberal hog receipts and poor cash demand.

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of business men are using this valuable service.

Q Our Invention Service Department keeps 97 men at work studying how to make the Burroughs more useful and less expensive. This department has succeeded in building into even our \$175 machine several times the utility we were able at first to give in a \$475 machine.

Q And after you have purchased the right machine, Burroughs Service continues. There is a Burroughs Service Station within a few minutes' or an hour's reach of nearly every owner. If you damage a machine, we fix it immediately. We clean and oil every Burroughs for a year free.

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Other points in the market for commodities were set forth as follows by *The Journal of Commerce*:

"Some of the staples worked to lower basis. Pork provisions dropt from high at \$23 on September 30 to \$22.50 at the close of last month, while coffee declined from .07 $\frac{1}{2}$ to .06 $\frac{1}{2}$; refined granulated from 7.25 to 6.50. In the same list, however, an advance from .27 at the close of September to .30 on the last day of October was noted on eggs, and sugar 96 centrifugal advanced from high 6.27 to 6.50.

"Gray and brown cottons are now being revised downward steadily. Colored cottons are unchanged, in consequence of the uncertainty of dyestuff supplies. Japan silks have dropt radically, but Italian grades less so. Low-grade foreign and domestic wools were in strong demand, and prices on these descriptions went up sharply. The feature of the month was the way the local market was cleaned up of pulled wools for export to England and Canada. The embargo placed on wool shipments from the British colonies upset the plans of importers who had arranged to ship direct.

"The drug and chemical market, which during the preceding month showed a continual decline toward normal prices, recorded further declines, with only a single advance. Cod-liver oil, which ruled high at \$24 at the close of September, closed in October at \$19; menthol broke from previous months' high at \$4.15 to \$2.00; nitrate of soda, spot, from \$2.15 to \$1.00; peppermint oil, bulk, from \$2.35 to \$1.00; quicksilver from \$1.05 to 90c. The advance noted was in alcohol, grain."

"WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES LIE AHEAD OF US"

S. W. Straus gives in *The Investor's Magazine* his impressions as to the influence the European War will exert on conditions in this country. He bases these impressions on personal observations made recently in Europe and on "conversations with bankers and government officials in England, Germany, Holland, and the United States." His outlook for this country is optimistic and he looks for an early end of the war:

"As each day goes by I appreciate more fully our advantages in this country at this time, and begin to grasp more thoroughly the wonderful opportunities that lie ahead of us. I am going to state my conclusions first of all:

"First—The war will be a short one. It may be over by 1915. Europe's loss in life and in money, disruption of trade and of finance, pressure of poverty and hunger will soon bring peace.

"Secondly—Conditions in the United States are bound to improve week by week and month by month whether the war is ended soon or not. We have got past the first shock without a panic or a breakdown of business. As we adjust ourselves to conditions and rally our forces, we are bound to see a constant betterment in the United States.

"Thirdly—We are not at all likely to see any great increase in the cost of living beyond its present levels.

"Fourthly—We may expect a period of somewhat easier money before long.

"Fifthly—This case will be tremendously increased when the new Federal Reserve system is put in operation. This will enable us to transact the nation's business on a smaller amount of gold than was available in the past. Large amounts of gold will, therefore, be set free which will be available for use in the international money market. We will undoubtedly play a large part in financing the rehabilitation of Europe when the war is over.

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"Sixthly—The wise provisions of the Federal Reserve law which permit our national banks to open branches abroad will allow us to take the necessary preliminary steps toward acquiring a much larger share of South America's trade than we enjoy at present. South America is now in a serious financial condition. American banks must be prepared to finance our trade with the Spanish-American Republics, which will be greatly aided by the opening of the Panama Canal. When this is done, we will lay the foundation for a vastly increased commerce.

"Seventhly—When the war is over it will be found that the previous balance of power in Europe will not be greatly disturbed, and the international boundary-lines of July 30, 1914, will not be radically altered. Conditions will be such, in this respect, as to help the world to get back to normal.

"Eighthly—The new spirit of cooperation between the National Administration and American bankers and business men, and the elimination of the old feeling of animosity which has done so much to hold back the nation's progress in the last few years, will do much toward reestablishing prosperity.

"Ninthly—The next few years will be most prosperous for American farmers and for all industries and lines of business based on agriculture in this country. Even if peace is restored and Europe's armies sent home by spring, the harvests of 1915 abroad will be much below normal. There will be a great demand at good prices for American grains and food products of all sorts. Our production will be greatly in excess of our domestic consumption, and Europe will pay well for our surplus. The prosperity our farmers will enjoy as a result of these conditions will extend to all rural communities and will work upward, benefiting in turn the railroads, the iron and steel industries, farm-implement makers, and all other lines.

"Tenthly—It will soon be found that the increased prosperity of our industries helped by the war balances, or more than balances, the damage to those which have been injured. As time goes on, conditions in the latter class will work a cure, and this favorable balance will steadily and rapidly increase.

"Eleventhly—An important factor is that European travel will be greatly reduced, and most of the \$300,000,000 annually spent by Americans abroad will remain at home.

"These are my conclusions, based on my personal observations and on conversations with bankers and government officials in England, Germany, Holland, and the United States. The world is going through a momentous crisis. Blood is being spilled like water. Billions upon billions of dollars of property are being destroyed, and when it is all over and done, it is very much to be doubted that any nation or set of nations will profit greatly at the expense of the others.

"This war had to come.

"It is based on hatreds and jealousies that run back scores of years. The crisis had been near for a long time, and only a rival incident was necessary to touch off the powder-magazine—indeed, most great wars have been directly caused by trivial incidents. The inner governmental circles of the great European countries have known for some years that this war was coming. Their preparations had been on a scale that has brought more than one Power to the verge of bankruptcy. The war itself, with its colossal destruction of values and of life, is hurrying the nations to financial and economic ruin at a whirlwind pace. This destruction is on too vast a scale to last long. I feel quite safe in saying that the nations will be exhausted, worn out, and sick of slaughter and destruction before Christmas. Then will come the work of peace."

Protection and Procrastination

Protection—that's the natural tendency of every careful man. Communities protect themselves against fires, robberies and other crimes. Corporations protect themselves against failure by sane and sound business methods. Firms and individuals protect themselves against different kinds of loss by insurance. No man thinks of risking fire loss at home without protection. Most men carry life insurance—but only twenty per cent. protect themselves against accident or illness.

Procrastination—that's ignoring the compensating law of chance. One man in seven is hurt every year. Thousands are disabled by illness. The average man thinks that most accidents occur to those who travel and who are in hazardous pursuits. That idea is wrong. Thousands upon thousands of accidents happen in the streets and in the home. Most men think they will escape serious sickness—but sickness comes.

Protection against accident or illness is every man's duty to himself. No one can afford the cost of being hurt, nor of being sick. The oft-repeated saying, "I can't afford to be sick," hits the nail on the head—no one can. How are you protected against the temporary loss of your earning capacity? How will you finance the cost of being laid up? If you should be injured, if you should suffer a serious illness, would you reap the compensation of protection, or of procrastination?

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where numerous private banking failures had produced a feeling of distrust among small depositors. Some of the large institutions in that district received notices for the withdrawal of several million dollars. The same paper adds:

"At the present time the savings-bank deposits are running in advance of last year. The closing of the security markets has been a considerable factor in the better showing, as many savings which ordinarily would have gone into securities are now being placed in savings-banks. For the same reason withdrawals are inclined to be less than a year ago. Many who have been affected by prevailing business conditions are postponing the withdrawing of funds till after the new year in order to secure the full half-year's interest on their accounts, and in the meantime are meeting present needs by borrowing of banks and trust companies on pass-books as collateral."

SPICE OF LIFE

Unnecessary.—"Did you tell Blinks I was a fool?"

"No; I thought he knew it."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Off-Traveled.—WILLIE—"Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?"

PAW—"Because so many people have tramped on it, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Thrift.—BUTTON—"Get up! Get up! The hotel's afire!"

SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN—"Right, laddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed."—*Answers.*

His Busy Day.—"What is that letter?" asked the busy merchant.

"Answer to your letter to a young lady proposing matrimony. Replying to your esteemed favor, the young lady declines."

"Hum! Send her our follow-up form No. 17."—*Puck.*

Doubly Unfortunate.—OLD LADY (compassionately)—"Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incurable. Have you ever been treated?"

BLIND MAN (sighing)—"Yes, mum, but not often. 'Tain't many as likes to be seen going into a public-house with a blind beggar."—*Yale Record.*

A Ray of Hope.—THE FAMILY MAN—"The cost of everything is increasing at a terrible rate."

THE MILITARY EXPERT—"Not everything. According to statistics in former wars it cost \$10,000 to kill a man, but now, with improved ordnance and ammunition, it can be done for one-third of that."—*Puck.*

Anxious for News.—He had waited thirty minutes for a slow waiter to bring his dinner.

"Now," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some cheese and coffee?"

"Yes, sir; in a minute, sir."

"And," continued the diner, "while you are away you might send me a postal-card every now and then."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Get Rid of Gun Fear

These War Times Demand It

EVERY gun-shy mother and every gun-shy daughter should get rid of gun fear, especially in these times, which make idlers, who in turn make more burglars and more brutes. For who knows when they, left alone, may hear the brute monster's knock at the back door? Or who can tell when the dreaded burglar, knowing them to be alone, may flash the terror of his light and mask and gun in their helpless faces?

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Send me "Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention," your booklet suggesting ways of preventing fires.

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Operating Problems for Motor-Truck Owners

Makers and owners of motor-trucks are making mutual progress toward placing this new transportation system on a sound basis. Manufacturers are eliminating unbusinesslike sales practises and standardizing their output. Owners are studying operating efficiency and running their vehicles in accordance with scientific principles. All of which is paving the way for the great future of the commercial motor vehicle.

Many purchasers of motor-trucks are still prone to put too great a burden of responsibility upon the truck makers. Many of these owners exact too much of the truck and too little of themselves. They demand and receive a highly perfected machine, but in many cases they fail to demand correct use of this machine in daily service. When this happens, the truck and its makers are blamed.

Some of these deficiencies in operating methods were the subject of helpful discussion at the recent convention of motor-truck makers, dealers, and owners at Detroit. Some of the points brought out at this assemblage should receive the careful attention of every motor-truck owner.

Of particular interest was the discussion of loading capacities and loading space. It was shown that there is much guesswork or total ignorance among owners about load weights. The experience of a Philadelphia department store was cited as an illustration of incorrect relation between truck capacity and weights carried. In this instance it was a case of underloading.

The truck employed by this firm for package delivery weighs 4000 pounds with a rated load capacity of 3000 pounds. Investigation showed that the loads range from 800 pounds to a maximum of 1195 pounds. This maximum is reached only with the body packed absolutely full. Thus the total weight moved with the maximum load is 5195 pounds. Of this the "payload" represents only 23% of the total weight; the "deadload," 77%. Moral: this truck is either much too big for its loads or its body is not designed to permit of adequate loading. Consequently, its operation is economically insufficient. Another motor-truck engaged in carrying candy stock in New York was found to be handling an average "payload" of 22 3/10%, its non-paying load being 77 7/10%, while another vehicle owned by the same firm only 18 8/10% "payload" and 81 2/10% "deadload." Gross oversize is faulty just as undersize is disastrous.

It was shown that owners give too little attention to body dimensions and design, loading spaces often being inadequate.

Great emphasis was placed upon the necessity of adequate tiring. A vital point in relation to load distribution and tire wear was disclosed in this part of the proceedings. It is found that while the weight of a vehicle and load may be within safe tire limits, the practise of carrying heavy weights far back upon a long overhang is exceedingly injurious to the rear tires.

The worst enemy to the successful operation of a motor-truck was declared to be the careless driver. A foundry company in the West entrusted a first-class truck to an irresponsible driver. Within six months the machine had to be returned to the factory and rebuilt. When the truck was received back, a careful, reliable driver was put in charge. Under his handling the truck has been operated nearly four and one-half years with almost no repairs.

Since the pioneer motor-trucks made their appearance, The Digest has been intensely interested in the development of this new factor in commercial life. It has been our aim to stimulate interest in the commercial motor vehicle, to influence manufacturers and merchants in behalf of its introduction, and to advocate efficiency methods of operation. To this end we shall continue to publish, as we have in the past, information and suggestions which may be helpful to motor-truck owners.

To those who do not at present own a truck, but could operate one to advantage, we shall be glad to extend the services of our Motor-Truck Department.

Motor-Truck Department

The Literary Digest

Recognized.—**SHE**—"The waiter is hanging around as tho he expected something."
HE—"Oh, yes; he's a tipical waiter."
Providence Journal.

Careless.—"How did the cashier of your bank get into jail?"

"Left the 's' off speculation."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

She Knew Him.—"You won't object if I go on with this embroidery while we talk, will you, Mr. Borcham? I always think that one should keep one's mind occupied."
—*Life.*

Wrong Cue.—**ALGERNON**—"Do you think two can live as cheaply as one, Miss Simpkins?"

MISS SIMPKINS (eagerly)—"Yes, Algernon, yes! I certainly do!"

ALGERNON—"How sad! And still women think they are mentally qualified for the ballot."—*Judge.*

Obliging.—**VISITOR** (at séance)—"I want to talk with Mr. Brown."

ATTENDANT—"What Mr. Brown?"

VISITOR—"I can not remember his first name, but he is only lately deceased."

ATTENDANT (formerly a department store worker)—"Please show the gentleman some of the latest shades of Browns."
—*Harper's Weekly.*

Then War Was Declared.—**BRIGGS**—"We are coming around to see you this evening."

GRIGGS—"That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit; I don't want my wife to see it just now."

BRIGGS—"Why, man alive, that's just why we are coming."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Needed.—Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor-car.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the elder of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."—*New York Times.*

Courtesies of War.—The wife of General Metzinger, a distinguished French officer, whose son, a captain in the army, was recently wounded, was traveling from Switzerland to Lorraine.

She overheard a conversation between two German officers during a rain-storm.

One said: "Oh, I left my umbrella at hotel in Paris."

The other replied: "Never fear; you will be able to go and get it next week."

"Pray do not trouble yourselves," interrupted Mme. Metzinger; "my son, who is a captain in the French Army, will undertake to bring it to Berlin himself."
Chicago Tribune.

Blaming Münsterberg.—**DAD** (from the hall)—"Why, Marjorie, how dim the light is in here!"

FREDDY (the fiancé not a college graduate in vain)—"Yes, sir. Professor Münsterberg has a theory that brilliant light numbs the intellect. We are now trying to find the degree of illumination by which the attention is kept and the mental functions active."—*J.*



LISTERINE

Use it every day

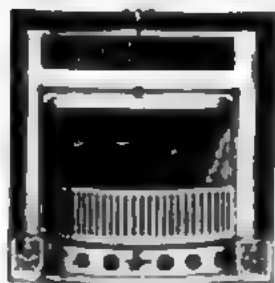
As a wash and dressing for superficial cuts and wounds, Listerine, in the proportion of one to ten or twenty parts of boiled water, will be found very efficacious. Physicians use Listerine as the safe, non-poisonous antiseptic.

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No Hesitation.—"Don't you think that Muscovite onslaught is awful?"

"I've never tried it; can you show me the steps?"—*Chaparral*.

Patriotism.—"Who's yoh fob, Sam? De French or de Germans?"

"Ah's fob de French, ob so'so. Ain't Jack Johnson a Frenchman?"—*Columbia Jester*.

Happy Lo.—"These things," said a real Mrs. Twickenbury at the Mohonk Conference, "have mitigated constantly against the advancement of the Indians."—*Christian Register*.

Not Fatal.—FOND MOTHER (proudly)—"An' do ye no think 'e looks like 'is father?"

SYMPATHETIC NEIGHBOR (cheerfully)—"An' niver ye mind thot, Mrs. McCarty, so long as 'e's 'ealthy."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

A Substitute.—DEPREST LUNCHEON—"Have you any prussic acid?"

WAITRESS—"No, sir."

DEPREST LUNCHEON—"Then bring me one of your steak-and-kidney puddings."—*Tit-Bits*.

Making Sure.—MAID (knocking in the morning) "Madame, I've forgotten whether you wanted to be waked at seven or eight."

"What time is it now?"

"Eight."—*Lustige Blätter*.

Difficult.—"Why doesn't the policeman pay his fare?" inquired the old gentleman on the twopenny tram, observing that no money passed between the constable and the conductor.

"Well, you know, sir," explained the conductor, "you can't get twopence out of a copper."—*Tit-Bits*.

Brought Home.—A party of tourists were going through a small town, having the time of their lives, laughing and joking. One of them thought she would have some fun, and called to a little girl standing near, "Are there any shows in town?" To which the little girl answered, "Only the one you people are making."—*Minnesota Minnehaha*.

The D. A. R. in Mexico.—"Who is that haughty-looking dark lady on the right?"

"That is Señora Juarez-Torreón-Varranza-Quilla, of Mexico."

"And what are all those badges, buttons, and medals with which she is almost covered?"

"Why, she's a Daughter of Three Hundred and Twenty-nine Revolutions!"—*Judge*.

Incurable Grief.—All the work was mapped out for the new charwoman, but about the appointed time she arrived in tears.

"My poor 'usband was shot in the battle," she said, "and 'e's passed away."

The employer was all sympathy, gave the widow the half-crown she ought to have earned, and did the necessary work herself.

The next day she met the neighbor who recommended the woman, and said:

"You've heard, I suppose, about Mrs. W.'s husband being killed?"

"Yes," said her friend. "But she ought to have got over it by now. It was in the Boer War."—*Tit-Bits*.

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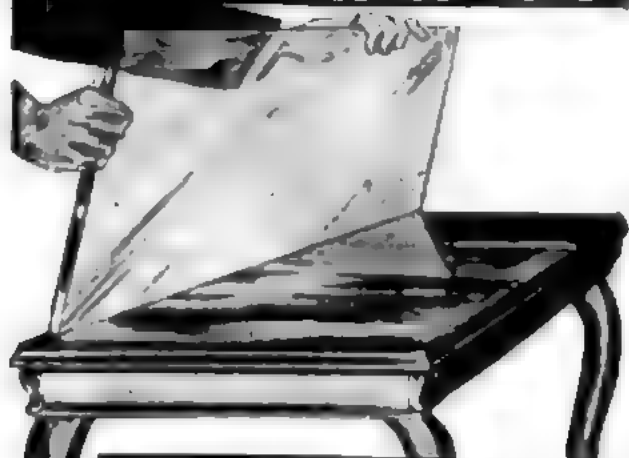
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

October 29.—The French War Office reports slight advances between the Aisne and the Argonne regions, resulting in the capture of German trenches. The German General Headquarters announces the repulse of French attacks southwest of Verdun and occupation of the main French position.

October 30.—The Belgian Army floods the lower valley of the Yser River, says the French War Office, compelling the Germans to withdraw. Slight successes are claimed by France in the Lille region and by the Germans in the Argonne forest.

November 3.—The Allies claim to have gained the west bank of the Yser River below Dixmude and to hold all the river-crossings. The Germans claim promising gains at Ypres, Roye, and east of Soissons.

IN THE EAST

October 31.—Vienna announces that the advance of the Russian forces along the San and Stryj rivers into West Galicia is being repulsed with severe losses to the enemy.

November 1.—An advance of the whole Russian Army beyond the Vistula is officially reported.

November 4.—The Russians report the capture of Barkalarjewo in East Prussia and the pressure of the German left wing back upon Biala and Lyck.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

October 29.—Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Lord of the British Admiralty.

A Turkish cruiser begins hostilities against Russia by the bombardment of the town of Theodosia, in the Crimea. Odessa is also bombarded, and several Allied vessels in the harbor sunk.

In the harbor of Penang, in the Straits Settlements, the Emden sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer.

October 30.—Admiral Lord Fisher is

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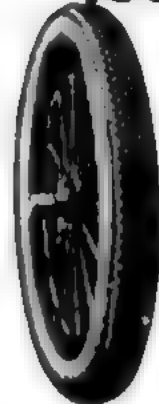
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MISCELLANEOUS

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reappointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, after three years of retirement, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg.

October 31.—The Allies request from Turkey an explanation of the bombardment of Russian seaports.

November 1.—Tokyo reports that Tsing-tao has been put in flames by the bombardment, but that the Germans are still maintaining its defense.

November 2.—Italy and Great Britain form a coalition, it is rumored, for the joint protection of their African provinces.

The Turkish Ministry resign, leaving the Young Turk party in control.

November 3.—The British submarine D-5 is sunk by a floating mine, during a skirmish between light cruisers of the British and German fleets in the North Sea.

A naval engagement in the Pacific, off Coronel, Chile, is reported, in which the British are said to lose the cruisers *Monmouth* and *Good Hope*, with severe damage to the cruisers *Glasgow* and *Otranto*. Of the five German cruisers attacking the British vessels, the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and *Nürnberg* report with slight injuries at Valparaiso.

Naval operations against Turkey are reported in the shelling of the Dardanelles by the British-French squadron, and the bombardment of the fortified town of Akabah, Arabia, by an English cruiser. Turkish troops are reported near the Egyptian borders. Tho the people are as yet undisturbed, the whole of Egypt is placed under martial law. The Turks are reported successful in an engagement with Russians near Trebizond.

November 4.—The Japanese claim the capture of 800 men, and the destruction of twenty-six guns employed in the defense of Tsing-tao.

Turkey breaks off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Serbia. Jeddah, a principal Arabian port, is bombarded by a British war-ship.

GENERAL FOREIGN

October 29.—Disturbances at Port au Prince, Haiti, result in the dispatch to that port of the transport *Hancock*, with a full regiment of marines aboard, and the battle-ship *Kansas*.

November 2.—The Aguas Calientes Conference deposes General Carranza and appoints Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as Provisional President for a term of twenty days.

November 3.—Carranza refuses to abide by the action of the Aguas Calientes Conference.

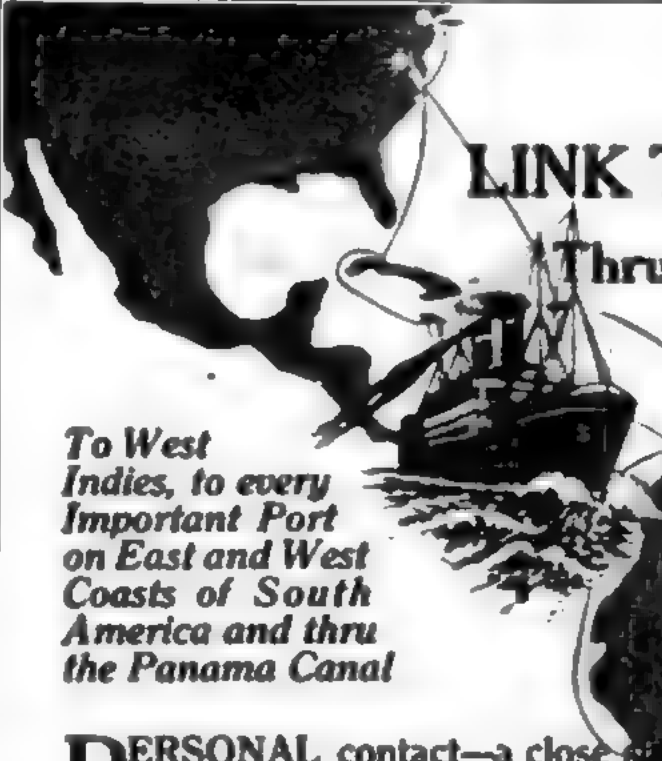
Acting Secretary of State Lansing serves notice on the small German cruiser *Geier*, now in dock for repairs in Honolulu Harbor, that within a limited time the vessel must sail or be interned for the war. Outside the harbor are the Japanese battle-ship *Hizen* and a Japanese cruiser.

November 4.—Carranza sets up his Government at Puebla, Mexico, while Gutierrez still rules at Aguas Calientes.

Prof. Domenico Argentieri, an Abruzzi priest, gives a successful demonstration of his pocket wireless telegraph-receiver, operating without poles or aerial, before French, Russian, and Japanese attachés, public men, and scientific experts, at the British Embassy in Rome.

DOMESTIC

October 29.—Upon investigation, the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* declares that



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COST: The cost of trip is small for the splendid accommodations afforded; \$800 and upwards for 105 days—\$7.54 minimum per day.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Financial and trade experts will accompany the cruise; also interpreters and stenographers. Business men who book for this cruise, will be put in direct touch with business interests in their respective lines at all cities visited, as well as adjacent territory. The generous co-operation of the diplomatic and consular offices of the United States has been assured by the Department of State, and previous publicity of the enterprise will also be given through the leading newspapers of the important commercial cities of Latin America. Special provision has been made for the exhibition and demonstration of goods.

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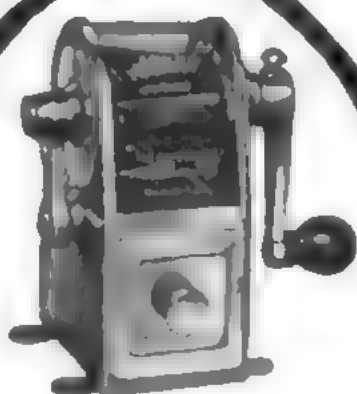
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100,000 steel-workers are idle in the Pittsburgh region, and the average activity of the steel plants 40 per cent. of the normal.

The National City Bank of New York arranges to provide a loan of \$10,000,000 to the French Government, on treasury notes payable at 6 per cent. in nine months.

November 2.—An indictment charging criminal conspiracy against twenty-three directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is handed down in the United States District Court.

November 3.—As a result of the elections, the Democratic plurality in the House remains, tho much reduced; there is a slight Democratic gain in the Senate. Republican landslides occur in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. Seven States vote on Woman Suffrage, with the early returns leaving the result in some doubt. Six States vote on Prohibition; of these Colorado, Oregon, Washington, and Arizona go dry.

The Rockefeller Foundation relief steamship *Massapequa* sails for Rotterdam with a \$275,000 cargo of flour, rice, bacon, and beans for the destitute people of Belgium.

President Wilson orders United States troops to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to assist United States Judge Frank A. Youmans in enforcing the orders of his court in connection with mine strikes in the neighboring coal regions.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. E. B." Wapakoneta, O.—"I wish to ascertain if the word *wind*, meaning a current of air, can be pronounced *waind* in poetry. Indiscriminately, that is, regardless of whether it is necessary to rhyme it with another word or not, and if this is according to good usage, and if so, on what authority."

In its original pronunciation this word rhimed with "mind" and "find." When the short "i" sound ("i" as in "in") was introduced, it met with so little favor from the literary lights of the day that one of them prepared a squib that quickly became popular—"I have a great mind to find why he pronounces it *wind*." But the new fashion prevailed and is with us to-day. No other monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* is so pronounced—*bind*, *find*, *grind*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *wind*—all are given the diphthongal sound of "ai" as in "aisle," and in poetry *wind* has this sound.

"G. McK. B." Norfolk, Va.—"I find 'predacious' given as the spelling in the STANDARD DICTIONARY; 'predacious' or 'predacious' in the COMPREHENSIVE STANDARD DICTIONARY, and 'predacious' in the CONCISE STANDARD DICTIONARY. Which is the proper spelling of this much-disputed word?"

The form preferred by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, which records both, is *predacious*, and the reason for it is explained in a note thereon (see p. 1853): "The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to *mendacious*, *rapacious*, etc.; *predacious*, considered by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of *erudacious*, *crustaceous*, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*." The form *predacious* is recorded by the Comprehensive Dictionary on page 462 (col. 1) with *-ceous* as a variant, and by the Concise Dictionary on page 384 (col. 2). From the foregoing it may be seen that *predacious* is the accepted spelling of the word to-day.

"W. H. M." Elkton, Md.—"Kindly explain a *trapezium* and *trapezoid*."

With Euclid, who flourished about 300 B. C., a *trapezium* included all quadrilateral figures except the square, rectangle, rhombus, and rhomboid. See definition 33 of the "Elements of Euclid,"

translated by Scarborough (1705). Proclus, who wrote Commentaries on the first book of Euclid's Elements, A. D. 450, retained the name *trapezium* only for quadrilaterals having two sides parallel, subdividing these into *trapezium isosceles* (*isosceles trapezium*) having two non-parallel sides (and the angles on their bases) equal, and *skalenon trapezium* (*scalene trapezium*), in which these sides and angles are unequal. For quadrilaterals having no sides parallel, Proclus introduced the name *trapezoides* (*trapezoid*). This nomenclature is retained in all the Continental languages and used universally in England till late in the eighteenth century, when the application of the terms was transposed so that the figure which Proclus and modern geometers of other nations call specifically a *trapezium* became with most English writers a *trapezoid*, and the *trapezoid* of Proclus and other nations a *trapezium*. The changed sense of *trapezoid* is given in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 1705, and he himself used it and doubtless was the principal means of its diffusion. But since 1875, the original senses have been in prevalent use. To make the subject more clear to you, we cite the following definitions: "*Trapezium*, 1. (Euclidean sense.) Any four-sided plane rectilinear figure that is not a parallelogram; any irregular quadrilateral. 2. (Proclian sense.) A quadrilateral having only one pair of its opposite sides parallel (the specific sense in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). 3. (Rare, but common up to 1875.) An irregular quadrilateral having neither pair of opposite sides parallel." "*Trapezoid*, 1. (Called *trapezium* by English writers of the nineteenth century.) A quadrilateral figure of which no two sides are parallel. 2. A quadrilateral figure having only two sides parallel." This is an erroneous application peculiar to English-speaking people, now commonly given up.

"O. H." Indianapolis, Ind.—"Kindly inform me how the following words obtained their names and the incidents connected with them—*plaid*, *mohair*, *cashmere*, *challie*, and *astrakhan*."

The word *plaid* is Scottish and designates a rectangular woolen garment, cross-banded with different colors, worn by Highlanders of both sexes. It is derived from the Gaelic, *plaid*, a contraction of *pellaid*, sheepskin, from *peall*, skin.

Mohair is the hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor, or a dress fabric made from this hair. A cotton and wool imitation of such fabric also is called "mohair." The word is derived from the Old French *mohere*, French *moire*, probably from the Arabic *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth.

Cashmere is a fine and soft woolen dress-fabric, usually in plain colors; also, a cotton-and-wool imitation of it. Specifically, it is a fine, soft, costly fabric made in Kashmir and neighboring regions from yarn hand-spun from the flowy wool of the Cashmere goat. The term designates also anything (as a dress or shawl) made of cashmere. *Kashmir* is a native state of the Himalayan region of British India.

Challie is a light all-wool fabric resembling mouseline-de-laine; formerly, a fine, soft silk-and-wool fabric for women's dresses. The word is derived from the Anglo-Indian *shaler*, from the Hindustani *shila*, a soft cotton stuff.

Astrakhan designates the pelts of very young lambs from Astrakhan, Russia, of which muffs, collars, etc., are made; also a fabric in imitation of this. Astrakhan is a government of south-eastern Russia.

"Inquirer."—"Is there such a word as *shrapnel* in the English language? If so, what does it mean? I think it has to do with ammunition."

The term to which you refer is *shrapnel*. It is a shell filled with bullets, and having a bursting-charge to explode it at any given point in its flight, the bullets continuing in the same general course; also, shot of this kind collectively. *Shrapnel* bullets sweep an area of about 250 yards by 30 yards, half the bullets falling on the first 50 yards of the beaten zone. With a high-explosive shell the fragments strike the ground closer to the point of burst and beat a shallow, but broad, area of ground. The term shooting-shrapnel is given to certain howitzer shrapnel, which is designed to contain a large bursting-charge. This shell was named from its inventor, General Henry Shrapnel, who was born June 5, 1761, at Midway Manor House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England, and died March 13, 1842.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

RUSSIA'S PART IN THE WAR

THE RUSSIAN WAR-TIDE, after a period of ebb that carried it back to within cannon-shot of Warsaw, is now pictured in the dispatches as sweeping forward with a momentum that, for a time at least, overwhelms the German and Austrian offensive and clears Russian territory of the Teuton foe. The interrupted invasions of East Prussia and Galicia have been resumed with increased strength, and for the first time Russian troops have crossed the boundary into the province of Posen, within 200 miles of Berlin. By these achievements, many observers agree, Russia preempts the center of the stage in Europe's theater of war; the broad and rapid developments in the eastern field between the checking of the German advance about the middle of October and the recapture of Jaroslav on November 5 affording a vivid contrast to the titanic deadlock in France and Belgium. Operating on a battle-line aggregating hundreds of miles, the Russian armies have driven back an invading force estimated at 1,000,000 men, the retreat being forced at a rate of fourteen miles a day. "It is in Poland and Galicia," remarks a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, "that war has retained its dramatic aspects—rapid marches, heavy engagements, decisive results, swift retreats, surprise attacks, flanking movements, sharp rear-guard actions." Glancing back over the Russian operations since the beginning of the war, this observer goes on to say:

"In East Prussia, in Poland, and in Galicia, the battle-lines have swayed back and forth, not hundreds of yards at a time as in the west, but twenty-five, fifty, one hundred miles at a time. The first phase in East Prussia began with the Russians close to Königsberg and ended with the tremendous Russian slaughter at Tannenberg. Two weeks after Tannenberg the Prussians were pressing deep into Russian territory and hammering at the line of the Niemen. Two weeks later the Russians were surging back against the Prussian frontier. In Galicia, by the middle of September, the Russians had crossed the San and were pressing forward on Krakow. Three weeks later they were back of the San in full retirement before the Austrians. To-day they are once more across the river, and once more moving on Krakow. The most dramatic change of all has occurred in central Poland. On October 20 the Russians were battling to save Warsaw; to-day the Germans have retreated close to 150 miles, and the Russian vanguard is across the Silesian frontier."

The same writer, who analyzes each day's war news for the *Evening Post's* readers, finds in this last result "more than fair justification for the exultant Russian claim voiced in a telegram from the Grand Duke Nicholas to General Joffre that the Russians have gained 'the greatest victory since the beginning of

the war.' " This claim, we are told, refers to the conflict which began near Warsaw on October 14 and ended, for the moment, with the occupation of Jaroslav. We read further:

"During these three weeks of fighting the Russians have beaten at least three great armies—the German host which advanced through central Poland against Warsaw, the Austrian army which advanced through southern Poland against Ivan-gorod, and the Austrian Army, or more than one army, which had advanced in Galicia against the River San, driven the Russians from Jaroslav, virtually compelled the abandonment of the siege of Przemyśl, and at one time seemed to threaten the evacuation of Lemberg, won by the Russian armies in the course of the first month of the war. The Austro-German forces thus defeated must have numbered a million men. Taking the events of the last three weeks as parts of a single operation, no such battle has been fought since the beginning of the war on either front. Add to this the fact that on the East Prussian frontier the Russians have been pressing forward till they are now once more on German soil, and the completeness of the victory is rivaled only by the full round of German successes in France and Belgium during the third week of August."

Now, we are told, Russia presents an unbroken battle-line from the Baltic to the Dniester, and, "for the first time since the beginning of the war, the way lies open for a formidable Russian thrust all along the line." To quote the *Evening Post's* expert once more:

"Taking the situation in Poland in conjunction with the situation in the west, the fourteenth week of the war closes ominously for the Kaiser. At the beginning of the war it was assumed that the Allies in the west must play the anvil to the Russian hammer. Both functions have been realized—the French and English by holding stubbornly, the Russians by hitting hard."

The Russian tactics during the German retreat, according to an associate editor of *The Army and Navy Journal*, who discusses the war in the *New York Times*, consisted of constant flanking movements by a large and mobile Cossack army. Thus whenever the Germans made a stand "their supply-lines were threatened and they had to retreat to avoid disaster." Germany, having failed to inflict a serious blow upon Russia, "is now confronted in both battle-zones by superior forces." He points out however, that the German retreat "seems to be greater than was called for by the Russian operations," and he surmises that this rapid falling back is probably for the purpose of taking up defensive positions of their own choosing. If this is the case, he says,

"The Russian advance must soon slow up in order to give

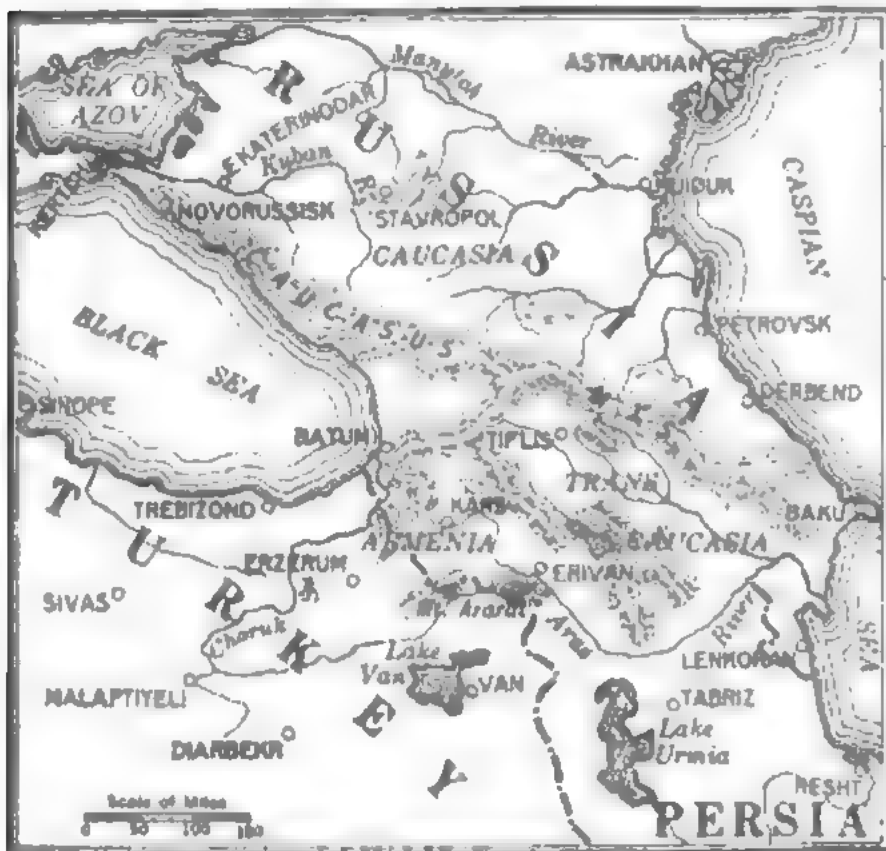
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them time to bring up their heavy artillery and to make the many other preparations that will be needed to enable them to exert their full force against the new German defensive position."

The Springfield *Republican* notes that "Russian reports of great victories all along the line coincide with the reports from the western field of large German reinforcements to press the



WHERE RUSSIA AND TURKEY MEET.

attack in Flanders." It goes on to suggest that probably "the sweeping Russian victory is simply a successful advance against a line somewhat weakened and retiring in reasonably good order to a prepared defensive position, as after the battle of the Marne." The Springfield paper adds, however, that while the German force opposing Russia appears to have been somewhat weakened, the Russian armies "will hardly reach their maximum before January." But the Brooklyn *Eagle* is convinced that "Berlin and Vienna are in no immediate danger." According to one theory, said to be of official German origin, the German retreat in Poland was part of a deep-laid scheme on the part of General von Hindenburg to draw the Russians away from their base. Berlin dispatches quote Major Morah, military correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, as denying the possibility of an effective Russian invasion. "The German forces in the East," he declares, "are more than strong enough to prevent the Russians from gaining a foothold on German territory." In a Copenhagen dispatch to the London *Times* we read:

"It is asserted in Berlin that Germany and Austria-Hungary now have concentrated about 3,000,000 soldiers on the line from Thorn to Krakow, and this is considered sufficient to crush the Russian forces."

A Petrograd correspondent adds the information that "the Germans have been digging trenches and erecting barb-wired entanglements along the whole of the Russian-German frontier," altho "their main plan is to retire on the fortresses of Königsberg, Loethen, Grandenz, Bromberg, Glogau, Breslau, and Niesse."

"Bloody and terrible cheeks," agrees the editor of the New York *Evening Sun*, "are the natural thing to expect now that Russia is on the margin of Germany herself." But glancing at the results of a hundred days of war, he goes on to say:

"In the East it is not longer to be doubted that there is a real, efficient, powerful Russian Army, well equipped, effectively led. The Russia that the Kaiser has to deal with is comparable not with the Slav State which lost Port Arthur, or even that which faltered before Plevna and failed at Sebastopol. Rather it is the Russia that fought Napoleon at Borodino and Frederick at Zorndorf, a Russia bound to give, capable of enduring terrible blows."

Peculiarly ominous for Austria, according to the same authority, are the recent Russian successes. "It is perfectly plain," he says, "that Austrian conditions, after brief amelioration, have again become well-nigh desperate." And in proof of this he cites an official statement from Vienna concerning the return of Russian troops to Bukovina and Western Galicia. We read:

"This admission means that two Austrian provinces have been for a second time almost completely evacuated. Save for the invested fortress of Przemyśl, the passes of the Carpathians, and the immediate environs of Krakow, Galicia, and Bukovina are now in the hands of the Czar."

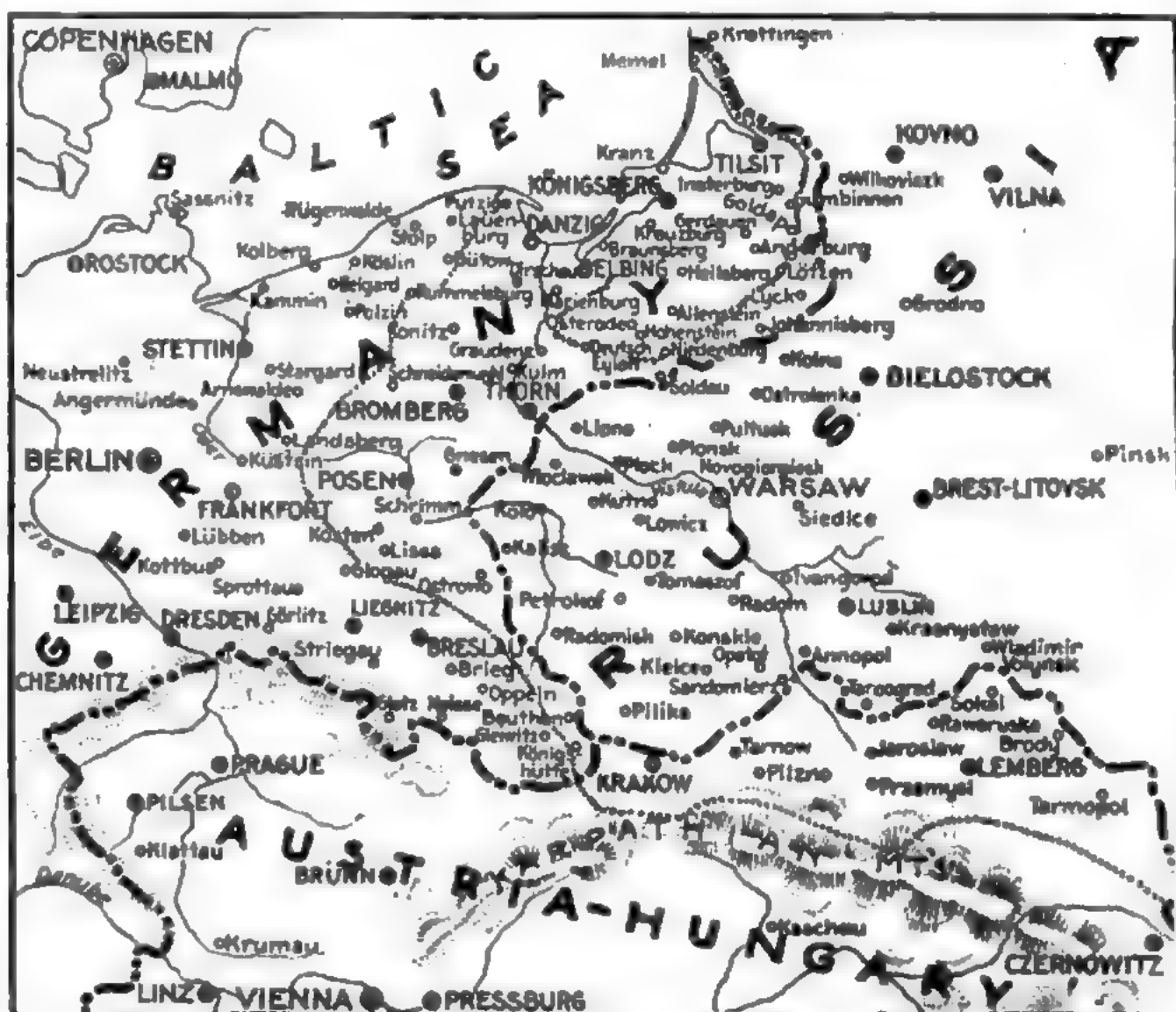
"This conquest is in itself considerable. The combined area of Galicia and Bukovina is 35,000 square miles, or three times that of Belgium; the aggregate population 9,000,000 against 7,500,000 for Belgium, and perhaps 1,500,000 for the districts in France now occupied by the Germans."

"But neither population nor territory measures the extent of the disaster to Francis Joseph incident to the conquest of his Eastern provinces. In the various operations his armies have three times suffered terrible defeat: at Lemberg in the opening days, at Rawaruska, Jaroslav, Tomazov in the later days, and now finally before Ivangorod and along the San. . . ."

"Moreover, at the end of four months Serbia, far from being crushed, seems to keep the field in full strength. In a Balkan winter now begun there is little prospect of a successful invasion of the Servian mountains. On the Danube and the Vistula Austria has failed."

Further light is thrown on Austrian conditions by a dispatch from Rome to the New York *Times*, in which we read:

"As was reported before the last great battle, which proved



WHERE SLAV AND TEUTON CLASH.



A BAD BREAK.

—Lanning in the *Providence Journal*

HERE GOES!

—Do Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

such a crushing defeat, the Austrian War Office sent to the front all the men of the Landsturm, three-fourths of whom were scarcely fit for the police work and railway watching which they had done up to then, and were much less capable of rendering service in the field.

"The military authorities had no choice but to call them up, for all the best troops had been put out of action in Galicia, while the Hungarian cavalry, which are the finest soldiers the Dual Monarchy possesses, were all drafted north long ago to help the Germans push through to Calais. They behaved splendidly in Belgium, but were almost annihilated by the naval guns. In a single list of the losses suffered by this crack corps in one week alone appear the names of 867 Magyars belonging to the most exclusive circles of the Hungarian aristocracy.

"Apart from its enormous losses in the field, the Austro-Hungarian Army has been seriously affected as a fighting force by the indiscipline and even sedition seething in the ranks. Some of the twenty-four regiments from the Carpathian region were shot down more or less wholesale at the very outset of hostilities for refusing to march against the Russians. Despite the terrible example made of the mutineers, the spirit of insubordination was not checked, with the consequence that in the very first engagements whole regiments went over to the Russians.

"In Bosnia and Herzegovina things are rapidly approaching

a crisis. Natives are deserting from their regiments by hundreds together. There is a constant stream of men returning to their homes from all sides. German troops have been detached to fetch them back, and as all the villages side with the deserters, civil war is raging over entire districts.

"The Germans are relentless in their methods of dealing with the mutineers. In order to strike terror into the population, executions are carried out wholesale. At Bugojno, for instance, out of 380 able-bodied men that place contained, only 111 escaped being shot. At Mostar 80 men were executed at the same time, while the shooting of parties of 15, 20, and 30 at a time is of daily occurrence. Frequently whole villages are burned down as well, as a further example.

"It is easy to understand after this how the Russians are driving the Austrians like sheep before them, without taking into account the terrible ravages cholera is making in the ranks of the unfortunate Austro-Hungarian soldiers."

Since Turkey's entrance into the war Russia has also had on her hands a naval campaign in the Black Sea and a land campaign in Transcaucasia, but these have not yet reached the dimensions of major operations. Constantinople is said to be Russia's chief objective, but, as the *Baltimore News* remarks, "Russia's path to Constantinople runs through Berlin."

THE PARAGRAPHERS WELCOME TURKEY

A HOLY war would certainly be a holy terror.—*Columbia State*.

SPEAKING of seats of war, there's the Ottoman.—*Columbia State*.

THE Ottoman is beginning to look more like a door-mat.—*Boston Transcript*.

TURKEY's regiments of Kurds are naturally the cream of the army.—*Columbia State*.

THE Turkish question: Which of the Allies is to have the wish-bone.—*Indianapolis Star*.

RATHER indelicate of Turkey to step into the lime-light so near Thanksgiving.—*Louisville Times*.

TURKEY now has every opportunity to announce a going-out-of-business sale of rugs and carpets.—*Cleveland Leader*.

THE Russians are calling Constantinople "Czargrad," but it might better be spelled with a final "b."—*Taroma News*.

WE trust that the Kaiser will not commit a *faux pas* by absent-mindedly decorating the Sultan with the Iron Cross.—*Boston Transcript*.

CYPRUS is, as it were, the left drum-stick.—*Boston Transcript*.

THANK goodness, Turkey has no poet laureate!—*Columbia State*.

THE Terrible Turk is taking a terrible chance.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

ONWARD, Christian-Mohammedan-Buddhist-Shinto-Brahmin soldiers!—*Columbia State*.

TURKISH-AMERICANS may now write to the papers.—*Philadelphia North American*.

GIVE the Turk some credit. He hasn't announced that Allah is on his side.—*Columbia State*.

THE entrance of Turkey into the war provokes a gobble of some sort.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

THE worst thing about the loss of a Turkish soldier is that it causes so many widows.—*Washington Post*.

GUSS are booming around both Sinai and Ararat. It is an old world and still full of trouble.—*Springfield Republican*.

WE expect to hear any day now that the big league magnates have released Turkey to the Asia Minors.—*Boston Transcript*.

MISSOURI RECALLS ITS FULL-CREW LAW

THAT even the popular heart has at last been softened by the financial plight of the railroads, and that railroad-baiting is consequently no longer a profitable sport for politicians—these are the principal lessons seen by many editorial observers in Missouri's repudiation, by a referendum vote of the people, of the Full-crew Law passed two years ago by her legislature. Another lesson deduced by the *New York Times*, which has hitherto manifested no enthusiasm for such direct legislative devices as the initiative and referendum, is that "the people are better judges of their business than those who assume to be specialists in what the people think and want." Full-crew laws, which are now on the statute-books in about twenty States, prescribe the number of men that shall make up a train crew. Eight similar laws have been before Congress, but none has yet been enacted. One of the arguments advanced by the advocates of these laws is that they increase the safety of railway travel. The railroads, on the other hand, have always contended that the laws prescribe more men than are necessary. There is no connection, they argue, between superfluous labor and safety. A St. Louis dispatch to the *New York Commercial* quotes a Missouri railroad official as naming the following reasons for the popular overthrow of the Full-crew Law in that State:

"The fact that men who hitherto have been able to get work from the roads have been unable to do so and voted against anything which meant further hardship for the railroads.

"The decrease in sales of commodities to railroads, which influenced traveling men, business men, and manufacturers to work against the bill.

"The belief of the farmer that the passage of the bill would result only in a further indirect tax on him and his desire for the sort of service he has had in the past.

"The conviction among railroad employees that the roads could stand no further operating expenses without wage-cuts and lay-offs."

So the Full-crew Law, put on the books in response to a supposed popular demand, remarks the *New York Sun*, "was vetoed by the public itself" in a manner that made it plain that "the people of Missouri do not want the railroads bled." Other papers affirm that the nation is of the same mind as Missouri. "The people are tired of oppressive legislation against the railroads," says the *New York Herald*, and the *Brooklyn Eagle* rejoices that "a sense of justice seems to be asserting itself." Missouri's decisive adverse majority of more than 60,000 marks, in the opinion of the *Rochester Post Express*, "the beginning of the end of meddlesome legislation having no other purpose than to burden the carrying corporations by compelling them to make worse than useless expenditures." Missouri's verdict, remarks the *Providence Journal*, "should encourage the Eastern roads to continue their fight against the 'full-crew' laws which are cutting into their earnings and compelling them to take off trains and curtail plans for improvements." The *Boston Herald* also hails the Missouri referendum result as "one of the most significant of recent events," and the *Boston News Bureau* characterizes it as "a straw indicating a refreshing change in the political wind." But if the popular attitude toward the railroads has undergone a change, the *New York World* reminds us, it is only because the attitude of the railroads toward the people has also changed for the better. Says *The World*:

"Granger wrath against common carriers would never have risen to dangerous height if railroad managers had played fair; if they had charged traffic what it cost, not what it would bear; if they had demanded interest returns only on capital invested, not water; if they had refused to build up one enterprise or one community at the expense of others by discriminating rates or by secret rebates. In proportion as railroads deal fairly with the public in future, they may more and more confidently expect fair dealing in return."

STAMPING OUT THE CATTLE PLAGUE

THE OUTBREAK of apthous fever, or "foot-and-mouth" disease, among our live stock within the last two weeks, which one paper characterized as "nothing less than appalling," is reported now to be fairly well in hand, and less of a national peril than at first seemed possible. With the discovery of the first case in the Chicago stock-yards came, within forty-eight hours, news of like infection discovered in ten different States, and, slightly later, in three more. The amazing suddenness of its appearance in so many places simultaneously awoke the authorities to take radical steps to prevent wider infection, and thus much of the threatened loss has been averted. In the thirteen States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Delaware, the most stringent quarantine has been imposed, and every means taken to root out the disease. A quarantine has been placed on all imports of cattle from Canada. In the Chicago stock-yards, as elsewhere, we are told, not only were infected and suspected cattle shot, but even the pigeons that live in the eaves of the buildings. This was in obedience to the warning of the Department of Agriculture, which the *New York Commercial* summarizes thus:

"The Department of Agriculture warns the whole country that every suspected case should be reported by telegraph to Washington. No one should hesitate, because the Federal Government and the States will pay the owner the full meat value for his arrivals as if in good health, in case they have to be slaughtered. It is believed that pigeons, English sparrows, and rats spread the contagion, and they too should be killed off in infected districts."

Much credit is given by the *New York Evening Sun* to the Chicago Bureau of Animal Industry for reporting so promptly the first case that appeared in the stock-yards, and dealing with the whole affair in a manner so thorough and straightforward; but some criticism of our meat-inspection system is offered by several papers, on the suspicion that the dual system of State and Federal supervision may permit bungling and so account for the present situation. "Still," agrees one critic, the *Springfield Republican*,

"it is entirely possible that the outbreak of this disease in such widely separated localities is no discredit to the inspection system; that, indeed, the inspection system is to be credited with having swiftly discovered the epidemic in time to prevent its spread to alarming and costly proportions. The final judgment must be suspended until the history of the present outbreak is complete."

Coming to the effect of the cattle plague on the ultimate consumer, *The Commercial* vouchsafes us reassuringly that

"There is little danger of infection to the consumer of meat, and there should be no serious advance in the price of beef. . . . The Government inspection of meat in all of the large markets of the country is said to be careful and efficient. All wholesale beef plants have sanitary appliances and methods, and meat is prepared for consumption under supervision of officers of the Government, so that it is believed no diseased meat will reach the retail shops. In the case of milk there probably is greater danger of human infection, and some authorities recommend that all milk be boiled before use even if such treatment reduce the nutritive properties.

"There has been some appreciation already in the cost of meat and there may be a further rise in prices, but prominent packers are understood to hold the opinion that this advance will be only temporary. It is due chiefly to the closing of the Chicago stock-yards, through which Western meat is forwarded to Eastern centers. This embargo compels shippers to divert their meat to other Western cities, but does not reduce the supply. As the large producing States of the West are free from the disease, so far as known, there should be only an inappreciable shortage in beef. The chief item of higher cost will arise from delayed transportation and higher freight charges because of slightly longer transportation routes."

FUTURE OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

PROBABLY no political party, so the Indianapolis *News* observes, "ever grew so rapidly as the Progressive, or ungrew so rapidly." And the favorite topic of the writers of editorial election comment is the astonishing shrinkage of a party which gave Theodore Roosevelt 88 electoral votes two years ago and which cast 600,000 more popular votes than did the Republicans. In only half a dozen States did the Progressives poll a respectable fraction of their 1912 vote, and their Congressional representation was cut from 18 to 7. So the prevailing opinion of Republican, Democratic, and Independent editors is that the Progressive party is dead and its leader's political career ended, while even the Progressive Baltimore *News* admits "the fading of the Progressive movement." On the other hand, there are a smaller body of editors who agree with Mr. Henry M. Pindell's Peoria *Journal* that even after this fall's disasters the Progressives "are still a vital factor in the important political centers of the country." The Springfield *Republican* sees ground for Progressive comfort in Governor Johnson's 250,000 votes and victory in California, Mr. Pinchot's 260,000 votes in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Robbins's 200,000 votes in Illinois. One Progressive Senator and seven Progressive Congressmen survive the Republican landslide, points out the New York *Progressive* in the State where the Progressive failure was most complete. And, while the election was "a stinging rebuke to a Democratic Administration," it was not "an election in which national Progressivism was at stake." And this journal predicts a successful future for the party.

Yet the very number and importance of the newspapers in all sections which dismiss the "dead" party with brief words of more or less respectful adieu is impressive. In New York *The Sun* (Ind.), *World* (Dem.), *Herald* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Commercial* join in the farewell. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and Providence *Journal* (Ind.) exchange greetings over the grave of New England Progressivism. Southern Democracy is represented by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Atlanta *Constitution*, Savannah *News*, Richmond *News-Leader*, and Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. Republican relief breathes from the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Brooklyn *Standard Union*. In the Far West, the proximity of Progressive California does not make the national party's demise less assured in the eyes of the Butte *Post* (Ind.) and Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.). The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), a consistent foe of the founder of the Progressive party, asks his remaining followers to give the party corpse a decent interment, arguing that the keeping up of a shell of an organization to serve the ambitions of a few hungry leaders is a menace to the country. Similar advice comes from the much more friendly Chicago *News* (Ind.), which thinks that in view of the election returns "adherents of the new third party ought to return to the ranks of the two old parties and there continue their earnest work for progress in national affairs." *The News* may be classed with another group of dailies whose obituaries are less final, for various reasons. No real doubt about the moribund condition of the Progressive party, but rather simple kindness of heart, unwillingness to offend newly returned Republicans, or regard for a political force that made Democratic triumph

possible, seem to prevail in the editorial comment of dailies like the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Chattanooga *News* (Dem.), Columbia *State* (Dem.), Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), Governor-elect Capper's Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), Duluth *Herald* (Ind.), and Chicago *Herald* (Ind.). The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* and *States* are positive enough about national Progressive weakness, but have to admit that Louisiana is sending a Progressive instead of a Democrat to represent one of her Congressional districts in Washington. The success of the Progressive State ticket in California is a sufficient reminder to the Republican San Francisco *Chronicle*, San Diego *Union*, Tacoma *Ledger*, and Portland *Oregonian* that not quite all the Progressives are ready to come back to the old party.

Taking the election results as a whole, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is by no means sure that the Progressive party is "irretrievably smashed." Because the Progressives "have fallen so far short of their tremendous performance of two years ago, they are judged to be in their death-agonies." But, we are told, when the Progressive executive committee holds its coming meeting in Chicago, they will note the big vote in the important States of Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California. So *The Republican* concludes "that the Progressive party will live long enough to be something of a factor in the next Presidential election."

And the conservative Republican St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, assured tho it is that the new party has no national future, notes that it was an important factor in several States—

"In fact, there is not a single State which has heretofore been regarded as normally Republican in which Republican failure to elect was not directly due to the Progressive defection."

It is true that Republican division has largely disappeared, but the reunion, thinks the New York *Globe* (Ind.), is not necessarily permanent, nor does it necessarily portend Republican victory in 1916. Wherewith the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) whole-heartedly agrees, saying:

"Voters who left the party once may easily leave it again if bad leadership once more turns their stomachs. And let no one suppose that the Progressives have come back for the purpose of making a Roman holiday for Barnes and Penrose."

"The men who left the party to strike at the reactionary bosses came back to it to strike at Wilson. They can be kept in it. They can be alienated from it in such numbers as to make 1916 another overturn. It is up to the progressive element in the Republican party."

So the Progressive Chicago *Tribune*, with a touch of apparent desire for amalgamation, declares that "whether they call themselves Progressives, progressive Republicans, or Republicans," the voters will never stoop to boss dictation. But by "putting principle above partizanship and national welfare above personal ambitions, the same elements which made the Republican party progressive in 1912 can control it in 1916," and "if they do control it in 1916, the party will be successful," but "if a spirit of revenge is cherished, or if discouragement prevail, if the hard-faced, soft-bodied men of the Colosseum return to the saddle, the Republican party will not succeed."

Several important Progressive papers, notably the Philadelphia *North American*, account for their defeat by the voters' eagerness to hit the Democratic Administration and tariff-makers, and their natural flocking to the Republican "party of



THE WANDERER'S RETURN.
—Darling in the Des Moines Register and Leader.

protection," despite its many errors. Other Progressives, among them the defeated candidate for Governor of New York, are now persuaded that "the country still favors a two-party system." An Illinois Progressive leader, Medill McCormick, attributes the election results to a general reaction against progressive policies. The Springfield *Republican*, too, in one of its careful editorial reviews, sums up the election as "a



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PUTTING THE SUFFRAGE STATES ON THE MAP

Note how the eleven white full suffrage States are grouped in the West. In Illinois women vote for Presidential electors and municipal officers. In the other shaded States they take part in certain school and minor elections. The black States have not yet "seen the light."

triumph for conservatism over radicalism." It is due partly to business depression and partly to the war, for "the world to-day has no desire for innovation and experimentation, because a large part of it is in flames and the remaining part is thinking of its fire-extinguishers." The *Republican* explains President Wilson's "driving" of Congress as due to a desperate attempt to clinch "so much of the radical program as was possible before the onrushing ride of reaction should become irresistible." And this conservative reaction "was sure to fall upon the Progressive party with terrific effect because nothing stronger than the bond of personal admiration for a great popular leader had drawn a large number of its members into the Progressive ranks."

The hostile New York *Evening Sun* finds that, instead of the rank and file deserting their leader, it was the leader who betrayed his followers. This editor admits that "there was in the new party the promise of new ideals in public life." And "it is because he has sacrificed this cause, because he has used these aspirations and these ideals as mere coin of political barter for his own personal fortune, that Theodore Roosevelt emerges from the present campaign not merely crushed as a political general, but bankrupt as a moral force."

So, it may be noted, the papers are writing obituaries of the leader as well as the cause, for the *Evening Sun's* estimate of the Colonel's future is likewise that of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and *World*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.). Yet the Democratic Brooklyn *Citizen* and Columbia *State* think there are possibilities that the Colonel may "come back," and the New York *Globe* (Ind.) soberly asserts that "if his hat was in the ring again he could probably get to-day, in an open and fair Republican primary, more votes than any other candidate."

TWO MORE SUFFRAGE STATES

WHILE ONLY TWO of the seven States voting were carried for woman suffrage, the workers themselves look upon the result as a decided victory. And most friendly editorial observers offer congratulation rather than condolence, seeing that the two States won, making a present total of twelve equal-suffrage States with ninety-one electoral votes, are a clear and permanent gain, while in the States lost the suffragists have "only begun to fight." To the women who are now working valiantly to stem the rising suffrage tide, however, the returns tell a different story. To quote Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, their national president, "woman suffrage is doomed," and "it is apparent that the backbone of the movement is broken when six—at this writing—of the States in which the question was submitted turned it down by big majorities." And, it is noted, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska, which have decided to remain content with man-made government, are larger and more important commonwealths than Montana and Nevada. Yet the winning of Nevada with its 80,000 population gives especial satisfaction to *The Woman's Journal* (Boston) "because Nevada is wholly surrounded by suffrage States. It was the one black spot remaining in the solid block of white on the suffrage map." And as for the States not carried, the suffrage editor notes that "in Ohio, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the affirmative vote showed a marked gain over the last time the question was submitted," while the women ought to be encouraged by the large vote in the States where the question was submitted for the first time. The vote in Nebraska, the *Lincoln Star* admits, was sufficiently close to justify the friends of suffrage "in the hope that another trial may bring different results." The campaign in South Dakota, thinks the *Aberdeen American*, "has established a broader foundation upon which future efforts toward the possession of the ballot will be founded." In North Dakota, the *Bismarck Tribune* opines that the issue "has been disposed of decisively and should not be resurrected again for several years," while the editor of the *Fargo Courier-News* writes that the suffrage managers did not expect the amendment to carry this time, but that they expect to overcome the majority against them "next time, for, of course, there will be a 'next time' very soon." Turning to Ohio, we note the *Springfield Sun's* prediction that before many years "a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of woman suffrage will give the women the ballot." Congratulatory editorials appear in papers like the New York *Globe*, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and New Orleans *Item*; and the Philadelphia *North American*, voicing the sentiment of many suffragists, says editorially:

"Montana and Nevada have been added to the white States of the map; and they will always be white. No State that ever gave the vote to its women ever took it away again. Nearly every other forward movement has had its instances of reaction. Even prohibition has occasionally lost ground.

"But a position once won for woman suffrage is forever won. Instead of becoming a source of weakness to the movement—a citadel which has to be defended—each new suffrage State is an impregnable base from which the attack can be carried on against the common enemy.

"This is true not merely because of the demonstrated benefits and justice of suffrage, but because suffrage changes the entire political organism of a community; and the women themselves, once having the right to vote, will never give it up. And it can never be taken from them without their consent."

Others, represented by the New York *Times*, *World*, *Tribune*, and *Press*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Boston *Transcript* and *Herald*, Washington *Star*, and Chicago *Herald*, see in the election results a setback for the suffrage cause, tho they do not believe it will do more than delay ultimate success. Some of these editors impute the suffragists' failure to win more States

to the same cause as does Mrs. Medill McCormick, the Chicago suffrage leader. She says: "We are suffering with the general reaction against radicalism, since woman suffrage is a radical movement." Antisuffrage workers interpret it as a sign that the voters "could not stand for the campaign methods of the women," or say that "the chivalrous Western men voted against woman suffrage because they were convinced that was the way their wives and daughters wanted them to vote." The latter idea was prevalent in Nebraska, according to the editor of the *Grand Island Independent*, while an additional reason for the defeat lay "in the fact that Nebraska, without votes for women, has better laws in the interest of womanhood and childhood than has a neighboring State in which the women have voted for fifteen years." One happy antisuffragist adds that the result of the election will check the suffrage movement in States where the proposition is soon to be voted on and will have a psychological effect upon the minds of politicians, to wit: "Our prominent men will not be in such a rush to get on the band-wagon. . . . The Members of Congress won't be so easily persuaded by the suffragists that their victory is inevitable." One handicap for the suffrage workers, in the opinion of several Eastern editors, was the belief in many States (especially Ohio, where both suffrage and prohibition were defeated) that the two causes go hand-in-hand. Such, for instance, is the opinion of the editor of the *Cleveland (Ohio) Press*. But the *New York Sun* wonders whether such a belief is really justified, saying that in Ohio and Missouri it undoubtedly counted in the final result; yet in this election Arizona and Washington, where women voted, went dry, while California, with women voting, remained wet.

In one of the new suffrage States, the *Butte Daily Miner* and the *Helena Independent* argue that the coming of equal suffrage will make very little difference to the average citizen of Montana, since, as *The Daily Miner* puts it, "no revolutions in political or social affairs have resulted in States that have adopted this course." For instance, "up to the time that this last election was held not a single State which had granted the ballot to women had been converted to the prohibition column, and yet both sides used the argument that if women voted the saloon would be put out of business." And in a State where woman suffrage was decisively voted down, *The Gazette*, of St. Joseph, Missouri, says "the liquor-dealers are needlessly frightened if they are opposing woman suffrage as a proved menace to their business." There is nothing in the actual practice of equal suffrage up to the present to justify such a view, he adds, and yet "the liquor interests will continue to look with unfriendly eye upon woman's attempt to obtain the ballot," for the simple reason that "any interest whose future is menaced as compared to its present status will oppose the injection of a new and therefore uncertain element into those matters relating closely to its own welfare."

To those looking through the election returns to find what effect the extension of the franchise is having, the result is not particularly enlightening. The facts noted above would seem to show, as the writer of a Chicago press dispatch remarks, "that women do not unanimously oppose saloons." In Illinois, this writer agrees with the editor of the *Chicago News* that "women seem to be voting mainly as their men folk vote." Yet *The News* cites several instances of the value of their work at the Chicago polls in defeating certain undesirable candidates, while "in California, where women's political activity is especially marked, their influence is strongly felt on the side of good candidates and good measures." Furthermore, "as bearing upon the effect of votes for women," the *Springfield Republican* asks us to compare Illinois with Pennsylvania:

"Roger Sullivan was defeated, while Mr. Penrose was mightily a winner. It is not necessary to claim that the women caused Sullivan's defeat, but the fact remains that a Sullivan victory can not be charged to an equal-suffrage State."

PROHIBITION WINNING THE WEST

THE FACT that the four States which went "dry" at the recent election were Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona means, in the *Detroit Journal's* phrase, that "the wild West and the barbarous South have joined fortunes in abolishing the saloon." Now, adds the *Springfield Republican*, prohibition is to be tried out in all sections of the country. "With the movement passing in intensity from the South to the Far West, the absence of a race motive in total prohibition" makes it seem probable to the *New York Evening Post* "that in each of the newly added States the laws will



THE FOURTEEN WHITE STATES HAVE STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION LAWS.

involve a struggle between rural and urban population." Yet it thinks "there is every reason to believe that public sentiment in even the largest Western cities will uphold the law once it is the law." Against the four States voting for prohibition, the important States of Ohio and California decided to remain wet. This gives such a liquor-trade paper as the *Philadelphia National Herald* cause for rejoicing, especially since in several other States, notably Missouri and Pennsylvania, local-option propositions or local-option candidates were defeated. But, as the Antisaloon League organ, *The New Republic* (Westerville, Ohio), notes, the four new dry commonwealths followed the lead of Virginia, which, on September 22, voted for State-wide prohibition, "so that the results of voting this fall show a 5 to 2 ratio in the seven States in which elections were held." In the States which were lost "a fight for the next election will be begun at once," and the net result of the election is declared a victory which "will have tremendous effect on the battle for national prohibition." There are now, as the *Detroit Journal* would remind us, fourteen dry States, in addition to the innumerable dry counties in other States. And, says *The Journal*,

"Viewing the question in a broad, national way, one observes not merely the increase in dry territory, but the increase in efficient enforcement of prohibition in that territory."

"The States that have in them sufficient antiliquor sentiment to carry prohibition, for the greater part, are also exhibiting a sufficiently strong antiliquor sentiment to enforce the law."

In Colorado, one of the new prohibition States, the *Colorado Springs Gazette* seems to be convinced by the election returns that public sentiment has now reached the point where a Federal prohibitory amendment "will be adopted almost by acclamation whenever the people get a chance at it"—

"The liquor interests may succeed in delaying its passage by Congress for another year or two, but the issue is assuming such proportions that Congress will not dare hold it up much longer. The liquor men might as well save their money and cease further efforts to 'educate' the public in an appreciation of the greatness of John Barleycorn. He is a permanently discredited hero."

In another State taking its stand for prohibition, press opinion is divided over the prospect. *The Labor World*, of Spokane, informs us that organized labor opposed the amendment almost

as a unit, understanding "that under the provisions of the bill liquor in vast quantities could be shipped into the State," and that "it would deprive thousands of stanch, true, union men of their positions, and let liquor remain." Men who view the liquor question from an economic standpoint are disappointed, according to the *Bellingham Herald*, and the *Tacoma News* believes that citizens of Washington face additional tax burdens. Yet the latter paper counsels strict obedience to the law and cheerfulness in meeting the new conditions. On the other hand, the *Spokane Chronicle* sees ahead a new era of prosperity by the aid of the prohibition law—

"Washington has chosen the lasting kind of prosperity by deciding to eliminate its most conspicuous form of waste. To say that prosperity will be lessened by abolishing a business that employs thousands in labor which is not only useless but destructive of property and earning power is to make an argument that is not only fallacious, but absurd."

Now that Oregon and Washington have voted out the liquor traffic and California has voted to keep it, "the saloons and breweries and whisky-houses of Oregon and Washington are preparing to move into California," says the *Kansas City Star*, and "how long can California stand that handicap?" But this is not everywhere looked on as a handicap. The *Tacoma News*, for instance, remarks that California "will not suffer financially by reason of the fact that both Oregon and Washington have gone dry." And the same daily gives the explanation of the California result which is generally accepted by editors of the most diverse views on the liquor question: "California vineyards and hop-yards, and the two expositions next year, added to the fact that the State depends so largely for a livelihood upon the tourist trade, resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the prohibition measure." The *San Francisco Labor*

Clarion is glad that "the prohibition amendment, which threatened to throw thousands of workers into a state of idleness, was defeated." The *San Francisco Argonaut* is no less pleased, while the *Sacramento Bee* declares that "California has been saved from a great calamity by the overwhelming vote against prohibition." Yet periodicals like the weekly *Issue* (Lordsburg) and monthly *Out West* (Los Angeles) protest against the idea that a "dry" vote would have done any eventual harm to California's laboring men and business interests. Such statements they think insincere, especially since, as *Out West* estimates, "the wine traffic amounts to only a little over 1 1/2 per cent. of total industries."

If California was "saved," so, too, was Ohio, largely through the enormous "wet" vote cast in Cincinnati. Tho the majority was decisive, the Antisaloon League papers are urging a renewal of the campaign, and the *Springfield (Ohio) Sun* believes that "the saloon is destined to bear the brunt of even fiercer fights against it," and that a prohibition amendment will some time be written into the Constitution of Ohio.

Pennsylvania did not vote on prohibition, but in that State, as the *New York World* notes, "where a prohibition movement was directed against Senator Penrose, the reforming zeal of some of his political opponents only added to his political strength." There were also a number of candidates for Congress or the legislature who were running on local-option platforms or on their antisaloon records. These candidates, *The National Herald* reports, were "defeated all along the line." The reelection of Senator Penrose is also pleasing. Altogether, declares this weekly liquor-trade organ—

"There is not a dealer in the wine, spirit, and beer business in the State of Pennsylvania who is not happy to-day over the results of the election in this State last Tuesday. There is also a great deal of rejoicing over the results in Ohio and California."

THE ELECTIONS IN BRIEF

PENROSE, but Penn fell.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

It's a long way from Penn to Penrose.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE foot and mouth disease played havoc also with a number of statesmen.—*Indianapolis Star*.

EASY now to see why President Wilson kept Congress working at his bills day and night.—*Boston Herald*.

PRESIDENT WILSON did not realize what a prophet he was when he said Democratic legislation against big business had come to a close.—*Wall Street Journal*.

IT is hard to believe those reports that the Bull Moose party is rapidly shrinking. In his latest photographs he looks as large as ever.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THERE are now some Republicans bold enough to predict that the "single Presidential term" plank of the Baltimore platform will be lived up to after all.—*New York Herald*.

It's a great year for Cannon.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times*.

Is it possible that the River of Doubt empties into the stream called Salt?—*New York World*.

DON'T be discouraged, Professor Wilson. It's merely a psychological defeat.—*Boston Transcript*.

WHAT with Cannon and Gore, the next Congress will jibe well with the spirit of the times.—*Columbia State*.

THAT excellent howitzer T. R. seems to be minus an adequate cement foundation these days.—*New York Evening Sun*.

IT is a wise custom that prompts a President to issue his Thanksgiving Proclamation before the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November.—*New York Herald*.

WILL Henry James or some other expert analyst of conflicting emotion kindly tell us just how Colonel Roosevelt feels over the election of his stand-pat son-in-law?—*St. Louis Republic*.



CALLING OUT THE LAST RESERVES.

—Bradley in the *Chicago Daily News*.

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

EUROPE'S CONCERN OVER OUR ATTITUDE

THE IMPORTANCE of American sympathy appears to be recognized by all the warring nations, to judge from the strenuous efforts being made by some of the Powers to exert a direct influence upon public opinion in this country. For example, the London *Daily Chronicle* has sent a well-known English writer to this side to survey the field of American thought and to find out how best to secure and preserve American friendship. So, too, the German Government, influenced by the reports of the anti-German stand taken by the American press, at least in the East, has sent a statesman of the first rank upon a mission to present to the American people the truth as it appears to German eyes. The recent appeal of Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, for a "state of preparedness for eventualities in the United States" has excited much comment across the water, and Gabriel Hanotaux, once the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, says in an editorial in the *Paris Figaro*:

"This speech indicates a certain evolution in America in the past two months. Furthermore, private letters from the United States show clearly that 80 per cent. of American citizens favor the Allies. Germany does not conceal her desire to ruin England and dismember France. The first result of her victory would be the destruction of the English fleet and the possession of one or more French and English ports on the Atlantic. Then America would find herself a maritime neighbor of a colossal Empire whose object before everything is economic triumph. How could the United States maintain first her economic and then her political independence if she found herself facing alone the greatest military and naval Power known to the history of the world? . . . President Wilson is not unmoved by these considerations. Despite his firm determination to preserve the neutrality of his country he understands the gravity of the situation. . . . Perhaps still other preoccupations are already agitating his soul, which has been moved by the sentiment of the menace to his country's interests and of which Mr. Gardner's resolution is a symptom. Mr. Gardner told Congress that he believed that God would defeat Germany. That is all very well, but might he not add, by way of comment, the old proverb, 'God helps those that help themselves'?"

The French statesman considers that we are awake to the dangers of German ambition and have abandoned our traditional isolation and indifference to "*welt politik*." A similar view obtains across the channel in England, where the London *Outlook* remarks rather acidly:

"In spite of the German press campaign—perhaps to some extent because of it—the people of the United States are beginning to consider their position in the world, and to recognize at last that the western hemisphere really lies upon the earth and not upon some other planet. It is slowly but surely being recognized in the States that the Monroe Doctrine has nothing

at the back of it but the British Navy, and that if the British Empire were defeated in the present contest, Germany would be able and willing to put the Doctrine to the test. Hence there is talk of the need of an American defense scheme, tho even the shrewdest opinion of the States has not yet acknowledged, openly at any rate, that Britain and her Allies are as really fighting for American independence as for their own. Nevertheless it

is as well that the States should take stock of their position, for, as an eminent American publicist has said, 'Bullets can not be stopt with bombast nor powder vanquished by platitudes.' Nor, we may add, can pacifist countries depend forever for their national existence upon the benevolence of distant kinsmen."

More cordial in tone are the views of the London *Morning Post*, which in a long article expresses regret for "the injury that was done to the relations between Great Britain and the United States during the American Civil War by the tone of the English press," and then goes on to say:

"We feel certain that Mr. Wilson will do nothing that is not prompted by the highest sense of justice, or that will not be for the benefit of the world, should the occasion arise when his friendly offices can be employed. That is all we ask. We have been glad to have the sympathy of the people of the United States because we be-

lieved they were in a position to form an unbiased judgment and reach an impartial conclusion. Had that sympathy been withheld we should have been disappointed, not because a sentimental appeal to blood or race had fallen on closed ears, but for reasons far higher, and which mean more to the progress of civilization. People of the same race and of the same speech may not have the same ideals or aspirations; people without kinship may still be kin in thought and spirit. We have been forced into a war not of our seeking; we have been compelled to fight in protection of everything that is to the American sacred; that is the foundation on which the American social fabric rests secure."

The entire German press are frankly disappointed at the attitude of America and consider that we have been misled by one-sided accounts of events received from English sources. This view finds expression in a fervent appeal for American sympathy published in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which says:

"England's first act of war was to cut the German cable. Now we learn from America to what shameful comedy this was the preliminary. England accuses Germany of being the cause of the outbreak of the war. If the matter were not so dreadfully serious, one would be tempted to laugh.

"Americans! Can your clear brains really believe that a man would build a house for forty years with never-flagging diligence, only to set fire to it ruthlessly in the forty-first? Such a man would be mad! Can your clear brains really believe that a nation that has done the work of civilization and culture for forty years with untiring industry would voluntarily tear down its own work, destroy its commerce, prostrate its arts and



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PERMANENT PATRIOTISM.

Thousands of British soldiers are being tattooed with patriotic and amatory sentiments before their departure for the front. Here is a typical example of a soldier's desire to record his loyalty.

sciences, and send the entire flower of its youth to death? Do you really believe that the entire German nation of sixty-six million human beings have suddenly gone mad?

"Do you Americans seriously believe this fairy-tale of the neutrality of Belgium that England wished to protect? Even in England no one is so simple-minded. In England it is openly admitted that the real issue is a commercial war against Germany. Belgium did not need to suffer. In Luxemburg not even a sparrow's feather was ruffled.

"Americans! Ask your common sense which side acted 'fair.' That side which must cut cables in order to be able, undisturbed, to deny before the world the authorship of the most loathsome war that ever started for commercial reasons, or that side where a nation rises as one man to defend the fruits of forty years of cultural work?

"We Germans call for the pity of no man; we will defend ourselves or die; but, as a people, we demand 'fair play.'"

Some sections of the German press, however, consider that America is hopelessly prejudiced and deprecate any further appeals to our reason or our sympathy, thus Count von Reventlow, the well-known publicist, writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, thinks:

"It seems to be beneath our dignity to go on appealing before the United States in the attitude of one who thinks that he must justify himself. We are far from misunderstanding or underestimating the good-will of Count von Bernstorff and Herr Dernburg. We ask ourselves, however, what is the sense of it all, and whether there is not a point to which we, in our position, attacked on all sides, should regard it as a duty of self-esteem to adopt an attitude that if a people do not believe our words and deeds we will refrain from perpetual repetition of our words.

"When a man like Mr. Roosevelt, whose importance as a statesman we never rated too high, but who has been in Germany and knows many prominent Germans, can talk of Bernhardism in Germany, success of the German efforts 'to shed light' seems to be of a very problematical nature."

ISLAM AND THE "HOLY WAR"

THE SWORD OF THE PROPHET drawn in defense of German culture has been discussed in the German press for some time past, and now the Sheik-ul-Islam, the chief ecclesiastical dignitary in the Ottoman Empire, has proclaimed a Holy War against Russia, France, and Great Britain. German journals point out that England and France are the greatest Moslem Powers in the world, and the revolt of their Mussulman subjects in obedience to the bidding of the Sheik-ul-Islam will be, they say, a most serious embarrassment to the Triple Entente. On the Allies' part serious journals pooh-pooh the action of the Moslem authorities and predict that this move of the Sheik-ul-Islam will be entirely disregarded outside Turkey itself. The most authoritative organs in the Fatherland discuss the question with deep seriousness. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* gives special prominence to the remarks of the *Habshmatin*, a Persian paper established in Calcutta for the last twenty-two years, which, speaking before Turkey's entry into the war, says:

we reflect upon the fact that Germany has sold to Turkey

at this critical moment two of her finest war-ships, we shall recognize that Germany will have at her back in this war not only Turkey, but the entire Moslem world. Without doubt Turkey, which occupies so commanding an influence over the Mohammedans of the globe, will not forget this generosity of the Germans."

Britain's blundering diplomacy has alienated Turkey and the millions of Mohammedans, and will thus ruin the Allies' cause, if we are to believe the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. It says:

"Grey has destroyed the traditional understanding between England and Turkey and has sacrificed England's true interests in the cause of Greece and Montenegro. The false moves of Grey have brought all the Moslems into line. Indians, Egyptians, and Persians recognize the English as foes. The blows that Grey has rained upon the Moslem world have roused it, *videlicet*, from its deep sleep. The two great Moslem sects, the Shiites and the Sunnites, have sunk their differences and become brothers. No Power in the world can ever again make Turkey and Persia break away from each other. The Egyptians, Indians, Chinese, and Africans will enter into a holy league. The Moslems living in the English and French colonies can no longer be true to their allegiance nor can those of the Caucasus, Turkestan, and Transcaucasia remain loyal to Russia. If Afghanistan, India, Egypt, Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria join themselves to the two Moslem Powers, Turkey and Persia, can the Triple Entente continue their war against Germany and Austria?"

The *Berliner Morgenpost* believes that revolts are raging at this moment in India and Afghanistan, and states:

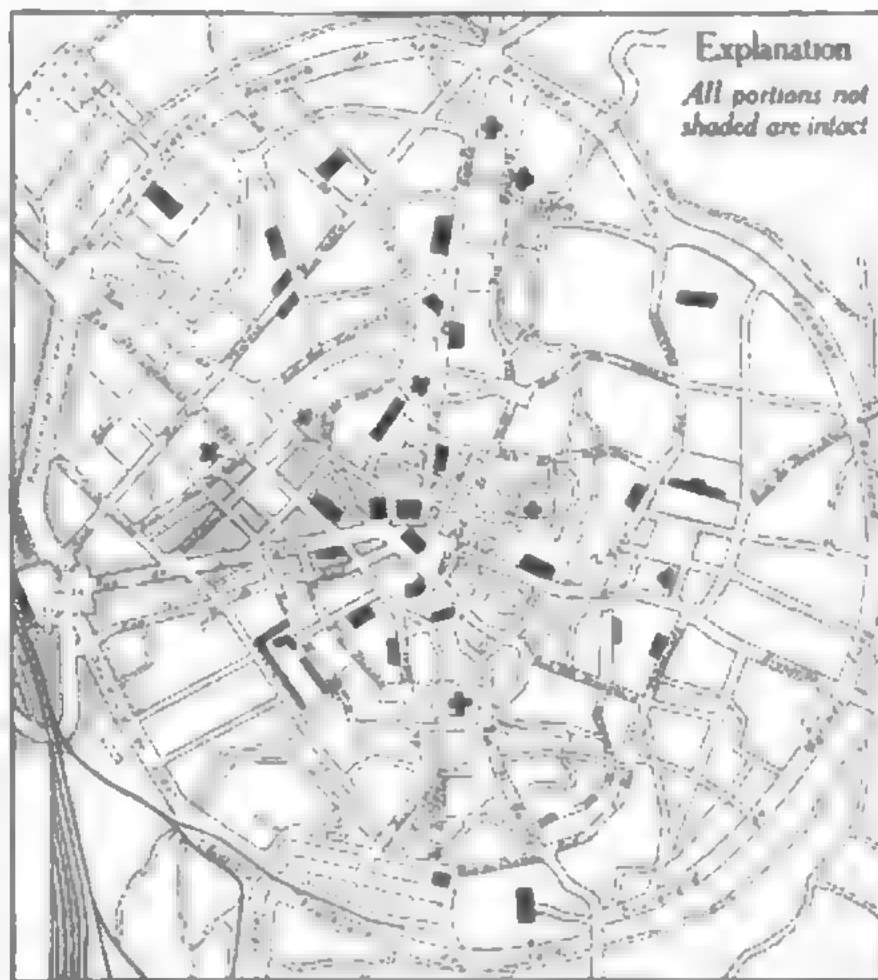
"According to announcements in Turkish papers in Teheran, reports from India state that the son of the Emir of Afghanistan is leading an army across the Indian frontier. It is reported from Simla that the appearance of the cruiser *Emden* before Madras caused a great stir among the Nationalist party in India, and attacks have been made on English officials."

Another issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* publishes a message from Constantinople giving an account of the efforts being made in Northern Africa to rouse the local Moslems to a Holy War against the French in anticipation of the Sheik-ul-Islam's action, and states:

"The Turkish clerical journal, the Constantinople *Seb ul Urrechad* ('The Straight Path') gives the translation of an Arabic proclamation being distributed through Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. Moslems are warned not to fight on the side of France, for France is the enemy of God, of the Prophet, and of all Moslems. The proclamation points out the oppression of the faithful, and appeals to all Moslems to wage war upon their oppressors and rescue their religion and their honor."

The English papers doubt if the mere word of the Sultan or his deputy, the Sheik-ul-Islam, has any longer the power to rouse the Moslem world, and quote the following pronouncement of the Aga Khan, himself a descendant of the Prophet and the spiritual head of the Ismaili sect, which is powerful in India, Central Asia, and East Africa. The Aga Khan declares that Turkey's entry into the war is involuntary and denies her spiritual authority. He says:

"This is not the free will of the Sultan, but the will of the German officers and other non-Moslems who have forced him to do their bidding.



GERMAN EXTENUATION OF THE LOUVAIN BURNING.

"The above map confirms the fact that a complete destruction of Louvain can not be credited. Only that part of the city represented by the shaded part of the map has suffered in the combat that was forced upon us."—Issued by the Royal Prussian Army's General Staff.

"If Germany succeeds, Turkey will be a vassal of Germany. The Kaiser's resident will be the real ruler and will control the holy cities. No Islamic interest was threatened. Our religion was not in peril, nor was Turkey in peril. Now that Turkey so disastrously has shown herself the tool of German hands, she not only has ruined herself, but has lost her position as the trustee of Islam. Evil will overtake her."

The French press point to the profound tranquillity in all of France's Moslem colonies, and consider that the diversified allegiances and conflicting interests of the Moslem world make a Holy War an impossibility.

CHINO-JAPANESE FRICTION

IRRITATED by what they call the overbearing actions of the Japanese, the Chinese papers are filled with the bitterest comments upon their neighbors, whom they accuse of every crime from breach of faith to actual outrage. The trouble originated in the successful attack by the Japanese upon the German concession of Kiaochow and its port, Tsing-tao. During the course of military operations Japan considered it necessary, in forcing the surrender of Tsing-tao, to occupy, temporarily—they claim, the Shantung railroad. This China holds to be a violation of her neutrality, and she is not appeased by the promise of Japan eventually to restore Kiaochow to her now that the Germans have surrendered it. Most of the Chinese papers follow the lead of the *Peking Asia Jen Pao*, which says frankly that it "does not expect any such miracle to happen." Equally candid is the *Shanghai National Review*, which considers that:

"If Japan sincerely desired simply to hand back Tsing-tao to China, with or without compensation, she could have made her demands in a form that would have secured acquiescence, had she demanded the retrocession of the territory direct to China. As it is, the world at large (and there is no denying the fact) is frankly suspicious; and British suspicion is as genuine as that of anybody else, unfortunately. Were we to declare that we do not share these suspicions, we should be in a minority of one."

The seizure of the Shantung railroad, however, has seriously

exercised Chinese public opinion, as can be seen from the following comment of the *Peking Gazette*, which represents the attitude of the majority of Chinese papers, both vernacular and English:

"It is a serious question whether Japan can possess herself of all German privileges and undertakings in Shantung at this juncture without straining China's patience to breaking-point. Ever since the Japanese ultimatum expired, the Chinese Government has shown itself most reasonable and conciliatory in its attitude toward Japan. It has, indeed, exposed itself to a succession of protests, and even threats, from the German Legation, in consequence of its conduct in connection with the attack upon Kiaochow. The Central Government has given Japan indisputable proof of its friendly attitude, and has gone as far as it could reasonably be expected to go to meet her without actually overstepping the bounds of neutrality. But there are limits beyond which the Government can not go without arousing the indignation of its own people, and if permanent peace is to be maintained in the Far East, Japan must see to it that she insists upon no demands, the fulfilment of which may provoke serious opposition in China, and place the Chinese Government in a false position *vis à vis* its own citizens."

China claims that Japan's act is a violation of her neutrality and has entered the most energetic protests, but is warned by *The North China Herald* that "the right of China to complain was lost from the moment that she allowed the Germans to fortify Tsing-tao." Meanwhile tales of outrages upon the people of Shantung are finding their way to Peking, and that they are receiving credence is evident from the fact that the Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, Peking, writing in the *Hwang Chung Pao*, says:

"The truth of these reports of Japanese outrages on the people of Shantung has been proved from the most reliable sources. Natives, foreign missionaries, and Chinese official statements show that the stories have not been beyond the truth."

The *Shanghai National Review* paints a picture of the Japanese in Shantung in very strong colors:

"As far as we can see there is absolutely no difference between the way in which Japan is occupying Shantung and the way in



THE EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

"Good Lord! I believe something is moving here!"

—© *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).



THE NEW MOHAMMED.

"Allah is great and Wilhelm is his prophet."

—Beck's Weekly (Montreal).

THE MOSLEM VIEWED FROM EACH SIDE.

which Germany is occupying Belgium, except that the occupation of Shantung is being carried out without opposition. The country is being devastated just the same; the supplies are commandeered just the same; the people's homes are invaded just the same; and all ordinary business is dislocated just the same. The only difference is perhaps to the advantage of the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium; their private rights are respected even tho their Governments are at war, and their family furniture is not broken up for fire-wood. It would appear as if the Japanese officer has a good deal yet to learn, and that he might have learned a lot of it from the revolutionaries of China in 1911.

"Outrages of this kind, however, are not the only form of violation of Chinese national rights. Hardly was the landing of Japanese troops at Lungkow effected than the custom-house was seized, and, from the time of that seizure to the present, Japanese goods have been entering Shantung without paying the customary dues to the Chinese Government."

Nor did the Germans in Kiaochow escape a similar charge. For the *Peking Gazette*, in an article entitled "Helpless Chinese Farmers," says:

"It is learned that, in the vicinity of Tsing-tao, there are posted everywhere German proclamations, both in Chinese and German, to the effect that no farmers are allowed to work in their fields, because mines have been laid everywhere in the vicinity of Tsing-tao. Now the autumn harvest is at hand, the poor people will be deprived of the fruits of their labors and the means of livelihood for the whole year, as they will not be allowed to reap the crop. Petitions have been lodged in the office of Chinese high officials, but nothing can be done for them."

The Japanese papers justify the seizure of the railroad on the ground that it was really a German line. Japan, therefore, says the *Kobe Herald*, "was entitled to its temporary occupation, only she respected Chinese susceptibilities by limiting her operations within a necessary zone." The *Tokyo Kokumin*, too, agrees that "in fact, the railway company is a German concern, and Japan is thus justified in temporarily seizing the line, especially as such a step will tend to bring about a speedy restoration of peace in the East."

But another leading Japanese journal, the *Tokyo Chuo*, which is in opposition to the present Government, admits that Japan has gone beyond her rights in seizing certain stations of the railroad, pending the settlement of diplomatic negotiations, and sees trouble ahead, observing:

"It is not to be wondered at that in the National Council in Peking the chairman should have been applauded for his denunciation of Japan as a violator of China's neutrality, some of the members speaking in support, going the length of declaring that Japan's action is unwarrantable, and that China must draw the sword to maintain her dignity. This agitation raised in the Chinese capital against Japan has spread far and wide, and in Shantung Province the situation is such that an armed collision may at any moment occur between the Japanese troops and the Chinese."

The *Osaka Jiji*, one of the most influential papers in the Mikado's dominions, views the whole of the friction between China and Japan as the result of German intrigues, and says:

"The Chinese, both in official and private circles, will ere long fully understand the true motives of Japan in using the railway. The starting of the present agitation against Japan is mainly due to the Germans, who have been distributing 'gold pills' among Chinese journalists."

This charge is repeated by the *Tokyo Nichi-nichi*, which claims that Germany has spent in Peking alone more than a quarter of a million dollars in influencing the Chinese and foreign papers.

In discussing the way that Japan's action has been received by the Powers the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* says:

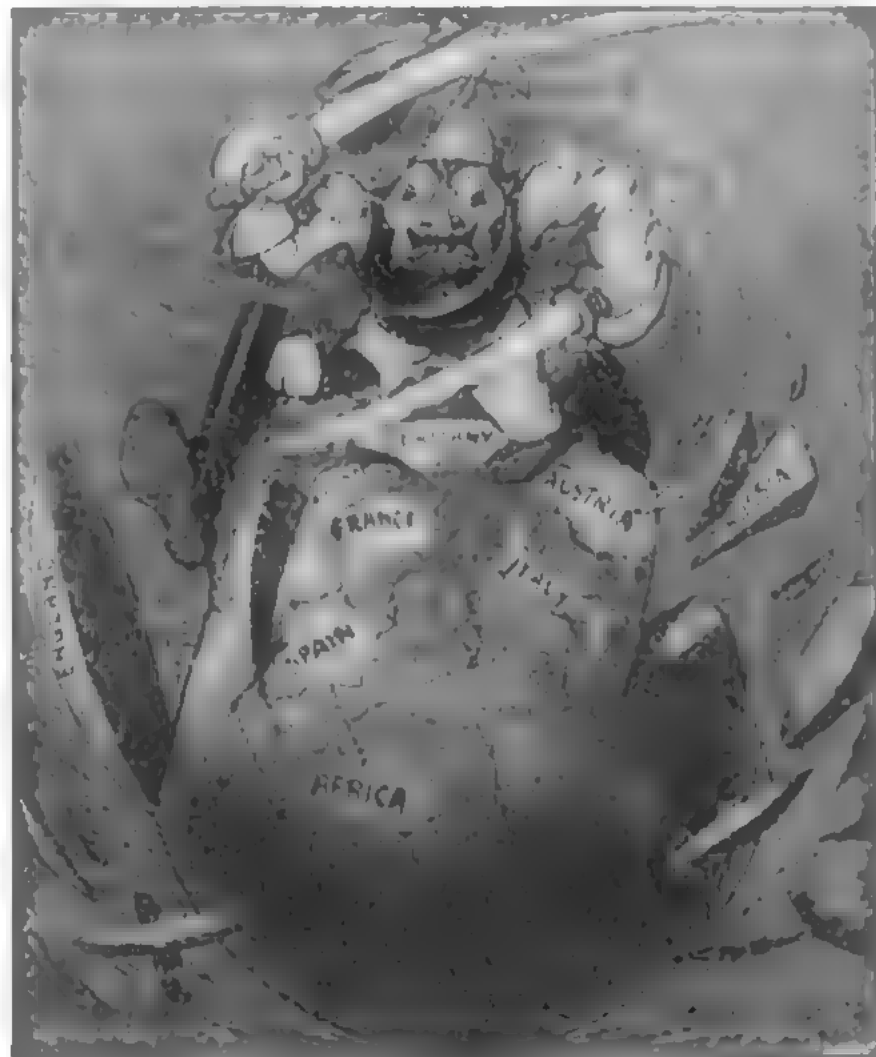
"The Japanese action has the approval of England, France, and Russia, and its justice is acknowledged by the United States. Only Germany among the Powers objects; therefore the Japanese Government is pursuing its appointed course and occupying the railway, for the Chinese Government is not likely to be so foolish as to placate Germany at the expense of antagonizing Japan."



A BRANCH AT THE QUIRINAL.

"Grandad, what shall I do?"
 "Remember my words, 'I cannot be indifferent to the cry of anguish sent up by our undeserved brothers.'"
 "Yes, but —"
 "Can you be in doubt? Well, at any rate, I can't come back."
 —Fischietto (Turin).

SIGNIFICANT OF ITALIAN OPINION.



DELIRIUM TREMENS
 As the Italians view their erstwhile ally.

—Numero (Turin).

These cartoons show clearly the warlike state of mind existing among the people, and the indifference of the Government to a neutrality which gives the greatest liberty to the press and permits the publication of views and pictures of an inflammatory nature.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



ANXIOUS MOMENTS: WATCHING A TAUBE'S FLIGHT OVER PARIS.

WAR, EXPANSION, AND AVIATION

COMBINATION is the order of the day, and if we think it is going to stop with the nation-wide trust we are woefully mistaken. It is bound to spread until we have Tennyson's "parliament of man, the federation of the world," but this biggest of all combinations is to come not through peace, but through war. Finally, if we want to keep out of the game, we must prepare to fight in the sky, for the air is to be the future arena of world-warfare. All this we are told in an article on "The Broader View of Wars," contributed to *Aircraft* (New York, November) by Alfred W. Lawson. It is not quite evident whether Mr. Lawson advocates our joining the world-combine as a component or not. His opening paragraphs would seem to indicate that he considers such a fate unavoidable for us, but in his last ones he appears to hold out some hope for an independent America, if she will read the signs of the times and take up military aviation on a sufficiently large scale. Perhaps, in that event, we may ourselves secure the leadership of the great governmental trust. Writes Mr. Lawson:

"Is there any good reason to believe that progressive expansion will stop with the nation any more than that it should have stopped with the tribe, community, or state? Not at all. Expansion and combination must go on until all nations, or combinations of nations, have become absorbed into one complete whole—a solidified people as large as the earth itself, a great and glorious unification of all the races to whom boundaries between different countries will mean no more than the boundaries between the different States mean to the American citizen to-day, and when race prejudice and patriotism will cease to exist entirely. Progress and expansion must go on, notwithstanding that the average human being has some sort of a dull feeling that this must all end in the year of 1914.

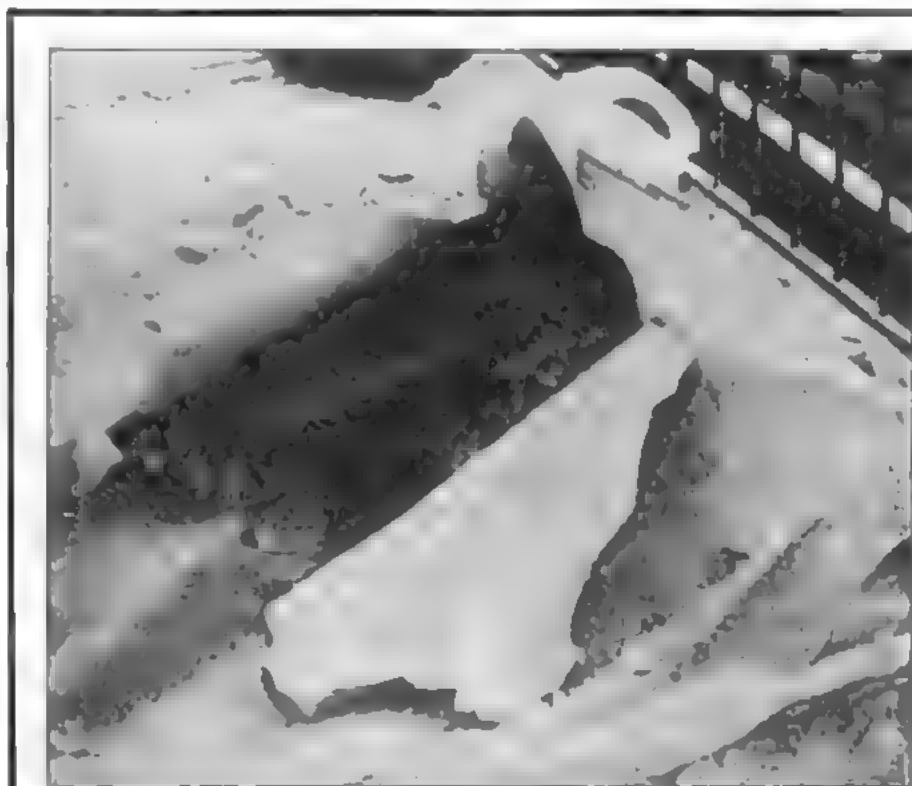
"A friend of mine owned a well-paying cigar-store a few years ago, and one day I explained to him the rule of expansion and suggested that he either absorb or enter into combination with several other cigar-stores for the sake of economy and self-preservation. He laughed merrily at the suggestion and said that he believed in leaving well enough alone. Well, I ran

across my contented friend the other day and, presto! changed he was no longer the proprietor of a cigar-store, but a clerk in one. While he did not believe in the rule of expansion there were others who did, and when he undertook to compete with combination single-handed he was put out of business through the agency of natural economy so quickly that he did not have time to figure how it happened. His heartrending yelps against the evils of combination were pitiful but availed nothing.

"Now, just what happened to that cigar-man commercially happens nationally to the country that is contented with its possessions and does not want further expansion—it becomes, sooner or later, a part of the country which believes in the expansion principle and is best fitted to fight for it.

"China, containing the largest mass of inert humanity upon earth to-day, is the worm trodden upon by every big and little country in the world with

sufficient pugnacity to show its teeth. This whole rotten mass will be gulped down, digested, and set in motion by one of the great war-dogs just as soon as he has demonstrated his ability to swallow up or incapacitate the other war-dogs who obstruct his way. It is not necessary to mention the name of any particular war-dog who will do the job; any of them will do it if once in a position to accomplish the work successfully, and the war-dog who accepts the task of absorbing and regenerating China will deserve the enthusiastic applause of the rest of humanity, for if ever tyranny, slavery, torture, and degradation have played a more important part among the peoples of the world than in this peace-loving race in China, then it has never been brought to light as yet. The horror of all modern wars is not even a shadow to the hellish



AFTER THE PASSING OF A "TAUBE."

Why London hotel-keepers are unable to rent their top floors. This war in a Paris house—roof was made by a bomb from a German war-plane. The room below is completely wrecked.



THE KAISER'S BIRD-MEN AT HOME.

A group of the men who have terrorized French and Belgian cities since the start of the war. These are the aviators who have been decorated with the Iron Cross by the Kaiser for conspicuous daring and valiant service.

barbarities practised upon the inhabitants of this peace-ridden country."

Mankind, Mr. Lawson goes on to tell us, owes everything to war and very little to peace. Whatever peace and liberty we enjoy to-day we actually owe to war. It has always been the warrior who has taken up the fight against the slave-driver and savagery. War is a disinfectant which, as soon as the odor disappears, leaves conditions in a healthier and more purified state. All of our American wars prove that. He pursues the thought thus:

"Furthermore, the people who have been the most successful in war have been the most successful in the development of science and commerce. Just as the warrior acquired exceptional qualities through the necessity of great effort and deeds in battle, so these qualities exhibited themselves in his peaceful pursuits. Organization, heroism, temperateness, unselfishness, engineering skill, aircraft—all attain their greatest efficiency in war to the ultimate advantage of peace.

"Incidentally, the bravest fighters are usually the most considerate and humane characters. They go forth boldly to fight their adversaries fairly and squarely, face to face, and unafraid of personal bodily harm or discomfiture. They fight openly, man against man, according to certain rules, and after defeating the enemy they give him food, drink, and medical attention and otherwise treat him kindly. . . .

"So there will be other wars yet to come irrespective of the desires of the peace advocates and the sentimental, and the peoples who present the least resistance will be the first to lose their national identity.

"America will have to fight sooner or later or else peacefully submit to humiliation and subjection. If, when the time comes, she is not prepared to fight by proper and modern methods of training, then she will have to pay the natural penalty of defeat for her lack of it."

And what methods are "proper" and "modern"? Those of aviation, of course! Mr. Lawson leaves us no doubt of this. Aircraft, he asserts, is the great future vehicle of transportation—scientific, economic, and progressive. It will eventually become of tremendous commercial value, but wars will give it its earliest opportunities for demonstration and development. He goes on:

"The next war will be on as much larger scale as the present war is in comparison to the Napoleonic wars of the past.

"A vast final war between the eastern hemisphere on one side and the western hemisphere on the other side will be decided almost entirely by aircraft.

"Great air battle-ships of undreamed-of size and carrying-capacity and speed of over 200 miles per hour, capable of moving over either land or water, will make the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as boundary-lines, and all of the great land coast defenses as well as marine battle-ships absolutely negligible quantities. . . .

"America will have to prepare to fight. If she will not prepare to fight, then she will not be able to fight, and when she is not able to fight, she will then be in just as helpless a position as China is to-day, in case of any international argument. If America must fight, then she should have the most modern weapons to fight with.

"Aircraft is not only the most modern of weapons, but, owing to the great stretches of America's coast-lines and the vast area of its inland possessions to protect, aircraft is the most necessary weapon for America to have and improve, and the sooner America understands this little fact, and acts upon it, the better it will be for the protection of the American people of the future."

MORE HONOR FOR THE WRIGHTS

RECENT EVENTS have been strengthening the claim of the Wright brothers to recognition as the men who made aerial navigation possible. Most significant, in the opinion of the *New York Times*, is the "award of \$75,000 from the British Government in payment for the use in building aeroplanes of principles patented by them." This, according to the *New York paper*, "is a victory greater even than those won in American and French courts before the war began, for this is a time when only the clearest of 'cases' would be settled in such a way, for all ordinary compulsions are now either abrogated or weakened, and nations at war have little leisure for legal controversies." Little has been heard from the old Langley flying-machine since the experiments made over Keuka Lake a few months ago. The earliest stories of successful flights were, it will be remembered, followed by others casting doubt upon these successes. It is now a well-established fact, says Miss Katharine Wright, sister of the fliers, who has been keeping thoroughly posted in this matter, "that the Langley machine, as Langley knew it, was not tried, and that the machine, as doctored up by Curtiss and Zahn, could do nothing but make a hop off the water. It made no sustained flight." This, she thinks, settles the claim made for Langley's model. And the *New York Times* sees in the English decision the "ultimate vindication" of the Wrights.

claim for priority in the making of a successful heavier-than-air flyer. Says *The Times*:

"More than a patent suit and profits of manufacture was at stake. There has been, indeed, in this country, as well as elsewhere, something of regret among people who had given the subject only superficial thought, that the discovery of how to fly was not offered freely to the world for use and improvement, and the Wrights have sometimes been criticized for exploiting their invention without regard to sentiment. This feeling has, in turn, been industriously used by rival—and later—makers of aeroplanes to create sympathy for themselves as the objects of vexatious litigation by would-be monopolists.

"But whoever disregarded the claims of the Wrights to their legal profits also attacked their claim to priority of invention, and when this was done, as it often has been, by foreigners, they threatened to deprive the United States of the glory of having produced the solvers of a problem that had baffled the world for unnumbered centuries. Therein, for us, lies public interest in the maintenance of the Wright patents, and they now seem to be beyond further dispute."

MORE TROUBLE FOR TELEPHONE LISTENERS

THE RURAL AMUSEMENT of "listening in" on a party-line is apparently to be hard hit. In our issue for October 17 was described one attachment intended to interfere with it, and *Telephony* (New York, October 3) tells of another, which is claimed to possess the additional advantage of offering direct financial profit to the company installing it. This attachment simply locks the instrument against all eaves-dropping, while it does not disclose the identity of the would-be listener. Says the journal just named:

"The use of the Adsit attachment does not require any accessory apparatus, nor are there any complicated circuits involved. It is purely a supplementary form of apparatus not necessitating the displacement of any equipment now in service, and can be used on any existing type of telephone.

"The apparatus is a positive lockout device. Any two subscribers on any suburban party or rural line equipped with the attachment may carry on a strictly private conversation without the possibility of any one else on the line overhearing the



LOCKOUT ATTACHMENT USED WITH A DESK-PHONE.

conversation; nor can their conversation be interrupted by any one except central, who maintains control of the line at all times.

"No subscriber can monopolize the line. Altho the call may not go through central, there is an automatic device, located in the central office. This automatically restores the line to normal

at the end of any time-period the telephone company may desire, usually about three minutes. At the end of the time-period allowed for conversations, the parties using the line are not cut off, altho the line is restored to normal. They may continue their conversation, as they are not locked out; that is to say, all telephones are on the wire. Other parties may get in on the



SHUTTING OUT INQUISITIVE NEIGHBORS

The lockout mechanism on a wall-telephone.

line, as is now the case. In the event that the parties originally talking desire to have their conversation still remain secret, it is only necessary for them to again operate the lockout dial, which can be done in a small fraction of a minute. The line, therefore, can not be monopolized, as, after the first three or five minutes' secret talk is concluded, any one on the line can reach central in the short intervening time required to repeat the operation of the lockout device. The original parties may thus continue their conversation as long as they desire, or until some other party 'selects in,' in which event the original parties would be automatically locked out. It will thus be seen that every one has the private-line privilege for a nominal length of time and can continue the private-line feature by immediately operating the lockout device a second time; at the same time, no one can monopolize the line indefinitely. Before the termination of the secret-talk period, the parties using the line are 'signaled' by a short buzz, notifying them that within a half minute the line will be restored automatically to normal and their conversation will be no longer private unless they again operate the lockout feature of the device.

"If, for any reason, the central operator desires to clear the line for long-distance purposes, she can, at any time, secure access to the line through the timing instrument located at the office.

"One feature of this proposition which will appeal strongly to a large number of telephone companies, especially those in the rural field, is the fact that on one of the lines on which this system was tried out, the subscription rate was so low that the company could make no headway financially, and the cooperative feature of its organization would not permit of an arbitrary advance in rates. The officials could find no plausible excuse for a much-needed advance. When the line was equipped with the lockout device as an experiment, the service was so greatly improved that the subscribers, in this particular instance, were glad to consent to an equitable increase in rate. In fact, after the instruments had been in use only a few days, the subscribers refused even to entertain the suggestion of their removal, gladly agreeing to an advance in rates sufficient to justify the company in purchasing the equipment for all lines."



LOOKING ACROSS THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

Where scientific agriculture is eliminating the malaria that has made this plain as deadly as it is lovely.

THE PASSING OF ROMAN FEVER

THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA, long reputed one of the deadliest regions in the world, is being reclaimed by the Italian Government and restored to health and usefulness. This tract of country was in ancient times famed for its productive farms and great country-houses. There was no fever in it then. Where did the disease come from? There was no answer until the discovery that malaria is propagated by a species of mosquito. Then the matter became clear. Exterminate the mosquito, dry up his breeding-places, and the dreaded Roman fever would disappear. This is precisely the result that the operations under Government auspices are accomplishing. We quote from a review in *The Lancet* (London, October 17) of an article on the subject contributed to *The Edinburgh Review* by an Italian authority, Mr. L. Villari, who intimates that the reclamation process is something more than the abolition of mosquito-breeding by drainage. Says the reviewer, in substance:

"The Campagna is a congeries of hummocks rising into hillocks, intersected by *fossae* [ditches] either stagnant or dribbling their way into the Tiber. How is it that this should be the true description of an expanse of soil which was once famed for vegetative energy, and which, in response to cultivation, was covered with patrician residences and surrounded with gardens? How is it that a tract of country once a favored health-resort should have degenerated into a fever preserve? Views of the origin of one of the most characteristic phases of the Campagna, its unhealthiness from 'malaria,' are gaining ground which imply that insect life, in some of its most pernicious developments, is not the *causa causans* of the 'malaria' in question, but is itself a symptom of a deeper pathological coefficient without which the said insect life would cease to exist. Left derelict, or deprived of its proper treatment, the soil avenges itself by an unerring retribution. Wherever cultivation has done justice to the soil, the insect disappears, and with it the 'malarious' infection. To this Mr. Villari bears emphatic testimony, showing how the reclamation now in progress under Government is, precisely in those localities where it has been thoroughly practised, the prelude to the extinction of the insect (deprived of its pabulum), and, coincidentally with this, the disappearance of the 'malaria' and of the fever it induces. In other localities the State provision of quinin and wire gauze in the dwellings have had most salutary uses—the notable reduction of sickness. The appropriate utilization of the vegetative energy by scientific agriculture—in a word, the restoration of the Campagna to the salubrity and the amenity enjoyed under the Antonines—such is the prospect to which Mr. Villari invites us."

THE SPEED OF GLOBE-CIRCLING

THE EARLIEST RECORD in journeying around the world was held by Magellan at something less than three years—the latest stands at 35 days and 21 hours. It has taken us nearly four centuries to lower it to this extent. To reduce it in the next four hundred years in the same proportion, we should have to make the circuit, in A.D. 2314, in about a day, or in the time it now actually takes us to make the circuit by the rotation of the globe. Dr. R. Hennig, who writes on the subject in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, September 19), calls attention to the fact that Jules Verne's celebrated tale, "Around the World in Eighty Days," was written just after the opening of the Suez Canal and the construction of the first American transcontinental railroad, which had made it possible to lower the record to this unprecedented figure. Since 1870 we have cut it in half, "and then some." It remained the ideal of swift travel, Dr. Hennig tells us, until the very beginning of the present century. He writes:

"The completion of the trans-Siberian Railroad in 1901 brought with it the possibility of going Jules Verne one better. The trip from Moscow to the Pacific had taken the Dane, Vitus Bering, the discoverer of Bering Strait, three full years in 1720, and sixty years later Count Barthélemy de Lesseps, Ferdinand de Lesseps's uncle, . . . required 376 days for a quick journey from Kamchatka to Paris. After steam navigation came in and the Suez Canal was opened, the journey from Western Europe to Eastern Asia was cut to one and one-half to two months. The trip to Kiaochow, which to-day lasts only about twelve days, with the help of the Siberian Railway, required, from Germany to the sea, in recent years about 47 days—very lately 38. . . .

"Without using the Siberian Railroad, the quickest journey around the world in the year 1901 was 60½ days; in 1903, 54½ days. Using the Siberian road, the feat was accomplished in 1907 in only 40½ days. . . . Practical experiment, however, has already shown that this period is doubtless capable of considerable shortening.

"A reporter of . . . *The Evening Sun* (New York), several months ago, succeeded, in the interest of his paper, in making a record-breaking trip around the world. This trip was really shorter, in miles, than formerly, for the equator was not crossed or touched. The route extended from New York to London, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Moscow, the Siberian Railway, Mukden, Fusan, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama, Victoria, Seattle, and Chicago, thence back to New York. It began on July 2 and ended on August 6, 1913, and occupied 35 days, 21 hours, and 35 minutes. . . . The traveler was delayed in London 21 hours, in Paris 8, and in Berlin 11½. In Siberia

the washout of a dam caused a delay of 18 hours, on the Pacific bad weather prevented the making of good time, and at Seattle thick fog made landing impossible for a time, the enterprising reporter finally making use of an aeroplane to get ashore. The shortest day's journey, London to Paris, was 286 miles; the longest, Ann Arbor to New York, 948.

"This shows clearly that another record-breaking trip is quite within the possibilities. With normal speed on steamship and railroad, the journey ought to be made in between 33 and 34 days. If we may shortly make use of Zeppelins and aeroplanes . . . a further shortening may be looked for.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GOOD SIDE OF WAR

THE WAR-GOD may slay ruthlessly with one hand, but he ministers with the other to the sick and feeble. Half of him is clad in armor and the other half in the garb of a hospital-nurse. So we learn, in effect, from an editorial in *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York, October 10). The editor of this paper is annoyed by a casual remark of the *Springfield Republican* to the effect that "war and pestilence have always gone hand in hand." This may be the record of the past, answers *The Journal*, but there is less likelihood of it in the future, and the improvement has been the result of war and military control. We read:

"The war with Spain in 1898 resulted in the ending of yellow fever as a world-wide scourge, not only of the tropics, but of countries reached by emigrants from the tropics. . . . It was army medical officers, not civilians, that directed that great work, and to them should go the credit. . . . It is idle to say that the same thing would have been done without the war. The fact is that civil administration wrestled with the problem unavailingly for generations, and the disease bade fair to continue as a menace to the health of the world until the United States Army set to work the sanitary machinery that put an end to this most terrible of diseases. Within the short space of half a dozen years the reign of yellow fever came to an end and the world was at last freed from this terror of the centuries.

"The same war saw the beginning of the great health reforms which have saved thousands of lives in the Philippines. . . . When the civilian bureau of health took up the work with its larger funds and opportunities, this good work was extended until now the scourge of smallpox has been eliminated from the islands and cholera also is going the same way. Smallpox used to count its victims by the tens of thousands annually in the Philippines; now it has virtually disappeared.

"But there is another achievement which can rightly be placed to the credit of the results of war. The world has rung with praise for the work done by Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, as chief sanitary officer of the Isthmus of Panama, and his able assistants in ridding the Canal Zone of yellow fever, and in turning this plague-spot of the world into a region that will compare in salubrity with some of the most naturally favored sections in northern latitudes. . . .

"The mastery over the yellow fever in Panama has been due to the knowledge acquired and the results accomplished in Cuba as a consequence of the occupancy of that island by the American troops and the grappling with the fever-scurge

by the officers of the Medical Corps, U. S. A. The victory won in Cuba by our soldiers was not so much over the troops of Spain as over the forces of ignorance and poverty that turned that garden-spot of the earth into a pest-hole threatening the United States with its deadly fevers. Some years ago we said that the benefits conferred upon the world through the elimination of yellow fever in Cuba by our army medical men

more than offset the loss of life and property incidental to the war that drove the Spaniards from this hemisphere. As the years have gone on extending the immunity from fever from Cuba to the Panama Canal Zone, and thus making possible the construction of the canal, we find that our statement as to the counterbalancing blessings, sanitarily speaking, bestowed by the Spanish-American War upon the world was fully justified.

"Another feature of medical prophylaxis we should mention in justice to the splendid record made by the medical men of the United States Army. It is true that the Spanish-American War resulted in the loss of a great many lives through typhoid fever contracted in the concentration camps such as that at Chickamauga, but the experience then passed through turned the attention of army surgeons to the necessity of finding some inoculatory preventive, and out of these researches has come the antityphoid-fever vaccination, which in the last three years has practically reduced typhoid morbidity to a negligible quantity in the United States Army. The first army in the world in which vaccination against typhoid was made compulsory was that of the United States, and the results obtained in our Service have served as guides to the medical directors of armies of other countries. It is the Army of the United States that has blazed the way to the elimination of typhoid from civilian life as well as from the military through inoculatory prophylaxis. Indeed, there are army medical officers who believe that if the same efforts were put forth in civil life to prevent typhoid that are employed in

the Army thousands of lives lost each year in civil communities would be saved."

WHEN FIGHTING GROWS TIRESOME — Physical and mental exhaustion of soldiers, says "The Annotator," in *American Medicine* (New York, October), is a matter which military commanders are prone to ignore. He goes on:

"The skilful commander knows exactly how much effort his soldiers can make without becoming too fatigued to fight. It is often necessary to rest an army even in the progress of a prolonged battle. In addition, nutrition must be kept up, but if the soldiers march too quickly for their wagon-trains they go hungry. There is some evidence that plans of campaign have failed more than once because of the exhaustion of the soldiers from overexertion and lack of food. Some captured men were almost in a condition of shock; indeed it was shock, but it was cured by a nourishing meal and a long sleep. It is quite possible that the annual maneuvers, extending over a period of two or three weeks, have exacted more labor from soldiers than could be kept up in a long campaign, and that the attempt to do in war as in maneuvers is directly responsible for certain disasters. They have neglected the basic principles of warfare, and as these are matters of physiology, it is evident that the system of preparation was faulty through the habit of ignoring medical advice."



A GUN-INVENTOR TURNED COOK.

Mr Hiram Maxim has perfected a pork-and-beans combination, which he believes highly nutritious. He will give 25,000 tins of it to the Canadian troops. He is here shown chopping some pork to be used in his new dish.

BELGIUM'S ECLIPSED MENTAL LIFE

HOWEVER DEEPLY we regret the destruction of works of art, says Mr. Edmund Gosse, the paralysis of living intelligence is an even more serious matter. This is an observation that calls our attention to the effect of war upon the lives of men of letters. The outward and immediate effect in such countries as Belgium and France, and doubtless also Germany, is annihilation. They cease to be men of letters at all and are simply men in the ranks not distinguishable from others wearing the same uniform. The psychological effect is in danger of being almost as disastrous, and Mr. Gosse speculates in *The Edinburgh Review* on the future in the light of France's former experience with Prussian arms. "The lover or student of pure literature need accuse himself of no levity if his mind strains forward with anxiety and compares with our own cataclysm the catastrophes of former times." The martyrdom of Belgium, then, presents in this respect a case whose poignancy, in the face of her material disasters, has been so far well nigh overlooked. Writes Mr. Gosse, in a rather critical vein, as regards Germany:

"For a long while past the astonishing development of the Belgian mind, as displayed in a triple literature, has been watched in Germany, and noted by German professors, with patronizing envy. It has been observed, first with surprise and then with annoyance, that a little country no larger than a Teutonic province, tucked into a corner between the sea and two Great Powers, a country without a dominant language, without a decisive capital, a mere political expression, has since 1880 ventured to display, in defiance of the menacing shadow of Germany, an intellectual activity, French, Flemish, and Walloon, in which German *kultur* has found no place. It has not been agreeable to the professors of Berlin to be obliged to admit that the greatest poet of Europe at the opening of the twentieth century is unquestionably the noble Emile Verhaeren, a Fleming of the Antwerp district, writing consistently in French. It has not been to their taste to watch the advance of Maeterlinck, of Camille Lemonnier, of Eugène Demolder, writing in French, or of the less known and perhaps less brilliant, but numerous and enthusiastic, new school of authors composing ardently in Flemish and even to some extent in Walloon."

Since about 1880, points out Mr. Gosse, a most remarkable effort has been made by Belgium "to redeem her people from intellectual sterility, and since that time no country of Europe has come forward in literature so rapidly as she." We read of this movement:

"A generation joyously greeted at home as 'La Jeune Belgique,' stimulated by the ideas which were stirred in close spectators of the last great war, yet protected, in a highly prosperous

country, from the actual miseries and denudations of that struggle, dared to inaugurate a literary revolution against the cut-and-dried theories of their elders, and found for the first time a fitting expression in verse and prose for the rich, full-blooded, highly colored genius of Flemish life. In this movement, encouraged by the praise of Paris, undeterred by the sneers of Berlin, the pioneers were Max Waller, who died prematurely in 1889, and the admirable poet of Louvain, Albert Giraud, of whom I know not whether he is alive or dead.

"This exuberant school of writers, now as broad as Rubens in their joyous painting of life, now as exquisite as the traceries of their medieval architecture, has been, up to this summer, producing abundant work of a kind not exactly parallel in any

other country. In the matter of speech, of course, the possession of a single language has been denied to the Belgians. Their poets and novelists have to take their choice between a tongue which is shared with French or one which is almost identical with Dutch. But their genius, taking different manifestations from individual minds, is yet national and peculiar to Belgium.

"It has been observed that the greatest Belgian writers of to-day are Flemings by birth, education, and character; and even Maeterlinck, who has long inhabited France, alternately residing in Normandy and in Provence, is still a pure Fleming of Ghent in his dramas. There is no modern writer more national than Verhaeren, and to study his poems is to gain such an impression

of 'Toute la Flandre' as is to be found nowhere else. It should be interesting to note that when, in 1881, the 'Jeunes Belges,' in a now-famous manifesto, announced their intention of creating a national literature, they were met with coarse ridicule in Germany, and recommended to stick to the prosy business of their trades. They did not heed the warning, and in thirty years they have enriched their country with a fine harvest of masterpieces."

Mr. Gosse bitterly declares that "this literature of Belgium has now been trodden into the mud by the jack-boot of the Prussian," and begs us not to forget, "in our legitimate indignation at the destruction of medieval relics, that Germany has committed in Belgium—to speak for the moment only of Belgium—a still greater crime against light and learning." For—

"We have to consider the conditions of mental life in this gallant and unfortunate country. It is a commonplace to say that Belgium is the battle-field of Europe; it is more; it is the graveyard of successive generations of Flemish aspiration. Since the sixteenth century, when its earliest civilization was withered by the agitations of the Spanish invader, until the close of the war of 1870, when the assurance of its neutrality gave it at last a basis of hope and energy, Belgium never had breathing-space. Sacked by the armies of Louis XIV., hung by the Treaty of Utrecht on to the pikes of Austria, overrun and



EMILE VERHAEREN.

The Belgian whom Edmund Gosse declares to be Europe's greatest poet to-day. "To study his poems is to gain such an impression of 'Toute la Flandre' as is to be found nowhere else," for "no modern writer is more national."

annexed by the French in 1795, torn and tortured by European diplomacy in the days of Waterloo, not given, until 1830, even the shadow of individual sovereignty, the insecurity of existence in Flanders and Brabant through all these centuries could but detach the minds of men from the creation of works of the imagination. Who writes great poems when the specters of famine and fire are prowling round his homestead? After the last war all this was ended, as the Belgians thought, as all the rest of Europe, with one sinister exception, believed. The neutrality of Belgium, solemnly reasserted and confirmed, was a sacred basis for the intellectual life of the little admirable country to build upon. She was no longer so fragile, no longer so timorous, and she built the beautiful structure which Germany has now cynically and brutally destroyed."

JOHN BURROUGHS FREES HIS MIND

MEN OF LETTERS in many lands, particularly in the warring ones, have enlisted their pens in the conflict. While they fight with vigor, they do not always persuade the neutral that they fight without prejudice. Two new recruits from the pen ranks have lately appeared—the American John Burroughs and the Swedish Pontus Fahlbeck, of the University of Lund. Mr. Burroughs's article appears in the *New York Tribune*, and leads a later correspondent to suggest that "every news and religious paper and magazine in our nation print that splendid letter and that every minister read it from his pulpit." The "good gray" naturalist begins by "considering the genuine liking and admiration we Americans feel for the German people, based as it is both upon race kinship and long association with the German element in our midst," and points it out as "a curious psychological problem why our sympathy from the first day of the war should have been so overwhelmingly on the side of their enemies." As one man, so he perhaps too comprehensively reviews it, "North, South, East, and West, in conversation, in private letters, in the pulpit, in the press, we have voiced our condemnation of the war-drunk Kaiser and the military clique that surrounds him, and in our secret hearts have prayed for the success of the Allies." Mr. Burroughs's article traverses many of the well-known positions of our publicists, but the literary quality of its statement leads us to make no apology for possible reiteration:

"I believe that I make no extreme statement when I say that of all the Continental peoples, except possibly the people of the Scandinavian peninsula, we like the Germans the best, and certainly we owe more to them both in our material civilization and in our esthetic and intellectual culture. They are a great people; they touch us on all sides; they have added immensely to the richness and stability of our national and civic life. We like them as mechanics, as farm-hands, as kitchen help, as teachers, as neighbors, as coworkers in all fields. They are a sober, reliable, unassuming, home-loving, human people. Yet we stand at this stage of their terrible struggle wishing only for an overwhelming defeat of their armies.

"I have yet to meet a pro-German anywhere in the country or to see a pro-German newspaper. In the little country village in the Catskills near where I spent the summer every farmer and villager and city boarder that I met was eagerly waiting for news of the defeat of the German hosts. When the morning mail arrived the people gathered at the post-office and waited almost breathlessly for tidings in favor of the Allies. The men of German descent, of which there were many, had no sympathy for the Kaiser and his onrushing hosts. Upward of sixty years ago three young German brothers settled in this little Catskill village as blacksmiths; and what steady, honest, efficient men they proved to be! They married American women and had families. Their sons are among the substantial and always reliable business men of the community. I saw more or less of them almost daily, and if their sympathies were at all with the warring hosts of the land of their fathers I failed to get an inkling of it.

"This frame of mind in which our nation finds itself is not of our own seeking; we have not cultivated it; quite the contrary. It has been forced upon us by events over which we had no control, and it has been intensified as these events have multiplied. We saw German militarism springing with a tiger's

bound for the blood and life of a neighboring people whose only offense was that they had for a generation been making ready to try to ward off such an attack; we saw a small, peace-loving, industrious, inoffensive people, whose territory lay in the way of this fierce onrush of the Germans, trampled and murdered and despoiled, their villages and cities burned, their farms laid waste, their treasures of art and architecture consumed, their gold and silver demanded—we saw, and still see, millions of as worthy and likable people as there are in the world homeless, foodless, swept before and trampled upon by invading armies like autumn leaves, and we heard the cry for mercy and succor that went up from them and it still rings in our ears. We saw the vast military power of Germany loosened, as if it had long been straining at the leash, as it had; we saw it eager and ready—the readiness that is the fruit of long premeditation and preparation. It was as clear as daylight that it felt the thrill and the joy of its predetermined mission. . . .

"The iron brute Bismarck must have stirred in his grave. The gay, chivalrous, and, as we often think, frivolous people over the western border were hurriedly pulling themselves together to resist the unprovoked onslaught, and their ally across the Channel was as hastily marshaling her forces to rush to the rescue. What a spectacle it all was! Who can ever forget those early August days? One of the most efficient and admirable people the world has ever seen in the grip of a merciless military autocracy, welded and hardened into such a weapon of destruction as the world had never before seen, and aimed at a neighboring nation who would have been glad enough to have lived forever at peace with all the world. Poor La Belle France! How has she been sinned against both by her own rulers and the rulers of other nations! And little Belgium (the home of Maeterlinck), who dared to bar her doors against the titanic nation-despoiler and robber, and who now lies prostrate, bleeding, and famishing! Her wrongs cry to heaven."

Is it any wonder, he pauses to ask, that we in this country give our sympathy without measure to the Allies and their cause? He proceeds:

"We instinctively look upon the German Army as simply a vast machine rushing with blind fury upon the civilization of the world. We do not think of its individual units as made up of the altogether modest, industrious, human, and admirable people of whom we know so many. We see nothing human in it, and we see nothing admirable but its terrible efficiency. It is as regardless of life, of property, of things beautiful and precious, of the rights of the innocent and the unoffending as is any other machine. It is not expressive of the spirit of the Germany that we know—the Germany to which we owe so much in literature, in music, in philosophy, in science, and in the art of rational living, the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel, and a hundred others. It is rather the outcome of the Germany of the blood-and-iron Bismarck, and of the gospel of war that has been so assiduously preached by her recent savants and philosophers—the tense, abnormal Nietzsche and of the hard, calculating von Bernhardt, and of her ruling classes—the hellish gospel that might makes right, that small nations have no rights which great nations are bound to respect, the bygone feudal doctrine of the divine right of kings, and that the legitimate upbuilding of one nation can only be by the pulling down of another nation; the gospel of armed conquest, of the robber baron, of the pirate on land or sea; a gospel which sneers at treaties as scraps of paper and throws international morality to the winds; a doctrine which our own nation has done much to discredit by refusing to seize Cuba and Mexico when there was none to say nay; a doctrine to which, let us all hope, this war will put an end forever.

"War as now waged by the Kaiser against Belgium and France is but a high-sounding name for the collective murder and pillage and arson of a vast, organized band of outlaws, and for my part I believe it is the last spectacle of the kind and on such a scale that the world will ever see."

Mr. William H. Mathews, who is mentioned at the beginning of this article as urging that it be read in every pulpit, says further about Mr. Burroughs's letter:

"It should be translated into every language and sent broadcast through the world. A more moderate or truthful view of the diabolical German plans and a more merciless exposure of the military leaders could not be written, and the name will carry weight and be a great aid to right thinking and right decisions."

SWEDISH SYMPATHY FOR GERMANY

THE SWEDISH PROFESSOR referred to at the opening of the preceding article presents a brief for Germany against such charges as are brought by Mr. Burroughs. Writing in the Swedish paper *Statens Tidning* he holds that Germany and Austria were not the aggressors in this war. His thesis is that "nations may not be guided by the same considerations as individuals in meeting such a crisis as that which confronted Germany and endangered her very existence." Professor Fahlbeck argues:

"Some might hold that the war is not only terrible—as, indeed, it is—but also incompatible with a high degree of culture, and therefore unnatural and immoral. But this view bespeaks little insight into the vital requirements on the part of a State, inasmuch as those requirements and the moral duties resulting therefrom are different from those prescribed for individuals.

"Duty may demand of an individual that he refrain from claims to which he is entitled, or even that he sacrifice his own life. But this demand may never be made of the State. The highest task of the State, and therewith its highest duty, is self-preservation.

"Austria-Hungary as well as Germany were threatened for their very existence and had to take up the sword. For Austria it was a matter not only of punishing the people that had become guilty of the murder of a prince, but above all to stifle the Slavie propaganda which Serbia had set into motion in order to undermine the Austrian State and break off bit after bit of it. And for Germany the hour of fate would have been rung three years later at the most, in which it would have been forced to defend its newly won unity and position as a Power, the fruit of hopes and labors of a thousand years. That was known.

"There was no choice permitted, so completely had the three allied Powers isolated Germany. For Germany, too, this war was a matter of self-defense and therefore justified according to the laws of that duty which rests upon a State."

The Swedish professor further argues that "if this is true of Germany and Austria, the same is not true of their opponents":

"To be sure, the diplomats of these countries and the press influenced by them have continually asserted that Germany threatened the peace of its neighbors. But the history of the last forty years contradicts such assertions. And at heart the people of France, Russia, and England do not believe them either. This is plainly shown by a comparison of the sentiments reigning in the various countries with the sentiment in Germany. For the variety of sentiment concerning the war in the nations now warring with one another is the best verdict upon the war.

"The many races in Austria-Hungary welcome the conflict with Serbia as a war of liberation. And the German people have arisen against the mass of their foes with a unanimity and enthusiasm unmatched in history. The highest demand of duty on which depends all life of a State and, therefore, all culture, the duty of self-preservation, has stepped forth in all its majesty and has found a united people.

"The same is not true of Germany's enemies. It is true that here, too, the voices of parties ceased when the Fatherland called; here, too, they fought valiantly, but nowhere with the same enthusiasm and the same readiness. Moreover, the opinion of the people, outside of the parliaments, is here far from one of unanimity. According to all one hears from France, the average man wanted peace far more than war, even if the devotees of the 'revanche' were allowed to lead in the debate and adopt the resolutions. In England conditions were in part the same, even into the highest circles, as the resignation of Morley, Burns, and Trevelyan from the Government proves. In Russia, finally, there can be no talk of an opinion of the people itself.

"The variety of popular sentiment in Germany and the countries hostile to her gives the decisive answer to the question of the right and wrong in this world-war. And I am sure it will give the decisive answer concerning the final issue of the war.

"One can only hope that the war will be of short duration and that the victor will be content with a peace that is not dear, that will not crush France too deeply. For its vitality is not great; and the world can not afford to lose this people. Belgium, too, which, to be sure, not without some fault of its own, got between the hammer and the anvil, is entitled to sympathy. But the same is not true of Serbia. Of Serbia I need not speak; it deserves all the punishment it gets, and it can stand it. And the same is true

of Russia and England. They have a surplus of vitality, no matter how heavy the reverses they may have to stand, especially Russia. Nor can one cherish the least pity for this land, which is a State bent on conquest in the ancient sense of the word, and a constant source of danger to its neighbors. And still less can one have sympathy for England, whose ruthless-business policy under the intriguing leadership of Sir Edward Grey has now ranged that country among the enemies of Germany, altho it could have remained neutral as well as did Italy."

GERMAN PLANS TO WIN OUR GOOD-WILL

OUR ASSUMPTION of Germany's diplomatic duties in countries with which she is at war is gratefully acknowledged by a German professor, Dr. Ernst Daenell. It is to him a symbol of the ties that he feels binds the two nations. Germany's reciprocal attention to Americans who found themselves as tourists in the Fatherland when she suddenly became a military camp is on the other hand evidence to him "of real humaneness that a nation surrounded by mighty enemies with whom it must battle for its very existence can still find time to think of others and to provide for their safety and welfare." He feels sure that "the heroic war Germany has been forced to wage will appeal strongly to the kindly instincts inherent in the American character," for in many ways he sees Germany and the United States as "very much alike." His article, published in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin), has been translated for the *New York Sun*, from which we quote:

"Taking the history of American development, we will see a strong likeness between the German war of independence in 1813-1815 and the American Revolution of 1775, as also in the unifying wars of both nations, the American war of 1861-1865, and the German war of 1866.

"In organization, too, we are alike: a confederation of States. Industrially, also, there is a similarity in the development during the last half century, especially in the tremendous industrial impetus noticeable in the last two decades, whose aim was to secure a world-wide market. Then in the unexampled, rapid growth of their cities, both nations present a strong similarity; in their superiority over other nations in the engineering world; in the systematic upbuilding of a navy; in the universal military instinct; in the manufacture of weapons, and in many other things.

"These traits, however, are only surface traits, of chief value in blazing the trail for mutual understanding and respect. The true soil in which mutual respect and sympathetic understanding must grow is a different one: spiritual culture. Harnack referred to this in the following words: 'To maintain the culture of the world was a mission entrusted to three nations—Germany, England, America.' And accusingly he concluded in bitter sorrow, 'Only two remain to-day.'

"Germany and America are to-day the bearers of a common cultural ideal which, altho the two nations are taking a different line of development politically as well as in individual and racial traits, still has the same basic motive power; their historical development is a result of the ethical genius of the nation. We Germans are sometimes prone to overlook the fact that the character of the true American is a highly idealistic one, and that this American idealism is a continually waxing force which acts as a leaven for the entire nation. As possessors of this ethical idealism, Germany and America are spiritually the two most wholesome nations on earth, and are bound in consequence to achieve a higher destiny than other nations."

There is no reason, the professor thinks, why this future should not be attained in mutual good-will and friendship. "Nothing has occurred in the past which America can charge against us," yet there is "one tremendous obstacle" between America and Germany that the professor sees fraught with peril:

"We must overcome the peculiar historical feeling existing between America and England; for those Americans who are responsible for American politics and for the shaping of public opinion are of Anglo-Saxon extraction. In cross-examining himself such an American would find that in his heart of hearts, in those instincts and sympathies which are due to race and to



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SOME OF THE IRONIES OF WAR.

The theater of Le Mans, France, witnessed a strange entertainment when British forces were quartered there. One of the number attempts to amuse the sleepless ones. Those who can sleep are blissfully unconscious of his efforts.

tradition, he is still an Englishman. The German pilgrim of old was filled with joy on glimpsing the towers and battlements of the Holy City. Similarly, all true Americans become exultantly, exuberantly happy, on visiting the historical sites of Old England—Westminster Abbey, Oxford, Windsor, and Eton.

"It is altogether natural that the American trend of thought and sentiment, so far as they are grounded in historical and political education, should be anchored in England. England's history is America's preliminary history, and the history of America's independent development has been linked closely to England in many ways. A common tongue and a similar political organization strengthen these feelings. Of small moment, compared to this intensely strong feeling, is the fact that America's politico-territorial development has occurred in defiance of England.

"Not to speak of the two wars in which America fought England in order to establish her national independence, England, during several decades in the nineteenth century, did all in her power openly, and more frequently in secret, as is her habit, to hinder the expansion of the Union. All that has been forgiven by the United States, because the United States was victorious in every instance. It would therefore be unwise to overestimate these historical collisions and the indignant language indulged in occasionally by the American press against England. We are less apt to curb our tongue in reprehending a kinsman than in finding fault with a stranger. All these things are of little consequence.

"We Germans can not afford to overlook the fact that America, being the onlooker in a quarrel which England has with another nation, will side with England. How far removed we are from a closer, inner communion with America is best evidenced by the attitude of the American press throughout the country at the outbreak of the war. American sympathies went emphatically to England and to France; news from London, Paris, and Brussels was accepted as dogmatically true, and deliberately Americans held us responsible for the war, and the prospect of our ultimate defeat was a welcome expectation. An astonishing outbreak of anti-German sentiment!

"Under such conditions it is, of course, difficult for us to create a favorable sentiment for ourselves in America. Such a result can be brought about only by long and unrelenting work.

"In the first place the great majority of Americans must be made to understand, as a matter which is politically self-evident, that Germany has no aggressive intentions toward America.

The mistrust of Germany existing in America, which has been systematically fostered by the English and French press, must be entirely allayed. But by far greater acumen and greater efforts than have hitherto been displayed by us are required in order to overcome the effects upon the press and upon public opinion of the malicious news transmitted to America from abroad. We have been politically unwise to allow our enemies to traduce us, believing as we did that, because we had a clear conscience, the truth was bound to prevail. In this instance the truth will only conquer if we make very serious efforts to disseminate it.

"Above all, we must seek to get in closer touch with the American press and to enlarge and secure our direct cable communications. We must guard against the possibility of having our cable messages intercepted by our enemies at a time when we need them most; we must so arrange that in future English cables and English news shall not for months be in sole possession of the field, as has been the case, making it possible for England to arouse the excitable, inflammable, spasmodic temperament of some of the American people against us to a pitch which approximates the heat of war. The floating mine laid by English malice and cleverly exploded at the psychological moment had power to ignite public opinion, which, in turn, might have swept the Government off its feet.

"Our own press must learn self-control and, above all, comprehension of American intentions and character. The tone of our press must not be continuously attuned to contempt for, and suspicions of, American motives. To this end we need the preparation of a series of pamphlets, printed in English, which shall elucidate our political ideals, our internal affairs, and ethical convictions, and the distribution of these pamphlets should be carefully planned.

"Much can be done through personal influence, the effects of which, as shown in the case of our exchange professors, have a wide zone of usefulness. With the same end in view we must seek to better our relations with the influential German-American contingent, as well as with the Irish-American element. The passionate outbreak of the German-Americans against the recent outrages of the press surely can not fail to have some effect. We must realize, however, that the ability of the German-Americans to impress their convictions and make their influence felt is necessarily limited. We must seek to avoid making demands upon them which, for psychological or other reasons, they are unable to comply with."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

APPEALS THAT PASS NONE BY

AT LEAST 2,500 Salvationists, it is estimated, are on the firing-line with the different armies, including 100 German officers. Some 50 Swiss officers are mobilized with the Swiss Army. The appeal of Commander Evangeline Booth for contributions to the rescue work carried on by the Salvation Army brings before us the effectiveness of this

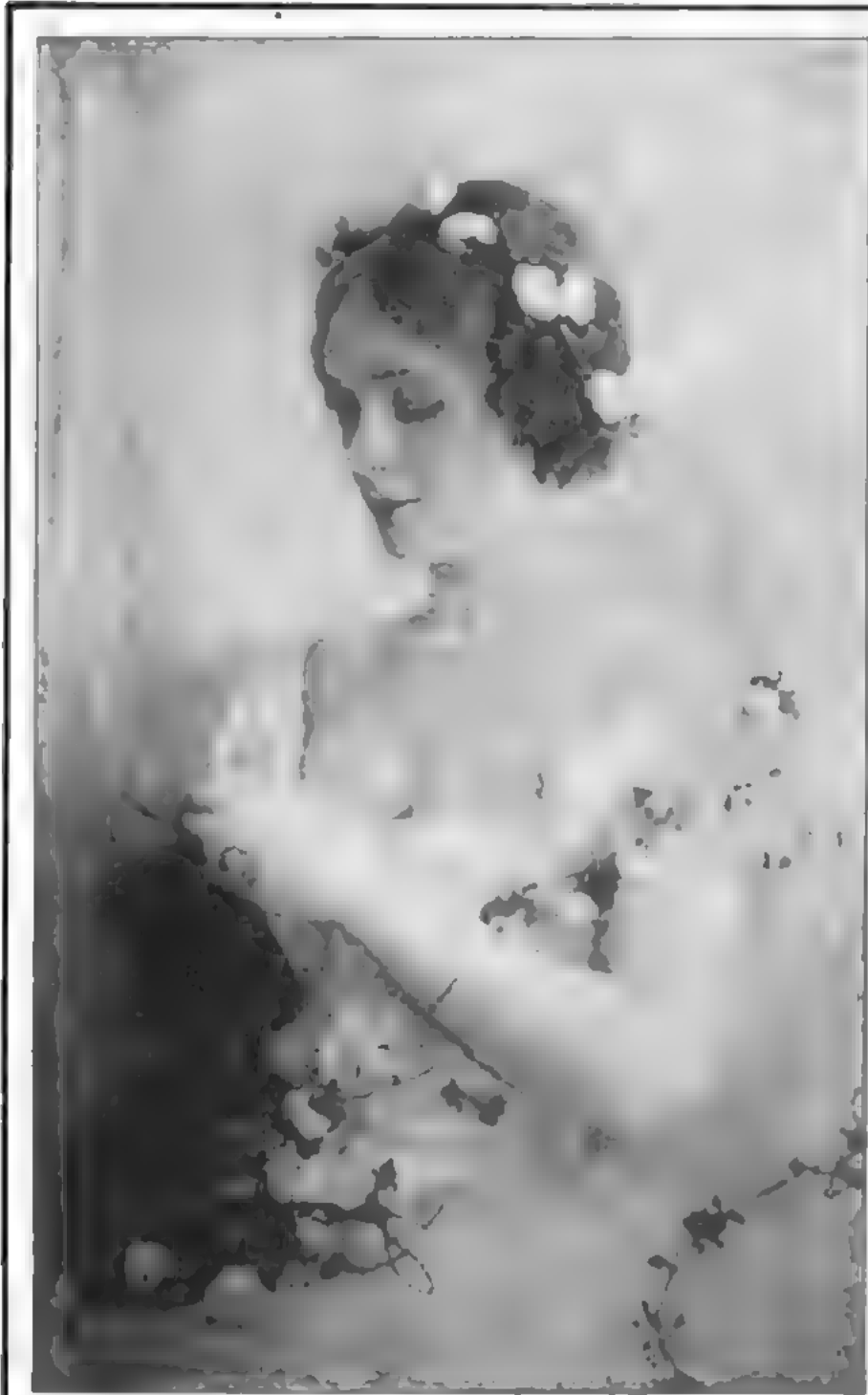


Photo by Alice Boughton

FILLING IN THE ODD MINUTES.

The famous dancer, Adeline Genée, who devotes her present earnings, \$2,500 a week, to Red Cross work. While she waits for her cue her hands supplement the work of her feet in knitting for the soldiers.

organization, already long established for the work now most needed. One of their unique appeals asks for old linen such as the household consigns to the rag-bag, but now of the utmost service for bandages for wounds. Householders are urged to look up these discarded fragments and forward them to some Salvationist headquarters. The appeal of Commander Booth in *The War Cry* (New York) is full of passionate entreaty:

"I am not forgetful that I am continually appealing to my own people in the United States for financial aid, and recognize that upon this tried and proved source of generosity so many claims have already been levied, but never during the years I have been privileged to be in your midst have I been so anxious for your help, and I can not but feel confident that, as ever this same period, will you be so ready to give it.

"First, because of your recognition of the loss and sorrow which have come down upon our organization as a result of this Armageddon; secondly, because of your confidence in the equipment, second to none, which long experience has given the Army in dealing with eager masses of people in crises of agony and want; thirdly, because I know that, however much you have already done or may feel called upon to do, you will not fail to do something more at this unprecedented time of stress and anguish across the seas.

"The Salvation Army's share in all this travail and terror is wide-spread. As is now universally known, we are a globe-wide organization; the salvation of all peoples, body and soul, is our aim; national differences are lost sight of in our propaganda, and with our founder we have cried, 'The World for God!' Naturally such a standpoint has its shadows as well as its glory. One or more members of our great Army family can not suffer without all the others being affected, and international complications and controversies bring both direct and indirect ills upon us. My father said during the progress of another and smaller war, 'Whichever side wins, I lose.' So it will be with us.

"At the present time we have among the warring nations a great many thousands of Salvationists standing by the colors—Salvationists who are actually bearing arms. It is not only the gap left in our ranks by these husbands, fathers, and sons which we must face, but those who are left—their aged parents, wives, and children; many, alas! already become widows and orphans—for whom we must provide. And even wider and deeper than this is our loss, for the heavier bereavement, the greater penury, the more acute suffering are found among the poor of each conflicting nation—those vast and needy communities whose burdens the Army always carries upon its heart.

"Their breaking, bleeding spirits we must heal; their hunger we must feed; their defenseless we must ingather, and their desolate and despairing feet we must lead to the world's only Savior, the Prince of Peace.

"Now, with passionate entreaty, I plead for your help, your immediate help, your generous help. The wings of agony and death are swift; our action must be equally rapid. If you can give much, give much. If you can only give a little, give a little, and God and the Salvation Army will stretch it to its limit. But give, you must! Give, you will! The bereaved, hungry, weeping on earth will bless you. And who knows but that those whose lives have already been sacrificed will do so, too?

"If any donors wish their gift to be used to ameliorate the painful conditions in any particular land, and will specify the same, I can promise that the help shall go to its desired destination without delay."

A letter from a Belgian officer gives a picture of conditions where the need is acknowledged greatest:

"Our poor corps in Belgium have been utterly scattered. Many places where we have had corps there have been battles. I am hoping that all our dear officers and soldiers have been saved—brands literally from the burning. Here in Quaregnon it has been terrible—beyond all expression; more than 300 houses destroyed and so many civilians killed; not only men and women, but their little children. As yet, none of our Salvation Army comrades has been touched. We have been protected in a marvelous manner. We can say with David, 'The Angel of the Lord encampeth around those that fear him and plucks them out of danger' (French translation). God has done that for us. The battle continued from Sunday morning at eleven o'clock to Monday evening. The bombardment did not cease a moment; while it was on we had thirty of our comrades, with their little children, in our large cellar.

"The day after the battle—what horrible sights! Dead bodies in the streets, the wounded, and from all sides poor maddened people flying to save themselves with their little children—all the people weeping. I could never describe what I have seen. How is it possible that such things could take place in this age of education? And now the misery is here for the poor workers. It is already seven weeks since the men (colliers)

could work. The food has been seized, and more often than not wasted by the invading troops. The future is very dark for these poor people.

"When the English soldiers came here the Lieutenant and I prepared tea for them while they dug trenches. After the battle, when the Germans came, we lodged many of them in our hall and did what we could for them. Then I thought of all our dear Salvationists who are in the different armies—English, German, French, Austrian, Russian, Belgian. Oh, how glad I am that I remained at my post to help my comrades! On the Sunday during the bombardment the cry went forth: 'Let all those save themselves who can do so!' I went outside to see if there was any serious danger. Then I said to the people: 'Come with us in the hall; I will take care of you as much as I can.' They came, and were content to be with their officers."

Collier's Weekly prints a cartoon appropriate to the thanksgiving season and urges its readers to take it literally:

"If you do, there are agents aplenty to serve you in the giving—the Belgian Relief Fund (10 Bridge Street, New York), the Committee of Mercy (August Belmont, treasurer, Fifth Avenue Building, New York), the American Red Cross (130 East Twenty-second Street, New York). Trite is the saying, 'He gives twice who gives quickly,' but never was it truer than now; for winter is at hand, and human flesh and human souls are crying for the help that none but we can give them."

The contrast between Belgium's imperative need and Germany's widely advertised affluence is treated on the same page of the *Weekly*:

"While we give, Germany takes. 'No Food in Belgium—Six Million Homeless'; 'Belgium is Stript of All Supplies.' These are typical head-lines. If you read the news underneath, you learn that the fields are deserts, that no cattle are left in the pastures and no horses on the roads, that live stock and produce of every kind have been sent into Germany. As a result, 'the people are literally starving.' Yet German news sources affirm that Germany is entirely prosperous, hence not in need of the supplies of which she is robbing her victim. The *Fatherland* news service ('Fair Play for Germany and Austria') issues a broadside stating that 'There is wealth enough in Germany to defray the tremendous demands for war expenditures for at least a year. . . . The supply is ample for eighteen months. . . . It is not too much, therefore, to state that an ample supply of food for man and beast is in sight for two years.' At least a year—eighteen months—therefore two years. While Belgium starves, Germany continues to grind war-taxes from her smoking cities, violating all rules of civilized warfare. Germany's Consul-General in New York, Herr Horst Falcke, says in his kind way: 'Germany is doing its best to help the Belgians.' May God save the rest of the world from German 'help'!"

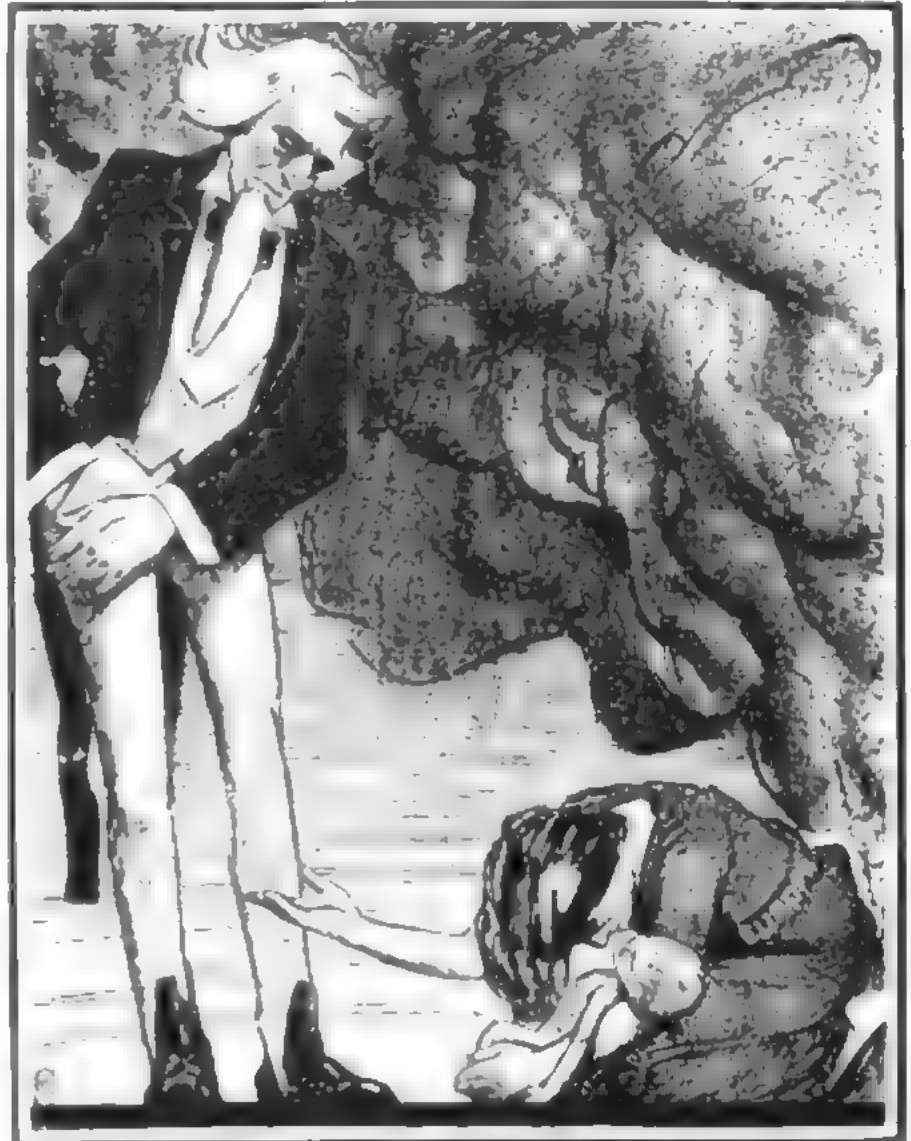
The *New York Evening Post* voices the general appeal and surveys some of the results to date:

"The growth of the Belgian Relief Fund in the past few weeks has been encouraging. Last week alone added about \$120,000 to the amount, and brought the total to nearly \$400,000. In this total, and in the contributions for the week, are included handsome sums sent to the Belgian Relief Committee in New York by local committees in other cities; thus \$30,000 was received from the Boston committee on Saturday. And there continue to be that wide range of size in the contributions of individuals all the way from \$1 to \$10,000—and that large number of separate participants, which ought to obtain in a matter appealing as this does to the deepest instincts of our common humanity."

"But let it not be thought that \$400,000 is anything more than a beginning—a mere earnest of what this great nation of a hundred million inhabitants, blest with resources almost beyond measure and happy in its exemption not only from the horrors but also from the terrific, economic burdens of war, is going to do for the relief of a people crushed beneath the weight of an affliction that defies description and transcends imagination—of hundreds, of thousands, perhaps millions, of women, children, and old men homeless and without resource, their whole land ravaged by war, starvation staring them in the face. We are not forgetting the magnificent work of rescue which is being carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation, over and above that furnished by the general contribution. But all that the Foundation will do, together with all that will be done by individuals, is sure to fall far short of what will be needed to supply the Belgian sufferers with the bare necessities of decent existence."

GUNPOWDER AND THE GOSPEL

GREEK ORTHODOX, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican, Presbyterian, all of whom make identical confessions regarding the God-man, are killing each other with the same avidity as if there had never been a Jesus. This comprehensive statement of *The Biblical World* (Chicago, October) brings the further reflection that "evidently men can



U. S.: "I'm thankful I've got it to give."

—F. G. C. in *Collier's*.

be theologically orthodox and put their Christ to an open shame." The editor who writes these words hastens to check us Americans against being complacent in our neutrality. "We have our Navy League and those who tell us that international morality is no stronger than military preparation," while "incipient militarists urge us to distrust and hate the very nations to whom the Church of Christ is sending missionaries to teach the primacy of the God of love." Further:

"Are we not even now being urged to grasp the world's trade as unhappy Europe sees it slip from the fingers that grasp the sword?"

"Suppose the Good Samaritan, finding the traveler struggling with the robbers, had run off with the traveler's luggage and clothes! Do you suppose Jesus would have told the rest of mankind to go and do likewise?"

"Is it Christlike to exploit another's misery?"

"War bids us measure the beam in our own eye."

"Is the Sermon on the Mount good instruction for militarism? Do soldiers put the golden rule into their knapsacks?"

"Is 'Love your enemies' printed on battle-flags?"

"Did the soldiers or Jesus go to the cross to save the world?"

"Men tell us we must have war in order to be strong."

"Jesus taught that we must become great by sacrificial service like his own."

"Men tell us that we must build up the nation's morale by economic policies."

"Jesus taught us that we can not serve God and Mammon."

"Men tell us that we must fight for our rights."

"Jesus told us by word and by example that we must die for other people's rights."

"Men tell us we must learn to fight, kill, and hate if we are to dwell in safety as a nation."

"Jesus told us that God is love and that the way to peace is

through a life that refuses to countenance hate and prefers loyalty to the crucified Christ to comforts with political supermen.

"We thrust the question home. Do men who thus refuse to order their lives by Jesus's words and conduct really take him seriously? Is their profession of faith in his deity a profession of sympathy with his spirit, obedience to his word, and loyalty to his example?"

"Christendom's interest in the present war is vastly deeper than its horror at brutalities, its amazement at the world's indifference to poverty and sorrow. The ultimate issue is between Jesus and Nietzsche. If we take Jesus seriously, we shall not war. If we take him simply as a doctrine, distrusting the truth and practicability of his teachings, we shall go on fighting indefinitely.

"The world's call to the Church is obvious enough. Will the Church answer it by training generation after generation to revere the teaching as well as the person of Jesus?"

IS WAR A MEANS OF GRACE?

THIS QUESTION is answered affirmatively by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of London, who assembles facts to confirm his belief. He even asserts that England is "living on a loftier plane" now than when the war broke out. A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, "H. W. H.," gives us the grounds of Dr. Campbell's belief, but also assembles another sort of evidence which, he says, makes one feel somehow "a certain reluctance to believe that the nation was living on a lower plane in July than it was in October." There is, no doubt, ground for saying that the nation is "responsive to the call for spiritual things." We read:

"The clergy of all denominations are rejoicing in the larger opportunity that is coming to them, not only in their increased congregations, but in the more attentive hearing they are receiving.

"This is not the only evidence to support the theory that grapes do sometimes grow on thorns and figs on thistles. Lord Kitchener's call for recruits has awakened a spirit of self-sacrifice in all classes of the community. If we may believe the *'Times's History of the War,'* it has even been an effective agency in the reclamation of habitual criminals. According to that publication: 'It is not a coincidence that throughout Britain the war period was marked'—the writer uses the past tense, inasmuch as his history is to be regarded not as a contemporary diary, but as a standard work of reference in which everything will appear in true perspective—'by an amazing absence of crime. There may seem to be no direct antagonism between a scheme of world-war hatched at Potsdam and a burglary planned in Whitechapel. But many a burglar, moved to honest indignation by the German outrage, enlisted as a soldier or found some other way to declare himself on the side of the Right; and thus many police were set free to protect the nation's interests, instead of watching the criminals.'

"When even *Bill Sikes* has thus gained the right to wear an unaccustomed halo, it is scarcely necessary to say that the normally law-abiding people are not lacking in their devotion to the common weal. This unselfish zeal is frankly and thankfully recognized, even by those who are still of the opinion that war has closer affinities with hell than with heaven.

"Amid the darkness," says *The Friend*, 'one of the few gleams of hope, which we should prize and cherish, is that, while but a few weeks ago English people were divided into a variety of groups of persons trying to get something from the State in support of their particular interests, now the country, and in its smaller sphere the society, is full of persons banded together to give something to the State.'

"And not to the State only, as many a Belgian and French refugee would bear grateful witness. If anything, the relief of distress of all kinds in England at this moment is suffering not so much from indifference as from an oversupply of uninstructed enthusiasm. Everybody is not only willing to help, but anxious to help, and the problem is to turn this immense fund of personal service to practical account."

These are "the obvious gains of the war" and seem to justify Dr. Campbell. What the *Evening Post* correspondent finds to set on the other side is "the plague of malevolent lying that is spreading over the whole country." It will, perhaps, serve as a useful antidote in our daily newspaper-reading to bear in mind

how unsuccessful he was in tracing down the stories of "atrocities" that came within the pale of reasonable truth:

"The myth about the passing of the Russian troops through England did no particular harm, but when the same industry is shown in imagining and circulating stories of German atrocities it is a more serious matter.

"A short time ago a thoroughly trustworthy correspondent of mine repeated to me a tale that was current in his neighborhood. An English doctor had come home from the war with both hands cut off by the Germans. The alleged authority for the story was a letter from the wife of a Methodist minister, who had apparently a personal knowledge of the case. This seemed a precise enough clue, and as I happened to know the minister mentioned, I wrote to ask him for particulars. He replied as follows:

"It is true that we have heard of a doctor in one of our hospitals who had his hands cut off by the enemy while he was attending to our wounded on the battle-field; but we do not know his name, nor in what hospital he is."

"My correspondent had further told me that a local doctor of his acquaintance knew of a similar incident, a nurse from his own old hospital being the victim. I ascertained the name of the hospital—one of the largest in London—and sent the secretary of it a letter of inquiry. Here is his reply:

"We have no information whatever as to any nurse of ours having been injured in any way whatever by the Germans. We have had several reports before us as to patients who have been maltreated by the Germans being in this hospital, but no such cases have been admitted here at all."

"Another variant of the same legend came to my ears a few days later. It was the tale of a lady who, when calling on a friend who had taken two Belgian refugee children, was shocked to find that both of them had had their hands cut off. On the same day, from a quite different source, I heard of a lady who had offered to take a Belgian child, and found, on going up to complete arrangements, that the child allotted to her had been similarly mutilated. Utterly upset by the discovery, she declared that she could not possibly take into her home a child in that condition. 'Oh, I do wish you would,' said the relief worker, 'we have so many of them.' Whereupon a letter to the secretary of the War Refugees Committee brought this answer:

"We are in receipt of your letter in which you inquire with reference to certain alleged mutilations to Belgian refugees. In reply we beg to inform you that the director of public prosecutions is making all inquiries regarding these rumors, and as yet we have not heard of any confirmation of the same."

The same recklessness about truth, declares this correspondent, is to be seen in the loose way in which rumors are circulated respecting the antecedents of British subjects and the management of British business firms:

"It has been a common thing since the war broke out to see in the newspapers advertisements repudiating mischievous charges of this type. Even a paper with the reputation of the *Manchester Guardian* has found it desirable to offer a reward of \$5,000 for evidence that will lead to the conviction of persons who started a libelous report that it has been financed by Germans.

"One of the most edifying examples of the elevation of spiritual tone due to the war comes from Edinburgh. If one had been asked to mention the most saintly minded among contemporary British preachers, the man most exempt from partizan bias, and most at home in the rare atmosphere of the mystics, one would have pointed to Dr. Alexander Whyte, of that city, the expositor of William Law and Samuel Rutherford, and the author of much other devotional literature of high quality. Yet here are some extracts from a recent sermon of Dr. Whyte's:

"The real and the true, if not absolutely the sole, cause of this present awful catastrophe is the pride and the ambition of that Satan-possessed man who now sits on the throne of Germany and asserts his will as the sole sovereign over that unhappy country.

"He is wilfully and sinfully blind who does not see that it is simply the German Kaiser's satanic contempt for Belgium, and his satanic scorn of France, and his satanic envy and hatred of England that have turned Germany first into one great armed camp, and then has hurled her armies against this country and against all her peaceful allies."

"When a religious teacher of Dr. Whyte's quality can allow himself to speak in this fashion, is it any wonder that the man in the street is giving way more and more to suspicions and hatred of everything and everybody that has any sort of German label?"

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

WHEN PARIS WAS UNDER SIEGE BY THE GERMANS

Vizetelly, Ernest Alfred. *My Days of Adventure: The Fall of France, 1870-71.* With frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xi-337. New York: Duffield and Company.

THE almost apocalyptic character of the conflict now racking the world has tinged literature itself with the hue of war. No recorded event throughout the ages has had such power over the human imagination; never before in history has the awful panoply of war been seen in such conjunction with the terrible military inventions of recent science. All comparisons brought to bear on the mighty struggle are at fault. The only adequate parallel must be sought in the grandiose fictions of Jules Verne or Flammarion, whose dreams of submarine and aerial powers in war have now become the commonplaces of newspaper reports.

Nevertheless the natural and relevant comparison is to be found in the Franco-German War of 1870, a war which, as regards the two principal combatants, presents features of striking similarity and forms a historical background essential to a right understanding of the present conflict. Next in interest to the current accounts by correspondents in the field of the bloody *epopée* now unfolding in Europe comes Mr. Vizetelly's narrative of his experiences in the War of 1870. Mr. Vizetelly comes of a family of distinguished journalists and authors. As correspondent of *The Pall Mall Gazette* he was a personal witness of the great events of forty-four years ago in France. He saw the fairest parts of France ravaged by the Prussians, and his descriptions of the ruthless devastation wrought by the invaders of 1870 read like the accounts of what is taking place to-day. He was in Paris when the news arrived of the cataclysmic defeat and capture of the French armies, and he saw the scene at the Palais Bourbon when the republic was proclaimed with Gambetta at its head.

The siege of Paris by the Germans is pictured in a graphic chapter in which the author throws a new and interesting light on one of the most thrilling episodes of French history. He avers that at first there was no hostility shown toward the Church by beleaguered Paris. Solemn High Mass was celebrated before the Statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde, when the siege was at its height. The hatred for the priesthood and for religion which appeared later was the work of the Commune and had its origin in the dregs of the populace. The surrender of Versailles, the author informs us, was marked by the same impositions and ruthless behavior that characterize the operations of the "*Salles Bouches*" on French and Belgian soil to-day. Versailles was forced to provide the invader with great numbers of oxen to be slaughtered for food, great consignments of wine, and forage valued at £12,000. "After all," remarks the author, with timely significance, "that was a mere trifle in comparison with what the present Kaiser's forces would probably demand on landing at Hull or Grimsby or Harwich."

Regarded as history, Mr. Vizetelly's book possesses merits of a superior order. Keen intelligence and clearness of insight

into the causes and meaning of the momentous events he describes from the vantage-point of an actual observer impart to his work a value and significance which are lacking in formal histories. Thus the reader of these vivid pages finds to his astonishment that, altho he may have gone through many volumes dealing with the subject, he has till now remained in comparative ignorance of many of its salient phases. We are too prone to regard the first Franco-German War as a sort of military avalanche enveloping France and meeting with little effective opposition. This idea is corrected in Mr. Vizetelly's highly interesting volume. Then, as now, the French put forth mighty efforts, and at times the legions of Von Moltke were taught that they were not invincible. The campaign in Brittany, a phase of the war somewhat neglected by students of history, is here set forth with fulness of detail and graphic description. The author is the translator of Zola's famous novel on the War of 1870, "*The Downfall*," and there is this difference in the character of the two books, that Mr. Vizetelly actually beheld and took part in the great events which the novelist saw reflected in his own imagination.

ROOSEVELT'S "AFRICAN GAME ANIMALS"

Roosevelt, Theodore, and Heller, Edmund. *Life Histories of African Game Animals.* With illustrations from photographs and from drawings by Philip R. Goodwin; and with forty faunal maps. Large 8vo. Two volumes. Pp. xxviii-798. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$10.

The explorations and events described in this book took place in 1909-1910. The country traversed comprised an immense tract of East Africa to the west of Abyssinia in the region of Victoria Nyanza Lake and extending northward along the Nile to Khartoum. The journey covered a period of eleven months' active field work and was under the auspices of the Smithsonian African expedition. Its object was the securing of specimens of the large game animals of British East Africa, Uganda, and the upper Nile districts. The explorers were highly successful, bringing home valuable original information about the country, specimens of a new species of sable antelope, three new races of hartebeest and new species of smaller antelopes, besides numbers of mammals and birds.

The expedition was a progress of wonders and dangers. Mr. Roosevelt and his party must have felt as if they had been transplanted into another world. Their experience was as full of marvels as that of the renowned *Othello*; and one is struck with the thought that this may have been the unnamed land described by the famous Moor in the story that won the heart of *Desdemona*. *Africa Portentosa* was the name of the ancients for the Dark Continent—Africa the Portentous, the world of mystery which the gods had walled in from curious mankind, the abode of danger from whose unknown depths no traveler had ever returned. For centuries practically nothing was known of the interior of this immense continent. Only its rim had been touched by Europeans since its discovery in 1483 by Vasco da Gama. Mr. Roosevelt is struck by the fact that it

is only within the last half-century that we have come into possession of important knowledge about the topography of the interior, the character of the great equatorial lakes, and their connection with the Nile watershed. "Ptolemy's map," he writes, "in the middle of the second century actually gives a better idea of the hinterland than that given by the European maps of the middle of the nineteenth century."

A work of joint authorship is always a little repellent by reason of the difficulty of fixing responsibility for the various statements, opinions, etc. In the present work Mr. Roosevelt has written the life-history accounts of each species and the chapters on Game Reserves and Concealing Coloration; while Mr. Heller has prepared the able, technical descriptions and faunal maps showing the range of each species, and the "coloration." Each, however, has reviewed, added to, and assented to the other's work, and the responsibility for the book is joint. The scientific character and quality of the present work is marked.

Interesting and poignantly heretical as are Mr. Roosevelt's views on the philosophy of evolution, most readers will prefer those pages that depict him in single combat with a rhinoceros or braving the man-eating lions of the jungle. In these vivid pages, illustrated with pen, pencil, and camera, the multitudinous life of the African jungle is shown in bewildering profusion and variety. Strange living creatures of unheard-of shape and incredible ugliness were encountered; and in contrast with these startling living things which suggested the beings of another and sinister world the travelers saw herds of antelopes and gazels, beautiful lithe creatures with curved, lyre-shaped horns resembling moresque fretwork.

BIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS

Dowden, Edward. *Letters of Edward Dowden and His Correspondents.* With two portraits. Royal 8vo, pp. xvi-415. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. \$2.50 net.

Edward Dowden belongs to the small group of men whose lives have been passed in the literary cloister, as it were, and who have attained to world-fame. He died about a year ago and was almost the last of the line of scholars who held to the ideals of the past and continued the traditions of Lamb, Hazlitt, and De Quincey. He was by nature a literary recluse and "enters history by his books alone." His intimate friend, W. K. Magee, who contributes a brief but interesting biographical preface to this volume of letters, refers to him as "a saint of literature." He declares his conviction that he was capable of doing for English literature what Sainte-Beuve did for the French.

While Professor Dowden's claim to distinction must rest upon his work in the field of Shakespearian criticism—a department in which he probably stood unrivaled—it is apparent from his letters and from those of his friends, many of which are included in the present collection, that he might have attained to eminence in purely creative work had he so desired. He wrote poetry of rare beauty and distinction, and his verses won high praise from Aubrey de Vere and others.



"I hired the boy with the good teeth" said a Chicago business man, in describing his efforts to secure a suitable young business assistant.

"There were a dozen applicants; all of them intelligent, typical American lads, but the boy that won me had white, well cared for teeth, and I argued that a boy who was careful of his personal appearance was the kind of a boy I wanted."

Nothing contributes so much to attractive personal appearance as good teeth—and good teeth mean good health—and the ability to win, not only in business, but in all lines of human endeavor.

A pleasant, satisfactory way to insure "good teeth—good health," is the twice-a-day use of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream and twice-a-year visit to your dentist.

**You too
should use
COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM**

The letters cover a period of over fifty years and are addressed to some of the best-known literary personages of the Victorian era. Most of the well-known writers of Europe figure in the correspondence, and such names as Whitman, Gosse, and Burroughs show that the author had many friends on this side of the Atlantic.

In these intimate outpourings to congenial friends the author has laid bare his inmost soul. We are brought in contact with an individuality of singular charm and distinction, in whom the fine flower of modern culture is found with all the human qualities intact. In these letters it is possible to trace the main currents in the great intellectual movement which during the last half-century swept over the world. We see in the author a thorough child of the century, who, while keeping intact his intellectual patrimony, has supplemented it by what the unheard-of scientific achievements of his time have added to the sum of human knowledge.

Holt, Winifred. A Beacon for the Blind. The life-story of Henry Fawcett, Postmaster-General of England. Illustrated. Pp. 334. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Let any one easily discouraged or prone to yield to adverse fortune read this life of Henry Fawcett, at whose death Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, Gladstone and many others did not hesitate to avow their personal grief and loss. Bryce says of him: "The force of his character and the vigor of his intellect must have insured him a distinguished career, even had he been stricken by no calamity. That he should have been stricken by one which would have overwhelmed almost any other man, and should have triumphed over it by his cheerful and persistent courage, marks him out as an extraordinary man worthy to be long remembered." In a comparatively short life of fifty-one years, Henry Fawcett who attained his goal and became a member of Parliament, was one of the founders of that Commons Preservation Society, studied and worked for the welfare of India, and administered the Post-office Department with wonderful success. His constant motto is expressed in his own words, "I do whatever can be done by one humble individual to render justice to the defenseless and powerless." As a youth he loved nature and all sports, and his mental power, tho not subtle, was strong and determined. He was accidentally blinded by a shot from his father's gun when he was only twenty-five, but he never complained, and after the first shock was over readjusted his life to meet the exigencies of the occasion, and from that time never allowed his blindness to prevent his steady advancement. He forced himself to walk, ride, skate, fish, and always talked as tho he could still see the beauties of nature that he loved so well, and his invariable cheerfulness, sunny spirit, and indomitable courage prevented any one from pitying him. It is a wonderful story of a beautiful life. His home life was perfect. A singularly sympathetic bond existed between him and his wife and only daughter, likewise a great devotion to his parents. Henry Fawcett kindled a beacon for the blind of all times, proving that, saving for the blindness of the spirit, there is no blindness.

Begemann-Lindencrone, Little De. The Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life. Illustrated. Pp. 337. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1914. \$2.

Like "The Courts of Memory," this new book by the same author abounds in



The Man Who Gambles

with money is playing far safer than the man who gambles with health.

Money when lost can sometimes be regained, but health lost—is another matter.

Every person gambles with health who drinks coffee; it contains caffeine, a subtle cumulative drug. It may not seriously affect one at once, because its work is slow—but sure.

Coffee poisoning shows in headache, sleeplessness, indigestion, heart trouble, nervousness, and a dozen and one other aches and pains.

The safe way is to quit coffee and use

POSTUM

It is made of wheat and a small proportion of wholesome molasses, skillfully roasted and blended to produce a delicious Java-like flavour.

You get the rich food value of the grain, in Postum, and it is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other drug.

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**"There's a Reason"
for
POSTUM**

breezy, sprightly narrative descriptions of the events in her life spent at the different courts to which her husband was sent: Washington, 1875-1880; Rome, 1880-1890; Stockholm, 1890-1897; Paris, 1897-1902; Berlin, 1902-1912. An American by birth, she has a keen sense of humor, and in her letters to her mother and others describes glowingly the social pleasures which she shared, the famous personages in Europe and America, emperors, kings, princes, artists, and musicians, with whom her life was identified. The author's unusual musical ability added much to the pleasure of all who knew her. In her interesting accounts of royalty behind the scenes, we realize that many, hedged in and restricted by court etiquette, would be glad to be natural if they could. The greatest charm of the book is its naturalness, its evident sincerity, and its freedom from artificiality of all kinds. She speaks of kings and queens and their favors to her as the simplest thing imaginable and relates that which is most pleasing and entertaining about each one.

Reminiscences of Tolstoy, by His Son Ilya Tolstoy. Translated by George Calderon. Illustrated. Pp. 405. New York: The Century Company. \$2.50.

This is a book which every admirer of Tolstoy will wish to read. No one could be found to present the intimate life of this great author with more truth and authority than his own son, and yet there is a certain sense of disappointment for the reader that the narrative, descriptive of so many episodes in the home life of one of the greatest figures in modern literature, leaves us as ignorant as before of the causes of the mysterious and baffling phases of Tolstoy's life. We read intimate facts about his home life, his manner with his children and his other relatives, his habits of writing and his connection with different scientists, poets, and authors, but his own character, his inner life, and the philosophy which actuated him are left in darkness. His faults are alluded to, but whether they were inherent in his character or induced by the circumstances of his environment are not told. The great change in his life when he took up bootmaking, hard manual labor, and, finally, left his home and family finds no satisfactory explanation in these pages. The account of the every-day events in Tolstoy's life is intensely interesting.

Pankhurst, Emmeline. My Own Story. Illustrated. Pp. 364. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. \$2 net.

Mrs. Pankhurst's "Own Story" is not the history of her personal life, except as it coincides with the development of the suffrage movement, but an exhaustive account of events in the progress of that movement from 1866 to 1914. Her sympathizers and opponents alike will be convinced of her evident sincerity and firm belief in the justice of her "cause." A daughter of active suffrage workers, she became the wife of Dr. Richard M. Pankhurst, a shining light in the feminist movement, and two of her five children, Christabel and Sylvia, are as ardent in the cause as their mother. So convinced is the author of the justice of her position and that the opposition of the Government to "Votes for Women" is dastardly and criminal that she contents herself by making statements of events as tho they were convincing arguments in themselves and satisfactory to all. Having tried "peace-

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That's why children need a vim-food—need it in abundance. So do workers of all ages. And that means Quaker Oats.

One fair-sized dish of Quaker Oats supplies a thousand calories of energy. Nothing else grown can compare with it.

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Tree Ripened Florida Oranges and Grapefruit

Oranges and grapefruit in boxes shipped by the Florida Citrus Exchange come to you with the flavor and fragrance of the groves of fair Florida. When you open the boxes in your cellar, you will find the fruit as fresh and juicy as if you had picked it yourself. When served, your folks will exclaim, "How delicious!"

Producing orange and grapefruit groves are a beautiful sight the year round in Florida



In Florida the months of delightful sunshine during the time the orange and grapefruit crops are ripening sweeten the juices of these fruits into health-giving liquids confined in globes of gold. The sparkle of Florida sunshine, the softness of semi-tropical breezes and the fragrance of orange and grapefruit blossoms are combined in the citrus fruits grown in this favored state.

Oranges and Grapefruit as Juicy, Sweet and Spicy

The climate and soil of Florida combine to produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality—juicy, sweet and altogether delicious.

Broad-minded Florida growers have organized for the culture of citrus fruits by methods that insure this quality, and for picking, packing and shipping fruit to reach users in prime condition.

This co-operative, non-profit making association works on the theory that whatever is for the good of the consumer of oranges and grapefruit is equally desirable for the grower of these fruits. Its name and trademark—to be found in red on boxes and wrappers—is this:

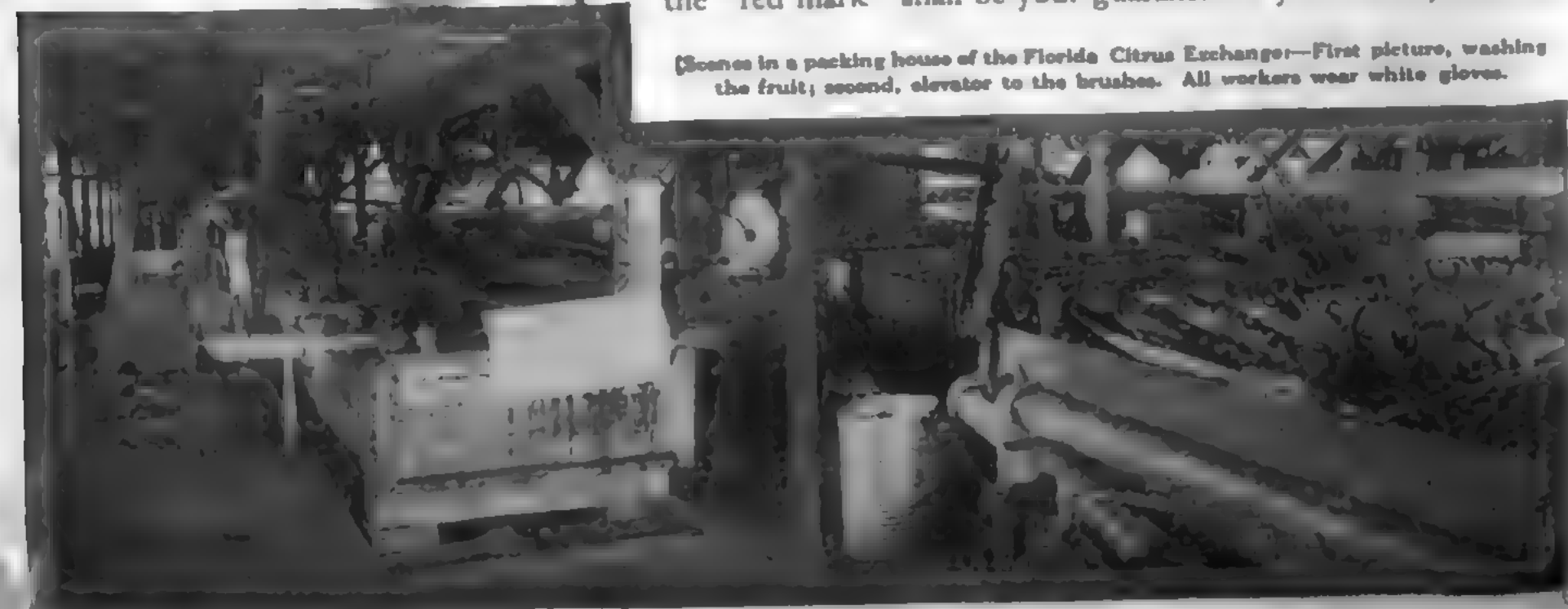
In the great groves and packing houses of the growers who compose the Exchange every person must wear white gloves.

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

This rule is one of many enforced by the Exchange to assure to the consumer, juicy, sweet, spicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. No child labor is employed in the packing houses. Every precaution is taken to prevent damage to the fruit.

The growers who form the Florida Citrus Exchange believe their interests and those of the consumers of their fruits to be identical and endeavor to put into the markets oranges and grapefruit so good that buyers will want more of them. It is their aim and intention that the "red mark" shall be your guarantee of your money's worth.

(Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange—First picture, washing the fruit; second, elevator to the brushes. All workers wear white gloves.)



More Luscious This Season Than Ever Before



A sometimes rough, uninviting looking globe, the Florida orange or grapefruit is filled almost to bursting with the concentrated essence of spicy dew, jeweled rain drops, balmy air and golden sunshine. Disregard the mere appearance and drink the juice—delicious, refreshing, healthful, invigorating; a tonic for faded nerves; indeed a food "truly fit for the gods."

In Florida there are hundreds of thousands of acres of splendid groves like these



Your grocer has or can get Florida Citrus Exchange oranges or grapefruit, and if you insist will deliver it to you in the original boxes. Just tell him that you want this fruit; that while other Florida oranges and grapefruit may be good, the Exchange brands are **SURE** to be.

As in the Golden Groves of Balmy, Sunny Florida

"Eat oranges—eat them all the time, as many as you can get. They will save you many a doctor's bill," said Dr. Wiley.

"I believe in the youth-protracting and beauty-making power of oranges," wrote Lina Cavalieri, the beautiful singer. "If I could have only one fruit, it would be the orange."

The juice of tree-ripened grapefruit is almost as strengthening as it is delicious. Thousands of persons with tired stomachs and jaded nerves have been started on the return road to health by this fruit. Many a brain worker finds an ample breakfast in a good-sized grapefruit.

FLORIDA

CITRUS EXCHANGE

stands for a square deal to all concerned — for the grower, the dealer and

the consumer of oranges and grapefruit. Its motto is "fair-play."

It means good fruit at fair prices for the consumer, a living profit for the dealer and a proper return on his labor for the grower. The mark of the Exchange assures full value for the money, no matter what grade of fruit is bought, and a minimum of loss in distribution.

Up-to-date grocery and fruit stores generally carry Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Tell your dealer *now* that you want this fruit during the season. Booklet telling how to use citrus fruits in cookery and confections for four cents in stamps. Address Florida Citrus Exchange, 627 Citizen's Bank Bldg., Tampa, Fla.



Scenes in a packing house of the Florida Citrus Exchange—First picture, fruit going into the dryer; second, packing fruit in the boxes. No child labor employed.

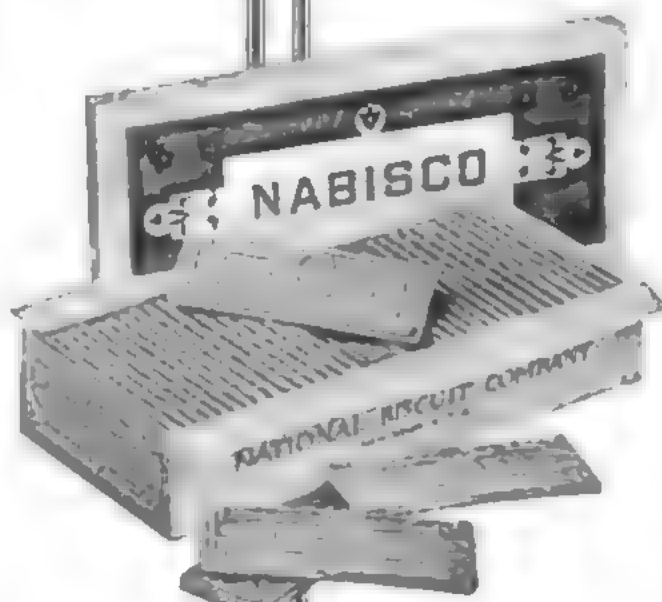


NABISCO Sugar Wafers

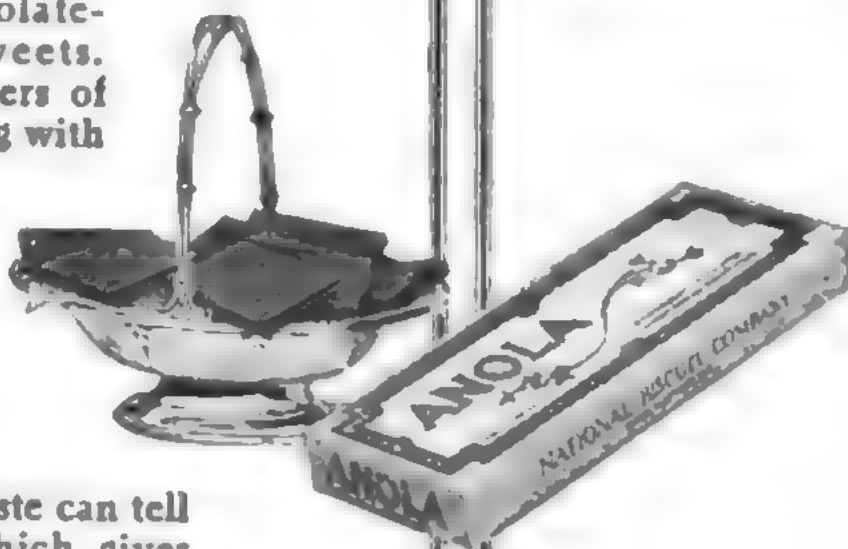
—entrancing sweets which are always and everywhere popular. Wafer confections centered with delicately flavored cream. The perfect accompaniment for every dessert. In ten-cent tins; also in twenty-five-cent tins.

ANOLA

—a new conception in chocolate-flavored sweets. Exquisite wafers of crisped baking with chocolate-flavored cream nestling between. Anola has achieved a new delight which only taste can tell —a flavor which gives immediate pleasure. In ten-cent tins.



NATIONAL
BISCUIT
COMPANY



ful methods" unsuccessfully, the Woman's Social and Political Union was organized with the determination to force the Government to grant the franchise to women at any cost. A detailed account is given of revolting and often disgusting scenes, with which daily papers have made us familiar, of militant methods in trying to compel what they could not obtain with dignity. There is little in the book which adds to an understanding of the situation or sympathy with the cause. Enthusiastic to the point of fanaticism, Mrs. Pankhurst sees nothing reprehensible in the destruction of private property, works of art, or public treasures—in fact, calls the voluntary sacrifice made by Miss Davison in throwing herself under the horse's feet at the Derby "a wonderful sacrifice for a noble cause." The European War has caused a cessation of hostilities on the part of the militants, but Mrs. Pankhurst asserts confidently: "Our battles are practically over; no future Government will repeat the mistakes and the brutality of the Asquith ministry, none will be willing to undertake the impossible task of crushing, or even delaying, the march of women toward their rightful heritage of political liberty and social and industrial freedom."

Montagu, Violetta. *The Celebrated Madame Campan*. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1914. \$3.75 net.

It would seem as tho France's most sensational era and its complex life had been exhaustively described in previous books of history and fiction, but from the *Memoirs of Mme. Campan*, lady-in-waiting to Marie Antoinette and later the confidante of Napoleon, the present author gleams new facts and new impressions of old ones which shed light on the France of the "Cœur-de-Bœuf" and Paris, that "Parnassus whither Napoleon, the master mind, invited the world's most gifted artists, musicians, littérateurs, scientists, and thinkers." At the age of fifteen, Mme. Campan, then Henriette Genest, became *lectrice* to the Mesdames de France, fulfilled that same service for the little Austrian Princess when she entered court life, and from that time was identified with events in the life of Marie Antoinette with all its tragic vicissitudes. After the death of her royal patrons, Mme. Campan opened a girls' school, to which came Hortense and Eugénie Beauharnais. The school came to be under the protection of Josephine, and later Napoleon himself, who gave his sisters Pauline and Caroline into Mme. Campan's care and made her directress of the first Imperial Educational establishment of the Legion of Honor at Écouen. "Mama Campan" rarely speaks of her husband, but was devoted to her son, Henri, and especially to Hortense, and some of the many witty and beautiful women who adorned Napoleon's court. It is not often that one life is identified so intimately with so many celebrities, and the fact that scandal never touched Madame makes her memoirs all the more charming.

Simplified Spelling.—The dentist had just moved into a place previously occupied by a baker, when a friend called.

"Pardon me a moment," said the dentist, "while I dig off those enamel letters of 'Bakeshop' from the front window."

"Why not merely dig off the 'B' and let it go at that?" suggested the friend. *Boston Transcript.*

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WILL HEAT ANY ORDINARY ROOM IN
ZERO WEATHER AT ALMOST NO COST
Applied to central draught lamp or gas jet
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the external treatments
you might use for a life-
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ELSON'S, Pawtucket R. I.

CURRENT POETRY

TO put all the democracy of America into poetry is a tremendous but tempting task. Some poets try to do it by imitating Walt Whitman's informal rimeless lines and his mixture of slang and poetic phrases. Others attempt merely to reflect and interpret the phases of life which most strongly appeal to them—and their method is more likely to succeed.

Such is the method of Vachel Lindsay, whose "The Congo, and Other Poems" (The Macmillan Co.) is one of the important books of a season rich in good verse. The title-poem is a long study of the negro race: sympathetic, picturesque, and full of strange and beautiful music. Most of the other poems in the book deal with contemporary American life, and in them Mr. Lindsay speaks sincerely, with knowledge and with the simplicity that is art of the highest order. His freedom from that self-consciousness which usually possesses poets writing on subjects not patently poetic is admirably shown. Even in the more subjective poems, like that which we reprint below, Mr. Lindsay speaks naturally, avoiding literary affectations. Many readers of verse have had the feeling to which this poet gives appropriate expression.

IN PRAISE OF SONGS THAT DIE

BY VACHEL LINDSAY

(After having read a great deal of good current poetry in the magazines and newspapers.)

Ah, they are passing, passing by,
Wonderful songs, but born to die!
Cries from the infinite human seas,
Waves thrice-winged with harmonies
Here I stand on a pier in the foam
Seeing the songs to the beach go home,
Dying in sand while the tide flows back,
As it flowed of old in its fated track.
Oh, hurrying tide that will not hear
Your own foam-children dying near:
Is there no refuge-house of song,
No home, no haven where songs belong?
Oh, precious hymns that come and go!
You perish, and I love you so!

To the London *Chronicle* Mr. Maurice Hewlett contributes a poem that has something of the quality of a folk-song. It is a pity that the poem does not end with the fifth stanza, for what follows is weak and unconvincing.

SOLDIER, SOLDIER

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

"Soldier, soldier, off to the war,
Take me a letter to my sweetheart, O.
He's gone away to France
With his carbine and his lance,
And a lock of brown hair of his sweetheart, O."

"Fair maid of London, happy may you be
To know so much of your sweetheart, O.
There's not a handsome lad,
To get the chance he's had,
But would skip, with a kiss for his sweetheart, O."

"Soldier, soldier, whatever shall I do
If the cruel Germans take my sweetheart, O?
They'll pen him in the jail
And starve him thin and pale,
With never a kind word from his sweetheart, O."

"Fair maid of London, is that all you see
Of the lad you've taken for your sweetheart, O?
He'll make his prison ring
With his 'God Save the King'
And his God bless the blue eyes of my sweetheart, O!"

"Soldier, soldier, if by shot or shell
They wound him, my dear lad, my sweetheart, O."

Teaching
"Young America" to Shoot!

—yes, teaching him the love of home, fair sport and clean companions;
—tempering his boyish arms with manly confidence to *hit the mark in life*;
—breaking up the corner "gang."

Thus in the homes of thousands now, *real* Carom and Pocket Billiards played on scientific Brunswick Tables are helping "Young America" grow big and "Grown America" keep strong.

Royal games that make the mind and muscle tingle with a *healthy rest*.
Give your boy this rapturous training through the long winter evenings *at home*.
Brighten your own leisure hours with merry rivalry among the whole family.

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Carom or Pocket Billiard Tables

The famous Brunswick "Baby Grand" home Table is made of mahogany with genuine Vermont slate bed. It should not be confused with cheaply made wood-bed tables or toys.

Gives the perfect playing qualities of Brunswick Regulation Tables—fast imported billiard cloth and Monarch Cushions famed for quick action. Its speed and accuracy are the marvel of Billiard experts.

For Homes of All Sizes

"Baby Grand" Tables for carom billiards, pocket billiards or combination carom and pocket billiards made 3 ft. by 6 ft., 3 1/2 by 7 and 4 by 8. New Brunswick "Grand" 4 1/4 by 9. All have disappearing cue rack and accessory drawer that conceals playing outfit when not in use.

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With every Brunswick Table, regardless of style, we give all necessary balls, cues, cue clamps, tips, markers, cover, brush, book, "How to Play," etc.—a complete high-class playing outfit *free*!

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—What men like you and me say of "Whip"

Scores of men write us every day commending "Whip" Smoking Tobacco. These men are not in the public eye but they are pipe smokers who enjoy and appreciate a good smoking tobacco. We reprint here a few of these letters. Won't you please read them?



"I have always wished for just the kind of a smoke which you have given in 'Whip'. And I thought I never was going to find a tobacco that gave me all I hoped for."
E. W. O.—, WAVERLY, IOWA."

"I wish to congratulate you on manufacturing a blend of tobacco of merit, which you sell at two ounces for ten cents. Your slogan should be—'The Quantity Is Exceeded Only By The Quality.'"
J. M. M.—, ELIZABETH, N. J."

"I was enjoying a brimming pipeful of 'Whip' in my home one evening, meanwhile humming 'This Is The Life'. My wife entered and smiled the air, smiled in a satisfactory manner, and mentioned the song I was humming was quite appropriate."
W. L. N.—, EAST WYBOUTH, MASS."

"I have tried 'Whip' tobacco and think it is the best I have ever smoked. It is so soothing, mild and fragrant that it acts as a gentle anodyne."
P. A. P.—, LINDSAY, ONTARIO."

"I have found that all you say about 'Whip' tobacco is not all the good that can be spoken of it. Truly, it is one of the finest tobaccos made."
J. C. B.—, STANLEY, N. C."

"I have tried 'Whip' and think it is the best tobacco out. I have tried them all and none equals it."
C. P.—, GAINESVILLE, TEXAS."

"'Whip' is quite the most delightful blend I have ever smoked—cool and sweet, and without the hint of a sting in it."
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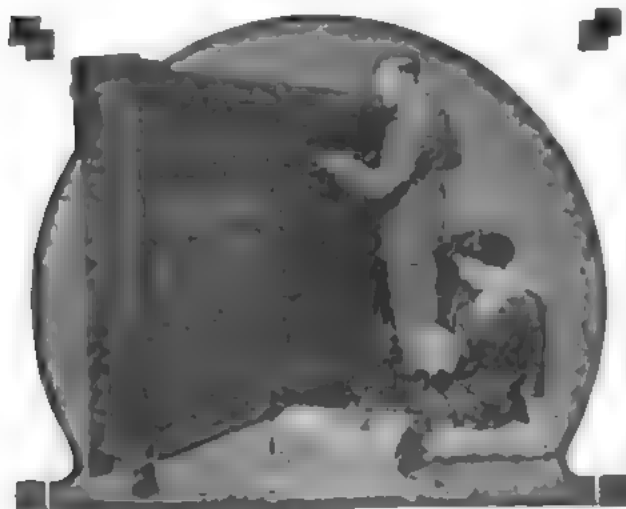
Now that you have read what real smokers say about "Whip," won't you put our proudest achievement to a pipe test? Let us send you an ounce can Free. Write for it today and please mention your dealer's name. "Whip" is sold in 1-oz. tins at 5c, 2-oz. tins at 10c and patented pottery pound humidors.

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Also makers of "Queed"—the big 24-oz. tin—a little stronger than "Whip" and better than other brands of 2-oz. tin tobaccos.

Save Cooled, Profit Sharing Coupons. Good for valuable premiums. Packed in all sizes of "Whip" and "Queed."



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The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati

He'll lie bleeding in the rain
And call me, all in vain,
Crying for the fingers of his sweetheart, O."

"Pretty one, pretty one, now take a word from me:
Don't you grudge the life-blood of your sweetheart, O.

For you must understand
He gives it to our land,
And proud should fly the colors of his sweetheart, O."

"Soldier, soldier, my heart is growing cold—
If a German shot kill my sweetheart, O!
I could not lift my head
If my dear love lay dead
With his wide eyes waiting for his sweetheart, O."

"Poor child, poor child, go to church and pray,
Pray God to spare you your sweetheart, O.
But if he live or die
The English flag must fly.
And England take care of his sweetheart, O!"

Not a few readers of this poem (taken from *Munsey's Magazine*) will heartily endorse the sentiment which Mr. Le Gallienne expresses. Literature will not suffer if this war calls forth no more verses.

TO CERTAIN WAR-POETS

BY RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

The bugles have blown—O, have done with your singing!

As a gnat's is your song in the roar of the guns,
No man's work is this, colored words to be stringing.

Deeds are the songs the world asks of its sons;
Too late for the pen paper wars to be fighting,
When the bayonets in blood are doing the writing.

How green are your gardens—how trampled and ruddy
Those gardens of swords, with dead faces for flowers.

Where the stream 'mid its rushes runs frightened and bloody,
And the soft sides of summer rain bullets for showers;

Ah! poet, it seems a poor trade to be plying,
When all that is left of brave living is dying.

When the dead are brought home with a light on their faces,
Of your tears, if you will, you shall make us a song.

Singing them home to their safe laureled places,
With the sweetness of words for the strength of the strong;

But now is no time for your musical talking,
When death and the war-gods are out at their hawking.

It is surprising to find in the *London Times* a poem so non-partizan in spirit as that which we quote below. Such lines as, "This is the Dark Immortal's hour; His victory, whoever fall," seem to indicate that the famous Irish poet who signs himself "A. E." has not, like so many of his brother poets, given up the conviction that war is wrong.

GODS OF WAR

BY "A. E."

Fate wafts us from the pigmies' shore;
We swim beneath the epic skies:
A Rome and Carthage war once more,
And wider empires are the prize;
Where the beaked galleys clashed, lo, there
Our iron dragons of the seas!

High o'er the mountains' dizzy steep
The winged chariots take their flight.
The steely creatures of the deep
Cleave the dark waters' ancient night.
Below, above, in wave, in air
New worlds for conquest everywhere.

More terrible than spear or sword
Those stars that burst with fiery breath:
More loud the battle-cries are poured
Along a hundred leagues of death.
So do they fight. How have ye warred,
Defeated armies of the Lord?

This is the Dark Immortal's hour;
His victory, whoever fall:
His prophets have not lost their power:
Caesar and Attila prevail.
These are your legions still, proud ghosts,
These myriad embattled hosts.

How wanes thine empire, Prince of Peace!
With the fleet circling of the suns
The ancient gods their power increase.
Lo, how thine own anointed ones
Do pour upon the warring hands
The devil's blessings from their hands.

Who dreamed a dream mid outcasts born
Could overbrow the pride of kings?
They pour on Christ the ancient scorn.
His Dove its gold and silver wings
Has spread. Perhaps it nests in flame
In outcasts who abjure his name.

Choose ye your rightful gods, nor pay
Lip reverence that the heart denies.
O Nations. Is not Zeus to-day,
The thunderer from the epic skies,
More than the Prince of Peace? Is Thor
Not nobler for a world at war?

They fit the dreams of power we hold.
Those gods whose names are with us still.
Men in their image made of old
The high companions of their will.
Who seek an airy empire's pride,
Would they pray to the Crucified?

O outcast Christ, it was too soon
For flags of battle to be furled
While life was yet at the high noon.
Come in the twilight of the world:
Its kings may greet thee without scorn
And crown thee then without a thorn.

The railroad has been the subject of several poems recently, but of none more musical than this, which we take from *The American Lumberman*.

THE STEEL ROAD

BY DOUGLAS MALLOCH

There's a steel road, a real road, that runs among
the trees,
That dashes over cataracts and clambors over
hills;
There's a white road, a bright road, that's swifter
than the breeze—
And, easterly or westerly, it wanders where it
wills!

And it's hot then, it's go then, along the shining
rails,
A speeder for your chariot upon a summer
day;
It will lead you, will speed you, through green
and dewy dales,
The forest for your canopy upon your royal way.

There is no'er than a care then—the town is left
behind,
You're free as any meadow-lark that circles in
the blue;
Like a swallow you follow the rails as they
unwind—
In all the world around you there is just the
road and you!

And when play ends and day ends and ruddy is
the west,
When birds come singing from the fields and
sailors from the foam,
Then the steel road, the real road, the road that
leads to rest
Is the white road, the bright road, the road that
leads to home!

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UNIT POWER PLANT—Cone Clutch.

MOTOR—Four-cylinder, cast in bloc. $3\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bore by $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stroke, 30-35 H. P. Water Cooled. Centrifugal Pump.

RADIATOR—Tubular Type.

STARTER GENERATOR—Single unit. 12-volt, 40-amp. Battery.

HIGH-TENSION MAGNETO—Waterproof.

LUBRICATION—Splash and force feed.

GASOLINE SYSTEM—Pressure feed. 15-gallon tank hung on rear.

REAR AXLE—Full-floating. Removable cover plate to give access to differential.

TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear type—three speeds forward and reverse. Vanadium steel gears, heat-treated.

TIMKEN BEARINGS thruout, including wheels and differential.

S. R. O. BALL BEARINGS in clutch and transmission.

STEERING GEAR—17-inch wheel. Irreversible nut and sector type.

DRIVE—Left side; center control.

WHEELBASE—120 inches.

BODY—Real five-passenger, comfortably upholstered in genuine grain leather with deep springs and natural hair.

SPRINGS—All Chrome Vanadium steel, self lubricating.

FENDERS—Exceptionally handsome oval design.

RUNNING BOARDS AND FOOT BOARDS—Wood, linoleum covered and aluminum bound.

WHEELS—Hickory; demountable rims. 30 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

TIRES—Straight side type—Non-skid rear.

WINDSHIELD—Rain vision, clear vision and ventilating.

TOP—One-man type, Mohair cover with jiffy curtains and boot.

LIGHTS—Electric; head (with dimmers and automatic focusing device), tail and dash.

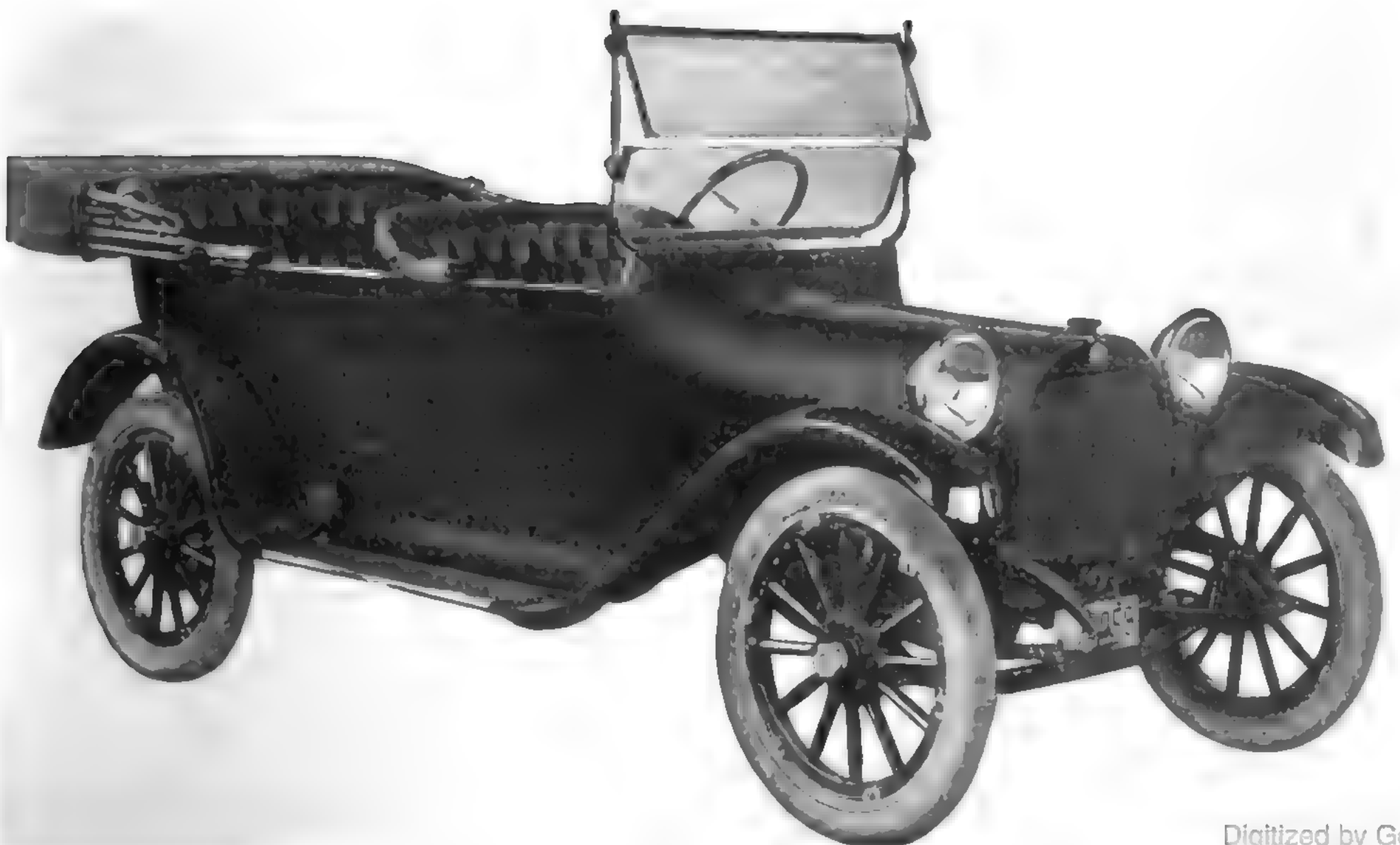
INSTRUMENT BOARD—Carries full equipment of oil pressure gauge, gasoline pressure gauge and pump, battery gauge, switches and speedometer. Speedometer driven from transmission.

EQUIPMENT—Electric Horn, Rope Rail, License Brackets, Foot Rail, Tools, Demountable rim mounted on rear.

SHIPPING WEIGHT—Approximately 2200 pounds.

PRICE—\$745, F. O. B. Detroit.

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT







Hupmobile Touring Car, with Sedan Top, complete, \$1365
 Detroit, \$1400 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.



29% More Hups Driven Through the Winter Months

The beautiful new Hupmobile sedan top adds the finishing touch to the superiority of the Hup for cold weather use.

We have always known that a majority of Hup owners kept their cars in commission all the year round.

But until we gathered the facts and figures from 150 leading points, we did not know that the use of Hups during the winter exceeded the use of other cars by 29%.

And now the new sedan top has arrived to render the Hupmobile more than ever the winter car of the American family.

The new Hupmobile with the sedan top costs you, complete, \$1365—the roadster, \$1325.

It is handsome, graceful, finely finished outside; and luxuriously equipped within.

The Hupmobile top absolutely lacks the noise and rattle usually found in enclosed bodies. The doors are wide and roomy, of standard limousine dimensions. Windows are made of the highest grade coach glass.

The tops are built for the Hupmobile in our own shops and conform so perfectly with the beautiful 1915 lines that the effect is that of the costliest limousine. And when the winter season is over, the top is easily removed and the regular summer equipment quickly attached to the car.

There is no reason now why every family should not enjoy the luxury of winter driving in complete warmth, comfort and ease.

Suburbanites, physicians and other professional and business men, and women who have felt the need of an easy-driving, economical closed car, will find their every expectation realized in this new Hupmobile feature.

\$1325
 Hupmobile Roadster with top-top, complete, \$1325 f.o.b. Detroit, \$1350 f.o.b. Windsor, Ont.



Write for Booklet describing the Hup Sedan Top

Five-passenger Touring Car, or Roadster, \$1300 f.o.b. Detroit. In Canada, \$1400 f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupp Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE EMDEN CAUGHT AT LAST

WHEN the Australian cruiser *Sydney* found the *Emden* at the Keeling Cocos, nearly two weeks ago, forced her into conflict, and destroyed her, "Finis" was written to one of the most exciting stories of adventure that war history can supply. It is true that violence and disaster had followed in the *Emden's* wake nearly every day of the three months of her adventurous life, but there had been no cruelty, no treachery, nor any slightest stain upon the honor of the ship, her crew, or her commander in any of the engagements in which she took her part. Even the British press say that Commander Karl von Müller has made for himself and his vessel a name which any of his fellow wearers of the Iron Cross may well envy. He has proved himself a clever, daring sailor and a gallant gentleman, and it is safe to assume that his crew have echoed much of the personality of their leader. The English have rejoiced in the destruction of the *Emden*, but not one has failed to acknowledge his admiration for Commander von Müller nor to commend the spirit of fair fighting which he exhibited even in his most ruinous attacks on British shipping. The story of the *Emden's* capture is told in a London dispatch, which we quote from the *New York Times*:

A large combined operation by fast cruisers against the German cruiser *Emden* has been for some time in progress. In this search, which has covered an immense area, the British cruisers have been aided by French, Russian, and Japanese vessels, working in harmony. The Australian warships *Melbourne* and *Sydney* also were included in these movements.

On November 10th, news was received that the *Emden*, which had been completely lost to sight after her action with the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug*, had arrived at Keeling, or Cocos, Islands and landed an armed party to destroy the wireless station. Here she was caught and forced to fight by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*, Capt. John Glossop.

A sharp action took place, in which the *Sydney* suffered the loss of three men killed and fifteen wounded. The *Emden* was driven ashore and burned. Her losses in personnel are reported as very heavy. All possible assistance is now being given to the survivors by the various ships which have been dispatched to the scene.

With the exception of the German squadron, now off the coast of Chile, the whole of the Pacific and Indian oceans is now clear of the enemy's war-ships.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, has sent the following message to the *Sydney* and to the Navy Board of the Australian Commonwealth:

"Warmest congratulations on the brilliant entry of the Australian Navy into the war and the signal service rendered to the Allied cause and to peaceful commerce by the destruction of the *Emden* by Google Capt. von Müller, the commander of the




Complete Water Tower Outfit \$49

High grade 500 gal. Green Tank and 20 ft. Steel Tower No. 1 cut. Tank guaranteed 5 years. Complete Water Works equipment. Get our complete table and New Way Selling Plan No. 20. Free.

THE BALTIMORE CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Pipe with an Ash Pan



It is the only pipe in the world that has an ash pan built into it. You simply take out the ash pan and in a minute have it thoroughly cleaned when you are smoking. Nothing to get out of order. A high grade French Pipe with Hard Rubber. Price 50¢ prepaid. Send coin to any order stamp shop. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your money back. Incomplete folder free. Agents Wanted.

The Willie Co., 1477A Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Shave without Soap or Shaving Brush



If you have given up trying to shave yourself, try once more with a good razor and

LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS

Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. Just a razor and Eux-e-sis. Large tubes of all Dealers.

Send 17c for Sample Tube to Dept. B.

PARK & TILFORD 225 5th Ave., N. Y. **F. R. ARNOLD CO. 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y.**

Give this Beautiful Hand Embossed Serving Tray



As a holiday or anniversary present, it is unique, beautiful and not likely to be duplicated. Handmade throughout. Frame made of highly polished solid mahogany with copper or silver tray as preferred. Briel is superbly covered with etam and permanent finish is guaranteed. Any monogram or initial as you wish engraved on tray free. Your choice of most lustrous or copper handles. Size of tray 12 inches by 18 inches. Nowhere can you find a gift in better taste, more useful, more generally desirable to those loving classic beauty than one of these trays. Price, Copper \$5; Silver \$7.50 prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied. Send postal for our booklet illustrated in color showing other designs and sizes. Not sold in stores—order direct from

Charles W. Kane, 306 Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Emden, is a native of Blankenberghe, Belgium, and was at one time an officer in the employ of the Hansa line of steamers.

Just how much damage the *Emden* managed to inflict ashore and at sea is not yet known. It has been estimated that she sank or captured forty-two English vessels, altho only twenty-three of these are known certainly. Their value alone in hull and cargo reaches \$20,000,000, so it may easily be understood that many a trader and marine underwriter in England breathed more freely at the news that the *Emden's* career had come to a halt. An interesting picture is given of the effect of this announcement at Lloyd's where, perhaps more than anywhere else in the world, the German sea-rover had caused deep and painful anxiety. The dramatic scene is described as follows:

The business of the day was in full swing, when suddenly above the hum the Lutine bell rang out. Only on momentous occasions is this bell rung.

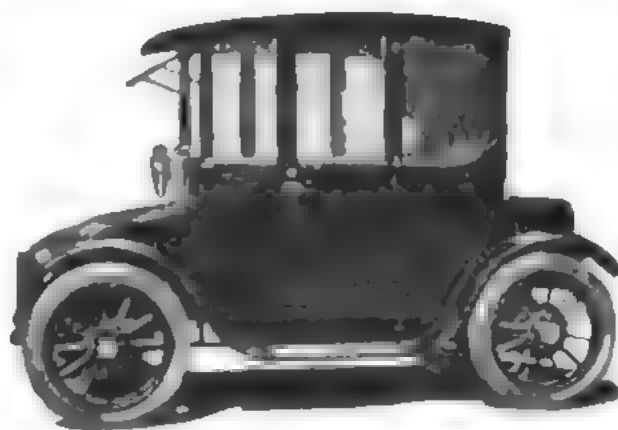
Instantly business was suspended and all turned toward the rostrum, from which it was known that some great news was to be made public. The official crier mounted the steps and, in the rolling tones for which he is famous, began: "Gentlemen, it is officially announced that the *Emden*—"

That is as far as he was allowed to go. Cheer after cheer went up. Hats and papers were thrown into the air.

Again the Lutine bell was rung—to enjoin silence—and at last the message was completed that the *Emden* had been destroyed.

The shipping industry in the Indian Ocean is now relieved of the greater portion of its peril, and underwriters will sleep more comfortably. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that this ship alone has inflicted more damage to British merchant shipping than all the rest of the German Navy combined.

The *Emden* was coaling off Rangoon on August 1. Three days later, when England had declared war on Germany, she had vanished; but not for long. The very next day, near Table Island in the Indian Ocean, she captured, robbed of coal, and sank the *City of Winchester*. Some weeks later seven ships in the Bay of Bengal fell prey to her guns. To while away the succeeding period of dullness, she flitted into harbor at Madras and proceeded to bombard the ships in the harbor and a few prominent oil-tanks on shore. By the end of her second month, she was busy once more, sinking four small-sized steamers of the aggregate value of nearly a million. About October 15 one of the two swift cruisers sent in pursuit of her, the *Yarmouth*, caught a glimpse of the *Emden* and succeeded in capturing two of her colliers; but this had little apparent effect, for her most daring exploit, at Penang, was to follow. Disguised by a false smoke-stack and a Japanese flag, she was able to steam slowly and sedately into the harbor, under the guns of the British forts; whereupon

Baker
Electrics

The New Light Baker Coupe

Baker
Electrics

Light Weight Baker Electrics

Two Baker Models Cover the Whole Range of Enclosed Car Service

THE day has come for adjusting the size of a car to meet individual requirements. Unnecessary size, unnecessary weight and unnecessary seating capacity are not only inconvenient—they are a handicap to economical operation. Baker Electrics meet this situation, on the one hand, with The New Light four-passenger Coupe, *instantly convertible into a two or a three-passenger car*, and on the other hand, with a light five-passenger Double Drive Brougham for people who really require a very large car. These two models cover the whole range of enclosed car demand with a passenger capacity which economically meets every owner's actual requirements.

The New Light Baker Coupe

THE New Light Baker Coupe weighs half a ton less than most five-passenger electrics. Of all high grade coupes it is the lightest. Light weight has always been a characteristic of Baker construction. In the new Coupe this characteristic reaches its highest development. Consider the results: the relief in maneuvering through congested traffic, in steering over rough pavements—the saving in expense, of less battery equipment, less power consumption, less wear on tires.

High Speed and Long Mileage

THIS new car will make 23 miles per hour—remarkable speed in an electric designed above all else for economical operation. It will go as far at any speed with 32 cells of battery as heavier cars with 40 to 42 cells—a clear saving of one fourth in battery expense, and what is still more important, a saving of one-fourth in battery weight.

Disappearing Front Seats

A MOST attractive feature, introducing a luxury entirely new—just the seating capacity immediately wanted for two, three or four people. When not in use, front seats fold out of the way, affording an unobstructed view ahead and a roominess never before enjoyed in a Coupe. Think of the desirability of having it will a two, three or four-passenger car.

The Baker Double Drive Brougham

IT would be difficult to conceive of a more luxuriously vehicle than this five-passenger Brougham. And for a car of its size it is lighter in weight and easier to control than any other. In general design it resembles the Baker Coupe, the difference being in its larger proportions, its double drive feature, which enables operating from either front or rear seat, and its revolving type of front seats.

Style Vehicles

THE Electric is more than a convenience; it is a style vehicle. In this respect the Baker Coupe and Brougham set a new standard. Their interiors are unusual—simple and rich without needless adornment. Fabrics, specially woven to our own design, give to each car an individual distinction. Finest colorings predominate in effects that are novel.

Artists have designed these luxurious cars, and they have reduced beauty to its simplest terms. Not a fussy outline nor a wrong proportion anywhere disturbs the perfect balance. The whole impression is one of excellence, refinement, good taste—a charming setting for a lovely woman.

PRICES

Brougham

Double Drive, Worm Gear . . . \$3,250
Front Wheel Drive, Worm Gear . 3,250

Coupe

The New Light Baker, Worm Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer . 2,900
Bevel Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer 2,600

Roadster

Bevel Gear, Lever or Wheel Steer 2,900

Catalog on Request

THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, CLEVELAND

Are You Satisfied to Remain a "One-Language Man"—or Woman?

Or do you realize the immense advantage possessed by the man or woman who can talk with foreigners in the foreigner's own tongue—when traveling abroad, when transacting business with foreigners, or when meeting them in a social way?

Thousands of American men and women spend two or more years studying one of the four important foreign languages—German, French, Spanish, Italian—in a public or private school, and at the end of their study find themselves wholly unable to maintain a casual conversation on ordinary matters in the foreign language!

If you really want to speak and understand one of these common foreign languages, use the ROSENTHAL METHOD for private study, or organize a ROSENTHAL CLUB among your friends. By the

Rosenthal Method of Practical Linguistics

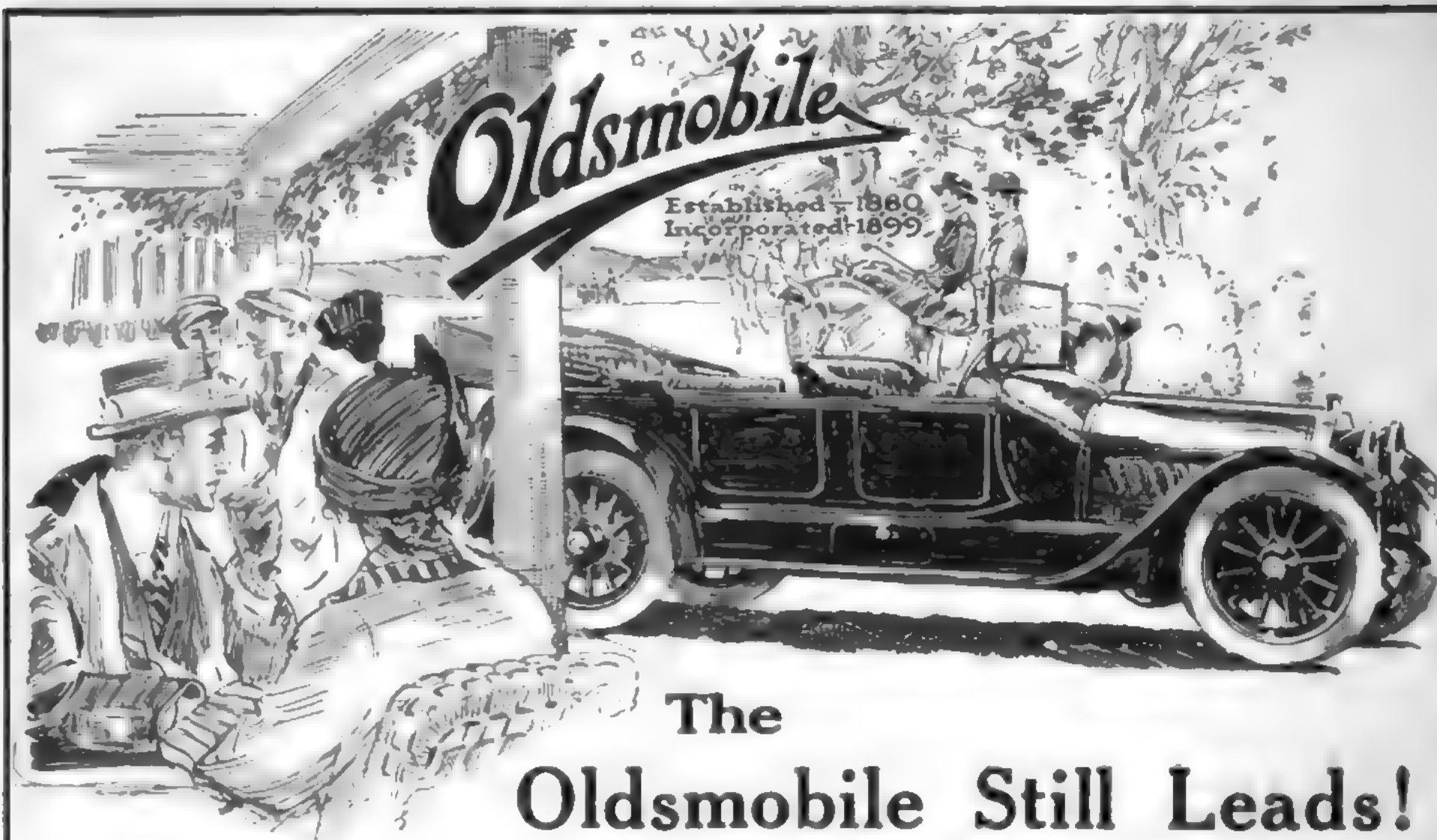
you can learn to converse in a new language as naturally and easily as a child learns to speak. Like the child—or like a foreigner learning English here—you learn first the more necessary and most use-

ful words and sentences. You quickly get a mastery of ordinary, necessary conversation and correspondence in the new language you wish to USE.

The ROSENTHAL METHOD is for BUSY men and women—ten minutes three times a day will lead within a marvelously short time to complete mastery of every-day business and social conversation. The study is a pleasure—never a task.

If you want to learn to think and talk in idiomatic French, German, Spanish or Italian, quickly, pleasantly, and FOR PRACTICAL USE, send a postal for DR. RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL'S Free booklet, "Revolution in the Study and Teaching of Foreign Languages." Address Dept. 263,

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York



Oldsmobile
Established—1880
Incorporated—1899

The Oldsmobile Still Leads!

Whether you examine the big Oldsmobile "Six", famed for its exquisite completeness and mechanical refinement—or the newer, lighter, Oldsmobile "Four", you will still find maintained those standards of design, finish and completeness that have always been accepted as standing for the highest in motor car value.

The OLDSMOBILE SIX \$2975

Known as "America's Greatest Six"

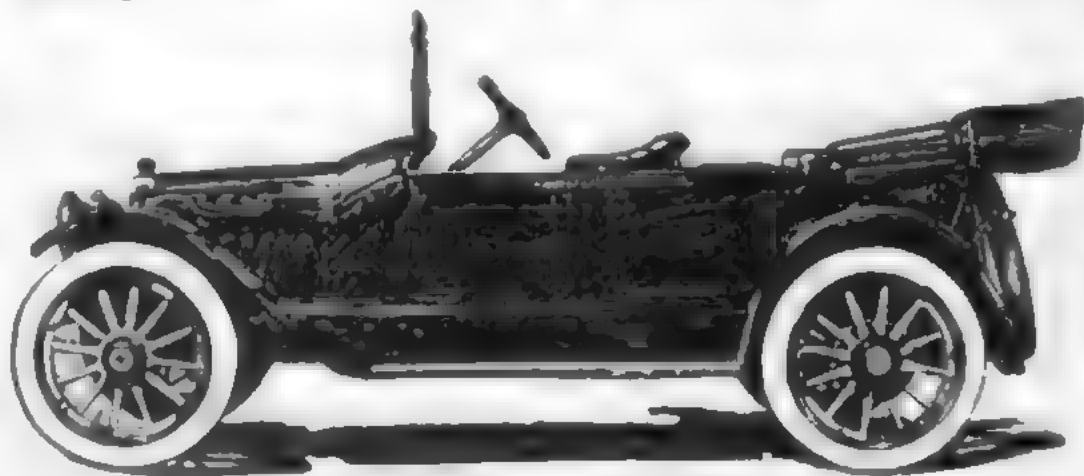
Where else in America can you find a car that has the glorious traditions of leadership that surround the Oldsmobile "Six"?

Known everywhere as the "greatest six-cylinder car in America," it has been accepted for the nine years we have been building "sixes" as standing for the highest in motor car values—authoritative in design, exquisite in finish, complete in equipment, luxurious in comfort.

And what organization better fitted to maintain by constant improvement and refinement the position of leadership it has always enjoyed?

Today the Oldsmobile "Six" enjoys even a higher reputation among men whose demands are for the utmost.

Every modern feature of proven worth is found in this elegant car. The dash assembly is of nicked trimmings and Circassian walnut. A specially built Delco unit provides current for the starting, lighting and ignition system. Other Oldsmobile features are: Automatic spark advance—horse hair carpet—tonneau light—aluminum toe boards and running boards—non-vibrating steering column—corrosion-proof gasoline tank—honey-comb type radiator—Stewart-Warner tire pump—one man top—jiffy curtains—and folding seats.



THE OLDSMOBILE "FOUR"

The OLDSMOBILE FOUR \$1285

The Little Brother of the Big Six

When we announced for 1913 the new Oldsmobile Light "Four" at \$1285, the price made many wonder.

In the past Oldsmobiles have always been among higher priced cars. The question naturally arose: Has this newest Oldsmobile those true characteristics of refinement and patrician qualities that have marked former cars bearing this famous name?

Let us compare the Oldsmobile Light "Four" with its big brother which has been well called "the greatest six cylinder car in America."

Place the two cars side by side and the likeness is astonishing. The smaller car is truly a replica of the Oldsmobile "Six" reduced in wheel base length to 118 inches. The same distinctive body lines, the same graceful sweep, and the same low center of gravity that makes it seem to "hug the ground."

Doors of extreme width; deep luxurious upholstery; big easy-riding underslung springs; beautifully grained Circassian walnut woodwork throughout.

A handsome dash unit with all instruments, including Delco electric starting and lighting system, speedometer and eight-day clock, set flush and immediately under the driver's hand, flooded at night by electric light, make driving equally easy in darkness or daylight. Dimming searchlights; cast aluminum foot and running boards; concealed tool box, with complete tool equipment; strong substantial wheels of carefully selected hickory in natural finish; jiffy curtains with one man cape top, with boot.

Only the large demand for a car of this size and style, of true Oldsmobile quality, makes this low price of \$1285 possible. We anticipated this demand two years ago and began planning to meet it, working out each detail step by step, until the triumphant result, exemplified in this light Oldsmobile, has been achieved.

Light weight has been achieved without sacrificing an ounce of strength. Ready for the road it weighs less than 2500 pounds.

Under the hood is a remarkable motor. Following the latest tendencies of European designers, it has four small bore cylinders, cast en bloc, unusually compact and powerful; the overhead valves are enclosed and all working parts covered. A special Oldsmobile silencer reduces all motor noise to a quiet hum.

See the Oldsmobile that interests you most at any Oldsmobile branch in the larger cities or call on any of our hundreds of dealers scattered from coast to coast. Our catalog "A," describing the Oldsmobile "Six," and catalog "B," describing the "Four," will be sent on request.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Michigan

she fired torpedoes with fatal effect upon the Russian cruiser *Jemichug* and the French torpedo-boat *Mousquet*, and managed to turn about and scuttle safely out of the straits again, into the open ocean. The official list of her victims is as follows:

City of Winchester, 6,800 tons, August 5, sunk.

Indus, 3,393 tons, September 10, sunk.

Local, 6,102 tons, September 10, sunk.

Killin, 3,544 tons, September 10, sunk.

Diplomat, 7,615 tons, September 10, sunk.

Trablock, 4,014 tons, September 10, sunk.

Kabinga, 4,657 tons, September 14, released.

Clan Matheson, 4,775 tons, September 14, sunk.

King Lud, 3,650 tons, September 30, sunk.

Foyle, 4,147 tons, September 30, sunk.

Hiberia, 4,147 tons, September 30, sunk.

Tumerick, 3,314 tons, September 30, sunk.

Buresk, 4,350 tons, September 30, captured.

Troilus, 7,562 tons, October 20, sunk.

Clan Grant, 3,946 tons, October 20, sunk.

Benmohr, 4,806 tons, October 20, sunk.

Chilkana, 5,146 tons, October 20, sunk.

Ponrabbel, 473 tons, October 20, sunk.

Exford, 4,542 tons, October 20, captured.

St. Egbert, 5,593 tons, October 20, captured.

Kamagasaki Maru (Japanese freighter), sunk.

Jemichug (Russian cruiser), October 29, sunk.

Mousquet (French torpedo-boat), October 29, sunk.

It is pleasant to find an enemy, especially so exasperating an enemy, so well appreciated as the *Emden* and her crew have been. The English papers have not hesitated to express their admiration in the most generous terms, glad tho they are that her end has come. The *London Daily Telegraph* finds itself almost ready "to regret that the *Emden* has been captured and destroyed." Of her commander, who was granted the privilege of retaining his sword upon his surrender, in recognition of his valor, it says:

He has been enterprising, cool, and daring in making war on our shipping, and has revealed a nice sense of humor. He has, moreover, shown every possible consideration to the crews of his prizes. So far as is known, he destroyed over 74,000 tons of shipping without the loss of a single life. There is not a survivor who does not speak well of this young German, the officers under him, and the crew obedient to his orders. The war on the sea will lose something of its piquancy, its humor, and its interest now that the *Emden* has gone.

To which *The Daily Chronicle* adds much praise of a similar nature, speaking of Commander von Müller as one who

Handled his ship with the skill of an accomplished sea officer and the courtesy of a chivalrous gentleman. He has been an ornament to the sea profession and an honor to the brotherhood of the sea.

THE NEW HEAD OF THE BRITISH NAVY

FOR a man who has done so much, so the *New York Sun* tells us, the recently reappointed commander of Britain's Navy is curiously little known to his countrymen. Now in the neighborhood of seventy, John Arbuthnot Fisher, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., has a record of nearly sixty years' service. And throughout that period he has held a constant belief in the necessity of absolute efficiency in the Navy that has amounted almost to a passion. Even when, at the age of sixty, he was offered the greatest honor that a naval officer can receive, appointment as First Sea Lord, his desire to acquit himself in that office only in accordance with this firm belief led him to insist upon his own terms before he would accept the appointment. As we are told:

He carried in his brain a full scheme of reorganization. He believed the training and the distribution of the Navy to be perilously out of date. He had watched the change from wooden walls to iron citadels packed with tremendous and exquisite machinery. Yet there had been no fundamental change since Nelson's time in the method of training officers for their profession.

There had been a revolution in England's political relations, and it was clear to him that the struggle of life and death in the future would be fought in the North Sea, and no other where. Yet England's fleets were still organized as tho the Mediterranean would be, as in the eighteenth century, the chief scene of crisis. British ships were stationed anywhere but where they would probably have to fight.

Sir John Fisher—as he was then; his creation as first Baron Fisher of Kilverstone dates from 1900—clearly stated his intentions. They were approved. He went into the Admiralty to carry them out. His activities were revolutionary tho constructive. He was denounced for the sheer daring and resolution of the changes he introduced. But he was commissioned from the outset to effect them. That was what he was there for. To the foreign mind he appeared like nothing so much as an incarnated torpedo waiting for its war head to be flung on it.

And what did he accomplish? At Osborne he trained the officers of to-day to handle the grim machines which have superseded forever the old vision of masts and sails. He vastly increased efficiency while reducing expense. He struck out of the estimates every penny which did not yield real fighting value. He mercilessly scrapped scores of weak vessels that could neither attack nor run. He transferred the men to real fighting ships. He created, with the inspiration of nothing less than genius, the system of nucleus crews, by which every ship in the reserve can be mobilized for war in a few hours. Above all, he swung the whole fleet, as it were, clean round to face the tasks of the future.

He recognized that in the twentieth century, as in the seventeenth, the British Empire will be saved or lost not in the Mediterranean, but in the North Sea. Quietly he massed British strength in the

"The Best System of All"



Written by a Sales Manager

EVERY selling organization has to have one worker—and I am it. With five branch offices, forty salesmen, four crews of missionaries and 100 demonstrators to urge along from day to day, I am probably the worst offender of the fifteen-hour law in America. Against my natural instincts, I have to be systematic. And the best little system of them all was wished onto me by a printer's salesman. As he put it, "a different color for each office form." The daily sales sheet has a dominant color I can pick from a hundred papers. Each branch office has its own color for stationery, reports, orders, etc.

The system saves an astonishing amount of time and worry.

The printer's salesman showed me a fine, tough paper which comes in 12 attractive colors and white. Believe me, it was some order that he got—and he is sure of re-orders. The whole office has adopted the same system—the advertising manager especially finds it a great help for form letters. The paper is Hammermill Bond. Can also be obtained in tablet form, 6 sizes.

—A Sales Manager.

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"

The system is fully explained in a valuable book, "The Signal System." Send for a copy and for a big portfolio of samples to the

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO.

Erie, Pa.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Standard Practice

THE fact that the building shown below is one of the largest industrial buildings in the country is enough to certify that the best architectural and engineering talent controlled its design and construction.

This invariably means that the building carries a Barrett Specification Roof, as the specifying of such roofs for large commercial structures is standard practice today. The reason is simple.

A Barrett Specification Roof costs less

than any other permanent roofing to build. It costs nothing to maintain. The unit cost (i. e., the cost per foot per year of service) is about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent—a lower figure than that of any other roofing.

This means that for the next twenty years this roof will probably give perfect service without a cent's worth of care or attention. Under favorable conditions such roofs have lasted thirty years.

For buildings of this type, therefore, Barrett Specification Roofs have no substantial competitor.

Copies of The Barrett Specification with roofing diagrams sent on request.

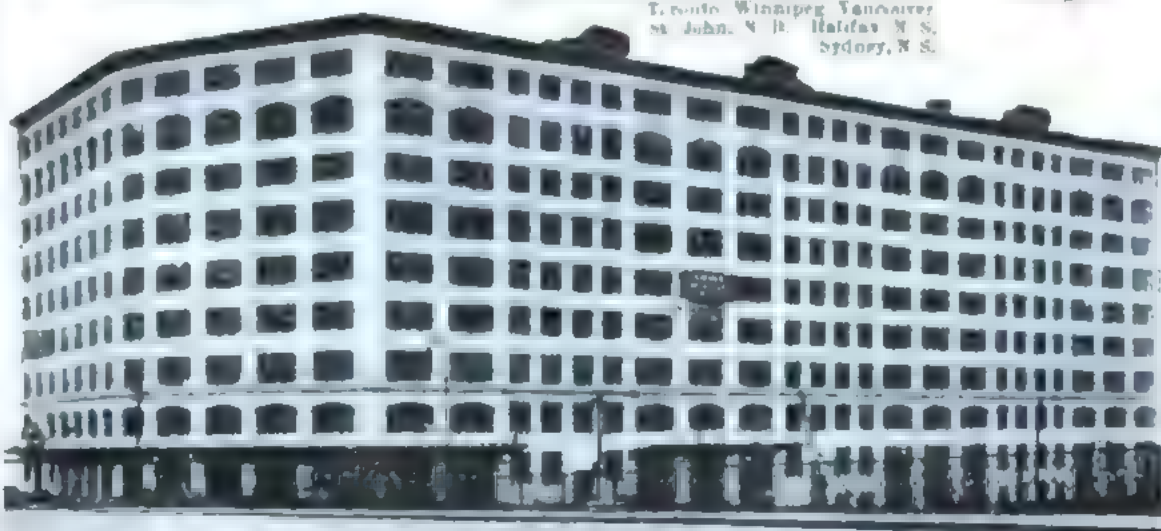
Special Note—We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding. If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested: **ROOFING**—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified and subject to the inspection requirement.

Local Office: 112 West 14th St., New York City.
General Contractors: Turner Construction Co., New York City.
Roofing Contractors: C. H. Duff Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston
St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh
Detroit Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis
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THE PATERNON MFG. CO. Limited Montreal
Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver
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Write for our Illustrated Booklet. Free.

FOR BRIDGE PLAYERS

My memory system, easily mastered, teaches not bridge—but how to remember the cards and keep track of the play. It aids poor players to become experts. Price, fifty cents. Money returned on request.

J. E. SPRINGER, P. O. Box 188, San Francisco.



Special
No. 3

Diminutive Greenhouse

Covers 40 sq. ft. of garden space. Probably high enough to receive some of your tallest pet plants. Six large lights of extra-heavy glass to each sash. Hinged at top. Easily ventilated. Strongly made. Nicely finished. Quickly put together. Portable. Carefully packed. Price complete, freight prepaid anywhere in the U. S. \$20.00. For double glazing \$2.50 extra. Our catalog sent immediately for the asking. Write for it today.

WILLIAM H. LUTTON CO.
Designers and Builders of Greenhouses, Conservatories and Modern Glass Structures
221-3 Kearney Ave. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

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Ordered today will reach you in time to prepare a garden that will supply your table with delicious vegetables and beautiful flowers throughout the long winter months. Frames shipped complete, ready to put together. Quickly assembled. Easily ventilated. Built of the same materials as the large ranges of glass which we erect in all parts of the country. Make winter gardening a continual source of pleasure and profit. We manufacture 2-, 3- and 4-sash frames, single and double glazed, besides the specials listed below. Complete planting instructions with each frame. Prompt shipment and satisfaction guaranteed. Send your order today.

Special No. 2 Beginner's Garden

To meet a popular demand, we manufacture this special sash and frame. It's 8 ft. 3 in. long and just wide enough to put in a 3 ft. space. Sash has six large lights of extra-heavy glass so that plants receive the maximum of life-giving sunlight. Carefully packed, easily set up. Price complete, freight paid anywhere in the U. S. \$10.50. For double glazing \$1.00 extra.



narrow seas until, in Admiral Mahan's words, "86 per cent. of the British battle ship strength was concentrated in or near home waters."

When Fisher was appointed First Sea Lord in 1904, a Unionist Government was in power, with Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty. Within two months Fisher's influence was evidenced by Lord Selborne's issue of a memorandum and circular letter dealing in drastic fashion with the distribution and mobilization of the fleet. Existing arrangements were canceled and the effective war fleet divided into two, one in commission at sea and the other in commission in reserve.

Only a month later Fisher made his next departure, which was of a kind more calculated to attract general attention. He then showed that his practical, as apart from his strategic, policy was to scrap every naval vessel that was not absolutely up to date. In the first three months of 1905 no fewer than 120 of such vessels were removed from the ports to mooring-stations round the coast as obsolete.

All his life he had been a hard worker and he was untiring at the Admiralty. He was constantly planning and preparing for the war which has now come. In a measure he is the von Moltke of the British Navy, and when the storm broke the men and ships of England were, thanks to his work of organization, as ready for war as the German soldiers were in 1870. His knowledge of naval affairs was all-embracing. He knew where each ship was and all about it, whether the commander was a good officer, whether he drank, whether he was a fop, whether he was liked by his crew—in fact, everything about him.

"Confound him," said an officer who served under him in the West Indies. "I believe he could tell you the exact number of cocktails I drink every time I go ashore."

Added to this encyclopedic quality of mind are the faculties of prompt action, absolute fearlessness, and the ability, developed to a remarkable degree, of holding his tongue. Interviewers find him invariably deaf and dumb. These are not un-English traits, and yet—

The strangest thing about this man who bears upon his shoulders much of the weight of the British Empire is that he is not an Englishman at all in the strict sense of the word. His father was a Captain in the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, who settled in Ceylon, and his mother was a Singhalese woman of high rank. Thus he has a strain of Oriental blood in his veins.

It shows very slightly in his face; only persons who have lived in the East are able to detect it. In countenance Admiral Fisher shows the characteristics of a bulldog, and he has that simple, bluff, hearty manner which is associated with the typical John Bull.

Sometimes his subordinates and foreign diplomatists with whom he has had to do have been deceived by this manner into thinking him an innocent, guileless sailor-man with plenty of pluck, but no brains. In every case they discovered too late that a touch of Oriental subtlety was grafted onto the Anglo-Saxon directness and iron

Continued by George

will, and that Fisher had been playing them with Asiatic craft.

Essentially, he is a hard man, a hard taskmaster, and an implacable warrior. He does not dally with any romantic perceptions of his trade, but believes that, since war exists, it should in reality be war and not a monster inadequately swaddled in ribbons and bits of lace to hide its ugliness. When he was delegate at The Hague Peace Conference, he made it plain that in his opinion a humane war is an anomaly, and both foolish and cruel, and illustrated his meaning most skilfully:

"When you have to wring a chicken's neck," he said, "all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for refreshment and recuperation. It should be the same with warfare."

Lord Fisher has never hesitated to say that any war he may have to make will be hell. He has a bitter hatred of submarine vessels, and years ago was quoted as saying that if he caught the crew of a hostile submarine in time of war he would string them up to the yard-arm, even if he had to face a court martial afterward.

He showed the sternness of his nature after the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. As captain of the *Inflexible* he had the task of organizing a police force and repressing disorder and looting after the capture of the city. He shot the guilty on sight and restored order in a few hours.

Some of his intimate friends, even officers of his own ship, were caught with looted goods. They begged in vain for mercy. He had all of them court-martialed and severely punished.

Admiral Fisher's subordinates respected him, but did not love him. He worked them too hard for that, and was too quick to detect their faults. He himself toiled from 5 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night, and expected everybody to do the same. Men who have served under him are apt to curse whenever his name is mentioned.

Fisher knows this and takes a sardonic pleasure in it. He is fond of telling the story of an old boatswain who served under him in several ships.

The boatswain eventually retired on pension and Fisher paid him a visit at his country cottage in Devonshire. He noticed a man servant about the place who seemed to have nothing to do, and asked his host:

"What on earth do you want him for?"

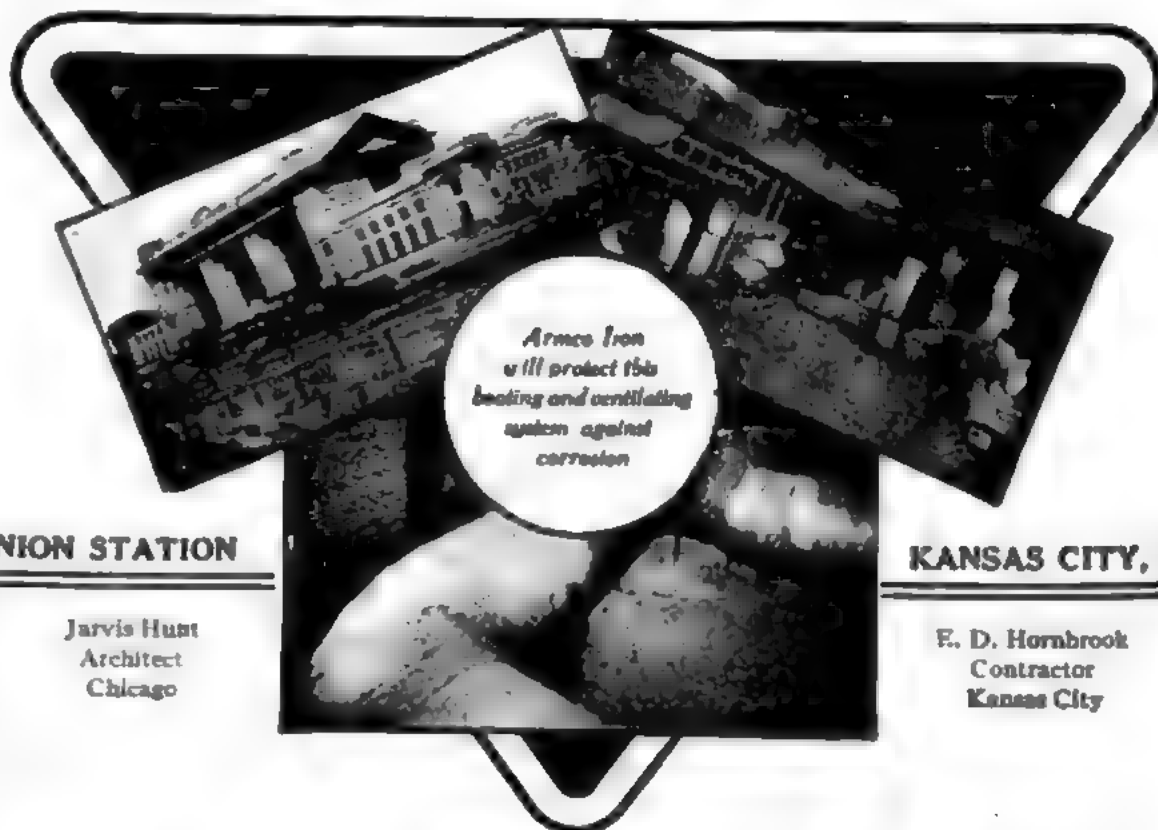
"Well, sir," said the boatswain, "he has to call me every morning at 5 o'clock and say: 'Admiral wants to see you, sir.' I roll over on the other side of the bed and reply: 'Tell the Admiral to go to the devil.' Then I go to sleep again, feeling good."

"This happens half a dozen times a day, and I feel better every time. I've been waiting for it for twenty years."

"His will is iron," said one of Fisher's Mediterranean officers, "and his nerves are Harveyized Krupp steel."

No better idea can be given of this little-known man of energy and determination than in the following anecdotes and incidents of his career:

Several years ago he was at Lisbon with



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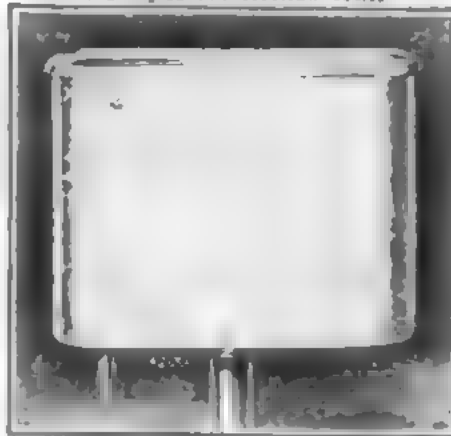
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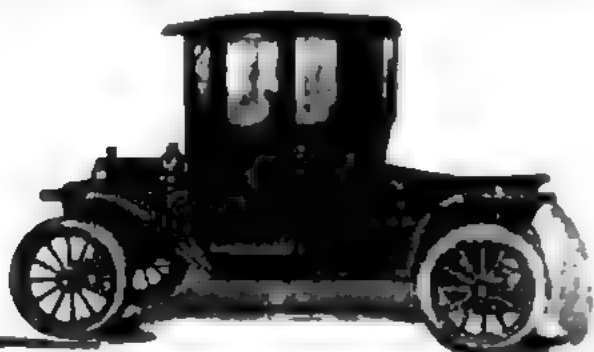
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a squadron. Relations were strained between Germany and England.

Just before the English ships left a German fleet of twice the strength entered the harbor, with the idea of impressing the Portuguese, and drew up in double line off the town. Fisher exchanged salutes, and then led his vessels out of the harbor at full speed between the two German lines, with only twenty or thirty yards clear on either side.

It was a maneuver that might have wrecked a dozen ships, and only a man of iron nerve could have carried it out successfully. But he had trained his squadron well. Not a single vessel swerved a yard from the wake of his flag-ship. Amazed at his daring, the Germans cheered as he passed by their ships.

Stern toward men, he is pleasant to women. He never went into port if he could help it without giving a ball on his flag-ship. He was a great favorite with Queen Victoria, and was deeply attached to her.

When the French Admiral Gervais visited Portsmouth some years ago with his fleet Fisher was told off by the Admiralty to do the honors to him. The Queen called him to Osborne and said:

"Sir John, we have sent for you especially to ask you to be very nice to Admiral Gervais, as he was so kind to us when we were recently at Cimiez."

"Madam," gallantly replied the Admiral, "I will even kiss him if your Majesty wishes it."

Notwithstanding this expression of amiability, Lord Fisher used to be averse to alliances, especially maritime alliances. He took the ground that cooperation with a friendly fleet at sea in war-time was inadvisable, since "you can not shoot a friendly Admiral for ignorance or negligence."

He married a clergyman's daughter, and possesses an extraordinary stock of Scriptural quotations, which he uses to emphasize his arguments.

Lord Fisher has paid only one visit to America, and then stayed exactly a week. That was four years ago. But he is remotely connected with this country, because on that visit he came to attend the wedding of his son to Miss Jane Morgan, daughter of Randal Morgan, of Philadelphia.

At the time of his visit here Admiral Fisher expressed the opinion that the coming thing in navigation was the oil-engine and that aeroplanes would be valuable in matters of naval reconnaissance and dispatch. And that was about all the reporters could get him to say about naval matters.

As for personal characteristics, it has been said that it would tax Mr. Sargent to paint him. His profile, like that of most born fighters, juts clean out from forehead to chin, like the bow of a battle-ship. There is a certain force of expression about it which recalls the "hammer-and-tongs" captain in Marryat's ballad.

His figure is of middle size and active, and if you passed him in the street without knowing him you would be compelled to look at him twice. His talk is full of the unexpected, yet revealing phrases which light up a subject with flashes of conversational lightning. He is as irresistible in anecdote as in energy. Once when asked what was his favorite text he replied instantly, "And there shall be no more sea."

His motto throughout his career has been that "the frontiers of England are the coasts of the enemy."

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A GENTLE HINT

ALL Paris in these days wants to visit the French firing-line, but the required passes are extremely difficult to obtain, and there are therefore only a few of the many who finally find their way within hearing of gun-fire. Even these seem an abomination to the French General Staff. Spectators are not wanted, and consequently every means is used to turn them back. The New York Times tells of an amusing incident in which an overzealous group had their patriotism tried cruelly and found wanting:

They had collected on a hill overlooking Soissons to watch the artillery duel that was going on across the river when a staff officer rode up and asked what they were doing there. All with one accord said they had come out to see whether they could be of any use in Red Cross work.

The staff officer at once sent them to the surgeon in command of the nearest field-hospital with a message placing the whole party at his disposal. The surgeon rose to the occasion.

"It was most kind of you to come," he said; "you can be of the greatest service. Here are picks and spades. Will you kindly bury those dead horses?"

Not many of the horses were ever buried, but that corner of the field of battle was successfully cleared of spectators.

AN INCONVENIENT WAR AVOIDED

AMERICANS are becoming more and more imprinted, as the war goes on, with the difficulties that a neutral country experiences in eluding diplomatic entanglements and maintaining its equilibrium upon all vexed questions. It is comforting, therefore, to come across so definite and unhesitating a declaration for peace as appears in the first issue, November 7, of *The New Republic* in regard to a reported embarrassing misunderstanding between this country and Switzerland. If we must invade Swiss territory, it would be so much better all around if we were privileged to wait until the present invasions elsewhere have ceased and the railroads are running on schedule once more, when the invasion might be conducted, as it has been so many times before, by the tourist experts. *The New Republic* remarks:

It is fervently to be hoped that Switzerland will give credence to Minister Ritter's denial of attacks upon that country by the American press because it did not officially protest against the violation of Belgian territory. Whatever indiscretions may have been committed by irresponsible journals, we can assure Switzerland that there has been no organized attempt to inflame the minds of our people against that tall but thin republic. While as a nation we do not admit that Switzerland is in advance of the United States in any respect except alphabetically, we have only friendly feelings toward her, if any. We do not desire a war with Switzerland, especially at this time, when communications are so shattered that war could not be carried on with any degree of comfort. Lest this be

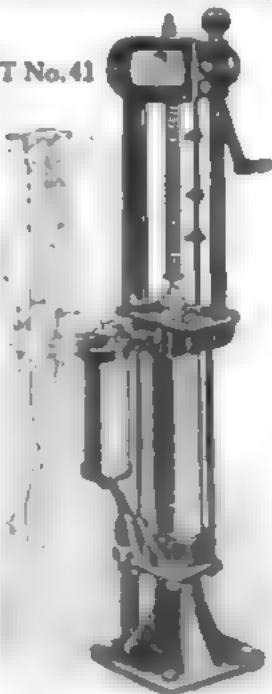


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"Reassure yourself," he says; "that will perhaps amount to nothing. In any case, you will get well."

I learn that they are from Lorraine, which is lucky. They are clad in gray, which makes them almost invisible in war. I speak of this to them. They answer:

"Indeed, with your red trousers we can see you a long distance. You make superb targets."

The Germans go on their way, promising to return to look for me, as well as others, who, like myself, lie on the battlefield. I take hope. It seems good to be alive, altho I am in a sorry plight.

The hours pass; night arrives. It still rains. Day breaks. No one; neither stretcher-bearer nor my Lorrainers of the day before. It is not until four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day that the Germans come back. I have passed thirty-four hours in reflection in the rain, with a wound which caused me much suffering.

The Germans were kind enough, and carried him on a rough stretcher to a neighboring village. But they had wounded of their own Army to care for, and so he was left in the open air, in the village street, but, he says thankfully, "on firmer ground." When they have finished their work, there are nearly 800 wounded in that village, half of them French. It is still raining, but he has too many other concerns to mind that:

I am famished, I munch with joy a bit of army biscuit, which I find delicious. Upon my urgent entreaty a German consents to give me a glass of wine from his flask, which he has just filled. I thank him. That warms me. The German is going away, when he changes his mind and demands payment for his glass of wine. I jabber a little German. I understand and give him a ten-sou piece, the only money I have left. He takes himself off content.

Some German officers come to talk to us. One of them says to me:

"It is your Government's fault that you are here."

They all speak French. I note the remark of this officer, because it appears to me to indicate a curious mentality.

The third day of this Calvary they put us in a barn on the hay. We have as yet received no care. I beg the Germans to take off my clothes. I have been able to snare a blanket which happens to be there. I don't know to whom it belongs, but necessity stifles scruples. They are quite willing to do what I have asked.

It is something to have a dry blanket, to be rid of the frightful mud for a time. Also, he is able to dress his wound from his emergency kit. A French doctor, a prisoner, appears, but before he can be of use he is called away again to care for German soldiers. There are frequent transfers of the wounded, nightmares of jolting agony. Outside the improvised hospital one hears constantly the tramping march of troops, the roll of gun-carriages, and shouted commands. There is a period of rest, and then the wounded soldier rouses to clear consciousness again:

Outside of this dream of infernal horror, which I have had for eight days, I am highly hopeful for the final results of the



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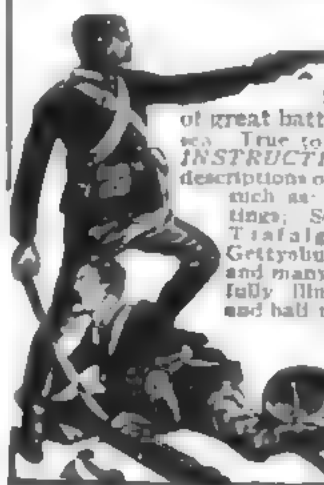
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war, because I am able to prove one thing, which has greatly surprised me, I confess. That is, that the replenishing of supplies and ammunition is marvelous. We have never lacked bread, nor meat, nor cartridges a single day. The service is marvelously organized. It is one of the great successes of this war. It is not as in 1870.

I have at last slept, and in a bed. I have no fever. Only in my sleep do I dream that they are transferring me and that it rains. But this little hallucination is disappearing.

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Inconsiderate.—PUP—"Great cats! That's a nerve! Somebody has put up a building right where I buried a bone!"—*Puck*.

A Marital Atrocity.—"What's the trouble at Wombat's house?"
"Wombat accuses his wife of using dum-dum biscuit."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Fixing the Blame.—"See here, milkman, I don't think the milk you are giving me is pure."
"Madam, to the pure all things are pure."—*Life*.

A Bit Tired.—A somewhat weather-beaten tramp, being asked what was the matter with his coat, replied, "Insomnia; it hasn't had a nap in ten years."—*Christian Register*.

Another Trial.—FINANCIER—"That is not the same tale that you told me a few days ago."

BEGGAR—"No, sir. But you didn't believe that one."—*London Mail*.

Not What He Meant.—THE HOST—"It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to dinner."

THE GUEST—"Oh, thanks very much; but it's not bad enough for that."—*Yale Record*.

The Pity of It.—MR. GABB—"Freshmen at the University of Pennsylvania are forbidden to smoke cigars."

FOND MOTHER—"Oh, dear me! Now Oswald won't get a bit of exercise."—*Buffalo Express*.

Quits.—"Your boys were in my apple-tree again yesterday," observed the first suburbanite.

"If you say anything more about it," declared the second ditto, "I'll send you the doctor's bill."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

Genesis of War.—In very early times some kings, having made war, went forth in person to fight the battles, ignorantly supposing there was no other way.

But they had not proceeded far till they were swept aside by a great multitude rushing to the front.

"Who are you?" asked the kings, in no small curiosity.

"We? Why, we're the precious fools who are always ready to make somebody else's quarrel our own—patriots, in short!" replied the multitude.

"Precious, indeed!" chuckled the kings, and risked their skins no more.—*New York Evening Post*.

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Habit.—Doctor—"I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets."

POLITICIAN—"Impossible! I'll demand a recount."—*Puck*.

When Talk Begins.—Hostess—"People are very dull to-night, Adolph. I really can't get them to talk."

Host—"Play something, dearest."—*Judy*.

A Dry Atmosphere.—"I like this quaint little mountain village of yours, waiter. I suppose I can get plenty of oxygen here."

"No, sir; we've got local option."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Another Try.—RECRUITING OFFICER—"What's the good of coming here and saying you're only seventeen years old! Go and walk around that yard and come back and see if you're not nineteen."—*Punch*.

Worth Trying.—"Let's drop into this restaurant."

"I don't believe I care to eat anything."

"Well, come in and get a new hat for your old one, anyway."—*Boston Transcript*.

Quite Natural.—"Why are women so crazy over these battered-up football-players?"

"I suppose it is because of the innate feminine love of remnants."—*Baltimore American*.

Explained.—In a barber-shop window in the Italian quarter:

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In the opposite window of the same store is this explanatory notice:

SHAVE, 3 CENTS.

—*New York Evening Post*.

Authoritatively Informed.—"So you come from New York," said an English lady to a traveling American. "I supposed, of course, you came from Boston."

"Why did you think that?" inquired the New York lady.

"Because I supposed all cultivated, intelligent Americans came from Boston."

"But what in the world made you think that?" was the natural question.

"Oh, I don't know, exactly. I think I was a Boston lady who told me."—*Christian Register (Boston)*.

Justly Earned.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, still familiarly known in the British service as "Lucky Lambton," for two years commanded the Royal yacht, and once had occasion to reveal to King Edward how little thought of in the services was the lavishly awarded Victorian Order. A yachtman had forced himself on the late King's attention at Cowes.

"Do you know that man?" his Majesty asked.

"I'm afraid I do," said Admiral Lambton.

"What do you think of him?"

"Not much, sir; in fact, he's a bounder."

"I'm sorry to hear that," the King replied, "because I have just made him a member of the Victorian Order."

"Glad to hear it, sir," the Admiral chuckled. "It serves him right."—*Tit-Bits*.



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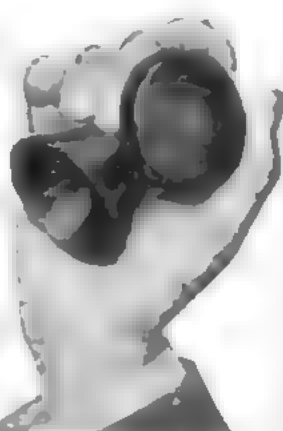


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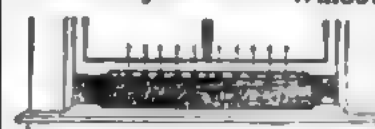
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

NEW YORK AS THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CENTER

NEW YORK concededly is now the world's financial center," according to *The Journal of Commerce*, which adds that this position will be maintained by New York "at least during the remainder of the war." London for the time being has been "definitely displaced." While the foreign exchange situation "is bad enough here," the fact remains that "it is much better than it is in London." London, in fact, is coming to us for remittance to France, Holland, and Italy, and those countries are doing the same thing with us in remittances to London. Other points in this interesting situation are set forth as follows:

"Altho sterling exchange rates are concededly above normal, New York's financial relations with foreign centers are gradually getting back to a working basis. Continued progress is expected in banking circles in this city without Government aid of an arbitrary kind. The current indebtedness of the United States at the beginning of hostilities was quite large, but not exceptionally so; nor was it in any measure out of keeping with the international trade relations. With the outbreak of the war came a sudden demand from all European countries on New York for remittance to London. The natural result was a large enhancement in the value of the pound sterling. Under natural conditions the rate would not have gone so high as it did, because gold could have been shipped at a profit to London, thus pegging the rate of exchange at the gold shipping point dependent upon the price to be paid for the gold by the Bank of England. One of the foremost sterling exchange authorities in New York, discussing the new conditions that have been created, said:

"The Bank of England in this respect was never known to be very liberal on an export movement from this side. It generally puts the rate down to the minimum, namely, 77s. 9d. for standard bars and 76s. 3d. for American eagles. That would make the rate of exchange 4.87437 and 4.87998, less the cost of shipment, which in the one case is approximately \$1.46 per £100 sterling and in the other case \$1.26 for £100 sterling. The increased cost of shipment of bars is due to the fact that the United States Assay Office called for a premium of 40 cents per \$1,000 on the bars."

"It is thus evident, the banking authority in question argues, that the high price of exchange is not due to any particular urgency of American merchants to effect remittances. It is due to the fact that New York has become the clearing-house of the world for the settlement of the international balances due from one European continental center to the other. London also comes to us for remittance to France or to Holland or Italy, and Holland *et al.* are doing the same thing, so that the pivotal point has now swung around to New York and will remain so as long as the present disturbance is occupying the nations of Europe.

"The talk of remedying the situation by the shipment of gold, the banker argued, is to be deprecated. Europe has tied up our balances through moratoria, etc., and is it anything out of the way that we, in our turn, should protect ourselves against a demand for the yellow metal that can not be justified on any equitable basis? "The whole transaction is one-sided," the banker continued. "I know of my own knowledge

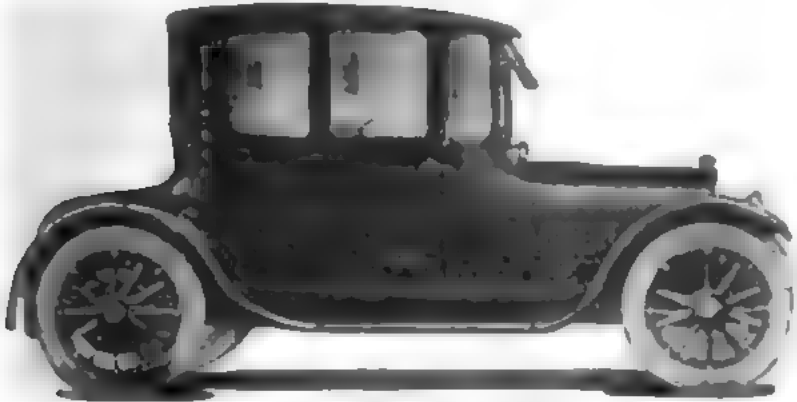
that the English banks and bankers are only too willing to extend us further accommodation, and, in fact, they are begging us to take such extension. I have received letters from the more prominent bankers in London asking us to reduce our credit balances with them, inasmuch as owing to the general collapse of the industrial conditions there they have no use at present for the money. The lowest price ever known to have been paid for eagles in London is 76s. 3d. and for bars 77s. 9d. But the price that is being allowed by the Bank of England is only 76s. 1/2d. and for bars 77s. 6d. If the bank were very anxious to have gold it should have put the price at a premium over its minimum figure, thus bringing the cost of exchange below the usual gold-import point, which is around 4.85, thus encouraging remittances against the so-called indebtedness of America to England."

EXTRAVAGANCE IN CITY GOVERNMENT

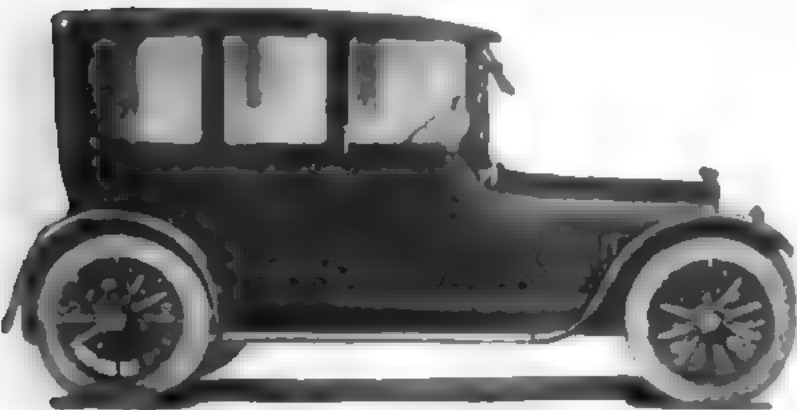
A budget for New York City, reaching \$200,000,000 in 1915, recently announced, has given new life to discussion of the gross extravagance practised in governing American cities in recent years. In New York the running expenses were this year pruned, so that the actual cost of governing the city is less than formerly, but a large increase in the budget has occurred just the same, due to increase in the "debt service" of over \$7,000,000, besides another large amount for deficiency in taxes, the two items making over \$10,000,000. In other words, strict economy in operating expenses has been insufficient to offset the growing burden of taking care of the city debt.

It was recently shown by a writer in the *New York Times Annalist* that expenditures in nine of the largest cities of this country are now \$2.62 per capita more than were the revenue receipts, New York being "the least thrifty of all" and Chicago "the most economical." The average revenue receipts per capita in these cities, all of which have a population of more than 500,000, were, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, \$32.10. In the same cities the per capita cost of government including interest charges and all other outlays, averaged \$34.72. In only three of these nine cities were expenses kept below the revenue receipts. One of these was Chicago, with an excess of revenue over expenditures of \$2.98 per capita; another Boston, with an excess of \$2.04; a third, St. Louis, with an excess of 11 cents. In all others the cost was greater than the receipt, New York making "the worst showing of all." The writer says further:

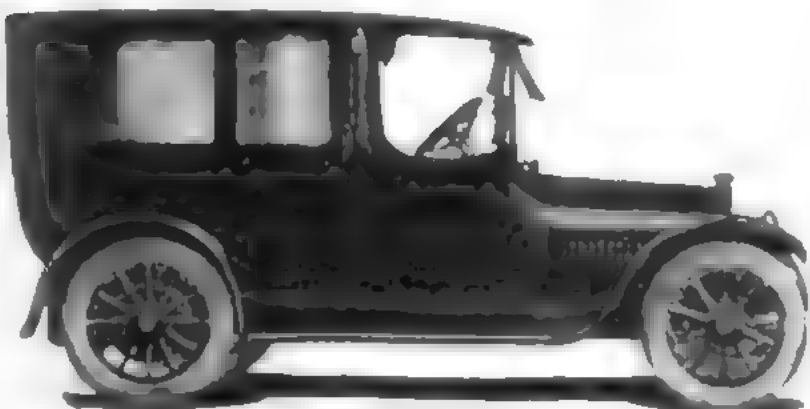
"The greatest source of revenue is, of course, property taxes, and it might be supposed that these would form substantial the same percentage of the revenues in the various cities. Some astonishing differences in the amounts so raised per capita and the percentage to total revenue are shown, however. For instance, Boston raises \$33.70 per capita, or 71.5 per cent. of her total revenue receipts, from that source while Philadelphia gets only \$13.74, or 55 per cent., in that way. In New York, \$29.00 per capita, or 73.6 per cent. of the revenue are raised through property taxes. Other taxes, special assessments, and highway privileges, rents, and interest account for a large part of the remainder of the



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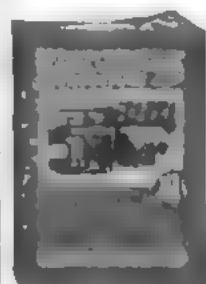
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receipts, and the earnings of public-service enterprises are also an important source of income, tho varying greatly in the different cities. In New York, for example, the receipts from that source are only 8.5 per cent. of the total revenues, while Baltimore gets 13 per cent. of her income from such enterprises.

"Governmental expenditures are divided into four classes: expenses of general departments, interest on indebtedness, expenses of public-service enterprises, and 'outlays.' The latter item includes payments for land and other properties and public improvements more or less permanent in character, which are constructed or acquired by municipalities for use in the exercise of their function or in connection with business undertaken by them. The first class, with its many subdivisions, generally accounts for approximately 50 per cent. of the total revenues; in some cities it is slightly less, but usually a little over half. Boston spends the most per capita for the expenses of general departments, the outlay for that purpose being \$27.62, with New York, spending \$23.95, a close second. Baltimore spent only \$15.01, considerably less than any of the others. In outlays, however, she was more extravagant, with an expenditure of \$11.02, as against but \$4.55 for Philadelphia. New York's outlays were the greatest, being \$13.38. Boston's interest payments per capita were by far the largest, being \$8.26, as against \$7.04 for New York, which came second in this respect, and only \$1.06 for Detroit, whose interest-bearing debt is relatively very small.

"In allocating expenditures of the various governmental departments, it is seen that the ones devoted to education are the most expensive, the expenditures being approximately twice as great as those of the police departments, which usually come second in the amount expended for maintenance. Philadelphia spends 21.6 per cent. of her outlay on schools, the smallest percentage of any, while Cleveland leads in this department with 30.3 per cent. The police expenditures range from 9.2 per cent., spent by Pittsburgh, to 15.8 per cent. in Chicago. Following is a table of percentages of expenditure for various departments:

PERCENTAGE OF PAYMENTS FOR EXPENSES OF GENERAL DEPARTMENTS MADE FOR—

	Schools	General Government	Police Department	Navy, Hospitals, and Corrections	Sanitation	Highways	Fire Department
New York	27.9	13.6	12.1	8.7	8.0	7.8	7.0
Chicago	24.6	15.3	15.8	6.4	8.2	6.6	7.9
Phila.	21.6	13.8	15.0	10.4	7.1	14.6	5.1
St. Louis	25.3	12.4	15.6	6.6	10.2	13.0	8.2
Boston	24.6	10.8	11.4	8.3	9.3	10.3	8.1
Cleveland	30.3	13.9	9.3	5.2	8.5	11.2	8.4
Baltimore	22.5	11.6	14.6	7.2	10.2	12.5	10.7
Pittsburg	26.2	12.9	9.2	6.4	6.2	13.1	8.3
Detroit	22.1	10.3	11.0	5.6	8.0	23.6	8.7

"Its prominence as an automobile-manufacturing center, and the fact that it is said to have the greatest number of automobiles per capita of any city in the country, doubtless account for the tremendous expenditures of Detroit for highways, amounting last year to 23.6 per cent. of general departmental expenses."

LIGHT BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings in this country for October and for ten months of this year are presented in a table by *Bradstreet's*, which compares them with corresponding periods in 1913. This comparison shows that clearings in October were "of light proportions." In the broader situation of affairs there are, however, favorable aspects such as "heavy exports, high prices for wheat, activity in industries turning out



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war supplies, and better general financial conditions," but against these as offsets it has to be remembered that purely domestic trade is proceeding "at a relatively slow pace," that many dividends have been reduced, and the country's basic industry—iron and steel—is "working at a very slow rate." Because of a considerable amount of idleness the purchasing power of a large number of people has been curtailed, and meanwhile speculation has been almost entirely suspended and collections are hard to make. Other points as to light clearings are set forth in this article as follows:

"Under the circumstances, light payments are to be expected. However, it is to be noted that bank clearings for the month of October evidence improvement over the low-water marks set up in the preceding two months, altho this fact by and of itself provided little comfort, seeing that payments in October always expand from the small limits usually set in the summer.

"Clearings at all cities for the month under review total \$11,594,006,571, which sum reflects an increase of 17 per cent. over the very light aggregate reported for September. Barring the exhibits of August and September, the showing for October is the lightest noted for any month since February of 1909. It also discloses a loss of 25.4 per cent. from October of 1913, and it indicates a drop of 31.2 per cent. from that month in 1912, when payments reached record proportions, and when economic movements were working under full sails. Comparison with every October back to 1904 brings out losses, and the total for last month is but 1.3 per cent. larger than that registered for October ten years ago. For October of this year New York's total forms 48 per cent. of the aggregate, whereas in October of 1912 it was approximately 60 per cent. The total for the country outside of New York reflects a less noteworthy decline than that reported for the country as a whole. Briefly, New York's total fell off 35.4 per cent. from October of last year, the grand total receded 25.4 per cent., and for the zone outside of the metropolis the drop is 12.7 per cent. That ratio expresses the decline from the heaviest total ever reported, that of October, 1912.

"New York City's total for October last—\$5,609,436,978—indicates a rise of 21 per cent. over September, but, as we have already seen, it manifests a recession of 35.4 per cent. from October, 1913, while it displays a loss of 44 per cent. from October, 1912, when payments aggregated the extraordinarily large sum of \$10,138,000,000, the third heaviest total ever reported. It may be recalled that in October of 1912 14,149,000 shares of stock changed hands on the Stock Exchange, whereas this year trading was well-nigh negligible. However, the sum just given is the lightest noted for any October since 1903, at which time clearings aggregated \$5,233,000,000.

"Outside of New York the total for October is \$5,984,659,593, an advance of 13.5 per cent. over September, but a loss of 12.7 per cent. from October of last year, that ratio also representing the decline from October of 1912. It may be noted that the total named is larger than those reported in September, August, June, May, and February of this year, and it is 2 per cent. better than the showing made in October, 1911. Incidentally, Kansas City and Minneapolis, with totals of \$306,305,338 and \$170,202,373, respectively, established new high records. In other words, the total given for Minneapolis displaces the high sum scored in October, 1907, while the showing made by Kansas City is the best reported since October, 1913.

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been said about the war-tax of \$10,000,000 on Brussels and of similar taxes upon other cities. A little figuring shows clearly that according to Germany's official estimate all these sums added together would be sufficient to prolong the war only about a week.

On the other hand, the capture of large numbers of able-bodied male prisoners by any one country is a factor tending to prolong the war so long as these captures are more or less evenly balanced. Such prisoners are of value not so much in handicapping the enemy as in providing the country making the capture with workers for their factories and fields while their own men are at war. If Germany has 250,000 able-bodied prisoners, these, without doubt, have been put to work, to take the place of Germans at the front, in mines, mills, and public improvements. Considering the fact that these prisoners need not be paid and can be fed for a few cents a day, they are of much economic value in enabling nations to prolong the war. For this reason the status of the prisoners will be carefully considered in this column from week to week.

Figures show that at the present time nations containing about 1,000,000,000 people, or considerably over one-half of the entire human race, are participating in this war. Noting the fact that about 25 per cent. of this number are males of fighting age, we can not hope that the war may be ended for the lack of men on the part of any of the belligerents. M. Leroy Beaulieu, a well-known French statistician, was asked the other day whether it would be possible for any nation to carry on the war with the whole of its adult male population of military age in the field. He replied that this was done fifty years ago by Paraguay in a war lasting several years against the Argentine Republic; it was accomplished again by Boers in 1899-1902 in their war against Great Britain, and again in the recent Balkan wars. Not only are the women and prisoners, the boys and girls forced into service, but the neutral nations also supply laborers. For instance, reports coming from France indicate that Spanish laborers are already working in the vineyards, while with the Baltic Sea still controlled by Germany's fleet, she is carrying on commerce undisturbed with the countries on the north. Hence, M. Beaulieu argues that so long as the population is united by military ardor and national sentiment and regards the war as just and holy, Germany can not be reduced by starvation. Therefore we can not look to these figures for optimistic prophecies."

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(Independent, blunt, artistic, a bit selfish)
Spencerian Steel Pens
(has large ideas, well balanced)
put an easy smoothness into
(Impulsive, imaginative, man of large notions)
what writing you do
(romantic, emotional, meek)

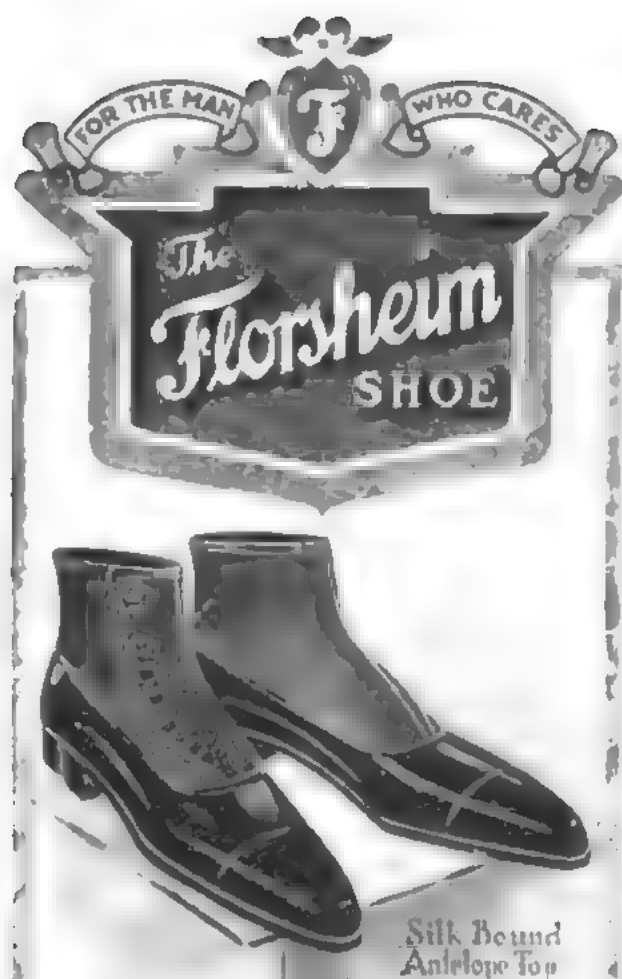
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 5.—Russia announces the recapture of Mlava, on the Russian-Polish frontier north of Warsaw, with heavy losses for the fleeing Germans.

November 6.—The Russians capture Jaroslav, seventeen miles from Przemysl, taking 5,000 Austrian prisoners. This is, it is claimed, the most important victory for Russia so far.

November 7.—Petrograd reports the East Prussian forces forming an offensive against the Germans near Lyck. In southern Russian Poland the Germans are withdrawing westward through Czenstochowa. Many cholera victims have been left behind in Jaroslav, Przeworsk, and villages on the San by the Austrians.

November 8.—The Russian General Staff reports the Germans forced back to the border, and the entrance of Russian cavalry into Germany near Posen.

November 9.—Russia reports a steady advance in East Prussia and a further withdrawal of the Germans in southern Poland. In Galicia, the Austrians are reported as falling back on Krakow, 1,000 prisoners being taken south of Przemysl. Berlin, on the contrary, declares the Russians defeated near Wyschytyniz Lake, in East Prussia, and the capture of 4,000 Russian prisoners and many machine guns.

November 10.—Berlin reports victories on the border of East Prussia, near Wirballen. Russian victories near Soldau, in the southwest corner of East Prussia, and near Lyck, are announced in Petrograd.

November 11.—The Russian General Staff denies a German victory in East Prussia. A Cossack approach on Krakow is announced, as well as the reinvestment of Przemysl. From Liège, Belgium, a movement of Austrian troops is reported, entraining to go to the support of Krakow.

IN THE WEST

November 5.—Paris reports German attacks repulsed in the Argonne region and north of Arras. The Germans announce the repulse of an Allied attack near Nieuport, with progress near Ypres, Lille, Berry-au-Bac, and in the regions of the Argonne and Vosges.

November 6.—The French claim ground regained about Soupir, in the Aisne region, German trenches captured on the heights of the Meuse and east of Verdun, and attacks repulsed between Arras and the Oise. Germany announces important gains near Ypres and St. Mihiel.

November 7.—Paris *communiqués* mention fierce attacks centering on Cambrai, Aix-Neulette, and Le Quesnoy-en-Santerre, all on the line of Dixmude-Arras-Roye, with slight French gains at Vailly, west of Soissons, and two villages regained northeast of Verdun.

November 8.—France announces advances at several points, notably northeast of Soissons, with no recent losses. The Germans claim the capture of a height west of the Forest of Argonne, the object of their attacks for several weeks.

The Germans announce the capture of Vienne-le-Château, twenty-two miles

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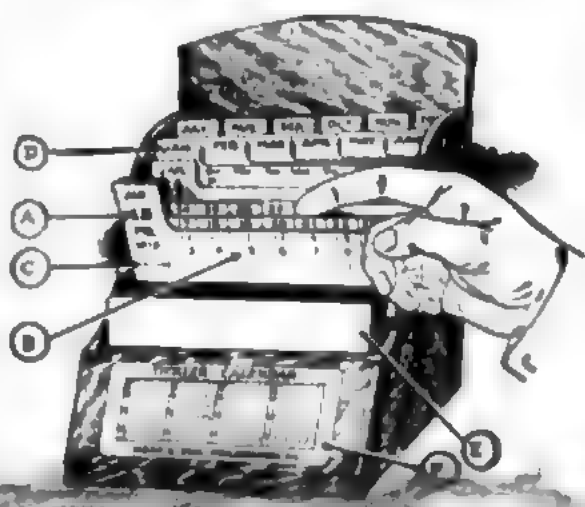
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west of Verdun, as of extreme importance, altho not a breach of the Allied line.

November 9.—The Allies hold Dixmude against the Germans, with little change in the whole battle-line. Berlin reports the Allies on the offensive near the coast but with negligible gain. German attacks of an unprecedented violence on Ypres and Dixmude persist.

November 10.—The German headquarters are moved to Alost, fifteen miles west of Brussels. The flooded territory of the Yser now impedes the operations of the Allies. The latter announce progress between Ypres and Armentières.

November 11.—The Germans announce officially the capture of Dixmude, and the crossing of the Yser canal, along with the capture of the Allied first line west of Langemarck, and over 2,000 prisoners taken. The French admit the relinquishment of Dixmude, but deny any further German success.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 5.—Great Britain and France make formal declaration of war upon Turkey. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia, sweeping all before them, according to Petrograd.

November 6.—Tsing-tao surrenders to the Japanese after a siege of sixty-five days.

England, informed that copper now being shipped to Italian ports is destined for German and Austrian use, has since October 25 detained all such shipping at Gibraltar, and now offers to pay for all copper shipped previous to October 20, when copper was made actual instead of conditional contraband.

November 8.—Transvaal rebels under General Beyers are dispersed on the Vet River, southeast of Bloemhof, by General Lambert's forces.

Failing to leave the neutral harbor within the time specified, the small German cruiser Geier is interned at Honolulu.

The second week's report of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium shows a 20,000-ton shortage in the prospective food supplies for November, only about 30,000 tons being at present available.

November 9.—General De Wet overcomes a small Government command under General Cronje, near Doornberg, South Africa.

November 10.—The German cruiser *Emden* is finally caught, at the Keeling-Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and driven ashore in flames by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*. The *Emden* loses 200 lives. Commander von Müller and other officers are rescued, and are allowed to retain their swords.

November 11.—The British torpedo-boat *Niger* is sunk in Deal Harbor by a German submarine. The Japanese torpedo-boat 33, mine-hunting in Kinohow Bay, strikes a mine and is sunk.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 5.—A battle is reported twenty miles south of Aguas Calientes, Mexico, between Villa and Carranza forces.

November 6.—In a notification to the Aguas Calientes Convention, Villa insists on Carranza's resignation, offering himself to retire, if necessary.

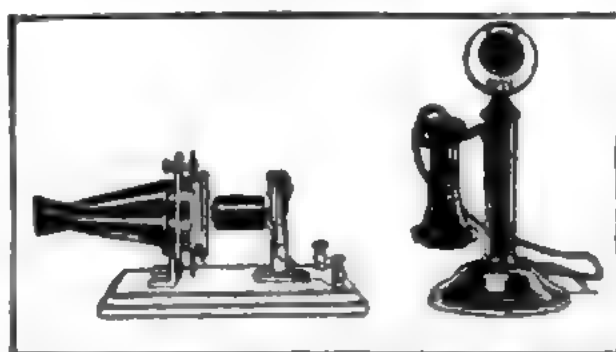
November 7.—Paris universities open, attended only by middle-aged men and foreigners.

Strong earthquake shocks are reported from Messina, and Mt. Etna is said to show signs of activity.

November 8.—Carranza receives an ultimatum from the Aguas Calientes

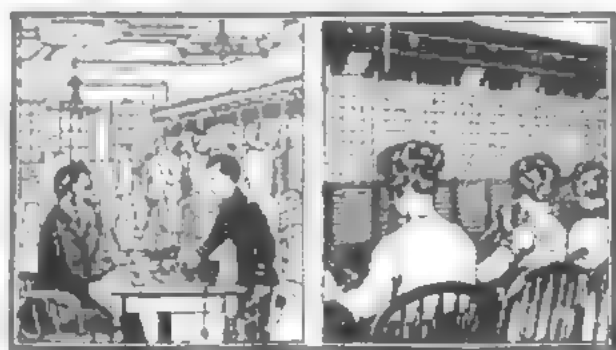
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Here is a big fact in the telephone progress of this country:



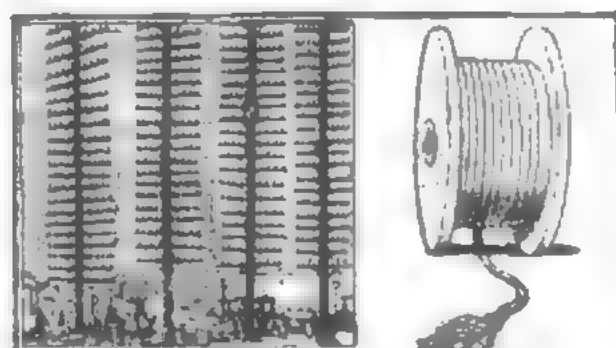
Original
Bell Telephone
1876

Standard
Bell Telephone
To-day



Early
Telephone
Exchange

Typical
Present-day
Exchange



If City Wires
Were Carried
Overhead

800
in Underground
Cable

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Convention, calling for his peaceful abdication of the Provisional Presidency by 6 p.m., November 10, and threatening force in case of refusal.

November 10.—Several generals are deprived of their commands in Mexico City by General Carranza, because of their refusal to retract their affirmation to abide by the decisions of the Aguas Calientes Convention. General Villa is reported as marching on the capital with an advance guard of 15,000 men.

November 11.—Washington declares that Holland, through arrangement with the Holland-American Line, sole neutral carrier plying regularly between America and Holland, has effected a virtual Government food monopoly, allowing no private shipments to be brought into the country.

Word comes via Aguas Calientes that war is declared between Villa and Carranza and that a preliminary engagement occurs at Leon, between Aguas Calientes and Queretaro.

DOMESTIC

November 5.—Designs and specifications are complete for a new type of United States navy submarine, twice the size of the German U-9 type, costing nearly \$1,250,000, and to be known as submarine destroyers or diving destroyers.

Eight hundred men begin the work of disinfecting the 13,000 pens, 725 chutes, and 25 miles of water-troughs of the Chicago stock-yards, pursuant to the Federal quarantine on the hoof and mouth disease.

November 9.—The Fore River Shipbuilding Company receives an order for 20 submarines, to be delivered in sections for assembling. The purchasing nation is not disclosed.

Popular.—SALESMAN—"That bracelet, madam, is unique. It was given to the Empress Josephine by Napoleon Bonaparte. We are selling a lot of them this season."—*Judge.*

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SOME WAR-NAMES OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

The following are some of the names and terms which have come into prominence during the European War of 1914, and which are commonly mispronounced. The pronunciations given below are indicated by the alphabet devised for pronunciation by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, and used in the *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*. The basic principle of this alphabet is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

a	as in artistic.	g	as in go.
ä	as in art.	q	as in any.
z	as in fat.	th	as in thin.
ë	as in fare.	th	as in this.
e	as in get.	s	as in so, sent.
é	as in prey.	z	as in east, was.
i	as in hit.	ch	as in church.
ï	as in police.	j	as in jet.
o	as in obey.	sh	as in ship, vision,
ö	as in go.		function, machine.
u	as in not.	3	as in azure, leisure,
ü	as in or.		vision.
u	as in full.	u	as in oak.
ü	as in rule.	ö	(unstressed) as in
u	as in but.		soda, over, gut-
ü	as in burn.		tural, martyrdom.
ou	as in circle.	i	(unstressed) as in
ou	as in overcast.		habit, senate, sur-
in	as in duration.		feit, biscuit, min'-
ü	as in feud.		ute, privilege, val-
oi	as in oil.		ley Sunday, cities,
k	as in kin, cat, quit.		renew.

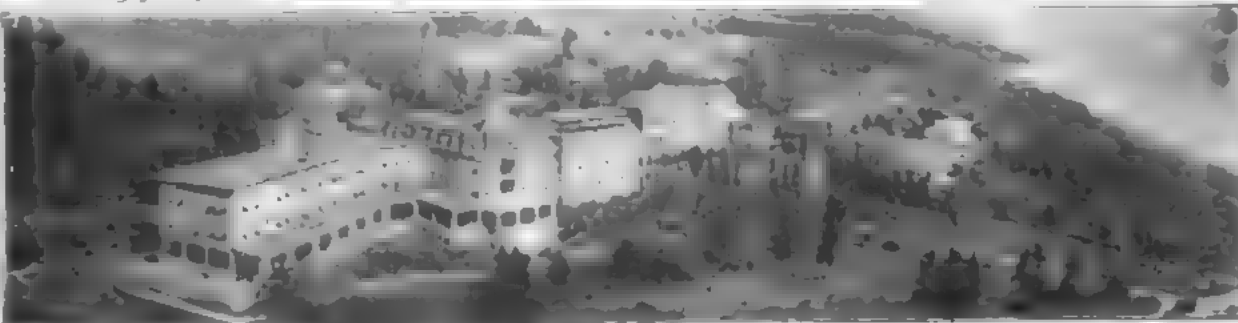
æ as in lack (Neotch), ach, mich (German). ã as in bon (French). ö as in Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).

Aix-la-Chapelle, äks'-la'-
shä'-pel'
Albert, al'-bär'
Alsace, al'-säs' or al'-säs'
Amiens, am'-yans or (F)
am'-yän'
Argonne, ar'-gon'
Ardennes, ar'-dän'
Bailleul, bai'-yöl'
Bapaume, ba'-pöm'
Bergues, bär-g'
Berguette, bär'-get'
Bertin, bär'-tän'
Bezange, bë'-säng'
Bismarck, bi'-smärk'
Boulogne, bu'-lön'
Brabant, brä'-bant or (F)
brä'-bän'
Brabant-le-Fort, brä'-tän'-
Buxerolles, bu'-söl'-röl'
Cambrai, kån'-brä'
Camp des Romains, kån-
dä ro'-mån'
Châlons, sho'-lån'
Champlon, sho'-plån'
Chantilly, sho'-tän'-yil'
Château Salins, sho'-tän'-
sa'-län'
Château-Thierry, sho'-tän'-
thi'-ry'
Chemin des dames, sho-
mån'-dä dām'
Compiègne, kån'-pi'-ä'-nye'
Coulommiers, kü'-lön'-myä'
Créonne, krä'-ön'
Czernewitz, cher'-no-vit'
Dixmude, diks'-müd'
Dniester, dñ'-tör'
Drina (River), drī'-na'
Dunajec (River), dü'-nä'-
yet'
Dynow, dñ'-növ'
Ecoloo, ä'-köl'
Epervay, ä'-pär'-nä'
Fatales, ä'-fär'
Fermes, fär'-m'
Gambin, gån'-bin'
Grammont, grā'-mön'
Grodek, grō'-dek'
Hainaut, hä'-nöt'
Halles, hä'-lich'
Haumont, hä'-mön'
Hazebrouck, hä'-brük'
Kielce, kyel'-tse'
Krasnoyarsk, krās'-nō'-sarsk'
La Bassee, lä'-bas'-sē'
Lancut, lān'-tūt'
Laventie, lä'-vān'-ti'
Le Four de Paris, lä'-fūr'-dä
pā'-ri'
Lens, län'
Le Prétre, lä'-prā'-tr'
Les Paroisses, lä'-pā'-rōsh'
Lexajsk, lä'-jaisk'
Liège, li'-jē'
Lorraine, lö'-rān'

Lyn, län'
Marnas-Saint, mā'-ro-
mā'-sān'-sān'-t'
Marcheville, mārsh'-vil'
Meaux, mö'
Ment, mēn'-tān'
Mons, mōn'
Montdidier, mōn'-dī'-dī'-r'
Montfaucon, mōn'-fō'-shān'
Nantes, nān'-tē or (F)
nān'-tē'
Nantua, nōn'-tū'-vā'
Novo Georgievsk, nō'-vō
gō'-rō'-gī'-vsk'
Oise, wāz'
Péronne, pē'-rōn'
Przerost, prā'-rōst'
Radom, rā'-dōm'
Rambervilla, rān'-bär'-
vil'-lā'
Raon l'Étape, rō'-nōn'-lā'
Revigny, rē'-vī'-nyl'
Ribecourt, rīb'-kōr'
Roisel, rō'-sēl'
Rosières, rō'-sī-ār'
Roye, rōy'
Saint Omer, sān'-ō'-mār'
St. Quentin, sān'-kōn'-tān'
Sambor, sān'-bōr'
Sah (River), sān'-
Sandomir, sān'-dōm'-r'
Santerre, sān'-tār'
Seicheprey, sēsh'-prē'
Serajevo, sē'-rā'-jō'-vō'
Sive, sīv'
Seine, sēn'
Senlis, sēn'-lī'
Sézanne, sē'-zān'- [vite]
Skiermiewice, skī-er'-mī'-vī'-
Sochaczew, sō'-shā'-tsev'
Somme, sōm'
Strzy, strī'
Suippe, swīp'
Tarnacox, tān'-rā'-kōz'
Tarnov, tār'-nōv'
Termonde, tār'-mōnd'
Thourout, tū'-rōt'
Tisz, tīsh'
Vanquois, vān'-kwō'
Vermelles, vēr'-māl'
Vervins, vēr'-vān'
Vesle, vėl'
Vieux-Aisne, vīk'-sān'-
Vieille Chapelle, vī'-sī'-yā
shā'-pel'
Villr-sur-Tourbe, vīl'-
vis'-grād, vīsh'-tē'-grād
Vity-le-François, vī'-trī'-
lō'-trūn'-swān'
Wielka, vīl'-kō'
Yaroslaf, yā'-rō'-slāf'
Ypres, ī-prē'
Zeebrugge, zē'-brūs'
Zwollen, zvōl'-en

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THINK of all the things imaginable to make you want to travel; consider the seasons, the weather, your own education, your comfort, your pleasure; add them all together and you will have part of the reasons for coming to San Diego in 1915.

This wonderful Exposition, celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal, will welcome the world on January 1st, and will not close its doors until midnight of the last day of 1915.

A year of sunshine and soft, caressing breezes; an Exposition of man's achievements; a demonstration of what man is doing; while products will be exhibited, processes will be shown; in this, all former Expositions will be outdone; others have shown the silent evidences of man's skill and ingenuity; this Exposition will show manufactures, farming, tea growing and such things throbbing with the life of performance.

Don't miss it! Don't take the chance of regret, following regret, as your friends return and tell you of the most wonderful Exposition ever held; of days and nights of comfort and entertainment in a land full of romance of old Spanish Mission days; the out of doors part of this wonderful Exposition is worth the trip if there was no indoors part.

It is Southern California,—plus! In less than two months after the opening of the San Diego Exposition, San Francisco, five hundred miles north, will open the doors of her wonderful Exposition. Your railroad ticket takes you to both without extra charge. Could anyone think of greater inducements! Come to California in 1915.

On up the coast and across the Rockies, in the deserts and forests, on the plains, and in the valleys that fill the West, there are other sights which make all other lands commonplace.

This is the West of Your Country

It is a West in which you find a civilization that pre-dates that of pre-historic Egypt, a country far excelling those of the Mediterranean; it is the Great West of the Grand Canyon, the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Painted Desert, the Great Trees; the Great West that is old, yet young, filled with the wonders of the world and with the romance of centuries. It is the West that you should see, and 1915 is the time for you to see it, when California with her two Expositions offers you the opportunity and special rates.

Railroad fares and hotel rates add to the inducement, they are very low and will not be raised. Select your time, come when you can, but come!



1915
All
the
Year

Ask your railroad ticket agents for the facts then
Get your ticket to San Diego.

"Sabemos guardar el tesoro, sabemos vivir y en realidad vivimos."—*Martial*.

"We know how to keep the treasure, how to live, and live indeed."—*Martial*.

1915
All
the
Year

LOOKING ACROSS JARVILLE CANYON
FROM BALBOA PARK

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Whole Number 1284

SHALL WE LET BELGIUM STARVE?

THE WORD now comes from the relief-workers in Belgium that the supplies so far received are "entirely insufficient" to meet this great national tragedy. When a nation hungers, heroic measures are called for. "Every day's delay means an increasingly heavy toll in sickness, suffering, and death," declares the Belgian Relief Committee, and the American Consul at Antwerp says in a letter to Henry Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, that "it seems that Belgium will have to face the danger of famine much earlier than any of us thought it would." "If in Belgium a population of six millions is to be kept alive," says the Women's Committee, "food must be sent and at once."

Prompt and generous action is plainly needed. The need sends its cry to every heart. How shall we meet this appeal? We believe we know our readers when we say that every one of them is thrilled with pity and is anxious to send food to the hungry ones. So we have decided to ask our great family of readers, all over the world, to join hands in this great life-saving crusade.

What is needed? Bread. What shall we send? Let every one of us send a barrel of flour, ten barrels, fifty barrels, a hundred barrels, five hundred barrels! We will start the barrels rolling with a contribution of five hundred barrels. Who will match it? We hope to print a goodly list of the well-to-do readers of our magazine who will meet or, better, outdo it.

And the one-barrel gifts! Each barrel may, in fact *will*, save a life. Every pound will make a loaf and a quarter of bread. Every barrel will feed a family of five for two months. What a message of love and life will go to Belgium in every barrel! Some child, some poor widow, some aged man or woman is waiting now for your barrel. Send a hundred barrels and save a hundred families this winter. The relief committees are guaranteeing that 100 per cent. of the food supplies shall reach the starving Belgian women

and children. Every barrel will reach Belgium without any further transportation charges from New York. We shall see to that. Reports have it that England, Holland, and France are already caring for 1,500,000 of the refugees. Disputes about the war have no place now. When babies are starving, it is no time for acrimonious discussions. Save the babies, and discuss afterward.

Flour varies in price per barrel, but \$5 will send one, and we will rate our campaign on that basis.

Let us send a cargo of 20,000 barrels of flour to Belgium at the earliest possible moment. He gives twice who gives quickly!

The wife of the Minister of State of Belgium says in an address to the women of America:

"Seven out of the nine provinces that go to make the Kingdom of Belgium have been devastated by the most dreadful war known to history. Thousands and thousands of people have nothing in the world left, not a roof over their heads, no money, no clothes, and no chance of earning a living of any sort.

"The sight of the poor refugees streaming into Antwerp, women with babies in their arms, their older children clinging to their skirts, men wheeling their decrepit fathers in wheelbarrows or helping along a crippled brother or son, is more pitiable than any words can express."

That was before Antwerp fell. Conditions

have grown worse since then, and will continue to grow worse until help comes.

Ask your friends to join you in this life-saving crusade. Clergymen can ask their congregations to unite in a gift of 100 or 500 barrels. Sunday-school classes can give one, five, or ten barrels.

This is Thanksgiving week. What could crown it more gloriously than to sit down *to-day* and send your gift to those whose Thanksgiving day was a day of hunger and cold?

All contributions will be acknowledged in our columns.

Address: BELGIUM FLOUR FUND, LITERARY DIGEST,

354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



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WHO WILL FEED THESE BELGIAN REFUGEES THIS WINTER?

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A NEW START IN NATIONAL FINANCE

A NEW ERA in the history of American finance, the press agree, begins with the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks; and the 16th of November, observes Mr. Paul M. Warburg, of the Reserve Board, "may be considered as the Fourth of July in the economic life of the United States." Besides being a new departure equaling in historic importance the destruction of the Second United States Bank by Andrew Jackson, and the inauguration of the national banking system during the Civil War, the auspicious opening of the new banks is taken by the newspapers as both evidence of, and a powerful influence toward, a revival of business, especially when they consider it in connection with the re-opening of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and the increase of security dealings in various centers. Bankers all over the country predict a restoration of good times with the release of millions in cash and credit reserves. Secretary McAdoo announces that the day of panics is past. President Wilson congratulates the Secretary on the adoption of a "constitution of business peace"; in the series of legislative acts establishing the "new freedom," declares the President, "the means by which credit has been set free is at the heart of all these things, is the key-piece of the whole structure." The 16th of November, we may note with the *New York World*, marked "the settlement of a controversy more bitter than any other, except slavery," the struggle between the experts advocating financial centralization and the popular distrust of monopolies of money and credit. We have compromised a struggle as old as the Constitution, says *The World*:

"In the Regional Banks we are to preserve all that was good in the early banks of the United States. In the member banks we safeguard all that has been desirable in the national banks. In the Federal Reserve Board at Washington we have a necessary regulating authority that has the fullest public confidence."

It has taken time, as the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* points out, to get the new system started:

"The act establishing the system was signed by the President on Christmas eve last year. Then came the selection of reserve cities. The President's choices for members of the Central Reserve Board were announced in May and the Board itself organized in August."

Now, because of the financial situation resulting from the European War, we read in the *New York Commercial's* Washington correspondence, the Federal Reserve Board has hastened to open the banks for a limited exercise of their functions. Little business, the *New York Globe* hears, will be attempted before the middle of January. There will be no haste, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, toward the full exercise of the banks' functions. Reserve deposits will be made in instalments,

and the discount and currency operations of the system "are expected to get into effect at once and increase in volume as it gets settled down to regular working. Three years will be required for a complete adjustment to the new reserve basis. At present, the *Commercial's* correspondent notes, the operations of the banks will be limited to the following:

- "1. Acceptance of deposits of reserves payable in lawful money.
- "2. Discounting of bills of exchange and commercial paper.
- "3. Acceptance of deposits of checks drawn by member banks on any Federal Reserve Banks or member banks in reserve and central reserve cities within their respective districts.

"The Federal Reserve Board, in preparation for the opening of the banks under the foregoing limitations, has fixed rates of rediscount for the twelve banks, defined commercial paper, fixed general rediscount policy, drafted by-laws for the banks, and attended to other pressing matters of detail incident to the opening."

So, *The Commercial* comments editorially:

"This country now possesses a scientific credit and currency system the lack of which has been the cause of the panics of the past in so far as they drove money out of circulation and closed the doors of solvent banking institutions. We now have the tools with which

to work. One of the leading Wall Street banks has just set up a branch bank in Buenos Aires, and the whole world is open for similar enterprises if other banks wish to extend their business into the foreign field, as this one is doing."

The new banking system, the *New York Globe* succinctly informs its readers, will accomplish these definite results:

"It will release some \$400,000,000, now tied up by reserve requirements, as a foundation for fresh loans; it will further greatly expand credit facilities by its provision for the rediscount of commercial paper; it will allow a complete, instead of only a partial, mobilization of free United States Treasury resources; finally, by means of the control over note issues as well as through the use by the regional banks of their own reserves, the transfer of money and credit from one part of the country to the other will be rendered far easier, and there will be no such wide disparity as has existed hitherto between interest rates in different localities."

After denying, as do several papers, the sanguine predictions that the new banking system necessarily means the end of panics in the United States, since many potential causes of panics lie outside the currency domain and can not be safeguarded against by any system, the *St. Louis Republic* goes on to show in what respect the national banks are better off than they were before:

"Under the National Banking Act a bank might have its portfolio full of the best notes known to the commercial world, every one worth 100 per cent., and yet be obliged to close its doors, to the great harm of the business community. Under the National Banking Act a bank might have a large sum of cash in its vaults when panic impended and yet be forbidden, under the law, to make such rational use of that cash as alone could



THE FEDERAL RESERVE MAP.

Showing the twelve Reserve Bank cities and the boundaries of the districts they serve.

avert panic. Under the National Banking Act a bank in pressing need of cash might go down to ruin with plenty of idle money lying in the vaults of other banks in the region, and yet those other banks be helpless to come to its rescue. Under the National Banking Act the country, in a time of overconfidence on the part of investors, might go gaily on its way, preparing for the inevitable period of sudden alarm and violent contraction, and yet there be no effective way in which the sober judgment of far-seeing men in the financial centers could intervene to prevent.

"Under the new law the solvent bank will not go to ruin. When the banker's cash gets low he can use some of his good notes for 'rediscount'—which practically means sale—at the Federal Reserve Bank. Under the old law the banker long on good notes and short on cash had nowhere to turn. To-day he will turn to the Federal Reserve Bank.

"There will be no more failures of solvent banks when neighbor banks have plenty of money but can not use it to save the threatened institution because of the reserve requirements. Under the old law each bank kept its own little reserve. Under the new law the Federal Reserve Bank combines many small reserves into one big reserve."

The crowning merit of the new system, in the opinion of the *Providence Journal* and *Syracuse Herald*, lies in the adoption of the principle of an "asset currency." In the *Rhode Island paper's* phrase, "Government bonds will give place to 'commercial paper' as a basis for a great volume of the currency—a live and elastic security for an inactive one fixed in quantity." The reserve banks, *The Journal* also points out, "will take on a relatively new function, that of rediscounting," the object being "to permit the fullest employment of every dollar." Both of these functions are explained by the editor of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a high authority on banking. He says:

"One of the most useful results of the transition from the old system to the new, and one which will be immediately availed of, is that of giving greater mobility to one of the chief assets of sound banking, the commercial paper held as security for current business loans. This, as defined and prescribed, will have a character of practically assured safety. At first this paper, offered by member banks for rediscount by the reserve banks, may be deposited with the reserve agents and count as one-half the reserve to be there deposited. This is one of the features of operation that should be conducted with care, as it will in itself be a substitution of credit for cash in reserves, and it is doubtful how far it should be carried. Weakening reserves by mingling cash and credit and making the former do double duty is a questionable policy at best. Of this discounting and rediscounting process, much is expected in the way of facilitating exchange operations in domestic trade. A very useful development is likely to come of it under the competent management which we have a right to expect.

"Another feature of the new system of which much is to be expected is that of supplying an elastic element in the circulating currency of the country. This will be put to a test under a supervision in which we have reason to feel confidence. Our bond-secured bank-notes will remain for a long time as the main body of the credit currency, but they will be gradually diminished in volume while the requirement for such currency is likely to increase. The result will be an elastic margin of the new Federal reserve notes, which will expand and contract according to the requirements of business, as they may be issued

in the rediscount of commercial paper, which must be deposited as security and will be constantly maturing and being replaced, and must be redeemed in gold coin on demand, a reserve of 40 per cent. being held for the purpose, and the Government credit also standing behind the notes with an obligation of final redemption in gold. There is no reason to apprehend that this will not be an entirely safe as well as useful credit currency. It will be especially useful in meeting the fluctuating requirements of the 'crop-moving season.'

"Among other useful functions which the new banking system is expected to exercise is that of facilitating foreign exchange by dealing in acceptances and bills of exchange based upon export and import transactions. In connection with this, member banks with a capitalization of a million dollars or more are authorized to establish branches abroad."

Never again, says the *New York Times*, "will there be an insufficient supply of currency because Government bonds were not available as a base. Never again will there be an excess of currency because it has been issued for necessity and there was no way to retire it." *The Times* further notes that under the new system "there are to be no unlimited issues of credit":

"Currency will not be printed for the erection of buildings, the enlargement of plants, and for correcting heart-failure in business. The new credit will be accessible for the most part only to those who are making money by production and distribution of goods. Those who fancy that they can make millions by borrowing millions must look elsewhere."

In the *Boston News Bureau*, Mr. C. W. Barron gives figures to show that the Secretary McAdoo announces that \$400,-

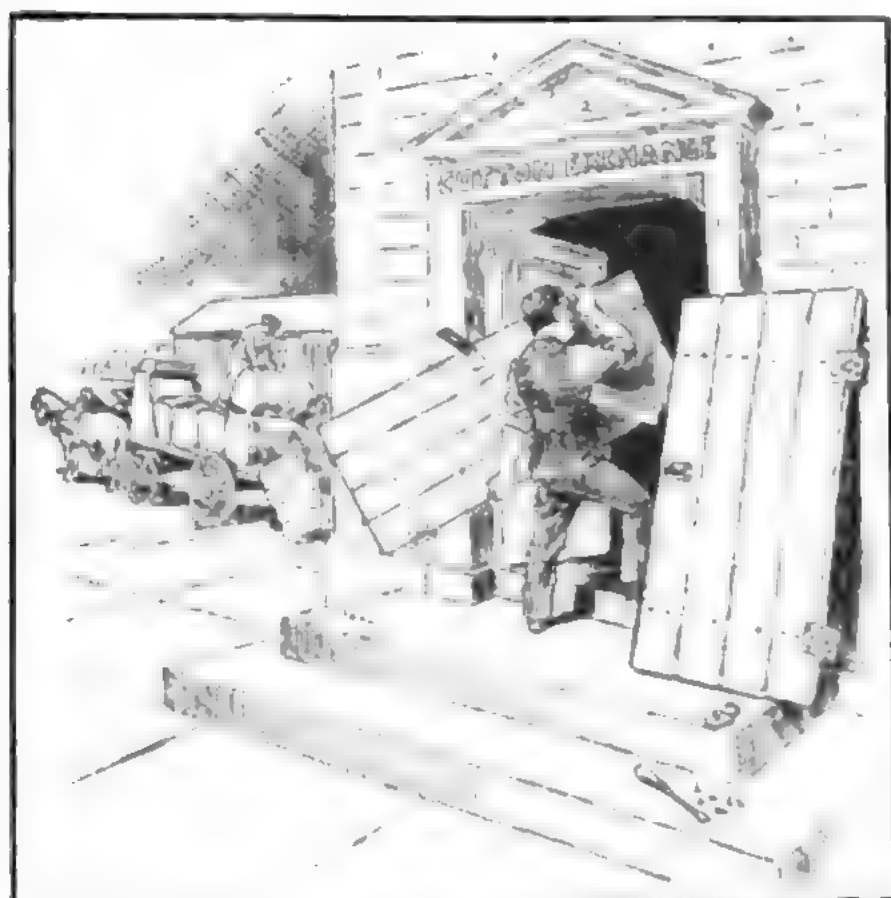
000,000 of bank reserves is released on the establishment of the reserve system, the actual net amount should be something below \$300,000,000. The regional banks, says the *Springfield Republican*, may exhibit two weaknesses in the course of time: one from its very structure, the other "from the character of the Government and people behind it." Yet *The Republican* has ample faith in the character of the present Reserve Board, and also believes that, as the nation develops in commerce, unsound currency agitation will be less and less effective. As for the other weakness, "it must be conceded that, for the purposes of unified control in mobilizing a nation's banking power, the regional banks will not be quite so efficient as a single central institution." But the American prejudice against such a bank is too strong to be combated successfully, and through the Reserve Board's powers the country will enjoy most of the advantages of centralized banking. At any rate, "for the present, bankers generally seem disposed to put aside personal preferences, and, recognizing that the regional system best expresses the Federal character of the nation to-day and the sectional bias of various parts of the country, are glad to cooperate in making the departure a success." And *The Wall Street Journal* is but one of a number of papers to hail "the hearty support and co-operation extended by the national bankers" as one of the most gratifying sights in connection with the opening of the twelve reserve banks. The "sound and broad-gaged" instructions issued by the Reserve Board are, in the *New York Sun's* opinion,



SUNBEAMS.

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

another token of the happy auspices under which the new system opens for business, and they "constitute solid reasons for confidence in the prospect of business recovery, which are reinforced by other current facts of great moment." This



RESUMING BUSINESS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia Record.

belief that the new system will help mightily in bringing better times is shared by editors in all sections of the country.

The inauguration of the Federal Reserve Act—according to the *Boston News Bureau*, "the broadest and most beneficent piece of legislation which this generation has seen put upon the statute-books of this country"—is deemed by some a more important step than the establishment of the national banks under Secretary Chase, and will, in the opinion of the *Springfield Republican* and *Brooklyn Citizen*, probably go down in history as the greatest achievement of the Wilson Administration. For the fruitful result of so many years of investigation, agitation, recommendation, and temporary legislation, President Wilson, according to the *New York Evening Post*, deserves the chief credit. Yet the *New York Times* would have us remember the work done by ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, as head of the Monetary Commission which paved the way for the final legislation under Democratic auspices. Congress, it says, eventually "prepared a better and sounder bill than the Aldrich, or as it was later known, the Commission Bill; many needed changes were made. But the name of Senator Aldrich will be associated with the new banking system as the name of Huskisson is associated with the evolution of the currency system of Great Britain, as the name of Hamilton is associated with the foundation of our public credit."

The following statistics regarding the new banking system are taken from the *New York Herald*:

District	Location of Reserve Bank	Capital (Authorized)	Area, in Square Miles	Population	Number Member Banks
1	Boston	\$9,711,000	66,465	6,557,841	441
2	New York	19,811,700	49,170	9,113,279	480
3	Philadelphia	12,501,500	39,865	8,110,217	758
4	Cleveland	12,101,700	183,805	7,961,022	764
5	Richmond	6,387,400	173,818	8,519,313	496
6	Atlanta	4,670,600	233,800	6,095,341	381
7	Chicago	12,687,700	176,040	12,630,383	971
8	St. Louis	4,087,500	146,474	6,726,611	459
9	Minneapolis	4,811,000	437,900	5,724,895	700
10	Kansas City	5,530,000	569,649	6,306,850	837
11	Dallas	5,008,000	404,826	5,310,561	754
12	San Francisco	7,775,400	603,658	5,389,303	521
Totals		\$106,705,600	3,116,650	89,045,616	7,571

KING COTTON CONVALESCING

WHEN the New York Cotton Exchange opened successfully on November 16 for the first time since July 31, the cotton market benefited at once, say the press experts, prices were stabilized, and the South was relieved of the shadow of complete disaster which has been hanging over it for many weeks. What is no less important in the eyes of all observers of business conditions, "Wall Street took on an air of revived prosperity." As the *New York Commercial* noted the next day, "there seemed to be more stirring; commission-houses which had been idle, or almost idle, for many weeks were the centers of attraction for customers again; brokers, clerks, and runners had an occupation once more, and there was generally more hustle and rush than the financial district has seen in many weeks." In short, says the *New York Evening Post*, "people down-town believe that business is going to return." And consequently there is much talk of reopening the Stock Exchange at an early date. It should be noted that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange also opened on the 16th, and that the stock markets of Chicago and several smaller cities are doing an unrestricted business. Hence, viewing so much of our every-day financial and commercial machinery again at work, and noting likewise the steadying influence of the new banking system and the growth of our export trade, such representative papers as the *New York World*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, and *Commercial*, *Boston News Bureau*, and *Philadelphia Record* agree that the worst of the havoc wrought by war upon American business is over.

The opening of the New York Cotton Exchange had, as the *New York Commercial* observes, an international interest. The South, the cotton trade, and the textile-mill interests wanted answers to several important questions:

"They wanted to know what cotton would sell for in an open, unrestricted market in war-times such as we are having now. They also wanted to know what value to place on the new style cotton contract which the enactment by Congress of a law regulating cotton markets has brought into the already complicated situation, and, above all, they wanted to know whether



"SWEET 'NIN'."

—Donnell in the Los Angeles Tribune.

the public would come into the market and buy cotton for an investment."

When the market opened, there were "no fireworks or failures" and prices advanced to a point slightly above that of recent private sales, but still considerably below the quotations



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THE UNITED STATES CRUISER TENNESSEE AND HER COMMANDER, CAPTAIN BENTON O. DECKER.

of the last exchange transactions in July. On the whole, the financial experts consider the resumption of trading very satisfactory—especially so, says *The Commercial*, "to Wall Street banking interests, as well as to the foreign-exchange market, and also to the general cotton trade." With this agree Cotton Exchange officials and bankers quoted by the New York papers.

The trouble with cotton, as several editors explain, has been that the ordinary channels of consumption have been clogged or closed to a crop almost unprecedentedly large, while the machinery of credit was at the same time thrown out of gear. The grower could dispose of his crop by "spot" sales only, and needed the "future" markets where buyers would have to consider an increasing demand and the possibility of a smaller crop next year. The resumption of regular trading in New York and New Orleans, says the *Savannah News*, a cotton-belt paper, "helps to stabilize the market and facilitates the operations of speculators who find it much cheaper and more convenient to buy futures than to buy and carry spot cotton." Furthermore, note the New York writers, banks will be less chary of lending money on cotton since a loaning base is established and buyers will be able to finance their purchases. A bankers' pool, to which \$135,000,000 has been subscribed, was organized under the auspices of Secretary McAdoo and the Reserve Board to take a portion of the crop off the market at a six-cents-a-pound rate. This plan, according to Mr. McAdoo, "is going to be beneficial not only in helping the cotton situation and the foreign-exchange situation, but also by promoting the general prosperity of the country, which now has such a happy impulse that it would be difficult to retard it." But New York bankers questioned by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "said that they saw no need for the pool, now that the machinery for marketing the cotton crop has been set in motion by the reopening of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges."

While the opening of the cotton exchanges is benefiting the cotton trade, several papers note that other causes are operating to the same end. One of the strongest editorials appears in the *St. Louis Star*. The writer sees indications "that long before another cotton crop shall be harvested, every pound of the present crop will be in demand." He points to Europe's unusual demands for such things as cotton duck for tents and cotton uniforms. Moreover, the civilians' clothing destroyed and wasted must be replaced with cotton goods. Still more:

"All over Europe, and in a measure all over the world, cheaper clothing will be in demand this year and for several years to come.

"This means cotton clothing as distinguished from wool, silk, and linen.

"Right here in the United States there is going to be much less purchase of expensive silk, wool, and linen wearing-apparel and much more purchase of cheaper fabrics made of cotton.

"It seems impossible to see anything but an increased consumption of cotton as compared with other fabrics. . . .

The problem as a whole seems to be less one of a demand for cotton goods than an ability to manufacture them. If the German mills can get cotton importations freely—and cotton has now been declared not to be contraband of war—and the British mills can be kept running at full capacity, which seems probable, and our own mills run full time or extra time, even without adding a spindle, there appear to be in sight enough manufacturing facilities to handle even a larger crop than the one now awaiting a purchaser."

OMINOUS POSSIBILITIES OF THE SMYRNA INCIDENT

THAT even this remote and neutral country is not beyond the danger zone of the spreading European conflagration was startlingly emphasized by the three shots fired by a Turkish fort at the launch of the United States cruiser *Tennessee* in the harbor of Smyrna. While our State Department is confident that fuller light on the incident will rob it of much of its sinister aspect, correspondents point out that, even if the action of the Turkish fort is satisfactorily explained, there will remain disquieting possibilities in connection with the hundreds of foreign Christians, including a number of American missionaries, now under the protection of our consulate in Smyrna. Nor is



WHERE AMERICAN CRUISERS AND CITIZENS ARE LOCATED IN THE "HOLY WAR" ZONE.

the gravity of the situation lessened by the fact that Sheik-ul-Islam has proclaimed a "Holy War" for the whole Islam world. There is a large Mohammedan population under the United States Government in the Philippines, and there are American missionaries in virtually all Mohammedan countries. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York World the State Department has received "information to the effect that the least overt action might bring this Government into the war."

The American public had its first official information about the Smyrna incident in the following statement issued by the Navy Department on November 18:

"Capt. B. C. Decker, in command of the *Tennessee*, wired Secretary Daniels this morning that while proceeding from Vourlah to Smyrna to make official calls the boat was fired at. Consul anxious for safety of consulate. *Tennessee* proceeded to and left Vourlah at request of Ambassador, and is now anchored in the harbor of Seio (Chios), from which Captain Decker's telegram was sent."

Secretary Daniels cabled for fuller information, at the same time sending instructions to the *Tennessee* and the *North Carolina*, which are in the Mediterranean looking out for American interests, to take no action which could involve this Government without specific instructions from the Navy Department. While hopeful that the incident would prove to be of minor importance, say the Washington correspondents, officials of the Department confessed themselves worried over the statement that the American consul at Smyrna was anxious for the fate of the consulate. According to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun*, "there have been reports that the Governor of Smyrna had declared that, if war broke out, he would massacre all the Christians in the city." But the same correspondent goes on to say:

"It is certain that German influence dominates in Turkey, and there is no doubt in diplomatic quarters here that this influence is exceedingly friendly to the United States. The Administration officials are counting on the Turkish Government manifesting a much less belligerent attitude than that of the military governor of Smyrna, who is believed to be responsible for the firing on the *Tennessee's* boat."

There are said to be "about fifty Americans, mostly missionaries," at Smyrna. The English residents, according to the New York *World*, are estimated at about eight hundred. A London dispatch cites the rumor that the *Tennessee* approached Smyrna in response to appeals from the Christian residents

generally, who were threatened with death in reprisal for attacks by the Allies on Turkey.

The Washington Government, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is "determined that a second Tampico incident shall not be made out of the action of the Turkish forts at Smyrna." President Wilson, declares the same correspondent, "has let it be known that in no circumstances will he permit this country to be dragged into war." And Vice-President Marshall is quoted as saying:

"There is no fear of the United States entering the war because her ship was fired on. Europe can't get us into the war. We don't want to get in, and we are going to keep out. That is all there is to it. We will not go into the war with Europe."

THE PRESIDENT'S INDORSEMENT OF NEGRO SEGREGATION

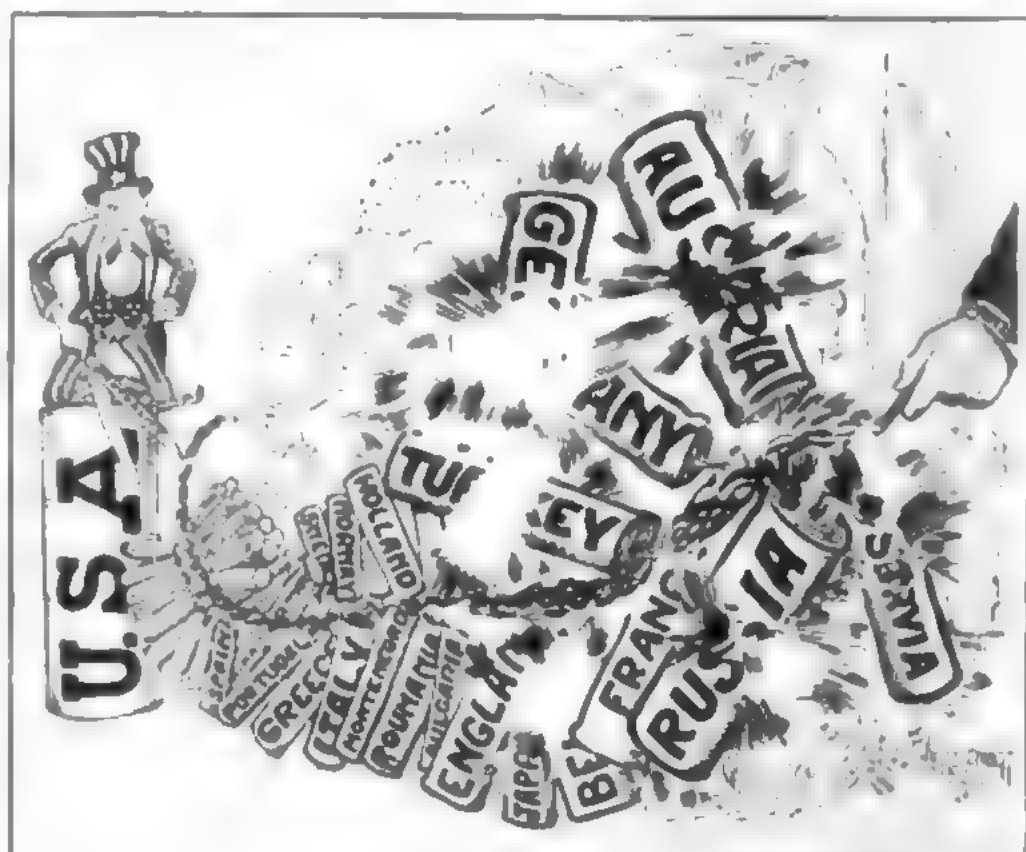
PRESIDENT WILSON, in the opinion of many Northern editors, has been placed in an embarrassing and inconsistent position by those Southerners in his Cabinet who have instituted segregation among the Federal employees in their departments. When, early in the present Administration, a delegation waited upon him to report that segregation was being introduced in Washington he merely promised to investigate the matter and take it under advisement. But when the subject was again called to his attention a few days ago by a delegation of negroes representing the National Independent Equal Rights League, he replied, according to Washington dispatches, that "the policy of segregation had been enforced for the comfort and the best interests of both races in order to overcome friction." The problem, he declared, was a human and not a political one. He pointed out that segregation had not been accompanied by any discrimination, and that the negro employees had in every case been accorded working conditions equal to those enjoyed by the white employees.

Altho William Monroe Trotter, spokesman of the delegation, replied with a heat and aggressiveness that was rebuked by the President and condemned by the press in general, the interview served to bring sharply to the public attention an issue which is regarded with concern by the ten million negroes in this country, and on which white opinion is still rather sharply divided along geographical lines. Thus even so staunch a Democratic paper as the New York *World* declares that "the bad manners of the chairman of the delegation, however deplorable, are no justifica-



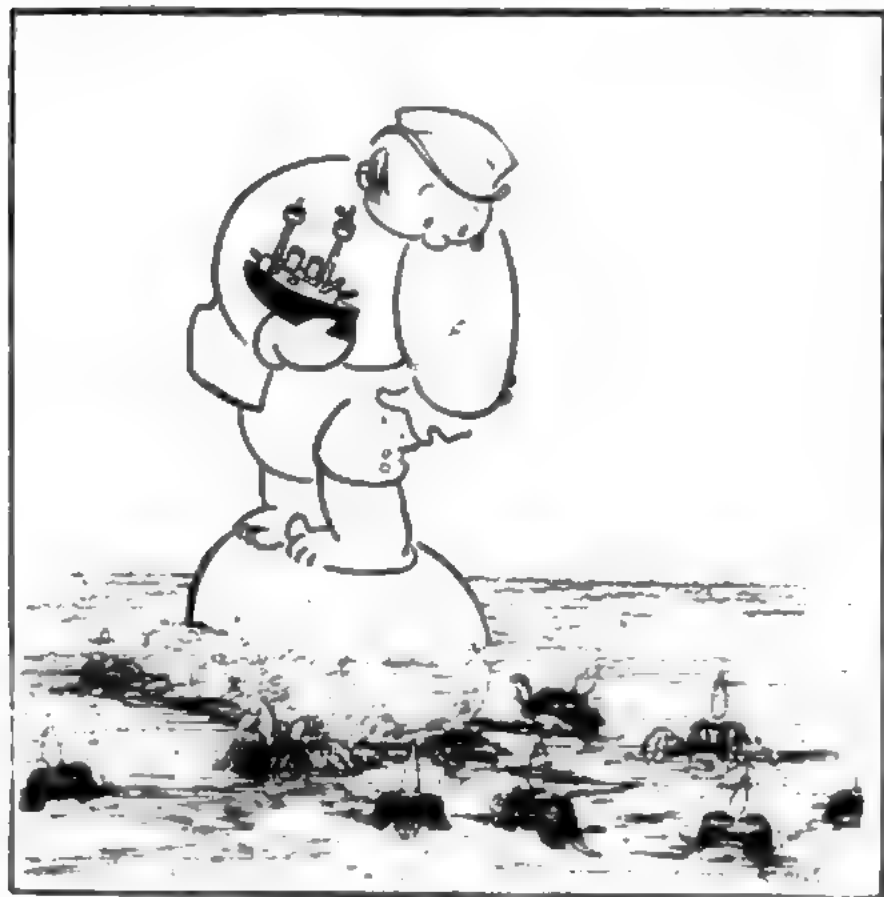
THE GREAT WALL.

—Orr in the Nashville *Tennessean*.



"A SNIP IN TIME."

—Corbett in the Detroit *Journal*.



SEEING THINGS.

—Frueh in the New York World.



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AN ENDURANCE TEST

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

PREDICAMENTS.

tion of the policy of Jim-Crow government which certain members of the Cabinet have established in their departments," and regrets that the President permitted Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Burleson to "carry their color-line theories into democratic government." To the assertion that segregation had been instituted to avoid friction between the races, *The World* replies:

"For nearly half a century white clerks and negro clerks have worked side by side in the departments of Washington under Republican and under Democratic Presidents. *The World* keeps itself fairly well informed about Washington affairs, but the first it ever heard of this alleged friction to which Mr. Wilson refers was when Mr. McAdoo began his Jim-Crow proceedings in the Treasury Department."

And the President is wrong, *The World* goes on to say, in thinking that this is not a political question. For—

"Anything that is unjust, discriminating, and un-American in government is certain to be a political question. Servants of the United States Government are servants of the United States Government, regardless of race or color. For several years a negro has been Collector of Internal Revenue in New York. He never found it necessary to segregate the white employees of his department to prevent 'friction'; yet he would have had quite as much right to do so as Mr. McAdoo had to segregate the negro employees of the Treasury in Washington."

"While the Democrats of the country have been trying to solve certain problems of government, a few Southern members of the Cabinet have been allowed to exploit their petty local prejudice at the expense of the party's reputation for exact justice."

"Whether the President thinks so or not, the segregation rule was promulgated as a deliberate discrimination against negro employees."

"Worse still, it is a small, mean, petty discrimination, and Mr. Wilson ought to have set his heel upon this presumptuous Jim-Crow government the moment it was established. He ought to set his heel upon it now. It is a reproach to his Administration and to the great political principles which he represents."

Even more emphatic is the comment of such New England papers as the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.) and *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), with whom championing the cause of the negro is a matter of tradition as well as of conviction. That the President should "unqualifiedly justify" the separation of Government employees on the basis of color, says *The Republican*, is "a distressing and sinister development." And the *Springfield* paper continues:

"The fact that an emotional negro may have lost control of his temper and his manners in addressing the President at a White House conference should not obscure the painful fact that Mr. Wilson has fully accepted the principle and the practise of the segregation of the white and black employees in certain administrative departments of the Government at Washington, notably in the Treasury and Postal buildings. Segregation in the Treasury and Post-office departments was never practised in Washington until the Southern Democrats who now preside there came into office. In President Cleveland's time there were Southern Democrats holding the posts of Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, but they did not venture to inflict their views concerning racial caste upon the American people. It has remained for the Wilson Administration to do this."

"The negro race in this country is the political equal of the white race, under the Federal Constitution, and while the 'Jim-Crow' statutes and 'grandfather' suffrage laws of various States have stood the test of judicial review, segregation in the Washington departments unquestionably violates the spirit of the Constitution, whatever shift for the Government the courts may find in its letter. That the nation-wide public sentiment outside of Washington itself sustains classification of this character in government departments is not susceptible of proof. The Southern influence now dominating those departments is simply asserting its power by introducing the cruellest Southern customs into the Government of the whole people."

The segregation of negro clerks in the Governmental departments is characterized by *The Transcript* as "un-American, unfair, and unconstitutional." Moreover, declares the *Boston* paper, it is "as unnecessary as it is unconstitutional." Much the same point of view we find reflected in the *Boston Traveler* (Rep.) and *Advertiser* (Rep.), *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), *Hartford Courant* (Rep.), *Des Moines Register and Leader* (Rep.), *Indianapolis News* (Ind.), *Rochester Post Express* (Rep.), *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Ind.), *New Haven Journal Courier* (Ind.), *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.). Says the last-named paper:

"President Wilson came very nearly establishing a national program of treatment to be given the negro when he defended segregation. If that step is to be taken it certainly is a serious one, and Mr. Wilson would be in better position if he were representing national rather than sectional sentiments."

Crossing the Mason and Dixon line, however, we find a very different note in the newspaper comment. "The segregation effected during this Administration can be justified on any one

of a number of grounds," declares the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

"It makes for efficiency in the public service, and for better racial relations. It has come, as we believe and hope, to stay, for the good of both races and in spite of the rantings of negro agitators who seek political preferment via the race issue, or racial social equality, or both. The right adjustment of race relations in this country is earnestly desired by whites and intelligent negroes as well. We do not believe that the agitators of Trotter's stripe can prevent it, tho they may, by continued beating of the racial tomtoms, provoke further race friction and hostility in the Northern States."

"The President has convinced at least one part of our population that he has plenty of good red blood in his veins," remarks the *Baltimore Evening Sun* (Dem.), and the *Oklahoma City Oklahoman* (Dem.) declares that "race segregation in the departments at Washington or elsewhere can be defended on all just grounds and operates to impose no hardship upon the colored race." In the *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) we read:

"The segregation which has been instituted at Washington in recent months is not, as the *New York Evening Post* contends, a sudden reversal of the policy which has obtained for fifty years. The Wilson Administration did not 'go out of its way to create this issue.' On the contrary, the plan of segregating the clerks is correctly described by the *Springfield Republican* when it speaks of it as a 'development.' The necessity for such a rule has been felt for years. If the demand for it has not been pressed before now it has been because the time was not yet ripe. It was hopeless to expect reform until the passions of the war had died down and the negro had ceased to be the plaything of unscrupulous Republican politicians anxious to humiliate Southern white men.

"It is no arbitrary rule to which Mr. Wilson has given his approval. The color-line does exist, and is recognized everywhere that whites and blacks in any considerable numbers are brought into relations with each other. When the *New York World* excitedly denounces segregation as the exploitation of petty Southern prejudice it forgets that the same 'prejudice' is just as lively in its own city as in any Southern community. The removal of negro families into any residential section of Manhattan will send the price of real estate shooting downward as surely as the plague, and will keep it down as long as the negroes remain there. It was the attitude of the Government in undertaking, as it did undertake for a long while, to deny the existence of this race feeling and of a line of separation between the races which was capricious, not its abandonment."

Nor do all Northern papers take issue with the President on the question of segregation. Thus we find the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.) suggesting that the whole matter is being stirred up by Republican politicians, and declaring that "there will not, of course, be any two opinions held by intelligent people as to the correctness of the President's position." And in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Evening Post* we read:

"The truth of the situation, as it affects the President, seems to be that while he has had nothing to do officially or otherwise with the issuance of any order relative to segregation, he has deemed it good administration to permit his Cabinet officers to readjust their working forces as they pleased. . . .

"Personally, President Wilson has treated the negro clerks well. At the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, he recently promoted Richard Green, a negro messenger of long and faithful service, to a clerkship, and at the suggestion of Secretary Bryan, he similarly promoted Edward Savoy, the Secretary's personal messenger. Both of these promotions required Executive orders.

"He also nominated a negro to be Registrar of the Treasury, but the nomination stirred up so much hostility among the Southern Senators that the candidate withdrew, and an Indian, Gabe E. Parker, finally was appointed and confirmed."

STEALING \$200,000,000 FROM THE OKLAHOMA INDIANS

AN ORGANIZED CLIQUE of grafters, we are told, is operating in Oklahoma and the city of Washington to rob the Oklahoma Indians of more than \$200,000,000 worth of coal-lands. The spot-light is now turned on these operations by Miss Kate Barnard, Oklahoma's Commissioner of Charities, whose position makes her the immediate official protector of the Indians in her State. The accused clique, according to Miss Barnard, has entrenched itself so strongly in State politics that she found it necessary to refuse a renomination for her present office and is organizing instead a State-wide and nation-wide "people's lobby" to rescue her wards from the spoilers. Her startling charges, according to a Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, are indorsed by Mr. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as "in the main true." Mr. Sells further bespoke "the cooperation of all good people" in Miss Barnard's "righteous struggle to protect the weak and helpless." Writing in the *New York Survey*, Miss Barnard tells us that

"Two hundred millions is a low estimate of the money-prize at stake, and the success of the plot means misery and poverty for 10,000 Indian mothers and the unborn babes of coming generations. This remaining stupendous wealth is now in the hands of 33,000 restricted Indians, most of whom are ignorant and can not read or write. The remainder of the 100,000 Indians have already been robbed. This conspiracy reaches from the political group which dominated the fourth legislature of Oklahoma, is dominating

the Oklahoma delegation in Congress, and through the delegation is evidently dominating the Indian Department, as it affects Oklahoma matters at this time."

The first step in the plot, we are told, was accomplished in 1908, when the Federal Government was induced to surrender its supervision of Indian minors and full-blooded heirs and to place this authority in the probate courts of Oklahoma. The next step, says Miss Barnard, was taken when the last Oklahoma legislature crippled the State Department of Charities, "the last disinterested official protector of these Indians." Another move of the plotters, she goes on to say, was to procure the removal of certain Indian agencies from the protection of the civil service and their transfer to purely political control. We read further:

"Approximately \$5,000,000 in cash of tribal funds are now ready for per-capita distribution among about 80,000 Chickasaws, Cherokees, and Seminoles. Approximately \$30,000,000 more will be ready to distribute in the near future among 40,000 Choctaws and Chickasaws; there are still nearly 25,000 separate ledger-accounts open relating to the unfinished sale and transfer of title to more than 2,000,000 acres of tribal lands. Is it an accident that the Department of Charities, the only branch of the State Government having any legal authority to protect these helpless minors in the courts of Oklahoma, should be destroyed on the eve of the distribution of these vast natural resources and tribal funds?"



"I AM IN THIS FIGHT TO THE FINISH."

Says Miss Kate Barnard, who declares there is a conspiracy of powerful interests trying to rob the Oklahoma Indians of lands valued at more than \$200,000,000.

Describing the methods by which the Indians are robbed, Miss Barnard goes on to say:

"The most common form of plunder lies in the power to sell a minor's land for the pretended purpose of 'benefiting' the minor. Reduced to money, 80 per cent. of the capital is consumed by fake 'court costs,' 'attorney fees' and 'allowances,' bad loans, and investments.

"One of the leading newspapers of the State obtained from the Indian orphan minors thousands of dollars on its worthless stocks and bonds.

"At one time, the Department of Charities was informed that three 'elf' children were sleeping in the hollow of an old tree and eating at neighboring farmhouses. An investigation proved that these little ones were actually living in this homeless, friendless fashion, their hair so matted that it had to be cut from their heads. We found further that they were under the 'protection' of a 'guardian,' who had fifty-one other children under his protecting care. These three children had valuable lands in the Glenn Pool oil-fields. The guardian was charging up large amounts for their 'schooling' and 'general care,' yet he did not know where the children were."

At every turn, says Miss Barnard, her efforts to protect the ignorant and helpless Indian heirs from those who were battenning on them were balked by a combination of interests so strong that they even undertook to dictate the manner in which the laws should be enforced. When she refused to conduct her department according to their program, and to make an appointment at their dictation, the appropriation for the Department of Charities was cut off. We read:

"I was told I would be given 'all the money I wanted in the

Appropriation Bill,' but when I refused to make the appointment I was left without money for office help, field help, stamps, or telephone. I furnished \$350 of my own money and solicited additional money from my friends, and at this time the Department of Charities of Oklahoma is financed upon the money of humanitarians and philanthropists."

Miss Barnard declares that she is "in this fight to the finish," and she calls upon the people of the United States to stand by her "until the hand of partizan politicians is wrested from the control of Indian affairs in Oklahoma and in the nation."

Turning again to the Washington correspondence of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, from which we have already quoted, we gather the following additional information:

"It was freely admitted at the Indian Office that a systematic robbing of Indians in Oklahoma had been going on for a long time and the office was at work trying to get at the bottom of the criminality. Convictions of scores of crooked administrators have been obtained and hundreds of thousands of dollars in money recovered and restored to the Indian children to whom it belonged.

"Soon after Congress meets in December the crookedness that has been going on in Oklahoma will be brought to its attention by Commissioner Sells in a special report. . . .

"The policy insisted on by Miss Barnard is that the United States Indian Office shall provide a number of special attorneys in Oklahoma to take charge of the probate business involving Indian children. They are to look after such cases of adjusting estates as may arise, and also to dig up all the wrong-doing in cases already disposed of and institute criminal prosecutions where necessary to bring defaulting and thieving administrators and executors to justice."

THE WAR IN BRIEF

It seems to be a long way to anywhere with the contending forces.—*Washington Post*.

THE Made-in-America movement may even extend to world-peace.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

GOOD opportunity for Andrew Carnegie to present one of those libraries to Louvain.—*Boston Transcript*.

A FEW more European wars and China's soil may yet be free of the invader.—*New York Evening Post*.

"ANOTHER British Lord Killed." Germany seems anxious to make King George a peerless leader.—*Columbia State*.

CALAIS used to belong to the English, but now they are well content to help the French keep it.—*Springfield Republican*.

NOW is the time for Ah Hamki to offer his wives' relatives on the altar of his country, and thus end the cruel war.—*Washington Post*.

WITH 1,000 British chauffeurs sent to the front, the subsequent charge should make Balaklava resemble three dimes.—*Washington Post*.

THE increasing activity of our steel-mills seems to indicate that the Kaiser has placed the orders for next month's supply of iron crowns in America.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE \$9,000,000 war-indemnity collected by the Germans from the city of Brussels would feed the destitute Belgians all winter.—*Springfield Republican*.

IT begins to look as if Japan's promise to turn Kiaochow over to China has as many conditions attached to it as a Carranza resignation.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THERE are evidences that the Army and Navy departments, in a highly peaceful way, are drawing a few wise conclusions from the European War.—*Chicago Herald*.

SOME commentator advances the view that the war will improve European architecture. Certainly it will improve the architects' business.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE Sultan is suing in New York courts to secure \$10,000 left by one of his subjects who died in that city. At the war's end he will still have that American lawsuit, even tho the Allies leave him nothing else.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL says he predicted this war in a book published in 1911, but "nobody paid any attention to him." Probably that was because so many other people were making similar prophecies at the same time.—*New York World*.

GERMANY has discovered too late that a place in the sun is pretty warm.—*Boston Transcript*.

IZZET PASHA, the new head of the Turkish Army, probably doesn't know for sure himself.—*Washington Post*.

THE Christian nations believe in turning the other broadside to those who smite them.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

THERE is no law against corporation contributions to campaigns for Belgian relief.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THAT \$17,000,000 English fund for the relief of war sufferers ought to cheer our proof-readers up some.—*Columbia State*.

IF the little Balkan States would only take a cure for the annexing habit it would save a lot of complications.—*Chicago Herald*.

AFTER the war Europe will have to recruit its aristocracy from the common people—if there are any left.—*Baltimore American*.

ONE can readily understand why John D. should help out the Belgians—he knows how it feels to be fined \$25,000,000.—*Washington Post*.

THE ability of the Prince of Monaco to pay \$500,000 to the German war-fund shows that the American tourist travel in Europe is not entirely shut off.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

WE are going to have, it seems, the biggest submarine in the world. This is the next best thing to having the smallest need of them.—*New York World*.

A LOT of religious bodies are meeting in Boston just now, and we must say that their discussions of the war have been most illuminating.—*Boston Transcript*.

A GOVERNMENT monopoly of salt in Russia should raise an enormous revenue, considering the amount the natives will have to take with the censor's reports.—*Washington Post*.

ELLIS ISLAND, with a tested daily average capacity of 5,000 immigrants and a daily output of only 150, is another example of industry hard hit by the war.—*New York World*.

IT may be true that Nietzsche and the other German philosophers are responsible for the war, but there is a prevalent idea that a party named Krupp had something to do with it.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE bluest blood of England and Germany, we are told, is now poured out on the battle-fields. On the whole, that seems nothing more than fair. It was largely the blue blood that was responsible for the great war.—*New York World*.



THE SNOW MAN, 1914.
—Cuture in the New York Sun.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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H. M. S. AUDACIOUS SINKING.

This photograph, one of the most remarkable made during the present war, was taken from the deck of the transatlantic liner *Olympic*. It shows the superdreadnought *Audacious*, built in 1912 at a cost of over \$10,000,000, sinking off the north coast of Ireland after having been struck by a mine on October 27. Two torpedo-boat destroyers are standing by, and the boats of the *Olympic* are engaged in rescuing the crew of the doomed ship. No strict was the censorship in regard to this incident that the news of the loss of the *Audacious* was known in this country only a few hours before the above picture was received here. Out of a crew of 900, only one man was lost.

TRYING TO EMBROIL AMERICA AND JAPAN

WHEN JAPAN declared war upon Germany somebody circulated a rumor that the United States was about to send the whole Atlantic fleet to the Far East. The United States, it was alleged, took this step for the specific purpose of interfering with the action which Japan was contemplating to take in China. Thanks to the repeated denials made by statesmen of both countries, the rumor was soon consigned to the limbo of oblivion. But now comes the *Yorodzu*, a popular Tokyo journal, publishing a startling statement made by "Paymaster Malcock, of the United States Navy, who stopt at Yokohama on his way home from Manila." The American paymaster was introduced to the Yokohama correspondent of the *Yorodzu* by a foreigner, also supposed to be an American. In the course of the interview Paymaster Malcock is reported as making these sensational statements:

"It appears as tho war between Japan and my country were inevitable. My country would not, of course, assume the offensive, but we may be compelled to call a halt on Japan's advance in China in order to protect our own interests.

"The American Government is fully alive to the gravity of the situation and is making preparations for all possible emergencies. Many of us serving in Asiatic waters are being called home. It is more than probable that within a few weeks the Atlantic fleet of our Navy will pass through the Panama Canal and put in appearance in the Pacific.

"Already immense quantities of coal and ammunition have been shipped to Hawaii and the Philippines. A large number of submarine boats, aeroplanes, and hydroaeroplanes have also been brought to those islands. Lieutenant Pauter, who is well known as a hydroaeroplane pilot, is to take charge of our aircraft. He is especially noted for his nocturnal flights, and is reported to have invented a most terrific sort of bomb.

"Of late the fortifications in Manila have been greatly strengthened. They can easily resist Japanese attack until the Atlantic fleet comes to the rescue. As for Hawaii, it will within a short time have 10,000 additional troops. The American cruisers *Iowa* and *Indiana* will arrive at Yokohama within two weeks. I have received this information from Admiral Elkins, on board the *Iowa*."

This interview took place early in October, and its publication set all Japan agog. As fate would have it, a section of our press was, just at that time, voicing apprehension as to Japan's "military occupation" of the Marshall Islands. This lent color to Paymaster Malcock's statement, and when George W. Guthrie, our Ambassador to Tokyo, called at the Foreign Department, all the papers in Tokyo reported that the Ambassador waited on Baron Kato to demand explanation for the seizure of the Marshalls.

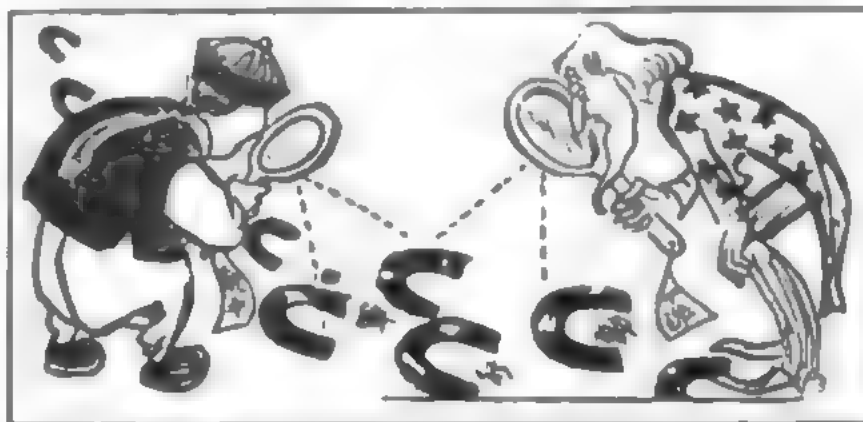
The fact was that the American Ambassador did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he went to the Foreign Department, it was explained at the American Embassy, to inform Baron Kato that the *Yorodzu* story was the sheerest fabrication, and that there were no such officers in the American Navy as "Paymaster Malcock," "Lieutenant Pauter," or "Admiral Elkins."

Thus the ephemeral war scare turned out to be a farce, and the *Yorodzu* has been made a butt of ridicule.

But who "Paymaster Malcock" is, no one knows to this day. He stopt at Yokohama only a day on his way to San Francisco. Naturally, every paper in Japan has been asking the one question "Wasn't he a German spy who was sent here to stir up trouble between Japan and America?"

The Tokyo *Asahi*, for one, unmistakably intimates the German intelligence men are exceedingly active in the Far East, and especially in China. Those Shanghai cablegrams whose specific purpose seems to be to estrange Japan both from China and from the United States, the *Asahi* declares, are mostly manufactured by Germans, and as an example of such canards cites the following Shanghai dispatch:

"Negotiations are going on between England and Japan with a view to persuading Japan to send troops to India so that England may send Indian troops to Europe. In consideration of this service, Japan is demanding the fulfillment of three conditions: (1) The granting by England of a loan of \$1,000,000,000; (2) the recognition of the right of Japan to send emigrants to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; (3) a free hand for all troops which Japan may send to China."



A JAPANESE THRUST AT AMERICA.

Uncle Sam searching every nook and cranny for reasons to interfere with Japan's movements in China.

—*Yorodzu* (Tokyo).

The Tokyo *Jiji* pays tribute to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan for the untiring efforts which they are making for the maintenance of amicable relations between Japan and the United States, "in spite of the mischief constantly made by those elements within their country which are hostile to Japan."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"WATCHFUL WAITING" IN ITALY AND ROUMANIA

AMID popular clamor for war and the conflicting editorial admonitions of the German and the French press, Italy and Roumania do not find the business of being neutral an idle occupation. Now is the time to strike at Austria, in cooperation with the Allies, urges the Italian populace, in order to "redeem" the provinces of Trentino and Trieste. As for Roumania, which has at stake the recovery of Transylvania, we read in the *Paris Gaulois* of "an imposing mass-meeting" at Bucharest at which 10,000 persons, presided over by the rector and faculty of the university, "warmly exhorted the Government to declare itself against Germany and Austria." Meanwhile the Italian and Roumanian Governments stick to their policy of neutrality, which, in the German view, especially as regards Italy, will prove the more profitable in the end. The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Marzani di Cellere, according to press dispatches, says that Italy will not take up arms unless "forced to do so by some overt act which threatens her own safety." And the Italian Government organ, the *Tribuna*, calls attention to the fact that "this is not a war of governments, but of nations—of races." It may last "for a year or years," and "therefore Italian neutrality is a transitory condition, due to circumstances which may change at any moment." The *Tribuna* adds that "there is thus necessity for military, economic, and diplomatic preparation on the part of the Government, and moral and political preparation on the part of the public."

And we are told that, as far as the rest of the world is concerned, "the future decisions of Italy will be taken with a view to the absolute exclusion from Italian interests of outside influences and unpractical idealisms." An "outside" view of the situation of both Italy and Roumania, which is also that of a Government organ, is expressed by the *Paris Temps* as follows:

"In the European crisis Roumania and Italy move along parallel lines, which seem to be leading them toward similar destinations. By this is meant a personal cooperation to free those of their people who are still subject to the oppression of Austria-Hungary. The Russian victories in Galicia have deeply impressed public opinion in Roumania. The Government is pondering the risks of neutrality. . . . The Roumanian people, as they study the downfall of the Hapsburg Monarchy, show more and more plainly that they do not want it to be left to Russia alone to liberate the Roumanians of Transylvania as she did those of Bukovina. Yet while each new stage of the Russian advance adds a greater force to the impulse that is drawing Roumania into action, the manifestations of Italian opinion are not lost sight of at Bucharest, and the Roumanian Government shows a marked tendency to model its attitude on that of the Italian Government."

If French journals are keen to see Italy and Roumania make war, no less earnest is the wish of German observers that they remain neutral. We learn that in both countries German diplomacy is "exercising the greatest pressure" toward this end. From Bucharest the correspondent of the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten* writes with evident satisfaction that "the tactics of our new minister, Baron Busche, have resulted in complete success. Roumania has decided to maintain her present neutrality." As for Italy, according to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, it is to her own best interest that she remain neutral, and this journal says:

"We can not understand how any active party in Italy can desire to change the attitude of benevolent neutrality assumed by Italy into one of hostility toward Germany. Every Italian capable of reason, like each and all of the Italian statesmen of the day, must see the value of a calm reserve on the part of his



"WILLIAM IN FOUR PHASES."

—*L'Asino* (Rome).



THE ENGLISH OCTOPUS.

He has entangled the world in his tentacles and waits for new prey, but he'll have to look out for those Germans.

—*Il Mulo* (Rome).

THE ITALIAN ASS AND MULE ON OPPOSITE SIDES OF THE FENCE.

country and should restrain all agitation of whatever sort. When the time for concluding peace comes, Italy will find herself in a far better position by maintaining her present reserve. If passion does not obtain a victory over cold common sense, her gain at that moment will be most important. Italy will be the only great Power remaining neutral in Europe, and, if she can hold herself above the sordid clamor of her streets, she is destined above all others to bring about peace. That peace is still far off, but the wisdom of the Italian Government can secure its conclusion in Rome."

The sincerity of this statement becomes more emphatic when we remember that, according to authoritative German reports, Germany feels no resentment against Italy because she did not join with her and Austria in the war. For Italy to have done so, we are told, would practically have been "to commit suicide" because she is all sea-coast and almost the entire French fleet is in the Mediterranean. In Italy itself public opinion is reported as divided between fervent upholders of neutrality and those equally fervent for war. The Milan correspondent of the New York *Giornale Italiano* writes "with a sense of grief" that—

"There is becoming manifest in the country an unmistakable tendency to abandon neutrality. Such a tendency, indeed, is growing more vigorous from day to day in an alarming manner, because it may strongly influence our Government, in which, as every one knows, several members favor a war against Austria. . . . The *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome) and the *Messaggero* (Rome) openly demand that Italy enter the war at once. . . . The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan), after a series of articles gradually demonstrating the dangers of neutrality, now comes out with an article proclaiming that the moment has arrived for abandoning neutrality and participating in the conflict."

The Socialists, however, are for peace, tho the editor of the Milan Socialist paper *Avanti* was forced to resign for indorsing this policy. The *Osservatore Romano* thus states the Clerical position:

"The great majority of the country supports and encourages the work of the Government with its unanimous consent and its full adherence, regarding with manifest aversion any attempt or initiative that tends to disturb or fatally compromise this enlightened and eminently wise work."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECRUITING IN CANADA

CANADIANS of the east, so say the Dominion papers, are not responding to the call to arms with the willingness of their brothers in the west, and many of the papers find it incumbent upon them to beat the recruiting-drum with some insistence. Thus the Halifax (N. S.) *Herald* issues the following stirring appeal:

"The spirit which compels the young men of the west so freely to volunteer—by the hundreds and thousands—for service in this war is worthy of every praise. Of course we are closer to the war and have seen so much of military life that we take it all as a matter of course. We have watched soldiers land here and depart from here for so many years that we have got it into our heads that we have no part in the business—but to look on. This war is our war as much as it is the war of the enlisted soldier of the line. That is why we say: Young men, wake up! Join the first line of defense, if you can—they are waiting at the armories to enroll your name—but if you can not, then prepare to protect your native city and province! And 'do it now!'"

Further west, the *Ottawa Free Press*, while recognizing that the response to the call of the Motherland has been adequately met, considers that further preparation is imperative, and says:

"We have not the shadow of a doubt that Britain will triumph, and triumph without calling upon her last resources. But that is no reason why our very last resources should not be in readiness in the event of their being required. A man does not go into the woods to hunt a bear taking only one or two cartridges with him, on the assumption that he will not find the bear."

Still further west, in Alberta, where men flocked to the colors with the greatest enthusiasm, the same emphasis is laid upon this point. The *Calgary Herald* remarks that "it is by no means conceded that we have yet measured up to our full duty, either in what we have done or are promising to do," and then proceeds to state:

"It may not happen that we shall require to send 350,000 Canadians to the front, but we should realize now that ultimately this may become necessary, and our plans and arrangements



THE LIMIT.

THE KAISER—"What are the wild waves saying?"
THE WILD WAVES—"We were just saying, 'Thus far, and no farther!'"
—*Punch* (London).



ONLY A SHORT JUMP.

—*Lustige Blätter* (Berlin)

TWO VIEWS OF THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.



"GOOD-BY."

CROWDS CHEERING AS PART OF THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT STARTS ON ITS WAY TO THE WAR IN EUROPE.

—Canadian post-card.

meanwhile should be made with this always in view as a possibility. Canada's contributions of men and means to the cause of the Allies in this war are only in a minor sense sentimental. In a very real sense this fight to us is a battle for national existence, and we must lay our plans accordingly."

TURKEY'S FATE

AGHAST at what they term the "audacity of Turkey," the English papers predict swift retribution. They foresee the disappearance of the Turk from Europe and his relegation to the rôle of a minor Asiatic Power whose dominions will be confined to Anatolia. Like all the other organs of English opinion, the *London Times* sees the hand of the Kaiser in Turkey's act, and says:

"By her foolish yielding to the instigations of Germany, Turkey has pronounced her own doom. The Ottoman Empire in Europe soon will be merely a memory. Since the Turks have resolved upon their own destruction, we do not regret their appearance in the ranks of the combatants.

"Their acts of war mean that, when this mighty struggle is over, Europe will be rid of two factors which for more than fifty years have been the chief menaces to the peace of the Old World. We shall get rid of Prussian militarism and we shall simultaneously get rid of the Turks in Europe. The peoples of Syria, of Arabia, and of Mesopotamia will also be freed from the blighting influence of the Turks, and the Ottoman race will be relegated to the obscure valleys of Asia Minor from which it long ago emerged."

These hard words from an erstwhile friend of the Sublime Porte are echoed by another former supporter, the *Paris Temps*, which considers that Turkey's entrance into the war will not in any way embarrass the Allies, and adds:

"The Turkish aggression has been foreseen at Petrograd, as it has been foreseen by the English in Egypt. It is not on the banks of the Bosphorus that the fate of the Ottoman Empire, which has been guilty of treachery and complicity with the enemy, will be settled."

On the Russian side more attention is paid to the practical aspect of it, for to Russia falls the task of meeting the Turkish attack. The *Petrograd Noroye Vremya* says that, under German influence, Turkey has gathered together fifteen efficient army corps.

"These corps give Turkey an available fighting force of 600,000 men. Those in Asia will be used in invading the Caucasus and Egypt. There are fully 1,000 German officers in the Turkish Army, and it is no longer the disorganized, poorly

equipped army that was crushed by the Balkan allies. Gen. Leman von Sanders, an able German leader, is in command of the Army. Weber Pasha, another German, commands the fortresses guarding the Turkish straits."

In Germany, naturally enough, the press deny that Germany was in any way responsible for Turkey's war fever which was, it claims, instigated by some other Power. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Berliner Tageblatt* consider that England forced Turkey into the war, and the latter paper states that "if Turkey had not acted when she did, England's long and carefully prepared plans against the Porte would have miscarried." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Turkey knows she fights for her existence when she fights on our side. She knows that the defeat of Germany would mean that Turkey would become the helpless victim of Russian covetousness. At any rate, our diplomacy, which since the beginning of the war has incurred unjustifiable blame in Germany, at last accomplishes a distinct success, but not in the sense that Turkey has become a blind tool of our purposes. She acts in accordance with her own highest interests."

This view is supported by the *Berlin Tageliche Rundschau* which is inclined to think that France also had a finger in the pie, for it says:

"Turkey's action had been expected for a long time by the entire world after the Anglo-French effronteries against the Porte. Turkey is to be congratulated on her honorable decision. We sought no allies, but we welcome all the more heartily one who takes our side from the recognition of the fact that it is advantageous to do so."

While the Allies claim that Turkey started the war and then tried to explain away what they consider were aggressive actions against Russia by apologizing for them as "temporary mental aberrations," and while most of the German papers blame England, quite the contrary view is taken by the well-informed and influential *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger*, which states:

"It must be emphasized that it was not Turkey, but Russia, which started the war. Turkey's action in the Black Sea and the attack on Theodosia were natural sequels to the outrageous Russian assault on Turkey's integrity. The breach of the peace was Russia's work."

In Italy, Germany is roundly accused of causing all the trouble, and the special correspondent of the *Milan Secolo*, writing from Constantinople, says that Turkey has to all intents and purposes become a German colony, and adds:

"The Grand Vizier blindly follows orders from Berlin and has not the slightest notion what the morrow may bring forth for Turkey."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



FOREST SHELTER FROM AIR-SCOUTS.

ENGLISH CAVALRY WHO ESCAPE AEROPLANE SCOUTS BY RESTING UNDER FOLIAGE AND ADVANCING THROUGH WOODED COUNTRY.

WAR IN THE WOODS

THE FORESTS in the region of war in Europe are playing a much larger part in the hostilities, both offensive and defensive, than most persons imagine—so we are told by Samuel T. Dana, who contributes an article on "French Forests in the War Zone" to *The American Forestry Magazine* (Washington, November). A German news dispatch of October 14 speaks of the French troops firing from trees where machine guns are posted; and the same forest of Argonne, which thus aided them in their defense, enabled the French, Mr. Dana tells us, to repulse the Prussians in 1792. In 1870 it concealed the maneuvers of the Germans before they inflicted their crushing blow at Sedan. Says the writer:

"That the French Government itself recognizes the forests as a means of defense is shown by a provision in the Code Forestier, adopted in 1829 and still the forest law of the land, that private owners can be prevented by the Government from clearing away forests at the frontier wherever these are deemed necessary for defensive purposes. There can be no question but that they are, in fact, a decided advantage to the army having possession of them. First of all, they offer a serious obstacle to the advance of the enemy. Troops can not march nor can artillery-trains be transported rapidly through dense woods, particularly when it is possible to block the few roads leading through them by fallen trees. In Alsace, so I was informed by an eye-witness, the first step taken by the Germans after the declaration of war was to barricade every road as effectively as possible in this way. Presumably the French did the same thing in their own country wherever they were forced to retreat. That the blockades established in this way were effective in checking the advance and wasting the strength of the enemy can hardly be questioned.

Furthermore, the forest forms an excellent shelter from

which an army can fire upon an advancing enemy, while itself remaining in comparative security. It is easy to imagine an infantry or a cavalry charge across an open plain against an opposing army entrenched on the edge of a forest being repulsed with tremendous loss. On the other hand, there would be situations, particularly in level country, where the forest would

present a serious obstacle to artillery fire, and considerable areas have probably already been cut over, in this as in other wars, to afford a clearer field and wider range for the batteries.

"The value of a wooded cover in masking fortifications must also not be overlooked. A correspondent with the German Army in describing the fortifications about Metz has stated that they were so skilfully concealed by woods and blended with the hillsides that nothing out of the ordinary was apparent. This is in striking contrast to the forts at Liège which, being unprotected in this way, stood out so boldly against the sky-line as fairly to invite bombardment. The correspondent further stated that in one particular battery which he visited overlooking the River Meuse, the guns were placed behind a screen of thickly branching trees with the muzzles pointing to round openings in this leafy roof. Even the gun-carriages and tents were screened with branches, while a hedge of boughs was constructed around the entire position as a protection against spies. This battery had been firing for four days from the same position without being discovered, altho French aviators had located all of its sister batteries so accurately that they had suffered considerable loss from shrapnel fire."

In the present war the forests have exercised an entirely new function—that of concealing the positions and numbers of the various armies from the vigilance of the enemy's airmen. In open country an aviator may determine with considerable accuracy the strength, position, and movements of the enemy's forces. In a forest this is impossible, and to this fact are



A STRICKEN ALLY

The result of shell-fire on a poplar-tree in the neighborhood of Reims. It presumably served as a cover for the line of retreat.

probably due what few surprises strategists have been able to bring about. The forest also offers opportunity for effective scouting. Natives of the country, thoroughly familiar with local conditions, find it comparatively easy to steal by outposts and to observe the enemy without being detected. We read further:

"In the war zone of northeastern France conditions as regards forest cover vary widely. In the roughly rectangular area to the northeast of the Seine and northwest of the Oise the country is for the most part very flat and is almost wholly given up to agriculture. To the south of the Oise and the Aisne it becomes more undulating, with low hills, and here the farming land is interspersed with patches of forest and woodland. Still farther to the south and east, along the Meuse River and in the Vosges Mountains, the country becomes still more rugged and the forests more abundant.

"The topography and the distribution of the forests throughout this region probably account largely for the decision of the Germans to hurl their main attack against France through Belgium rather than through the more difficult route to the south. To these factors can also be attributed in large measure the rapid advance of the right wing of the German Army in the early stages of the war, while the left made little or no progress. In the north the comparatively level, unwooded country interposed practically no obstacle to the free movement of the armies, and as a result the early advance of the Germans here was almost incredibly swift. During the same period, farther south in the region of Verdun and Nancy, the rugged, heavily wooded country, in conjunction with fortifications and strongly entrenched troops, held both armies practically stationary.

"To what extent the forests in the war zone will be injured during the progress of the war is problematical. That they will suffer more or less, however, can not be doubted.

Much wood will be cut for fuel and construction work; trees will be felled to block roads; whole stands may be leveled to clear the way for artillery fire; and the rain of shot and shell will do much damage to standing trees, much more than the damage done similar forests in the Franco-Prussian War. Equally serious will be the havoc wrought by forest-fires. These will be set not only by accident, but also purposely in order to harass the enemy.

"This was the case in the Forest of Compiègne, which is said to have been fired by the British in order to drive out the Germans. While the fire may have been effective from this point of view, it also doubtless destroyed very largely the natural beauty of the famous forest and seriously disarranged the carefully laid plans for its management. If the war lasts as long as experts predict, it is certain that large sections of the forests in which the armies will operate will be cut down for fire-wood. To date it is evident that there has been much cutting of young growth to use as screens in hiding entrenchments and masking batteries.

"Cathedrals and other edifices are not the only objects that have been devastated. Like the cities and towns, the forests will for many years bear unmistakable evidence of the ravages of war, and in many cases the damage done them will take much longer to repair."



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A SHELTER IN TIME OF NEED

A detachment of German Infantry in the Vosges Mountains, operating unsuccessfully in the neighborhood of St. Die, seeks shelter in this fringe of wood to rally for another attack

PRESSURE ANESTHESIA AGAIN

THE ALLURING IDEA of preventing pain in the dentist's chair by pressing on the patient's finger has aroused wide interest among both dentists and patients. This method, as used by Dr. W. H. FitzGerald, of Hartford, Conn., who avers that he is able to produce anesthesia by simple pressure, is examined, and in great part rejected, by Dr. William

Harper De Ford, of Des Moines, Iowa, in an article contributed to *The New Jersey Dental Journal* (Newark, September). Dr. De Ford attended a demonstration of the new method at a meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society, in July, and, if we are to believe his statement, it was by no means conclusive in that method's favor. Dr. FitzGerald's plan of producing numbness anywhere in any one of the "zones" into which he divides the body, by simple pressure on a bony prominence within that zone, he believes will not work at all. The pressure must be applied very near the part to be anesthetized, and even then, apparently, it is not successful unless it is so placed as to cut off the blood-supply, in which case, of course, the result embodies no new discovery whatever. Many of the patients, Dr. De Ford says, suffered much more pain than if the pressure method had not been used on them at all. We read:

"Fifteen men were admitted at a time to the clinics and allowed to remain fifteen minutes. Three 'zonotherapists' conducted the clinic, each having a separate booth. In the booth which the writer visited, the first time around, a dentist took the chair, having a sensitive bucco-distal cavity in a

lower first molar. The operator did not rely upon the finger-joint in this case, but made pressure with his thumb and finger on the tissues at the extremity of the roots, buccally and lingually, pressure causing intense pain. At the expiration of three minutes the cavity was touched with an explorer, and patient could not distinguish any diminution in sensation.

"Second Case.—Dentist presented with a mild acute tympanitis, resulting from water entering the ear while bathing. Attempt was made to apply pressure at the inferior dental foramen. Much gagging resulted, and intense pain during the entire three minutes, with no diminution of the symptoms.

"In the third case an attempt was made to anesthetize the tissues adjacent to the upper left central incisor. The thumb was applied to the hard palate distally, and the index-finger to the tissues above the tooth labially, pressure being exerted for three minutes. A sterilized needle applied to the gum showed not the slightest numbness. The clinician remarked that he had been more successful in inducing anesthesia for extracting than for such cases.

"On the second time around the writer took the chair of another clinician and wished the gum anesthetized in the region of the upper right cuspid. The pressure applied with thumb and finger on the tissues above the tooth was so painful it felt as tho the bone would be crushed, and it was necessary to diminish

the pressure. At the cessation of the blood flow, there is a sudden and marked increase in the amount of pressure in the foot.

For the purpose of the experiment, a number of small animals were used, and the results were as follows: In the case of a small animal, the pressure was found to be about 100 mm. Hg. In the case of a larger animal, the pressure was found to be about 150 mm. Hg. In the case of a very large animal, the pressure was found to be about 200 mm. Hg.

It is evident, therefore, that the pressure in the foot is directly proportional to the weight of the animal.

The same experiment was also made on the foot of a human being, and the results were as follows:

The pressure in the foot of a human being was found to be about 100 mm. Hg. This is about the same as the pressure in the foot of a small animal.

It is evident, therefore, that the pressure in the foot of a human being is about the same as the pressure in the foot of a small animal.

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Dr. De Ford calls attention to the fact that a certain amount of anastomosis, due to pressure, is to be expected. Such anastomosis, by interposition in different parts of the body to relieve pain, is, he says, a daily occurrence, but before the interposition was, it had been practiced for centuries. Baseball players frequently grasp and squeeze a finger that has been hit on the end with a rubber ball. The pressure induces anastomosis, shuts off certain circulation with the brain, diminishes or prevents pain. He goes on:

"But the real mechanism of the Fitzgerald method of pressure, or reflex anastomosis, is found in those cases in which the pressure is made at remote and positions so remote from the seat of pain or pathological condition as to evidently have no connection whatsoever with the case under consideration. Dr. Fitzgerald told me once that he had no explanation to offer, and that should advance a theory today, he might have to announce another week but he did say we know little about the lymph, and it is that we get this action through the lymph channels."

Dr. Fitzgerald says that after starting the pressure method of treatment for the various forms of lymph, the patient will see a very marked improvement in the lymph system in the course of a few days. But when the pressure is stopped, the lymph system will be found to be in a state of normal condition.

BLASTING BY WEIGAND

THE FIRST OF THE NEW METHOD OF BLASTING OPERATIONS WAS THE FIRST OF THE NEW METHOD OF BLASTING OPERATIONS. It was the first of the new method of blasting operations, and it was the first of the new method of blasting operations.



A GIANT BLAST THAT MOVED MOUNTAINS
The photograph was taken at the time the blast was made. It was the first of the new method of blasting operations, and it was the first of the new method of blasting operations.

The first of the new method of blasting operations was the first of the new method of blasting operations. It was the first of the new method of blasting operations, and it was the first of the new method of blasting operations. The first of the new method of blasting operations was the first of the new method of blasting operations. It was the first of the new method of blasting operations, and it was the first of the new method of blasting operations.

Says Mr. von Bernstorff, a substantial:

"In order to have plenty of rock for the various large quantities of material are loaded at the two faces being worked. One is a brown and the other a more massive sandstone, the latter being the hardest. On July 11, 1914, a large blast was made at the brown face, which sent the stones across the over two months. An air was driven into the hill 50 feet from which charges were driven 70 feet each way. The rock-cuts were divided into four sections each, and were started with powder. Three electric explosives were inserted in each charge, making twenty-four in all. Laying the powder and tamping took about four days.

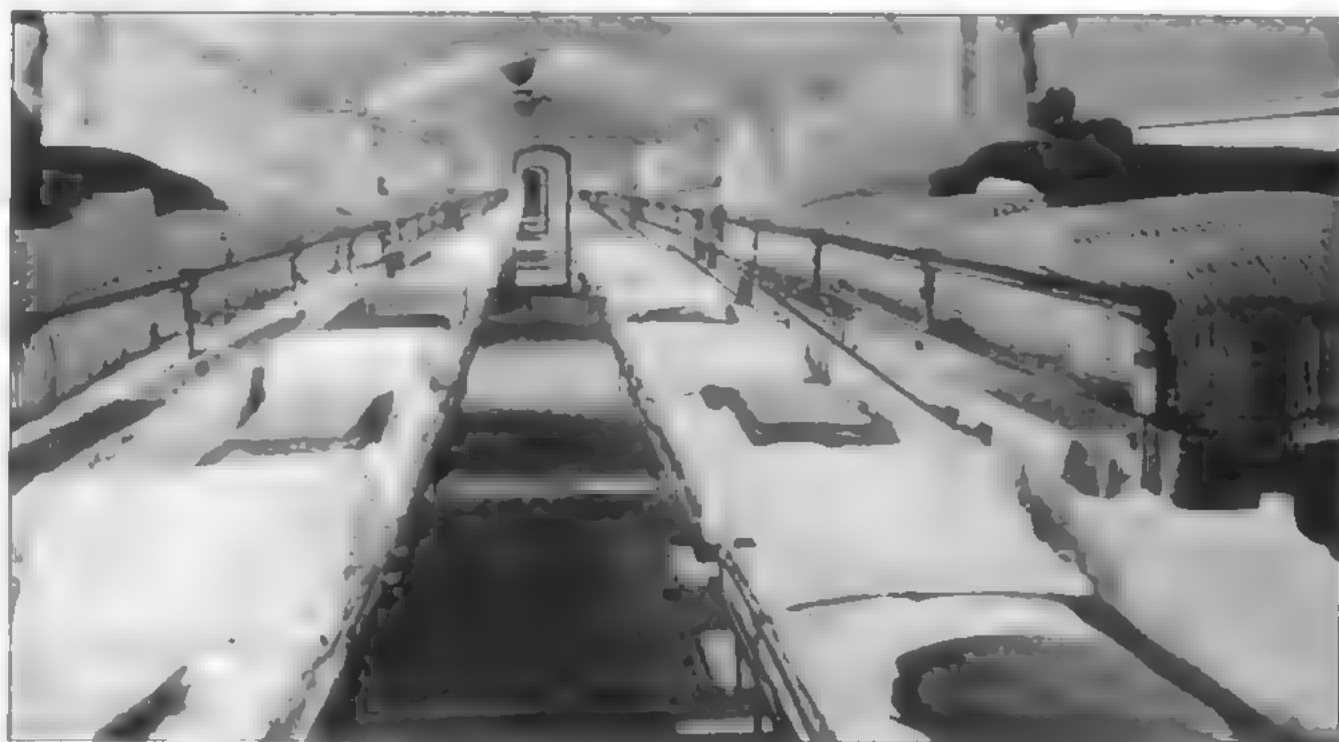
"To help the main blast by carrying away the foot of the hill, was to allow the broken rock to slip down eight 25-foot holes were bored at equal distances. These 'brush-blasts' were fired first, and so loosened the bottom. In setting off the large charge, a 250-volt, 11-ampere electric current was switched on to the leads. At the moment of disruption, as shown by the half-tone, the whole hill was lifted out several feet, fell back, and then the broken rock started to roll down. There was only a dull thud heard, more noise being caused by rolling of rocks than the actual explosion. The blast was an excellent one, and a total of 100,000 tons of rock well broken up, and, requiring no secondary blasting, has since been moved by the steam-shovels and dumped into San Francisco Bay."

AN ENGLISH RED-CROSS TRAIN

THE ACTIVE cooperation of the British railways with the military authorities appears, among other things, in the alteration of passenger equipment for hospital service, furnishing facilities for carrying the wounded from Channel ports to hospitals at interior points. It has been arranged, we are told by F. C. Coleman, writing in *The Railway Review* (Chicago, November 7), that each of the chief British railway companies shall provide a certain number of special trains for this purpose, and he describes and illustrates, in his article, the accommodations prepared, under this arrangement, by the Great Eastern Railway. The ambulance train on this road consists of nine coaches, of which five have been turned into ward cars, each containing beds for twenty men; one, a luggage van, has been converted into a pharmacy, with operating-room and other conveniences, while two accommodate the medical staff, nurses, and attendants, with necessary stores. The remaining car is a diner. Writes Mr. Coleman:

"The beds in the ward-room are disposed in two tiers, and when made up are supported by stanchions to the floor in the case of the lower range, and to the side pillars in that of the upper range. The vehicle is divided into two sections, one large and the other small, the larger section containing twelve beds and the smaller one eight. In one of the cars four of the beds

side corridor, this is much wider than that in ordinary use, so as to enable stretchers to be readily carried along it. The pharmacy has large nests of pigeonholes and shelves for medical and surgical necessities, a folding table and a gas-heater of special design for hot water, with a large water-tank in the roof, besides other accessories. The floor and lower parts of the sides of the



Courtesy of the "Railroad Review," Chicago.

A RAILROAD WAR HOSPITAL DE LUXE IN ENGLAND.
Showing the efficiency with which ordinary coaches are transformed into ambulance trains.

operating-room are lined with lead, and the compartment is provided with a sliding door to the corridor with an eight-foot clear opening to allow free access for stretchers.

"In the dining-car the chief interest centers in the provision made to convert it into a sleeping-car when required, altho the arrangement of the car for dining has been amended. Originally this car was designed to seat sixteen persons, but as now arranged the total number accommodated at one time is twenty-two. When adapted as a sleeping-carriage the accommodation is for ten persons, each provided with a comfortable couch.

"The structural alterations in the case of the two remaining coaches of the train are not very material. In their original form these vehicles each comprised three third- and two first-class passenger compartments, with lavatory accommodation for each class, and also a compartment for guard and luggage. In one of them the first-class compartments are now allocated to doctors and nurses, respectively, while the other compartments form storerooms. The third-class accommodation in the last-mentioned case is preserved intact, but in the other carriage this has been done with the middle compartment only, the remaining two having been converted into a pantry and a storeroom. In one case again, the guards' compartment has been retained in its original shape, but in the other case it has undergone complete change, all the usual equipment having disappeared, and by the instal-

lation of tables, armchairs, and other furniture the compartment has been converted into a comfortable mess-room and office. In both vehicles the passenger compartment can, if required, be easily and quickly made up as sleeping-carriages.

"As regards general fittings everything possible has been done to promote comfort and convenience, the lighting, heating, and ventilating arrangements being exceptionally good."



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IMPROVISED HOSPITAL TRAIN IN FRANCE.
Not so luxurious as the British train, yet it saves many lives.

are specially allocated for officers. In the lavatory compartment a large steam jet is provided for sterilizing purposes, and the floor is lead-covered. Throughout the rest of the car the floor is covered with thick linoleum.

"In many respects the pharmacy-car is the most interesting in the train. The whole of the interior of the luggage brake van was stripped, and altho in its new form the vehicle has still a

LETTERS - AND - ART

CLEARING UP "CULTURE"

IT HAS PUZZLED many minds, which have expressed their bewilderment in editorial and cartoon, to see the strange things that have been done lately in the name of culture. The Germans first put forth the word as an oriflamme, and opposing elements have denied that military ambitions or expedients can exist under her egis. Plainly the two sections have not been talking in common terms, and so have hopelessly misunderstood each other. This fact is clearly brought out by Prof. Frank Jewett Mather, of Princeton University, that "when a German speaks of *Kultur* he means an entirely different thing from what a Latin or Britain means by culture." Professor Mather has already contributed to the current discussions, and his sympathies are plainly indicated on the Allied side, yet his examination of the two words and the states of mind back of them is largely of an academic nature, and either will be accepted as a fair statement or will elicit a reply from some writer of equal standing on the other side. *Kultur*, he says in the *New York Times*, "means the organized efficiency of a nation in the broadest sense—its successful achievement in civil and military administration, industry, commerce, finance, and in a quite secondary way in scholarship, letters, and art." By a further distinction it may be said that—

"*Kultur* applies to a nation as a whole, implying an enlightened government to which the individual is strictly subordinated. Thus *Kultur* is an attribute not of individuals—whose particular interests, on the contrary, must often be sacrificed to it—but of nations.

"Culture, for which the nearest German equivalent is *Bildung*, is the opposite of all this. It is an attribute not of nations as a whole, but of accomplished individuals. It acquires national import only through the approval and admiration of these individuals by the rest, who share but slightly in the culture they applaud. The aim of culture is the enlightened and humane individual, conversant with the best values of the past and sensitive to the best values of the present. The open-mindedness and imagination implied in culture are potentially destructive to a highly organized national *Kultur*. A cultured leader is generally too much alive to the point of view of his rival to be a wholly convinced partizan. Hence he lacks the intensity, drive, and narrowness that make for competitive success. He keeps his place in the sun not by masterfully overriding others, but by a series of delicate compromises which reconcile the apparently conflicting claims. Moreover, he has too great a respect for the differences between men's gifts to formulate any rigid plan which requires for its execution a strictly regimented humanity. He will sacrifice a little efficiency that life may be more various, rich, and delightful.

"Hence nations with cultured leaders have generally been beaten by those whose leaders had merely *Kultur*. The Spartans and Macedonians had abundant *Kultur*; they generally beat the Athenians, who had merely very high culture. The Romans had *Kultur*, and the Hellenistic world wore their yoke. Germany unquestionably had admirable *Kultur*, and none of the mere cultured nations who are leagued against her could hope to beat her singly.

"On the other hand, Germany has singularly little culture, has less than she had a hundred years ago, does not apparently desire it. She has willingly sacrificed the culture of a few leading individuals to the *Kultur* of the Empire as a whole. Thus it is not surprising that Germany, as measured by the production of cultured individuals, takes a very low place to-day. Not only France and England, Italy and Spain, but also Russia and America may fairly claim a higher degree of culture. Here the fetish of German scholarship should not deceive us. Culture—a balanced and humanized state of mind—is only remotely connected with scholarship or even with education. A Spanish peasant or an Italian writer may have finer culture than a German university professor. And in the field of scholarship,

Germany is in the main chiefly laborious, accurate, and small-minded. Her scholarship is related not to culture, but is a minor expression of *Kultur*. Such scholarly men of letters as Darwin, Huxley, Renan, Taine, Boissier, Gaston Paris, Menéndez y Pelayo, Francis J. Child, Germany used to produce in the days of the Grimms and Schlegels. She rarely does so now. Her culture has been swallowed up in her *Kultur*."

The claim of Germany to realize her *Kultur* at the expense of her neighbors, Professor Mather admits, is at first sight plausible, because "her *Kultur* is unquestionably higher than theirs":

"She has a sharply realized idea of the State, and she has justified it largely in practice. In a certain patience, thoroughness, and perfection of political organization, her preeminence is unquestionable. The tone of her apologists shows amazement and indignation over the fact that the world, so far from welcoming the extension of German *Kultur*, is actively hostile to that ambition. Yet, even if it be conceded that Germany's *Kultur* is wholly good for herself—surely a debatable proposition—it does not follow that it is or would be a universal benefit. Nations may deliberately and legitimately prefer their culture, with its admitted disadvantages, to the *Kultur* which pleases Germany. England is often mocked for the way in which she 'muddles through' successive perils, yet she may feel that the stereotyping of her people in a rigid administrative frame might be too high a price to pay for constant preparedness. As for us Americans, we have made a virtue, perhaps overdone it, of avoiding a mechanical *Kultur*. We prefer the greatest freedom for the individual to the perfectly regimented state. We will move toward culture and cheerfully assume the necessary risks of the process.

"In a broader view, the war may be regarded as a contest between the metallic, half-mechanical *Kultur* of Prussianized Germany and the more flexible civilizations of States that have inherited culture or aspire to it. Germany herself has rejected the humane and somewhat hazardous ideal of culture, so she can not wonder or complain when she sees that the culture of the world is almost unanimously hostile to her. There is no quarrel with German *Kultur* itself, merely a feeling that it has its drawbacks, that it is, on the whole, as unlovely as it is impressive, that there is quite enough of it in the world already, and that its broad extension would be disastrous.

"Meanwhile the nations of culture have much to learn from Germany's *Kultur*. Flexibility may mean weakness. The United States, for example, could well have a standing army and an army reserve commensurate with its history and prospects, without incurring any danger of militarism. There is, finally some disadvantage in being merely a culture nation, for such a nation can add a large measure of *Kultur* without belying itself. On the contrary, so highly developed a *Kultur* nation as the German Empire puts itself in a position where it is almost impossible to acquire any considerable degree of culture. Culture is the enemy of such a state—it must remain in the Spartan or Macedonian stage. Rome began to decline as soon as Hellenistic culture got the ascendancy over the old Latin *Kultur*."

The *New York Evening Post* thinks Professor Mather's definition not quite comprehensive enough—the meanings of "civilization," "progress," and "social evolution" all enter into the German's conception of *Kultur*. It adds:

"Rightly understood, German *Kultur* is very much like the good old Anglo-Saxon virtues—industry, order, filial obedience—and a love of soap and water. . . . It would probably hurt Mr. Kipling to be told that he is a fervent believer in German *Kultur*. But the fact is that his attitude toward the subject races, his doctrine of East and West, his portrayal of the Englishman in India, is only an exaggeration of the German attitude toward the Slav. Mr. Kipling will not deny to the Hindu his ancient civilization, rich philosophy, literature, and art; but, in the last resort, the Englishman bathes and fights and subdues nature to the uses of man, whereas the native's customs tend to be 'beastly' and lazy. In a milder form this is the Teuton's view of his own *Kultur* as against that of the Slav."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York

ANOTHER BELGIAN CITY TO FALL IN RUINS

The square in front of the Cloth Hall at Ypres, the Flemish town now shattered by shell-fire. This building was begun in 1200 by Count Baldwin, of Flanders, and finished in 1304. It symbolized the great cloth-weaving industry of the place in the fourteenth century when the population was 200,000. Wars and plagues led to the decay of the cloth-weaving industry there, and the population was reduced to about 18,000.

HEINE AS A PROPHET

THE GIFT OF PROPHECY is imputed to Heine, the poet of irony and of sentiment, by a writer in the *Paris Journal des Débats*, who says that with singular prevision he announced the coming of German hegemony. Altho he was mistaken in his belief in an uprising of democracy, the writer adds, yet he was correct in his predictions of the exploits of Greater Germany. Whether Heine really cared for France is questioned by the writer, who discloses him as stoutly pro-German in one of his prefaces, tho ten years earlier, in certain magazine articles, he had warned France to be always on her guard against German aggression. But it must be remembered, we read, that Heine was "an impertinent wit" who, in his judgments of men and things, "sought above all an excuse for sarcasm." For all that, he and his democratic compatriots deeply admired the institutional results of the French Revolution and held them up as an example to Germany. So that if he praised France it was chiefly for the purpose of sowing the seeds of a German revolution. In evidence of Heine's prophetic powers, the writer in the *Journal des Débats* cites the above-mentioned preface, which introduces his poem "Deutschland." This preface, we are told, does not appear in the French edition of the complete works of Heine; and probably, says the writer, because those "who wished to pass off the German poet as a French wit" knew it contains statements that might be counter-signed by "Pan-Germanism hungry for new conquests." According to this writer, Heine says:

"I shall never yield the Rhine to France, for the simple reason that it belongs to me. It is mine by birthright, because I am the free son of the free Rhine. It is true that I can not incorporate Alsace and Lorraine with the German Empire as easily as you manage it, because the people of these countries cling to France, on account of the rights gained through the French Revolution in the matter of free and equal laws, which are so dear to the *bourgeois* mind. For all that, the Alsatians and the Lorrainers will reunite with the Germans if we bear to the end the burden the French have taken up; that is, if we surpass them by our actions, as we have already surpassed them in

thought, and if we pursue to the uttermost what this thought involves.

"And then, not only Alsace and Lorraine, but also France, all Europe, the whole world, will come under our yoke—the whole world will become German. Often I dream of this mission, of this universal domination of Germany, as I take my walks in the shade of the oak-trees. This is my patriotism."

This preface to the poem "Deutschland," we learn, bears the date of September 17, 1844. And yet ten years earlier, when Heine published his articles on "Intellectual Germany" in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*, he warned France against the intentions of Germany which he himself was to reveal. His book on Germany contains passages of such startling prevision, the writer tells us, as almost to be called prophecies of the present state of things. For instance, at the close of the chapter entitled "From Kant to Hegel," Heine says that "the natural philosopher will be terrible" because "he rouses in himself that love of fighting which characterizes the ancient Germans." Again, "then will appear Kantists who will have no ear for piety, whether in the world of facts or of ideas, and who, with ax and sword, will mercilessly ravage the soil of our European life in order to destroy the last remaining root of the past." The writer then calls attention to a more precise prophecy of Heine's, from whom he quotes as follows:

"To a certain degree Christianity softened the brutal battle-ardor of the Germans. Yet it did not destroy the instinct, and when the cross, the talisman that holds it in check, is broken, there will be a new eruption of the ferocity of the ancient warriors and of the frenzied Berserker exaltation still celebrated by the poets of the north. Then—and, alas, the day is bound to come—the old war-divinities will rise from their fabled tombs. . . . Thor will come forth with his gigantic hammer and smash the Gothic cathedrals into ruins."

Further on in this passage, says the writer in the *Journal des Débats*, Heine pictures the devastation of "the Teuton hordes" and issues a warning to France, as follows:

"You must not laugh at my counsels, even tho they come from a dreamer who asks you to defy Kantists, Fichteans, and natural philosophers. . . . Remain always armed and tranquil at your post. I have only the best of feelings toward you, and

so I was almost terrified lately when I heard that your Ministers proposed to disarm France."

The present French writer is impelled to confess that France has not given sufficient heed to the advice of Heine, and he adds: "Nor did our defeats of forty-four years ago prevent us from listening to protestations of friendship on the part of other Germans who came to the shores of the Seine after Heinrich Heine and strove to lull our doubts to sleep."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MILITARIST AND THE HUMANE GERMAN

THAT there are two sides to every question is shown by the press of a single day when Germany is represented by two of her spokesmen to exactly opposite effect. As the militarist Germany is principally in the public

created, all the pictures ever painted, and all the buildings ever erected by the great architects of the world be destroyed, if by their destruction we promote Germany's victory over her enemies, who vowed her complete annihilation. In times of peace we might perhaps regard the loss of such things, but at the present moment not a word of regret, not a thought should be squandered upon them. War is war, and must be waged with severity. The commonest, ugliest stone placed to mark the burial-place of a German grenadier is a more glorious and venerable monument than all the cathedrals in Europe put together.

"They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. For my part, I hope that in this war we have merited the title of barbarians. Let neutral peoples and our enemies cease their empty chatter, which may well be compared to the twitter of birds. Let them cease their talk of the Cathedral at Reims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate. These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?"

The humane side of Germany is seen in the statements of Dr. Bode relative to the question of art reprisals in Belgium. Mr.

Edward Robinson, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, brings these statements forward in the *New York Times* to offset "unpleasant insinuations" that, he says, have been appearing recently as to Dr. Bode's "wishes or intentions with regard to the disposition of works of art in Belgium, and possibly France as well."

"I beg that in justice to him you will allow me to state his own sentiments on the subject, as nearly as possible in his own words. In the October number of *Kunst und Kuenstler* was published an article by Dr. Emil Schaeffer on 'War Indemnity in Works of Art,' giving a list of the works of art owned by the Belgian State and municipalities, which he thought should be handed over to Germany. I translate the following from Dr. Bode's reply to this article, which was published in the *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger* of October 8:

"The undersigned declares that he holds quite the opposite opinion regarding the retention of works of art in the enemy's country. With proscription lists, such as exist for France in the imagination of Ugo Ojetti, and as Herr Schaeffer has thought them out for Belgium, I have no sympathy whatever. On the contrary, my conviction is that all civilized nations ought to retain the creations of their own art and the works of art which legitimately belong to them, and that it is our duty to protect the monuments of a hostile country just as we should our own. . . .

"It was precisely in order to save the works of art in Belgium for the Belgians that the present writer recommended the sending of one of our museum officials to Belgium. Since that time Director von Falke has been working zealously to insure the safety of the treasures in that country, acting in behalf of the Belgian Government in common with our military authorities, who, before his arrival, and in spite of the fact that the conduct of the populace was a violation of the law of nations, were doing what they could for the preservation of the monuments, even with danger to themselves, in both Belgium and France, especially at Reims. The endeavors of the Berlin museum authorities will be directed toward seeing that, after a victorious ending of the war, Germany does not follow the example set by England in the removal of the Parthenon sculptures, and by France under Napoleon I. in plundering the artistic treasures of nearly every country in Europe."



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WHERE THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE STILL RAGES.

The Palace of Justice in the Place de la Republique in the French city of Lille, now in German hands.

eye, Major-General von Dittfurth is probably entitled to speak first, and he, it must be admitted, rather glories in the title of "barbarian." "No object whatever is served by taking any notice of the accusations of barbarity leveled against Germany by our foreign critics," he writes in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. "Frankly we are and must be barbarians, if by this we understand those who wage war relentlessly and to the uttermost degree." He further feels that—

"It is incompatible with the dignity of the German Empire and with the proud traditions of the Prussian Army to defend our courageous soldiers from the accusations hurled against them in foreign and neutral countries. We owe no explanations to any one. There is nothing for us to justify and nothing to explain away. Every act of whatever nature committed by our troops for the purpose of discouraging, defeating, and destroying our enemies is a brave act and a good deed, and is fully justified.

"There is no reason whatever why we should trouble ourselves about the notions concerning us in other countries. Certainly we should not worry about the opinions and feelings held in neutral countries. Germany stands as the supreme arbiter of her own methods, which in the time of war must be dictated to her world.

It is of no consequence whatever if all the monuments ever

"In these words Dr. Bode has placed himself on record in the most emphatic manner that he could, and, believing as I do that they are entirely sincere, I think we need feel no uneasiness as to the ultimate fate of the paintings in Belgium if he has a voice in the decision."

HOW OXFORD IS HIT BY THE WAR

MATTHEW ARNOLD once spoke of Oxford as a place where England's "young barbarians" might be seen "all at play." The war has put an end to their play-time. A writer in the *London Times*, who asks where the undergraduates are now, says: "We miss them by field and stream, and in the 'streamlike' windings of the High Street which they are wont to make so busy and so merry." Oxford is changed, he declares, "sadly and drastically enough." "The classes that the reformers always want to reform away, the well-to-do, the athletic, and the sporting, who are often scholars too—they are gone; and all can see what Oxford looks and is without them. They were the first to go, straining at the leash, streaming up in the vacation, begging and praying for commissions, longing to get to the French shore." We read on:

"War acts both by 'shock' and by 'attrition.' Oxford has felt the first, and is beginning to feel the second. The 'shock' fell upon her in the month of August, when, as is already known, over 1,000 of her undergraduates were recommended for commissions, with the result, obvious at once, that none of them would be in residence this term, or, as is fairly certain, this academic year, and that many of them would come back no more. A further number were similarly recommended and withdrawn before the vacation ended. Now, in the second week of term, it is more possible to take stock of Oxford's actual position. It will be, of course, some time before the results of the 'shock' take full effect. But the second process, of 'attrition,' has also begun, and is going on. Some 600 freshmen have matriculated instead of the 1,000 of last year, but the diminution is still more apparent in the ranks of the seniors. . . .

"The Officers' Training Corps reigns in great vigor and rigor. The undergraduates have responded splendidly to the Vice-Chancellor's appeal to 'every able-bodied young man to join,' and the numbers of the corps stand at something like 700. Yet the arrangements are severe and exacting. As an undergraduate remarked, it is for the first time really a corps for training officers. Those enrolled are divided into Class A, who are pledged to be ready to take commissions at the end of or during the present term, and Class B, who are unable or unwilling to take commissions till a later date. Every cadet has to attend all compulsory parades and all the lectures arranged for his class. It will be seen, then, that Class A will disappear at the end of term, if, indeed, some of its members do not go sooner, and the greater part of Class B will follow in the course of the year. The result is that the only undergraduates who can be counted on to remain are those who have not joined the O. T. C., and that these will be much less than a thousand. Besides the undergraduates, not a few of the younger dons may be seen drilling in the park, and they, too, will, ere long, take their departure. Military training is the overwhelmingly predominant athletic exercise, and khaki is the only wear. The aspect of the streets is strangely changed. One of the chief scenes of interest in the daytime is the Base Hospital, where nurses, doctors, and the convalescent wounded may be seen streaming to and fro. At night the stronger electric lights are turned off, and gloom prevails."

A new feature in Oxford is the considerable number of Belgian refugees, among them some dozen professors, nine from Louvain:

"Some of these are giving occasional lectures. Others are

pursuing their studies in the Bodleian or the University laboratories. Beside these a certain number of specialist students are beginning to arrive, who have been prevented from going to Germany, Switzerland, or other places abroad, and are now seeking advanced instruction with the Oxford professors. This is one of the most satisfactory and interesting features of the moment, as it is at once a tribute to Oxford and will make her better known and to a different class."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COLLEGE ATHLETICS—Something akin to Oxford's Officers' Training Corps is suggested for American colleges in a proposal to bring the entire student body under physical training, and also provide for national defense. It is



BERNARD SHAW, MAETERLINCK, LEONCAVALLO, AND D'ANNUNZIO IN GERMAN EYES.

Represented by a German cartoon as the men "who were glad enough to profit by Germany's love for culture. They accepted German gold, yet now they rage against the country which recognized their genius and would bite the hand that fed them."

urged by *Puck* (New York) that our colleges and universities be turned into training-camps. Secondary schools would be unlikely to lag far behind. We read:

"Were we suddenly called upon to face a crisis such as Europe was called upon to face with but very little warning, it would find us woefully unprepared. In the security of our peace we have neglected to build up an organization capable of performing the multitudinous services of war, or of any great disaster, either political or physical, which may come into a nation's life. The thousands of young men in colleges and universities offer a field for the development of such a force of trained men in a way that would entirely revolutionize our educational as well as our defensive system.

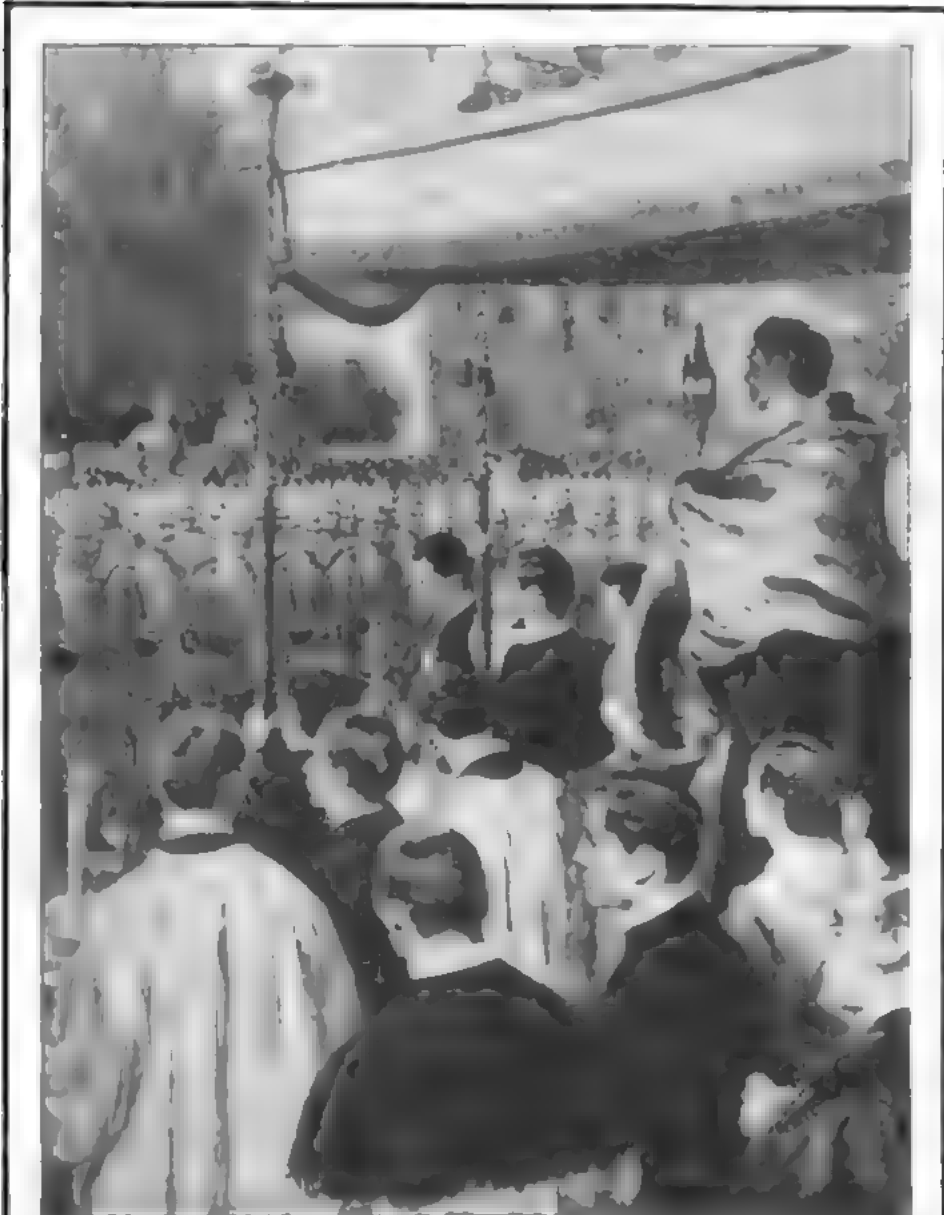
"As our athletics are conducted to-day, a few picked men have trainers, coaches, rubbers, and waiters for the purpose of preparing them for a conflict with a correspondingly small group of similarly trained men from other institutions. The remainder of the student body, which makes this training possible, is meanwhile physically utterly neglected.

"Yet the average young man entering college is quite as much in need of physical development and training as of mental. The country, too, is in need of disciplined, trained men; and this double need can be met—can be met for less money than is expended on a single season's football team. A system of military drill, under the supervision of experts in military discipline and hygiene, with the cooperation of the athletic associations of the colleges, and under the auspices of the United States Government, would prove of inestimable value to every student in the college, and would furnish to the nation a groundwork upon which a magnificent, national service could be established. A spirit of true patriotism and of unselfish public service would be instilled in the students. The nucleus of a trained military corps would be established from which officers and men could be recruited, with but little additional training in time of war."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

FAILURE OF PRAYERS FOR PEACE OR VICTORY

A LETTER written to the New York *Evening Sun* signed by "A Mother" asks if we have lost faith, and if that is why our prayers for the cessation of the world's conflict are fruitless. The *Evening Sun* editor gives prominence to the letter "because it expresses with evident sincerity a doubt that has clouded the minds of honest people in these days of



From "The Graphic," London.

BLESSING A BAVARIAN REGIMENT.

"God on the lips of every potentate, and under the hundred thousand spires prayer that 22,000,000 servants of Christ may receive from God the blessed strength to tear and blow one another to pieces," so Galsworthy states the irony of events.

battle." In the presence of great calamities, it observes, such questions come unbidden: "Does the Supreme Wisdom heed the supplications of men? And do men ask for divine intervention with genuine confidence that the help they seek will be granted?" The letter, which occupies a conspicuous place in large type, reads in this way:

"When I follow in your paper the daily toll of the war, the thousands of lives sacrificed to the greed or vainglory of nations, unoffending women and children thrown out into the world penniless, homeless, and robbed of husbands and sons, I wonder how it can be that an all-powerful Being allows such a state of things to keep up. For what are all our effort at progress and our striving toward usefulness and achievement if we are to be torn to pieces and thrown into the ditches? Of what use are all our millions a year and the sacrifices of good men and women to convert the heathen to our way of thinking when we in turn imitate the wild beasts in our ferocity toward our fellow man and turn the strength of our arms and the ingenuity of our brains toward annihilating one another?

"Our day of prayer for peace was unavailing and our peace parades came to nothing. Is it because we asked without faith? Have we really lost faith, or are we being punished for having attained wings like the bird, for chaining the lightning, and blotting out the sun with the smoke of battle?"

"Our President has asked us to be neutral. I think we are neutral in the way he meant. That is, the cumulative horror of the thing seems to have strangled such expressions as 'I hope Germany will win' or 'I have no doubt that the Allies will win.' The big question is: How much longer, O Lord, is the door of this vast slaughter-house of the great and brave of all nations to be kept open? We are not worrying any longer about how it started or what nation is in the lead; we are concerned only about when it shall stop. We know that the conflict has passed beyond the bounds of human intervention. Only the Father may stretch out his hand and stay the destruction, and he has apparently turned his face away.

"I am groping in doubt and dismay. What do you think? That day when we all prayed for peace—do you think we asked without faith?"

"Have we lost faith?"

The question of the efficacy of prayer in the present crisis is discussed by *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), prompted by an article in *Scribner's Magazine* by the English novelist Mr. John Galsworthy. In this article the novelist "predicts that when this war is over, religion, as now known, will be gone forever." "God ruling over the affairs of men and ordering the destiny of the world is a conception which, Galsworthy argues, can not survive a war wherein each bloodthirsty combatant calls upon the Deity to wreak a heavenly vengeance on all foes in arms." He is thus quoted:

"Three hundred thousand church-spires raised to the glory of Christ! Three hundred million human creatures baptized into his service! 'I trust the Almighty to give the victory to my arms!' 'Let your hearts beat to God and your fists in the face of the enemy!' 'In prayer we call God's blessing on our valiant troops!' God on the lips of every potentate, and under the hundred thousand spires prayer that 22,000,000 servants of Christ may receive from God the blessed strength to tear and blow one another to pieces, to ravage and burn, to wrench husbands from their wives and fathers from their children, to starve the poor and everywhere destroy the works of the spirit! 'God be with us to the death and dishonor of our foes'—that God who gave his only begotten Son to bring on earth peace and goodwill toward men! No creed can stand against such reeling subversion of its foundation. After this monstrous mockery, beneath this grinning skull of irony, how shall there remain faith in a religion preached and practised to such ends? When this war is over, and reason resumes its sway, our dogmas will be found scored through forever."

Such an outburst should be regarded more with sorrow than with blame, *The Continent* observes, for—

"Thousands of stout and staid Christians have found it well-nigh more than they themselves can stomach to hear braggarts on their way to human slaughter lay claim to God in heaven, as if he were theirs to order hither and yon.

"And if Mr. Galsworthy was not well grounded in personal religion to begin with, it is unhappily no wonder that this grotesque religiosity should sicken him totally.

"But with all his disdain, Mr. Galsworthy should not imagine himself logical in concluding that conflicting prayers of contending armies for triumph over one another make God an absurdity.

"The strange fact is, tho, that his most illogical way of looking at this matter is a rather common view of it. Back in Civil War times here in the United States, there was much scoffing talk about how confused God must be to have both North and South praying to him for victory, each expecting his help against the other."

The only answer which Christianity needs to make, says *The Continent*, is to explain the real Christian conception of prayer:

"Praying is not any compulsion on God. He is not a lackey called hither and thither to do the bidding of those who quickest claim him. The Lord of heaven and earth can not be distracted by antagonistic petitioners urging on him contradictory desires. He lends a listening ear to all sorts and conditions of men who choose to pray, but does not engage to satisfy any of them. He still will do, whatever their request, the thing that conforms to the pattern of his righteous and infallible will. God never resigns his scepter to the clamor of the many or the private influence of the few.

"When, therefore, two nations go to war and each calls on high heaven to aid its arms, the victory goes to one or the other not according to the petitions of either, but according to the most just determination of Omniscience, awarding success where it will best advance the right and defeat where it will most effectively punish the wrong."

THE FRENCH CHURCH IN THE WAR

RELIGION AS AN ISSUE of national politics in France appears anew in these days of war. From the clerical Paris journal, *La Croix*, there was lately cited in these pages an article showing the need for the restoration of religious faith in the Republic, yet without any suggestion of politics; now we hear the official organ of the French capital, *Le Temps*, urging prudence and deliberation upon too ardent clericals. It is inadvisable, according to the *Temps*, that they take too great advantage of a situation which requires, above all, a united nation, lest at a later date they experience a proportionately greater reaction. The republicans are more than willing to yield their bent of liberalism, we are told, but also they will be of one mind in warding off any attack on the "essential principles of the republican régime." Calling to the attention of the aggressive clericals the example of those "incontestable but far-seeing Catholics who dread to see politics once again making use of religion and compromising it, or subjecting it to reprisal," *Le Temps* says:

"None among us—even the unbeliever or the most defiant and hardened freethinker—resents these personal manifestations that do not trespass, or do not trespass too greatly, upon the freedom of the faith of his neighbor. We say: Go easy—because some individual enthusiasts are liable to be indiscreet. Yet this is not the time for us to be insistent on such niceties. On the contrary, it is our business to broaden our understanding and our tolerance. Our country needs the devotion and courage of all parties, and we must not stop to ask on what grounds this one or that is stirred, or at which hearth he kindles his ideal into flame.

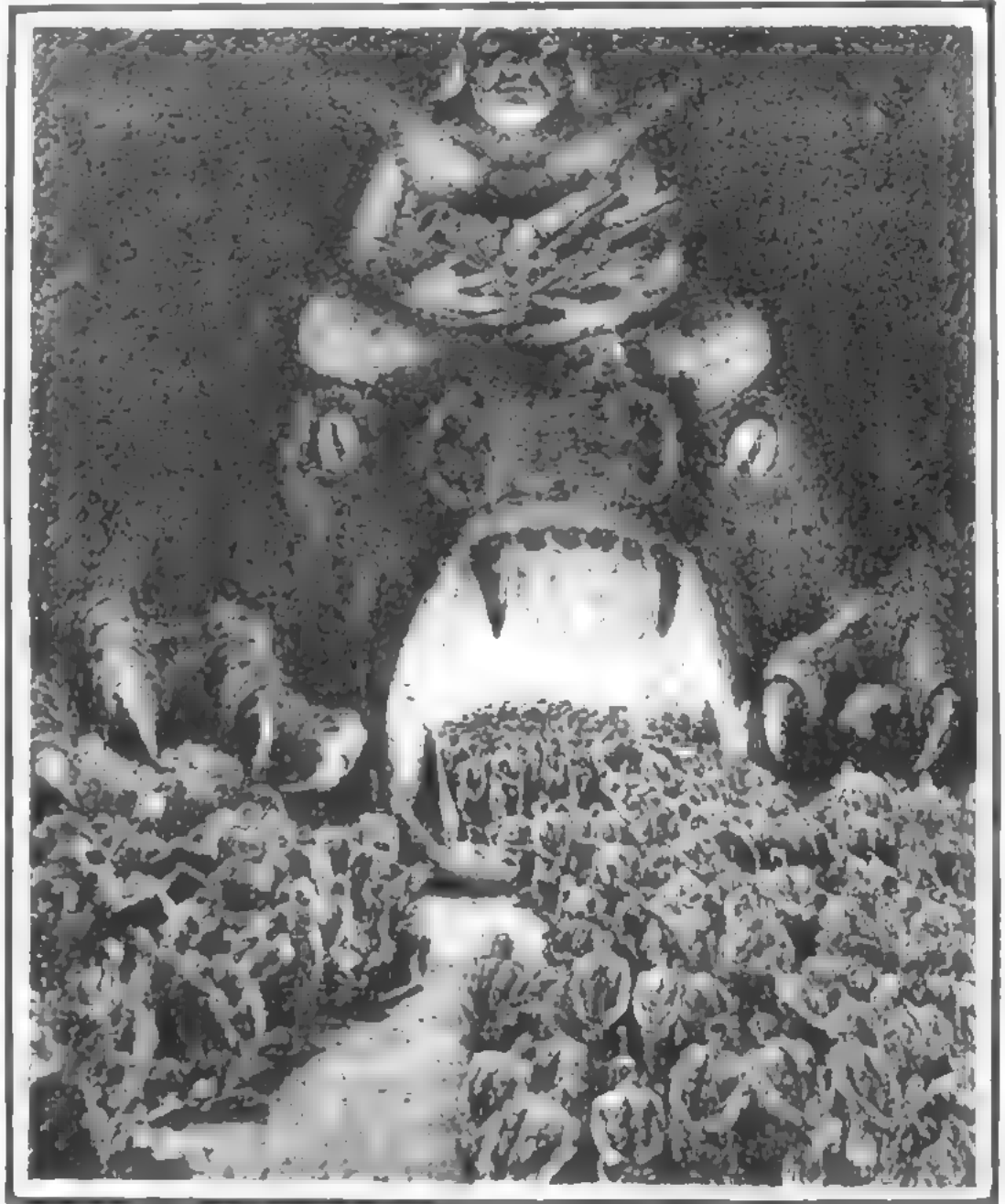
"At the same time a voice of authority should be raised among the faithful to give sound advice to those who seem to have covert political ideas, and also to repudiate certain demands or censure a certain excess of utterance. The purpose of a 'national reconciliation' . . . at the moment justifies many things that are not strictly legal; yet why not be satisfied with the advantages provided by the occasion? Above all, why ask that the Republic solemnly abjure its essentially lay character?"

Just this is what *La Croix* tries to do, says *Le Temps*, when it pleads that President Poincaré should assist "officially" at certain religious services. Either *La Croix* is asking a known impossibility, observes *Le Temps*, in order that the clericals may use "inevitable reprisal" as an issue when convenient to them, or else they admit that they value their political interests above others. We read:

"From the very beginning of the war we reposed our confidence in all the French people, whether they were recognized as ardent syndicalists or as dangerous anarchists. Similarly, now we are not busying ourselves to discover whether the regular

clergy is observing certain laws. Those of really religious mind will be content with this half-opened door and adopt a wise reserve in order to secure or prolong the concessions due to circumstances. But this is not enough for the clericals—those politicians of the faith. What they want is a political victory. They want to see the Republic make an apology, to see it strike its breast in penitence and deny its principles."

Further *Le Temps* states that the Government, which has charge of the national defense, is doing all in its power to be fair



THE VICTIMS.

This cartoon by the Russian artist Holarek represents the victims of war known as "cannon fodder" and the multitudes who sacrifice the produce of their labor. Both alike are consumed by the monster.

in those matters that concern "the State and the faithful" and it sets down the official practise with some detail of offered evidence. Then this journal adds:

"Despite this fact certain clerical politicians seize upon present circumstances to 'get the upper hand,' as the phrase is, to pursue their advantage, and to rouse the defiance of the republican party. What blindness! What imprudence!

"Rather should we try to encourage the reciprocal sentiments of esteem and of tolerance that are the result of extraordinary conditions. But there are those to whom we shall keep on saying: 'Have a care lest you require too much of these conditions. Do not abuse them or turn them to political ends. Do not seek to achieve permanent success by causing an excessive oscillation, for, by virtue of the imperious law of physics, such a movement will soon be followed by a contrary movement just as strong again.'"

The Church's view of the matter is indicated in an interview with Archbishop Fuzet, of Rouen, who says to a representative of the *Paris Gaulois* that—

"The people of Rouen, even those who do not practise religion, cling to its forms and ceremonies. This spirit has grown wonderfully since the beginning of hostilities. . . . Admitting that war is frightful, that beautiful youth and dear lives are destroyed, yet the blood thus shed will weld together forever the French

conscience, which until now has been divided by too many misunderstandings. Even now I receive letters from my priests who are at the front assuring me of the firm confidence that has sprung up between them and their comrades—that is, between the people and the clergy. Such an understanding can not melt away the day after victory, because it is based on the solidarity of sacrifice for the Fatherland and on the most deeply rooted traditions of the heart of the race."

Referring to the movement toward concord between Church and State, the Archbishop is reported in the *Gaulois* as saying that the legislators of the Republic, "enlightened by the immense growth of religious feeling in this supreme crisis, will not deprive victorious France of the great moral benefit she has spontaneously acquired. And I am convinced that at Rome there is the disposition and the readiness to make an end of all sorry and regrettable errors."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR'S ILLS TO THE MIND

LESS IS SAID on the subject of atrocities than was the case a few weeks ago. Perhaps there is less occasion through their growing infrequency, or people are becoming saner and inventing fewer stories. Other ills of the war among those who are not direct participants are grouped by Canon Horsley under the head of "Bellitis," but the atrocity charges have been so widely current and so many of them have been discovered to be unfounded that Mr. O. Locker Lampson, son of the famous poet and litterateur, writes to the *London Daily Chronicle* to voice the anxiety of some "to see the problem of German atrocities settled upon a solid basis." He declares that the feeling is strong, that "while memories are fresh, details should be collected," and he "feels even more strongly that the testimony of witnesses should be upon oath, so that the person who makes a statement shall be legally responsible for its accuracy." He writes further:

"We have, therefore, formed a committee in cooperation with *Le Cri de Londres*, 60 Marsham Street (a patriotic French newspaper which since the war began has been fighting the Allies' cause in this country), and in the hands of this committee we have placed a sum of money to defray the expenses of a thorough inquiry and of a careful collection of facts."

Canon Horsley also, in *The Chronicle*, turns to consider "the imbecilities and immoralities commonly, if not inevitably, born or developed in war-time which should be exposed and combated." He writes:

"War may be a school for certain virtues, but it is certainly not the school of all virtue. Even as regards bravery, only the opportunity for its display and use is in and by war increased (as our Albert medal shows), and fortitude, which is morally superior to bravery, is not unknown outside war nor unpractised by non-combatants. Moreover, even the basic moral virtues of prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude are inferior to those of mercy, pity, peace, and love. But war certainly generates or increases certain mental and moral failings. Such atrocities as have actually occurred, and are not the unsubstantial progeny of fear and excitement, of suspicion and credulity, would probably have never been possible to their authors in times of peace."

"But our chief danger is in the case of non-combatants, the sufferers from Bellitis. The natural desire for war news becomes with thousands an obsession, a monomania, and already our asylums are receiving those whose mental balance has been overthrown by brooding on the war. Healthy freshness of mind is impossible to those whose one thought and inquiry is, 'Anything fresh?' This obsession must be combated by the lenitive force of another interest, and there should be a demand for more recreation and not for its cessation in war-time, and still more should there be a sustained and even increased interest in the duties of citizenship and religion."

Bellitis, he continues, has caused in some "that septic condition of mind which desires daily horrors in the papers, and

gloats over them with gruesome fascination." It is even perverted into—

"A readiness, nay, eagerness, to believe evil of all German and to forget temperance in speech and justice in action with regard to them. One daily paper applauds itself for a 'campaign' of this sort, and is directly responsible for the outrages of a South London mob in the last few days, and perhaps also for the refusal of a suburban magistrate to grant a summons against one who had assaulted her German neighbor, remarking that Germans had now no legal rights in English courts."

"Elsewhere I have had to pour some ridicule and scorn on an anonymous cleric who wrote that 'we should not offend national susceptibilities by singing common hymns which had Austrian Anthem or 'Ein feste Burg' as the usual tunes.' And other protest against naturalized Germans (as much English citizen as you or I) protecting themselves against unjust obloquy by legally changing their names."

"Then, again, there was the spy mania with its endless inventions of alien outrages in trains, in the cutting of telegraphs and the poisoning of water, concerning which our Government has had to declare in the interests of truth and justice that 'no trace whatever of any conspiracy has been discovered, and no outrage of any sort has yet been committed by any alien. Akin was and is the readiness to swallow any and every tale of atrocity, and the charges of using dumdum bullets which have always been made by both sides in every war since this form of missile was banned. . . ."

"I am told by a friend, a public lecturer, that whereas he believed in and spoke of many atrocities in Belgium on what seemed to him to be clear evidence, he can find no direct and first-hand evidence for any."

War-time, he finds, gives a fresh opportunity to commercial immorality—

"Every country has to watch the ways of army contractors, to denounce the pet maxim of trade, 'The price of a thing is what it will fetch,' and to draw its teeth by fixing maximum prices. It is hopeful for the future of social integrity that the principle of unfair prices has been laid down by England, by France, and by Germany, all of whom have enough to do with alien foes without having synchronously to guard against these domestic enemies in trade."

"In this country such greed and dishonesty have been exposed and checked by the General in command. In Berlin the Kaiser had to prohibit first the unnecessary rise in the price of bread, and then when the size of loaves was diminished to threaten the seizure of stock. But when martial law runs riot, commercial greed chuckles unabashed and unchecked. Trade clamors for only British goods to be bought; but trading associations have admitted that goods have been imported from Germany and been relabeled 'Made in England' (of course, by 'the other boys, not me') to make an extra profit at the expense of the ignorant customer, and that our gardeners have been made to purchase as home-grown roses and lily-of-the-valley crowns imported cheaply from Germany."

"The first and chief thought in many letters and articles in the press is not that Belgium may be liberated, but that we may 'capture German trade.' Well wrote *The Church Times* as to this: 'It suggests a sordid aspect of war, and encourages some of the sharpest criticisms of English policy.' And I know from friends actively engaged in helping the refugees that Mr. C. E. Maurice was right in saying that 'a certain number are trying to exploit the miserable condition of Belgian refugees so as to secure cheap labor for themselves.' Is this the *modus vivendi*?"

"Already also are vindictive designs and extravagant claims advocated in view of our triumph. As to this, as well as to Prussian ways, it must be remembered that might does not make right. A beaten foe may become a friend, and in the future Confederation of European States we may be most brotherly with the various monarchies or republics of the Deutschland; but an enemy crushed and humiliated to the point of degradation would fail in manliness if it did not hope and scheme for revenge at the earliest opportunity. Had we acted toward the conquered Boers as some would desire we should act toward Germany, if and when we get the chance, can any imagine that South Africa would be in sentiment and operation what now it is? There is our precedent for post-bellum arrangements. Only a peace with honor is desirable; and honor includes charity. And charity connotes a striving after international brotherhood, and an application of compulsion, not to military service for all, but to arbitration in every case of international dispute."



Living it over Again

In a mental picture, he reviews the accident — the result of his recklessness.

He realizes too late that it is *always foolhardy* to motor on slippery roads and streets without equipping all four tires with

Weed Anti-Skid Chains

The Only Real Safeguard Against Skidding

Strange, is it not, that *some men laugh at peril*—they do not seek to avoid danger—and they have no fear because they have no prudence.

They continue to motor over sleety, icy, or wet roads and pavements with "Foolish Dependence Upon Bare Rubber Alone" until a false turn—a sudden meeting at a corner—a slip or a skid—brings disaster as the punishment for their imprudence.

You motorists with reasoning brains put on your Tire Chains at the first indication

of slippery streets, and the editors of the daily newspapers are urging *all* motorists to follow your example.

For instance, the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, Pa., published by the owners of The Saturday Evening Post, in an editorial on August 1st, 1914, said that the simple adjuration to "Use Tire Chains on wet and slippery pavements" deserved to find its way into a law, and that law should by all means be enforced.

Promote "Safety First" in YOUR motoring circle—
insist that everyone use Weed Chains on ALL tires.

Weed Chain Tire Grip Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

Manufactured for Canada by

DOMINION CHAIN COMPANY, Limited—Head Office: Shaughnessy Bldg., Montreal, Can.



SIX

Overland



Specifications of Model 82

Seven passenger touring car
125 inch wheel base
Electrically started
Electrically lighted
Full stream-line body design
Color—Royal blue, ivory
white striping
Black leather upholstery
One man top
Pockets in all doors
Knee room, ventilating
type windshield,
built in
Extra long underslung
rear springs
Full floating rear axle
35 inch x 4 1/2 inch tires,
smooth tread on front,
mud shed in rear
Left hand drive
Center control
24 to horsepower motor
High tension magnets
Remountable lamps
One extra room
High grade magnetic
speedometer
Electric horn
Electric control buttons
on steering column

THE CLIMAX OF SIX

THE Overland Six is of the very latest and most modern design and construction. It has been tested and tried successfully under every possible condition.

It is a luxurious and large seven passenger touring car. The magnificent stream-line body design supplies the very utmost in style, grace and comfort.

The body is finished in rich Royal blue

trimmed with fine hair line striping of white. It is upholstered with the grade of hair and bright French long grain, black hand-buffed leather.

The Overland Six cylinder motor is the climax of six cylinder efficiency. too, is of the very latest en bloc design has a 3 1/2" bore and a 5 1/4" stroke. It is at 45-50 horsepower. This motor is

Prices for United States. (All prices f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio)

Overland Six	\$1475	Overland Model 80 T	\$1075	Overland Model 80 R	\$1050
Overland Model 82 Coupe	\$1500	Overland Model 82 T	\$1550	Overland Model 82 R	\$1525

THE WILLYS-OVERLAND

The Willys-Overland

\$1475

COLES PHILLIPS

UNDER EFFICIENCY

Most flexible, economical and reliable six cylinder power plants ever designed. It is remarkably quiet and wonderfully smooth. It is light in proportion to the power, compact and a beautifully finished job. The tonneau is big and roomy. With its extra seats ample room is provided for passengers.

is electrically lighted and started. All

electric buttons are located on the steering column within natural reach of the driver.

The Overland Six is an unusually substantial car. Every part is of very generous dimensions. Nothing has been skimmed. On the contrary, every individual piece of the chassis is designed with a large factor of safety.

Six cylinder catalog on request. Please address Dept. 17.

PANY, TOLEDO, OHIO

Hamilton, Ontario

Prices for Canada. (All prices f. o. b. Hamilton, Ontario)

Overland Six	\$1975	Overland Model 80 T	\$1425	Overland Model 80 R	\$1390
Overland Model 80 Coupe	\$2150	Overland Model 81 T	\$1155	Overland Model 81 R	\$1065

BY INVITATION
MEMBER OF



NEW YORK, U. S. A.

The Overland is the car selected by the Rice Leaders of the World Association as prizes for the leading salesmen of the world.



Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn,
The Eagle will answer as sure as you're born!
He's bringing you Eagle Brand Milk as he goes
To make his boy healthy and happy and wise.

Ask Your Mother

She will tell you that years ago, when she was bringing up her own children, there was just one infants' food generally recognized as a safe substitute for mothers' milk. It was then, as it is now,

Gail Borden
EAGLE
BRAND
CONDENSED
MILK

THE ORIGINAL



For generations the absolute purity and cleanliness of Eagle Brand have never been questioned. More babies are fed on it today than on any other food, mothers' milk alone excepted.

If you are having difficulty with your baby's food, you should certainly read our Book, "Baby's Welfare," which contains a valuable feeding chart compiled under the supervision of a competent physician. There is no charge for it to mothers.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

"Leaders of Quality"

New York

MOTOR - TRUCKS

MOTOR-BUSES THAT CARRIED MORE THAN ELEVEN MILLIONS

IN the annual report of a motor-bus company now operating on Fifth and other avenues in New York City, it appears that heavy increase in earnings occurred last year over the previous year. During the year, the number of passengers carried was 11,276,430, the fare being ten cents, and the company operating 125 busses. The increase in passengers over the previous year was 2,391,896. The total revenue of the company from all sources—fares, advertising, and livery service—for the year was \$1,176,050, an increase of \$240,982 over the previous year. With operating expenses and taxes deducted, the net from operation and leased property was \$231,145. Out of this were deducted charges for rent, interest on mortgage, and on advances amounting to \$40,707, leaving a net income for the year of \$190,427. From this sum was deducted \$10,175 for profit and loss of adjustment, which gave a surplus of \$180,262, an increase over last year of \$49,341. Other items in the annual report, as summarized in *Automobile Topics*, are these:

"Having cut down its tire cost to 1.7 cents per bus-mile, and its net operating expenses to 31.6 cents per mile, while its income in fares alone reached 38.95 cents per bus-mile, the company can look back on its latest fiscal year with more than a smile. Its stockholders and directors may well be pardoned for being pleased over the success achieved.

"Financial reports of the kind submitted by this company at times conceal more than they tell, particularly when it comes to the understanding of the 'man in the street.' Even shrewd bankers in Wall Street are reported to have been badly mistaken in their reading of the 1913 report of the company, in which the profitable business was to be discerned by a careful study. Which may or may not have been responsible for the cool reception accorded to certain persons in the 'Street' who were looking for financial backing to open

similar bus-lines in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities.

"To tell the story of the fiscal year of the company which ended June 30, 1914, in a few terse sentences: Its net profits (on a capitalization of only \$50,000!) were \$190,437.81; it has accumulated a reserve fund for damages and injuries amounting to \$214,436.02; it has a cash fund on hand exceeding \$167,000; has supplies on hand valued at \$71,085; a bus-equipment valued

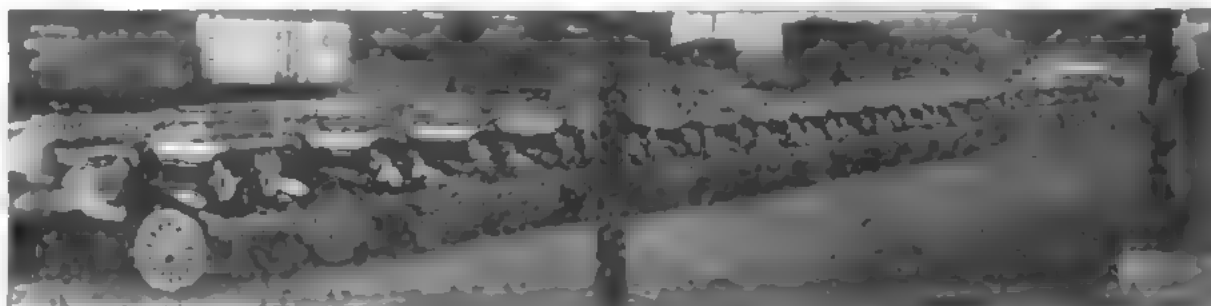


From "Automobile Topics."

A LIGHT-BUILT MOTOR TAXICAB TO BE OPERATED AT 25 CENTS PER MILE.

at \$644,727, and real-estate property, free of all mortgages, valued at \$54,025. Despite these strong assets the company carries on its books a 'corporate deficit' of \$105,794.67; its corporate deficit last year was listed on the books as \$286,000.

"How this company managed to make such excellent profits in a business which has been branded as 'dangerous, ruinous, and unprofitable,' requires an analysis of its operating statistics. First of all must be noticed the tire cost. It must be galling to owners of small trucks in delivery service to find that these heavy busses, driven in the exacting and hard work of stopping and starting at practically every corner in Fifth Avenue, and speeding at 25 miles an hour along macadam Riverside Drive, need only 1.7 cents per bus-mile to pay for their tire equipment. How the



AMERICAN MOTOR-TRUCKS READY FOR SHIPMENT TO EUROPE FOR USE IN THE WAR



From "Automobile Topics"

WAITING FOR NEW SHOPS TO BE BUILT

Canvas tent in temporary use in Detroit for finishing automobile parts.

company has succeeded in cutting down this expense from 4.98 cents in 1911 to 3.13 cents in 1912, to 2.1 cents in 1913, and to 1.73 cents in 1914, is a story for which many operators of delivery wagons would undoubtedly be glad to pay good money.

"From present indications it would seem as if motor-bus traffic in New York City is but in its infancy, if a single company can boast of more than eleven and a quarter million passengers in the course of a year. During the year ended June 30, 1914, the company added 20 new busses to its fleet, bringing the total number of its passenger-carrying vehicles to 119; in addition, the company owns 6 non-revenue cars. The item of depreciation has been handled in the inspiring way which has been a feature of the company's business from the beginning. Writing off 1.34% of the total cost of the equipment each month, its whole fleet is amortized in three years, and as nearly 70 of the company's busses are older than three years it follows that they are already completely paid for out of the profits of the operation, and are listed in the assets as 'fully paid operating equipment.' The depreciation charge this year has been fixed at \$53,795.76. By inference, \$107,591.52 is still to be paid on the busses now in use, and the remainder of the \$644,727 given as the value of the fleet is completely amortized.

"Among the assets listed is an item which, perhaps, shows better than mere words that the company is so flush with money that it must look for other outlets than its own equipment. The item reads, '\$101,125 miscellaneous investments,' and a foot-note explains this as an investment of the company's surplus funds in \$100,000 par value of Canadian Pacific Railway 6 per cent. notes, which were purchased during the fiscal year."

HORSES AND TRUCKS AND THE WAR

The demand for horses for use in the European War has raised expectations of a new demand for motor-trucks in this country. While the number of horses in America has been estimated at about 20,000,000, the countries engaged in war, except Russia, have comparatively small supplies, for which many have already been killed or disabled. The result has been a large demand for American horses and mules. Representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia have placed many orders in this country. In a single week in October these orders are said to have reached 20,000. Prices accordingly have sharply advanced. When the war broke out the price was \$125 to \$150, but in some parts of the Mississippi Valley \$270 has since been a prevailing price, while even larger sums have been paid elsewhere for horses of superior kinds. An active trade in horses is also going on in Canada.

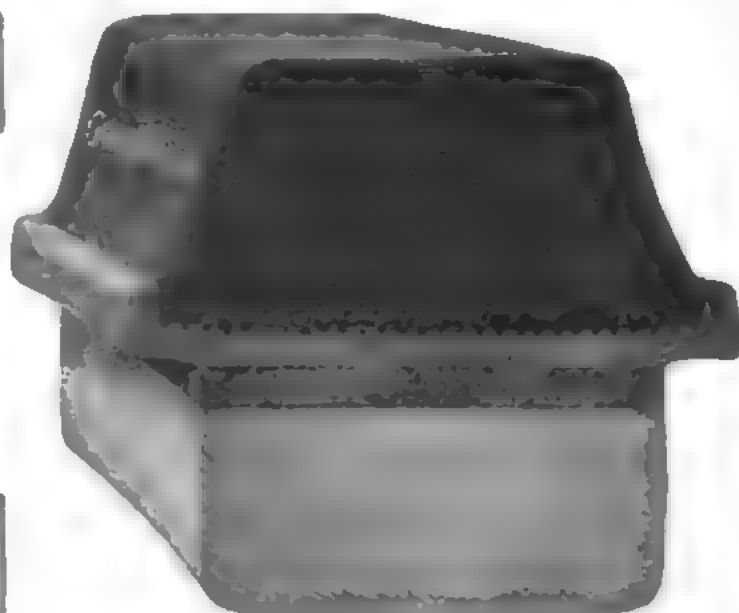
In consequence of these sales of horses for Europe it is believed that motor-vehicles of all kinds—those for pleasure as well as those for business—will be in greater demand here. It is known that some owners who have sold their horses did so with the intention of purchasing trucks with the proceeds. Another contributory influence will be the European demand for our surplus oats and hay, the prices of which in consequence will rise still further, and hence add to the cost of keeping horses. It is known that exports of oats from July 1 to October 24 were 22,000,000 bushels, or just about double the amount for the same period last year. It is, therefore, expected that motor-trucks, and especially delivery wagons, will be in greater demand than ever before.

No
Bolts

No
Flanges

No
Wedges

No
Bands



Our Eighth-Year Truck Tire

A Truck-Efficiency Problem Solved

Tires constitute the greatest problem of truck efficiency. That problem has now been solved by Goodyear. And in the doing of it a new standard has been set in truck service.

For the last eight years, Goodyear experts have been concentrating on heavy service truck tires. In that time they have built 29 distinct types. For one type alone—the 1915 Goodyear S-V—no fewer than 74 separate tire structures have been built in the aim for perfection. Each new structure has been exhaustively tested under most rigid working conditions. Some 2100 tires have been so tested and watched. Development has kept step with actual known requirements.

The result of this eight-year continuous progress is our 1915 Goodyear S-V Truck Tire. This tire marks today's finality in truck tire efficiency. It has solved a big problem for concerns that want to get the most out of their trucks. For owners know that truck efficiency is largely a matter of tire efficiency.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
S-V Truck Tires

See These Advantages

Applied in five to ten minutes. No rights or lefts. No wedges, flanges, bolts or bands. 1915 Goodyear S-V Truck Tires are pressed on the wheel. Go on to stay. No trouble through tires working loose, because the pressure at which they are applied exceeds by many tons all stress or strain the tire can ever receive in actual use.

Flat treads. Better load distribution, traction and wearing quality. Absence of special fastenings means a lighter and a trouble-proof tire.

A Rubber-and-Steel Welding

The steel base is a corrugated channel, to which is vulcanized a layer of hard rubber. By a Goodyear process, the steel, the hard rubber, and the soft rubber tread are welded into one inseparable unit.

Remember all that has been done in the attainment of such tire perfection, efficiency and economy. The work done by the men in the Goodyear Experimental Department in the development of Goodyear Tires costs us \$100,000 a year. It is the price we pay for your insurance of tire value.

Reduce Tire-Mile Cost

It will pay to ask us to tell you of concerns using 1915 Goodyear S-V Truck Tires, and how they have reduced cost per tire-mile. It will interest you to learn how these concerns are saving equipment—the load—the driver's time—how they are keeping trucks in commission day-in-and-day-out by using Goodyear S-V Truck Tires—today's last word in truck tire supremacy.

Writing and asking questions involve no expense or obligation on your part whatsoever. Write today.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, O.

Makers of Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Automobile Tires

(2088)

H. BUILT IN U.S.A.
**Rauch & Lang
 Electric**

WORM DRIVE

Foremost

in style, design, beauty, mechanism, is Rauch & Lang reputation where electric car exclusiveness prevails. Expert engineering of the highest recognition coupled with sixty years of master coach building gained this position.

Convenience, comfort, luxury, refinement, silence, safety, enduring satisfaction are qualities experienced by every owner of a Rauch and Lang Electric.

Seven new models—each for a demand—each a masterpiece.

New Catalog showing latest models sent upon application.

Ample daily mileage—faster than the law allows.

Xmas Shipments being made.

Dealers in all principal cities.

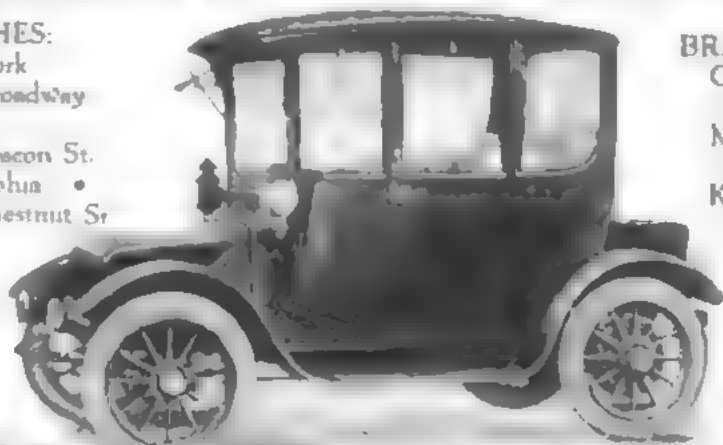
The RAUCH & LANG CARRIAGE CO. Cleveland

BRANCHES:

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 1800 Broadway
 Boston
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BRANCHES:

Cleveland
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RAUCH & LANG



John R. Eustis, at a convention of motor-truck makers in Detroit a few weeks ago, in discussing the work done by motor-vehicles in the European War, declared that the armies of the belligerent states now have in use more than 250,000, of which more than 100,000 are trucks, some having trailers and some not. Of trucks the German Army alone has nearly 75,000. The Allies were recently in receipt of additional trucks at the rate of 250 a week. Mr. Eustis showed illustrations of trucks actually in use at the front. Some were on battle-fields, others on the road to battle-fields. He said it was the English who first used motor-trucks in war; this was during the Boer War. These trucks were propelled by steam. Italy afterward used them in the Tripolitan War. Then followed Bulgaria, whose rapid advance toward Constantinople was in large measure facilitated by the use of motor-vehicles. The Greeks and Servians in the second Balkan War used trucks for transportation purposes.

GERMANY'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Much interest has been felt in automobile circles in this country in the effects which the war has had on automobile-factories in Germany, especially those producing vehicles most in need for military purposes. Very little authentic news has come to hand, since news of all kinds from Germany has been so closely supervised by the censor. That the war had had great influence on the industry in Germany was assumed. For one thing, it was believed that quite one-half of the total employees of automobile-factories had been called to the front. To what extent the output of the companies would be affected no one knew, nor was it known to what extent military orders kept the factories busy. In *Automobile Topics*, however, appears an article, based on an article printed in the *Allgemeine Automobil Zeitung*, the same being in turn based on a letter to automobile-manufacturers asking for information as to the exact status of their operations, orders, and prospects during the next few months. The answers received are declared to form "a valuable and fairly complete picture of the state of the industry in Germany during the first half of October this year, or two months after war began." Following are items in *Automobile Topics'* summary of the original article:

"Chief among the troubles confronting the industry are the difficulties connected with the importation of rubber for tires and the transportation of raw materials in sufficient quantities to keep up manufacturing of cars ordered by the military authorities themselves, not counting those for private customers. Strange to say, the much-talked-of 'gasoline problem' has ceased to be a problem, despite the vigorous assertions of the British reports telling all about the shortage of gasoline. According to the information now available, German motorists can now obtain gasoline in all parts of the country, altho for the first few weeks there was an embargo on all gasoline, placed by the military authorities as a sort of precaution and to give the army heads an opportunity to sort of 'look things over.' The now almost universal use of benzol and denatured alcohol in all the transport trucks, and in the majority of the larger touring-cars used in the army, has released the early embargo on gasoline. The only motors in which gasoline is still absolutely necessary are those for the faster

The ideal "Private Secretary"



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Alone in your office, inspiration never escapes you. It may be a letter, a memorandum to your assistant, a confirmation of a telephone call, or, perhaps, a memorandum to yourself as a reminder, but the Dictaphone gets it all, instantly, silently and accurately.

Your train of thought, your flow of language is never chilled, never choked by the consciousness of the stenographer's presence. The Dictaphone never asks you to repeat, never suggests that you talk slower when you wax enthusiastic and dictate rapidly.

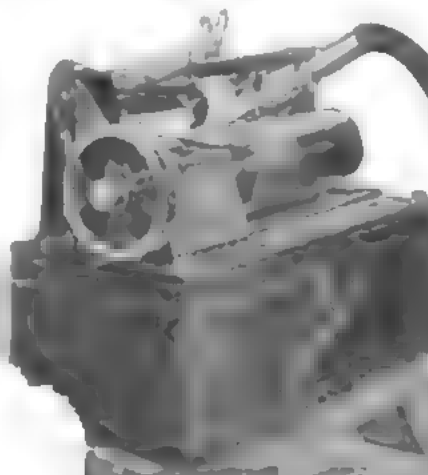
And your letters are transcribed quicker, better, more accurately and at less cost.

THE DICTAPHONE

Suite 2107, Woolworth Building, N. Y.

Stores in the principal cities—
 and everywhere.

"Your Day's Work"—
 a book we should like
 to send you



aeroplanes. The older Zeppelin air-ships are using benzol and alcohol, while some of the latest are reliably reported to have been fitted with Diesel oil-burning engines.

"As might be expected, manufacturers whose specialty has been the production of motor-trucks are rushed with work, most of them working twenty-four hours a day, with army assistance. Engineers connected with military headquarters are supervising the manufacture of army vehicles in enormous quantities. Heavy tractors, three- and five-ton trucks, trailers, special vehicles for army use, ambulances, ammunition-wagons, and other types are turned out steadily to replace those destroyed in battle or ruined by the strenuous work demanded of them. Several other automobile-factories have been taken over by the authorities in their entirety and only the most trustworthy workmen have been retained. Foreigners of many nationalities have been discharged, and in these plants there is going on work the exact nature of which is shrouded in mystery.

"Orders from individuals are practically at a standstill in all the German plants, and no sales are expected until the end of the war. Then, indeed, all look toward an immense boom in all automobile branches. Some of the largest manufacturers have, in addition to their car-factories, big motor-cycle and bicycle plants, and these, it is reported, are working to capacity for both the army and the general public. Many whose automobiles have been commandeered by the military authorities have gone back to the bicycle, and others have purchased motor-cycles with side cars. The business in these is stated to have been double that of the same two months last year.

"Not a single automobile company in Germany, with the exception of 'small-car' makers, has an unsold chassis in its factory or salesrooms. Every finished and semi-finished chassis was immediately commandeered by the army, and special workmen were rushed to the plants for the purpose of building ambulance bodies, field-kitchens, and ammunition-wagons on these chassis. Completed pleasure cars were taken for the use of commanding officers, as scout-cars and for the transportation of general staff officers from end to end of the battle-lines in the east and the west. Conservative estimates place the number of cars with special army or commercial bodies in use by the army at 30,000, including tractors for guns and aeroplanes, and nearly 10,000 motorless trailers. In addition some 25,000 pleasure cars have been incorporated in the army equipment and are in daily use.

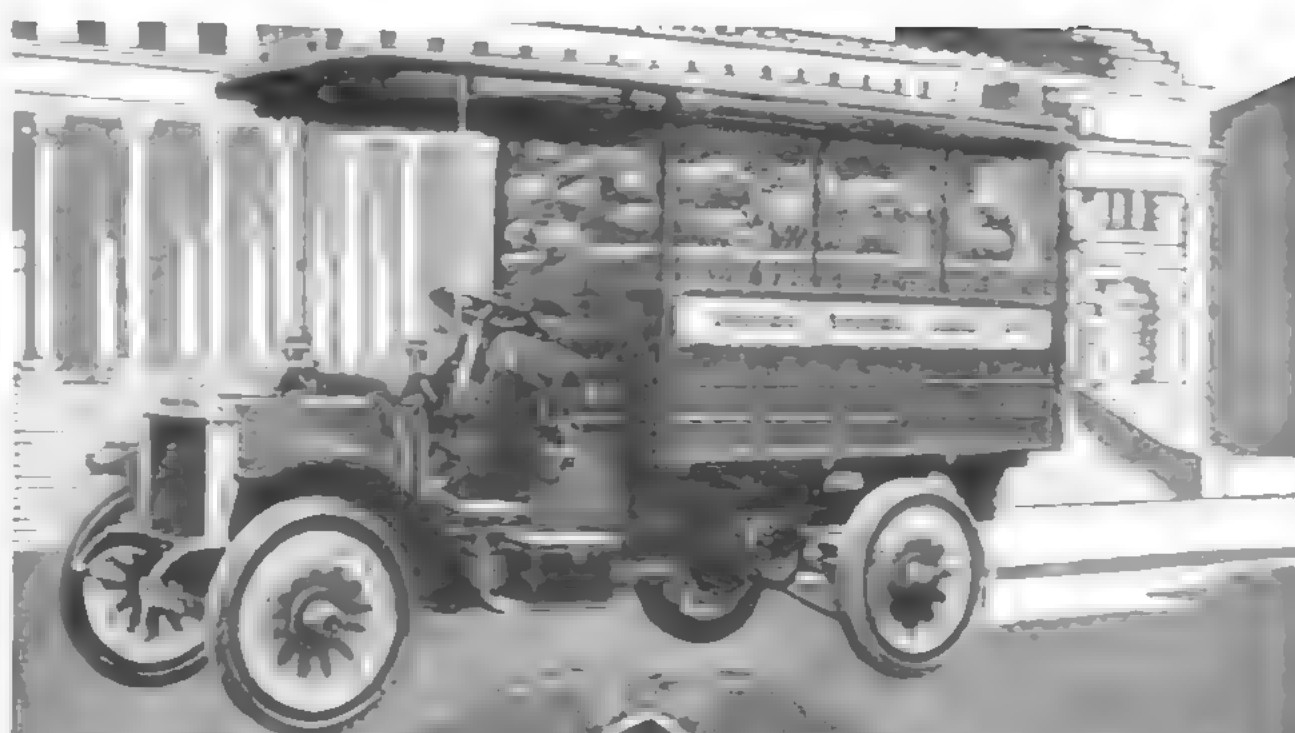
"One of the leading German automobile-manufacturers states that the influence of the war on the automobile industry in Europe will be felt in a way that will open the eyes of people all over the world. He expects a demand of at least 100,000 pleasure cars from Germany alone, as soon as the war is over, chiefly of the small-car type, easy and cheap to operate. In order to produce these cars in a reasonable time, it will be necessary for the manufacturers expecting a share in this business to plan for mass production along American lines. He thinks the time of individual work for the discriminating buyer is over and will not return.

"Economically considered, Germans will not be able to spend as much on a pleasure car as they used to, and the cheap small car is the necessary outcome."

MOTOR-BUSES THAT HAVE BEEN USED IN THE WAR

Practically all the motor-buses which had become such familiar sights in Paris and London were taken by the French and English Governments for the transport-

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles



FEDERAL TRUCKS IN FEDERAL SERVICE

A fleet of twenty-five Federal Trucks carries Uncle Sam's mail from the main post office to various substations in New York City.

The demands of this service are very exacting—there can be no delays—the mail must be delivered on time, regardless of traffic conditions.

Dependability, economy, and efficiency are qualities that are built into every Federal and are largely responsible for the use of Federalized Transportation in so many lines of business.

Some of the largest users of Motor Trucks have bought Federal Fleets and in addition to their widely spread use in America—Federal Motor Trucks are giving splendid service in over twenty foreign countries.

The Federal transportation engineering department has some very illuminating facts gained from the use of Federal Trucks in many lines of trade.

Your own haulage problem has undoubtedly been solved in some locality by the Federal—it will pay you to write us.

Federal Motor Truck Company

108 Leavitt Street

Detroit

Michigan

"Navajo Cozymox" Right from the Indian Country

An Ideal Xmas Gift for Girls and Boys, Men and Women

Made in same style as used by Southwestern Indians for hundreds of years. Selected leather—the finest to be had. Well made, comfortable—Wear like iron—Kutched with best grade Corticelli silk. Lined with heavy felt matting—"Cozy" in winter—Slip on and off easily—Conforming to the foot. 2 colors, Brown, Gray and Green. Standard shoe sizes—cut full.

Very Popular—a Great Bargain

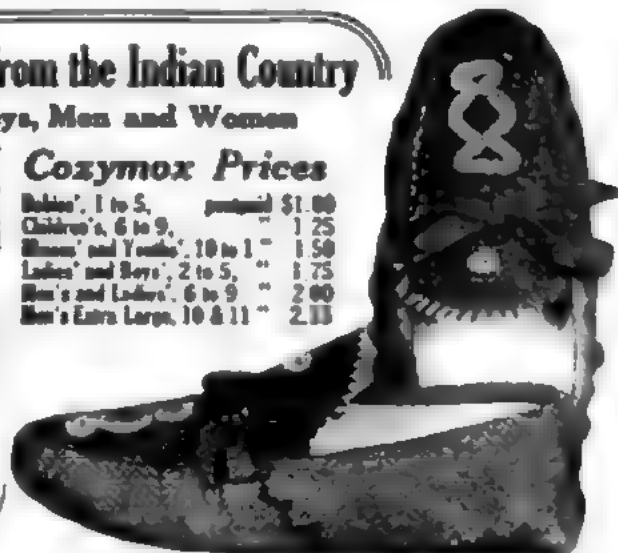
Handwork done by native Indians and Mexicans. Sent prepaid—Carefully packed. We will replace any pair that tears if returned within 5 days. When ordering state size and color desired. If sent by insured Parcel post—5c extra. Orders filled promptly. Remit by Bank Draft or Money Order to

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Albuquerque, New Mexico

Send for FREE BOOKLETS: "The Truth About Navajo Rugs"—"The Little Gift Book"—"Foot Knead"

Cozymox Prices

Babies', 1 to 5,	priced \$1.00
Children's, 6 to 9,	1.25
Women's and Young's, 10 to 11,"	1.50
Ladies' and Boys', 2 to 5,	1.75
Men's and Ladies', 6 to 9,	2.00
Men's Extra Large, 10 & 11 "	2.15



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"I would indeed hardly know how to do without it. It is one of the best publications of the character to be found in any country or in any language, and it has kept up its high standard since its first issue. To receive in concise form, an account of important happenings all over the civilized world, edited in such an intelligent manner, and at a price within the reach of all, is a privilege indeed."

William B. Tucker, Secretary, Philadelphia Board of Trade:

"There is perhaps no better way to express the appreciation of the Board of Trade of THE LITERARY DIGEST, than to say that since 1896 . . . the Board has been a subscriber, and your volumes since that time have been on the shelves of our library, serving as a reference to those seeking information as to current events."

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"Having many calls upon my time, professional, political and fraternal, I find THE LITERARY DIGEST very helpful in giving me in concise form our country's views on the every-day questions that are of world-wide import, and which make for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of mankind."

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"I eagerly look forward to receiving THE LITERARY DIGEST from week to week. To me it is one of the most liberal educators on current topics available."

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"Your magazine I consider a most valuable publication for the busy man, giving, as it does, well edited reports of the political thought of the country, and keeping one in touch with the important happenings throughout the world."

In Philadelphia

Practically Everybody Who Is ANYbody Reads

The Literary Digest

Recently we printed some letters from CHICAGO. Here are a few, taken at random, from thousands recently received from PHILADELPHIA.

IN EVERY BIG AMERICAN CITY, as well as in the smaller communities, the moving spirits in every profession, business and occupation find it indispensable.

William J. Coane, Second Vice-President and Sales Manager, The Ajax Metal Company:

"It keeps one up to date upon the principal topics of the day and does it in a way that inspires faith. Keep it as it is, don't change."

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Charles H. LaWall, Analytical and Consulting Chemist:

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M. Myerson, of Strat & Myerson, Manufacturers of Muslin Underwear:

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Chas. W. Shelmire, Importer and Retailer of Dry Goods:

"For years THE LITERARY DIGEST has kept me in weekly touch with things worth while, in a quick, concise, and magnetic way."

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"I am entirely within the line of fact to say that there is not an issue which is not, in some particular or other, of aid to me either in my writing or lecturing."

H. A. Gatchel, President Gatchel & Manning, Engravers:

"I have been a subscriber and interested reader of your publication for probably 30 years and during all of this time have never come across any magazine or publication that gave me the same amount of satisfaction and enjoyment, notwithstanding the fact that I have been a subscriber as well as an observer of quite a number of the numerous magazines and periodicals. When circumstances are such that I miss a weekly issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I always have a feeling of having lost or forgotten something."

Tycho Buck, Sr., Buck & Co., Shoes:

"Its knock throws our door wide open to bid it entrance, and such a response ought to come from the restless millions of thoughtful Americans; indeed, your paper deserves it richly, and all in our busy lives need its influence."

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Read by men and women of intelligence and means—of weight and position in the institutions and industries of the nation

tation of troops and supplies to the front in the present war. In taking soldiers to ports of embarkation England employed about 20,000 vehicles, while others were used to transport supplies. The conditions of war have made it possible for these trucks to be loaded on the going trip with men and food and on the return trip with wounded. R. Douglas-Vickers writes of these matters in England in *The Commercial Vehicle*:

"Within twenty-four hours after declaration of war against Germany by Great Britain, one of the biggest motor-car camps on record was concentrated at a British port of embarkation. There was a general call to arms of all types of motor-vehicles, including motor-trucks subsidized by the Government, motor-omnibuses from London, and all types of passenger-vehicles. Up to this time 1,000 busses have been taken from the streets of London and fitted with bodies suitable for ambulance and transport work."

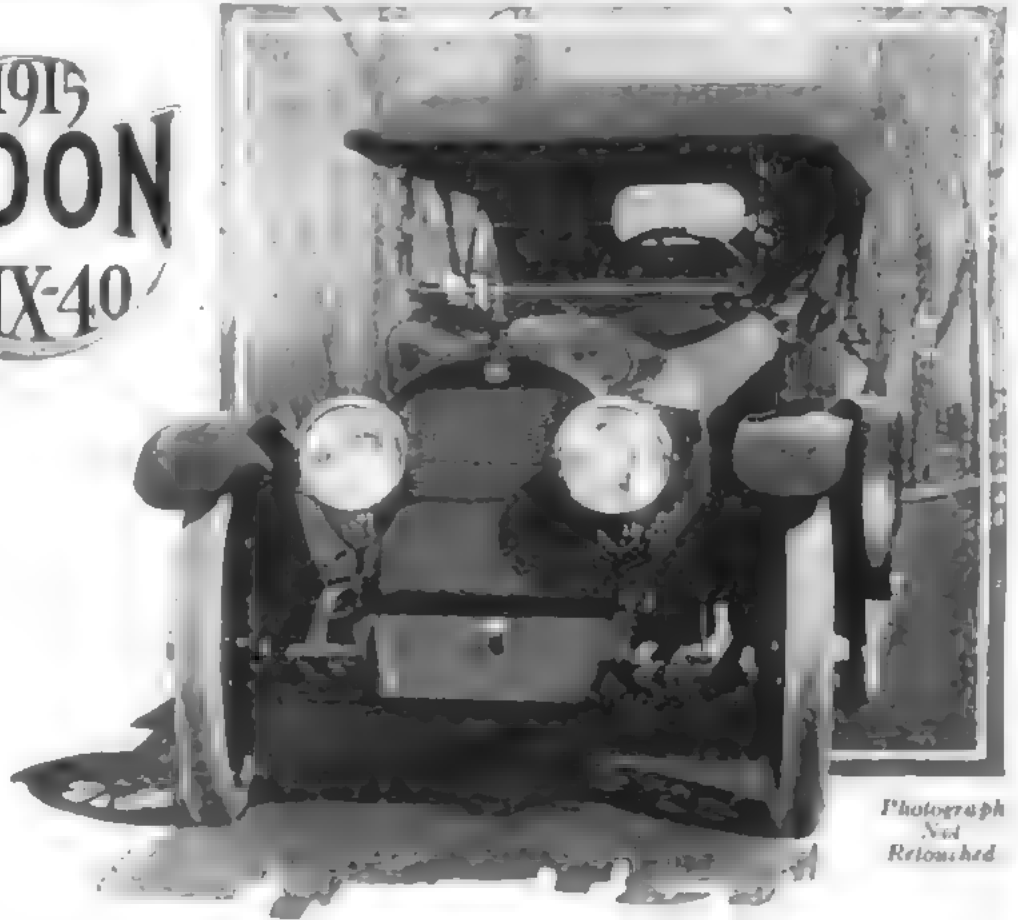
W. F. Bradley discusses the same subject as affecting the French Army, which, within a month after the war began, had about 70,000 motor-vehicles in use:

"What mobilization by motor-vehicle means in France was best demonstrated by the fact that, within ten minutes of the publication of the mobilization orders by the Government, soldiers had taken possession of the motor delivery vans owned by the Paris dry-goods stores. Within an hour of the mobilization notice 1,100 of the motor-buses were taken off the streets of the city and were on their way to the eastern frontier where the Germans were concentrating.

"The case of the Paris omnibuses is interesting. The entire service is in the hands of a company holding a monopoly, there being a contract whereby the whole of the vehicles shall pass into the hands of the military authorities the instant the mobilization decree is sent out. Most of the drivers of these vehicles are men eligible for military service. Every Frenchman carries a military pass-book in which are instructions as to where he must be on the first, second, third, fourth, or fifth day of mobilization. To get the full fighting force together requires twenty days, the most valuable units going first and the older men up to forty-eight years of age on the last days. Thus a motor-bus driver who had to serve with his bus simply finished the journey he was making and then drove straight to his depot. From that moment he was a soldier.

"According to the scheme which was introduced five or six years ago, the Paris omnibuses are transformable into meat-wagons. The windows are taken out and replaced by fine wire-gauze screens, a door of similar material is fitted, the seats removed, and the existing hand-rails are fitted with hooks to receive quarters of beef. A special floor is laid, this having a linoleum covering allowing the interior to be washed out with a hose or buckets of water. In common with all other motor-vehicles, the busses are made to receive hammocks for carrying wounded soldiers. It is just as important that wounded men should be removed from the fighting-line with rapidity as that food should be brought up to them with regularity. Thus, after coming up with food, the motor-vehicles must take back all men who have become useless as fighting units. Another use to which these busses are being put is the transportation of troops to points at which it is desired to make a quick attack. The busses can average fifteen miles an hour over ordinary roads; each one can carry forty men. Thus with fifty busses it is possible

1915
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SIX-40



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☐ Just as proof, our season of 1915 models (three months to date) shows the remarkable increase of 46 per cent.

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is a wonderful car at a wonderful price. Study the photographs shown—they've not been retouched. Don't they display just the gracefulness and sturdiness that you want? Think of its having a 6-cylinder, 3½ x 5 Continental engine (unit power plant)—the motor they all take their hats off to. 1915 Delco Electric Lighting, Starting (new one-wire system) and Ignition with automatic spark advance—the system that's the standard of all.

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Left Drive, Center Control.	Stewart Vacuum Feed.	122-inch Wheel Base.
		34x4 O. D. Tires—extra rim.

—in fact every possible thing in the way of equipment and appointments that makes for easy driving, certainty of operation and lasting comfort.

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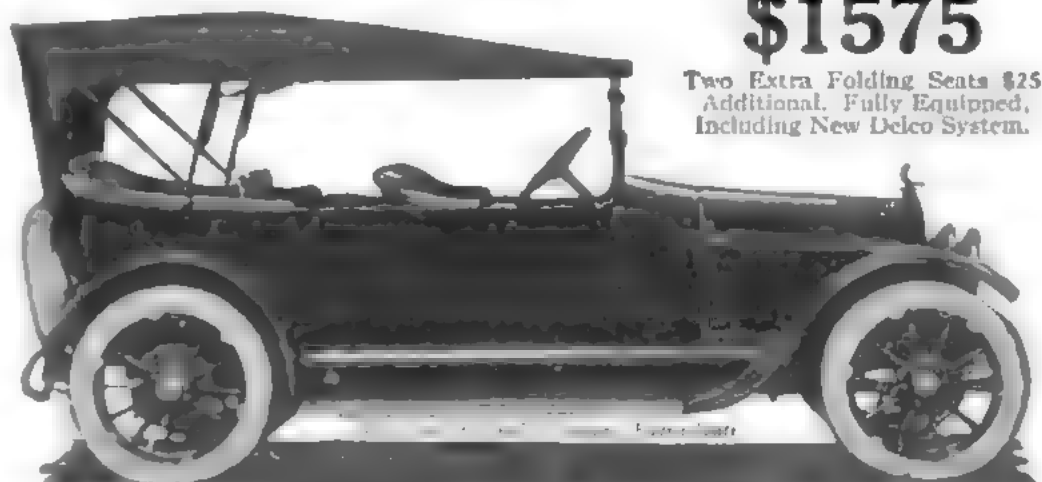
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10720 14K gold watch with chain \$10.00
11294 14K gold watch with chain \$1.75
14835 14K gold watch with chain \$13.50
17685 Coat Lapel Chain, 14K engine turned \$6.00

within sixty minutes to bring up 2,000 men with quick-firing guns to any point within a radius of fifteen miles. According to reports received from the fighting-line, some deadly work has been done by means of the rapid movement of troops in motor-buses.

"All the Paris buses are of French construction. No foreign accessories are allowed; thus the magnetos are built in France, the carburetors are of French construction, and the tires are from various French concerns. The motors have four cylinders of 4.9 by 5.5 inches bore and stroke, and are placed under the driver's feet; a three-speed gear-box is fitted, and drive is by shaft and bevel, without torque or radius rods. Benzol is the fuel generally used, altho the motors are capable of running on gasoline and alcohol without any carburetor adjustment. Cooling is by thermo-siphon through a circular, coil-tube radiator having a fan in the center of the tubes.

"A few hours before the order of mobilization was issued and two days before the formal declaration of war, an order was issued forbidding the exportation of motor-vehicles, parts, fuel, and oils. Enough is known of the French organization to make a fairly accurate estimate of the number of motor-vehicles in use with the French Army at the present moment. Even the authorities can not do more at the present time, and it is only when the war has come to a close and the bill has to be paid that accurate figures will be obtainable. The following is the list:

Passenger-cars of all types.....	50,000
Motor-omnibuses.....	1,100
Army trucks.....	18,000
Four-wheel-drive tractors.....	300
Search-light vehicles.....	50
Wireless-telegraphy vehicles.....	20
Water-trucks and various special vehicles.....	100
	69,570

"The work undertaken by these trucks is the carrying of provisions and ammunition from the general stores to the troops on the fighting-line. Their value in this connection is enormous, for they are able to operate from a base 50 to 60 miles from the advance posts, making the outward trip early each morning, returning in the afternoon and loading up ready to start out again the next morning. Fed by motor-trucks, the troops are no longer hampered in their movements by the inability of the commissariat to get food to them with rapidity."

ELECTRIC TAXICABS

After tests extending over four months, during which promising results were obtained, a company in Detroit has undertaken to put out eleven electric taxis to replace twelve obsolete gasoline cabs. Eventually it intends to use electric cabs to replace its entire equipment of 175 gasoline vehicles. Better and more regular service is expected. Moreover, it has been shown that they can be operated at a saving of about one-third. Following are other items from *Automobile Topics* in regard to them:

"The experiment, which is attracting a deal of attention in electrical circles, is unique in that it is, so far as is known, the first instance in which an operating company has embarked on the construction of electric vehicles after an extended experience with gasoline machines. It was undertaken only after careful deliberation, and following an investigation of what the regular producers of electric cabs were prepared to do in the way of providing cab equipment. Leading up to the determination to study the performance of

the electric car under routine conditions was a long period of trials and growing discomfiture with the gasoline machine, according to officials of the company.

"Among the several considerations arguing in favor of the electric were its simple construction, entailing easy replacement of parts and therefore long-deferred obsolescence; its smoothness and silence of operation; its cleanliness, both in service and in the garage; and, finally, its probable economy. In one respect the taxicab company failed to enlist the indorsement of the electric-vehicle manufacturer. While several were ready to supply cabs, none was prepared to offer a true taxicab. In every case the specifications offered called for a modified pleasure car.

"In the conviction that a modified pleasure car would not serve the purpose, therefore, the taxicab company hired an engineer and proceeded to develop a machine of its own that should be a taxicab from the ground up. The resulting vehicle is in a sense a gasoline-car chassis with an electric-power plant, having flat, semi-elliptic front springs, three-quarter elliptic rears, and a full-floating rear axle with prest-steel housing.

"Considering that the design is the outcome of seven years' experience in taxicab operation, it is perhaps significant that the driver sits on the right. The steering is by a large wheel, and two control levers are mounted beneath it on the steering column; that on the right for driving, while the other is merely a cut-out and reverse switch. The motor is mounted under the waist of the chassis and drives through a long propeller-shaft equipped with universal joints. The battery is divided, one section being under a wide and low sloping bonnet in front and the other section under the driver's seat. The body is a roomy, low-hung limousine, with plenty of glass, wide doors, and comfortable seats for two or four passengers. The low, sloping overhang of the roof in front is a characteristic of the Detroit taxicab bodies and is designed to afford protection for the driver in all weathers.

"The cost for charging current at the three-cent rate, which the company is now paying, works out at something under one cent a mile. When operating a larger equipment the expectation is that current can be obtained at one cent a kilowatt-hour, thereby reducing the energy cost proportionately. It is also the expectation that charging plugs can be installed at all regular stands, so that whenever necessary the batteries can be boosted while the cabs are idle and without returning to the garage.

"Comparison of the total operating cost of the experimental cab with that of the gasoline equipment is hardly possible under existing circumstances, altho the book figures show an advantage for the electric as matters now stand. To charge the electric with its pro-rata share of the overhead that is mainly involved in maintaining the worn-out gasoline machines, however, would be unfair. General Manager Scriminger, therefore, prefers to base his estimate for ultimate comparison on a basis somewhat as follows:

	Per mile.
Driver's wages (sliding scale based on per diem mileage).....	5 cents
Depreciation.....	1 cent
Tires.....	2 cents
Overhead and repairs.....	8 1/2 cents
Energy, at 3 cents per kilowatt-hour....	1 cent
Total cost of operation.....	17 1/2 cents

"Which leaves a fair margin for general expenses not included in the overhead as well as for go and come in the estimated figures. 'If we can not bring it under 20 cents a mile, I shall be very much surprised,' is his conclusion."



"All at her wheel the village maiden sits—
Now, while she turns the giddy wheel around
Reveries the sad remembrance of things—"
Lifford

Times have changed—

Modern woman, too, sits at the wheel—but she is emancipated woman.

It is no longer the wheel of labor—but the wheel of progress and luxury.

With the touch of her finger upon this new magic wheel she commands the speed of the wind, the power of a score of horses, the white radiance that lights her way ahead.

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CURRENT POETRY

ALICE MEYNELL has written a war-poem. And, as might be expected of a writer so broad in her sympathies and so general in her appeal, it is a poem which, while definitely of and for England, is no narrow utterance of national hate. If poets will continue to sing of this war, they will do well to take this poem for their model, instead of the rimed invectives which have appeared by the hundred during the last three months. "Summer in England" appeared in the *London Times*.

SUMMER IN ENGLAND, 1914

BY ALICE MEYNELL

On London fell a clearer light;
Carousing pencils of the sun
Defined the distances, the white
Houses transfigured, one by one,
The "long, unlovely street" imperaled.
O what a sky has walked the world!

Most happy year! And out of town
The hay was prosperous, and the wheat;
The silken harvest climbed the down;
Moon after moon was heavenly sweet,
Stroking the bread within the sheaves,
Looking 'twixt apples and their leaves.

And while this rose made round her cup,
The armies died convulsed; and when
This chaste young silver sun went up
Softly, a thousand shattered men,
One wet corruption, heaped the plain,
After a league-long throb of pain.

Flower following tender flower; and birds,
And berries; and benignant skies
Made thrive the scurried flocks and herds—
Yonder are men shot through the eyes,
And children crushed. Love, hide thy face
From man's unpardonable race.

A REPLY

Who said "No man hath greater love than this,
To die to serve his friend"?
So these have loved us all unto the end,
Chick! thou no more, O thou unsacrificed!
The soldier dying dies upon a kiss,
The very kiss of Christ.

Here is a peculiarly American war-poem, which we take from the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*. America has been called a melting-pot, but this great war shows that the various metals are not as yet absolutely fused. Miss Kennedy's theme surely is fit for poetic treatment, and, except for the use of the "poetic" form "'neath," her lines are forceful.

✓ THE CALL TO THE COLORS

BY SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY

Like the seeds of wind-flowers, lightly blown
On vagrant, gipsying breeze,
They are scattered wide throughout our land—
Aliens from over the seas.
They came from the crowded fatherlands
To share in our broader sphere,
And they built their nests and reared their broods
Through many a changing year.

But a vibrant cry comes unawares
From over the crested wave—
The voice of the warring motherlands
Calling their children to save:
"On our grain-grown fields War plants its guns
And lights its torch on the crag;
We need you, sons in the Other Lands,
Come back and fight for the flag!"

And deep in each listener's heart there stirs
A memory that has slept
'Neath blush of blossom and pallor of snows
While the years have onward crept;

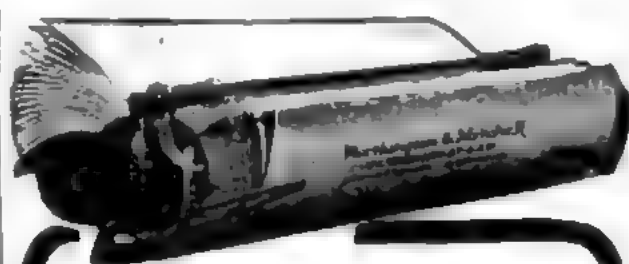


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And he seen in a flash his native hut,
Where the foeman's banners float—
And he's German again, or French, or Slav
At thrill of a bugle-note!

For a man may wander across the world
And dwell 'neath a stranger's sky,
But the call of the blood will cleave all space
When it comes in a battle-cry;
And the nest he built and the brood he reared
Are left to an alien flag
While he turns him home, with his soul aflame,
To die for a silken rag.

There were many lovely things in Miss Amelia Josephine Burr's "The Roadside Fire," published two years ago. But her new book, "In Deep Places" (George H. Doran Company), is better than its predecessor. Some of the poems in it have the gaiety which only youth can express; some have the intensity of enduring passion. All of them show brilliant craftsmanship and reflect a sensitive and accomplished personality. Here follows one of the best examples of her skill, in these eight lines that will not let themselves be forgotten:

A MINOR POET

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

The freely, flickering about
In busy brightness, near and far,
Let's not his little lamp go out
Because he can not be a star.
He only seeks, the hour he lives,
Bravely his tiny part to play,
And all his being freely given
To make a summer evening gay.

Where Bozen may be it is difficult to say. But so gay and joyous a place is pictured in the following lines that we cannot but hope some day to find it. Without doubt its happy citizens should crown Miss Burr their laureate.

IN BOZEN OF A SUNDAY

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

In Bozen of a Sunday, the air is gay with chiming;
In the valley full of belfries every clapper is
sawing;
Bell-song and bird-song, each with each is riming
In Bozen of a Sunday, when the hills are glad
with spring.

In Bozen of a Sunday, between the walls of towns
That border merry Talfer with many-colored
sweet,
Children are gayer and sweeter than the poodles,
And they drown the river's chatter with the
patter of their feet.

The boys and girls go walking, when Rozen-
garten's flushing,
Her eyes are on the mountain-peaks, but little
does he care
For blush of the hills when he sees his sweet-
heart blushing,
Or for sunset on the snows when he can see it
on her hair.

The little feet, play-weary, stumble homeward all
around them,
For a chill steals down the valley as the gold to
silver gleams;
Shy cling of hands, as a touch unseen had bound
them,
And his eyes are full of tenderness, and hers are
full of dreams
In Bozen of a Sunday, when the hills are glad with
spring.

Since the three golden volumes of "Songs from Vagabondia" won the world's heart, American poets have sung but little of the Romany patteran. But, as this poem shows, the open road is as alluring

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Riding comfort can only be attained by equipping your car with the right springs, not too flexible, not too stiff, yet strong enough for perfect security.

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Look for Detroit Springs

on your next car. You who sit over the wheels will experience comfort in riding that will repay you.

Write for the interesting book—"From the Ore to the Motor Car." You will be amazed to learn what care and accuracy are involved in the making of a perfect spring.

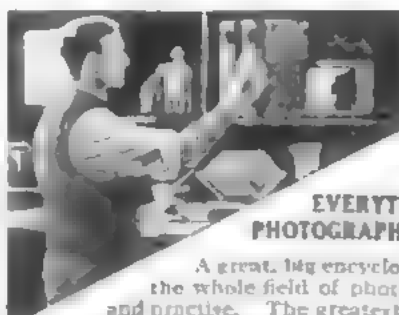
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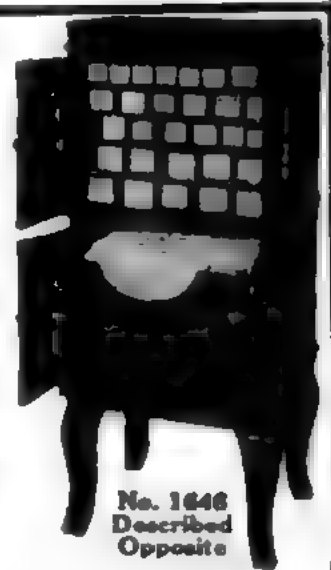
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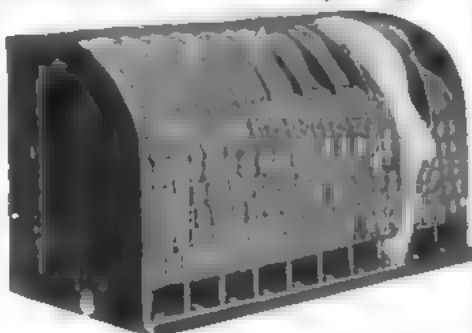
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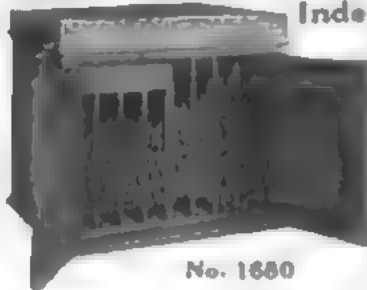


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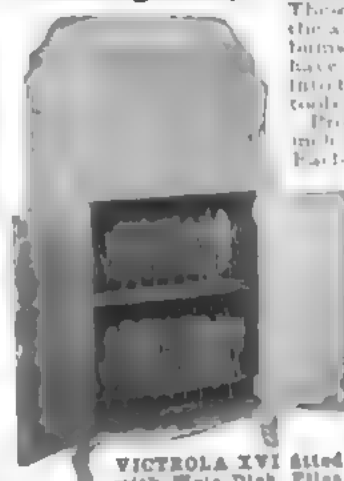
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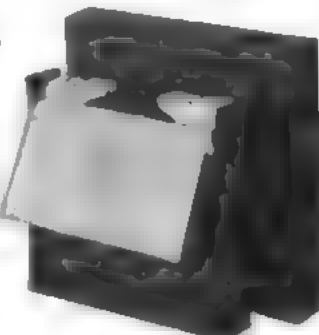
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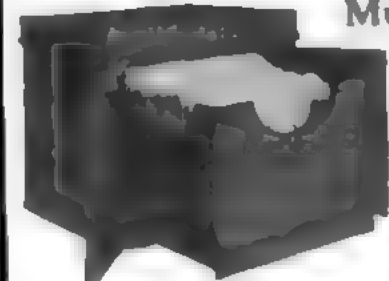
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as ever, when a true poet tells about it. And only a true poet could see that camp-fire among the Pleiades.

GIPSY-HEART

BY AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURN

My grandsire was a vagabond
Who made the Road his bride.
He left his son a wanderer's heart
And little enough beside;
And all his life my father heard
The fluting of a hidden bird
That lured him on from hedge to hedge
To walk the world so wide.

And now he walks the worlds beyond
And drifts on hidden seas
Undiscovered by a chart—
Blithe derelict at ease.
And sometimes when I halt at night
In answer to my camp-fire's light
His own uplifts a glowing wedge
Among the Pleiades.

Women are fair, but all too fond;
Home holds a man too fast;
I'll choose for mine a freeman's part,
And sing as I go past.
No lighted windows beckon me,
The open sky my canopy,
I'll camp upon Creation's edge
A wanderer to the last.

The *Toronto Globe* prints a poem dealing with a beautiful phase of the great tragedy—with the work of the women who day and night knit clothing for the men who have gone to battle. "Gray Knitting" is perhaps not a classic but surely exquisite in its sincerity and simplicity.

GRAY KNITTING

BY KATHERINE HALE

All through the country, in the autumn stillness,
A web of gray spreads strangely, rim to rim;
And you may hear the sound of knitting-needles
Insistent, gentle, dim.

A tiny click of little wooden needles,
Elfin amid the glanthead of war;
Whispers of women, tireless and patient,
Who weave the web afar.

Whispers of women, tireless and patient—
"Foolish, inadequate!" we hear you say;
"Gray wool on fields of hell is out of fashion."
And yet we weave the web from day to day.

Suppose some soldier dying, gaily dying,
Under the alien skies, in his last hour
Should listen, in death's prescience so vivid,
And hear a fairy sound bloom like a flower—

I like to think that soldiers, gaily dying
For the white Christ on fields with shame sown
deep,
May hear the fairy click of women's needles
As they fall fast asleep.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

EARL ROBERTS

ON the evening of November 14, at the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Army in France, died Great Britain's most distinguished and beloved soldier, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts. Since his death the press of many countries has been full of laudatory comment and anecdote about the little commander. That England and her colonies, who knew him best, should sound praises to his memory, or even that we, to whom Kipling introduced him as "Bobs Bahadur," should do so, is not surprising. But when Germany, in spite of her hostility, joins in the expressions of sorrow at his death, and takes pains to register her admiration for what Lord Roberts has stood for, it is as great a tribute as a man may hope to earn. A paragraph from the *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger*, quoted in American newspapers, runs as follows:

On the occasion of the death of Lord Roberts the whole German press expresses itself alike, appreciatively, about the fallen enemy. Even in war, moments occur when the fighter salutes the enemy with the saber instead of striking him with it. Such a moment has arisen with the departure of Roberts.

Few men have so fully understood the meaning of the phrase "a gentleman and a soldier" as did he. Undoubtedly he was a militarist. Up to the time of his death he was doing his utmost to help Great Britain in the war, and was therefore working against Germany, but he was no meaner of the Teuton. He called no names, he screamed no epithets, nor sought to reproach the enemy for fighting. His ethics, like his religion, we are told, was remarkably simple. When two nations go to war, their business is to fight—fight hard, but fight fair. And that he so understood the matter is shown unmistakably in the following portion of a speech delivered by him in England shortly after the war's beginning:

May I give a word of caution to my countrymen against the unsportsmanlike practice of abusing one's enemies? Let us avoid what during the Boer War was described as "killing with your mouth." Let us rather devote all our energies to defeating our foemen by the superior fighting of British soldiers in the open field.

When we read the charges against the German troops, let us remember that gross charges absolutely untrue were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa, but whether the charges are true or not, let us keep our own hands clean, and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect.

A warrior with over sixty years spent in the service of his country, it was singularly appropriate that death should seek him



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out on the field of battle, surrounded by his own Indian troops. Nor is it less so that it should have come as the direct result of his determination still to serve his country in what way he might. When one is eighty-two, there would seem little left in the way of service, yet Lord Roberts did not hesitate to make the hazardous journey to France, to greet his old Indian regiment, of which he was still colonel-in-chief. The direct service was a small one, but he gave his life in its performance, and if the oldest patriot can give so much, his example will not be lost upon the younger generations. Nor has this been Lord Roberts's only activity at this time. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* calls our attention to other deeds less conspicuous but no less valiant:

The veteran's devotion to the interests of the Army, his hard work in this connection, and his seeming good health had been the subject of comment since the beginning of the war. He was the most popular military figure in Great Britain and a national hero without rival in the affections of the people.

Despite his years he had never ceased hard work since his nominal retirement, and as he had often remarked, he lived a rigidly abstemious life that he might preserve his strength for the service of his country.

Lord Roberts worked day and night for the welfare of the soldiers from the outbreak of the present war. He took the greatest interest in the Indian troops and issued an appeal for funds for their wounded and sick. He also made requests for sportsmen to contribute saddles for the Army, which brought a ready response. He made other requests for the loan of field-glasses to officers during the war. And he wrote personal letters of thanks to all contributors.

The great little soldier, fearless of public opinion and regardless of the views of the predominant party, spent the last years of his life in a campaign for the adoption of a system of national service. Now, just as the truth of every word that he spoke, his assertions of the unpreparedness of England for war, and the possibility of raising a great army have been proved, he has died. To the very last he was devoted to the cause to which he had given so many years of toil, and the thought of the gray old man going day by day to the War Office to confer with Lord Kitchener and then hurrying to inspect some newly raised unit, has had much to do with the success with which the Government's call for men has met.

For "Bobs"—as he was affectionately known throughout the Empire—occupied a position in British life which was absolutely unique. Not only was he recognized to be supremely eminent as a soldier, but it was felt that he had won his honors by his own ability and that he valued them only as they enabled him to assist the rank and file of the army and the safety and honor of his country. There were days when a certain jealousy existed between the partisans of Roberts and the only other British general of equal reputation, Lord Wolseley, but in that there was never any suggestion that he participated, for, as Kipling sang, "E does not advertise."

His birthdays became notable events in the British calendar. Whatever he did was received as the act of a man of profound wisdom and patriotism, and it was only his age which prevented his appointment, instead of Kitchener, to direct the present war.

Another writer, in the New York *Evening Post*, compares the career of Lord Roberts with that of the Duke of Wellington, that other Irishman who also won his spurs in India, fifty years before Lord Roberts began his work there. While there are several points of resemblance, naturally the contrasts between them, mainly of personality, are far more striking. Both, for example, were worshiped by their countrymen and idolized by their soldiers, but in totally different ways. Wellington had the cold reserve of an aristocrat, while Roberts was as frank and warm-hearted in all his dealings as the humblest private in the ranks. The Army was the life and breath of him, and we read on:

He became saturated with the atmosphere of camp. He was more of a Tommy Atkins than even Tommy Atkins himself. It was the joy of the fight, the thrill of battle, the fun of the thing that appealed to him. A respectful soldiery gave to Wellington the title of "Iron Duke"; an adoring army called Roberts "Bobs"—a nickname born in the barrack-room. Tennyson's stately lines on the death of the man who "never lost an English gun" befitted the memory of Wellington, but what poet would have ventured to write about the victor at Assaye as Rudyard Kipling did in 1893 of the man who had marched to Kandahar?

There is a little red-faced man,
Which is Bobs.
Rides the tallest horse 'e can,
Our Bobs.

If it bucks or kicks or rears
'E can sit for twenty years.
With a smile round both 'is ears—
Can't yer, Bobs?

If a marker's lost 'is place,
Draw by Bobs;
If a gun 'as split its trace,
'Ook on Bobs.

'E's eyes all up 'is coat
An' a bugle in 'is throat.
An' you will not play the goat
Under Bobs.

What 'e does not know of war,
Gen'ral Bobs,
You can ask the shop next door—
Can't they, Bobs?

Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size.
An'—'e—does—not—advertise—
Do yer, Bobs?

Lord Roberts was a man of deep religious feeling, but he never paraded his piety, he never forced it upon those around him. Every Sunday when in the field he attended divine service, yet not a word did he ever speak to his staff suggesting or ordering their attendance. His Christianity was a very simple faith; it had none of that mysticism, none of that perplexity, which entered into Charles Gordon's Christianity, but it was deeply

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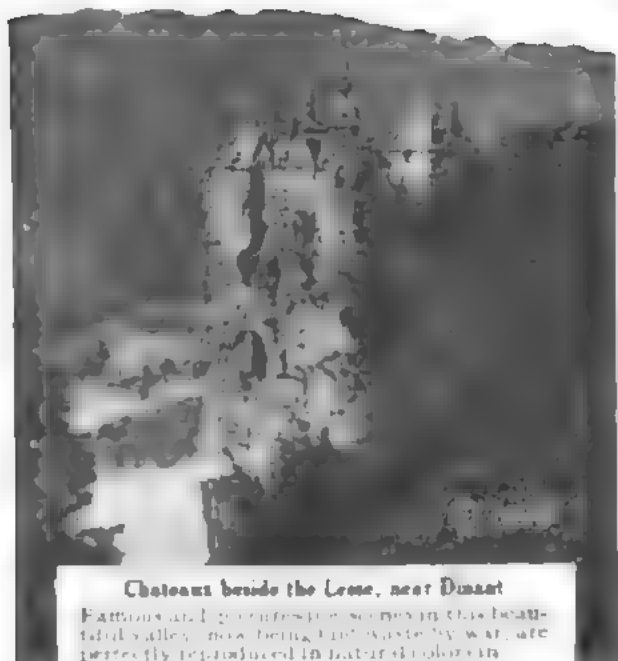
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felt and strenuously observed. When he took the sacrament at Drienfontein, practically in the face of the whole army, soon after he reached South Africa at the time of the Boer War, there was not a hint of the parading of religion. It seemed to those who witnessed the scene only an act of simple faith. Roberts always preached temperance to his soldiers, and he was very severe on those who drank to excess. He would preside at meetings of the Army Temperance Association and extol sobriety, but he did not advocate total abstinence. He never used an oath, but he could use strong, forcible language when he found it necessary, altho he was the smallest officer in the British Army.

The ancestor to whom Lord Roberts owed the fact that he was born an Irishman was John Roberts, who served in King William III.'s Foot Guards at the Boyne, and then settled at Waterford. He had married a woman of Huguenot extraction. These were the great-grandparents of the hero of Kandahar. John Roberts had some ability as an architect, and designed both the Catholic and the Protestant cathedrals at Waterford. His grandson, Abraham, joined the old East India Company's service and remained in it for fifty years, fighting much of the time in Afghanistan and various parts of India. It was at Cawnpur that "Bobs" was born, on September 30, 1832, and as soon as possible his parents carried him off to Europe, for India is no place for British babies.

He began his education at a dame's school; then went to the grammar-school at Carrickmacross, in the County Monaghan. He eventually found himself in the playing-fields of Eton, where so many British soldiers of fame had been trained before him. But Freddie Roberts, as he was called, altho he became a magnificent horseman, was too small to take part in games, and whatever reputation he gained at school was for continuous industry and bright sagacity which earned for him the nickname of "Deductions" at Sandhurst, the training-school of young officers, to which he went after being at Eton for a year and a half. His career showed that the nickname had been selected with prophetic skill. From Sandhurst he went to Addiscombe, which was the special training-school for soldiers taking service under the East India Company; and having passed his examinations, he set sail from Southampton for Calcutta in the early part of 1852, with a second lieutenant's commission in the Bengal Artillery.

Forty-one years, with the exception of short leaves of absence, he spent in India, the half of his whole lifetime. Between them he and his father gave ninety years to that country. Sir Abraham Roberts had returned there soon after his son was settled in Ireland, and after that time saw him only once before the boy, at the age of nineteen, came out with his commission. We are told that, altho these two met at that time almost as strangers, they did not take long to become close friends. At first hand the boy learned his father's experiences in and knowledge of Afghanistan, and, as Lord Roberts himself has told us, it was this knowledge that became of first importance to him when, twenty-five

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years later, he was in command of an army in the Afghan territory. He learned more. With his very introduction into India he was taught convincingly as his first lesson in colonial tactics "the value of sympathy and humanity in dealing with savage races, and the importance of endeavoring to control men rather by love than by fear." This is reflected nowhere better than in the preface of his autobiography, which reads:

The natives of India are particularly observant of character, and intelligent in gaging the capabilities of those who govern them, and it is because the English Government is trusted that a mere handful of Englishmen is able to direct the administration of a country with nearly 300,000,000 of inhabitants, differing in race, religion, and manners of life. Throughout all the changes which India has undergone, political and social, during the present [nineteenth] century, this feeling has been maintained, and it will last so long as the services are filled by honorable men who sympathize with the natives, respect their prejudices, and do not interfere unnecessarily with their habits and customs.

That Roberts practised what he preached, says *The Evening Post*, was shown incidentally when

Some native Indian officers visited London at the time of the late Queen Victoria's jubilee and dined at the messes of the "crack" regiments. Nothing could have been more striking than the veneration which those stalwart, dusky soldiers displayed toward the little field-marshal, humbly extending their sabers and simitars for him to touch in token of fealty. "Bobs," instead of contenting himself with merely touching the weapons, grasped the officers warmly by the hand, addressing them in Hindustani as "comrades," giving them to understand that all holders of the Queen's commission were equal in his sight, no matter what their color.

Lord Roberts's first great opportunity came with the Indian Mutiny in '57. His service then, and his distinguished service later in the Afghan uprising, are described briefly:

He joined the besieging force at Delhi, had three horses shot or sabered under him, and was himself wounded. It was owing to the admirable way in which he performed the difficult task of bringing up ammunition one night to the besieging force that the British were enabled to enter the city next morning. The fall of Delhi completed only half the task the British had to do. Lucknow had to be relieved, Cawnpur to be reoccupied, and the mutinous forces in the field to be destroyed. Young Roberts took a prominent part in the desperate fighting, and in that fighting he won the Victoria Cross, the climax of every British soldier's ambition. Lord Roberts, in his book, tells us how he saw one of his brother officers fall:

"I could not go to his assistance, as at that moment one of his sowars was in dire peril from a Sepoy, who was attacking him with his fixt bayonet, and had I not helped the man and disposed of his opponent, he must have been killed. The

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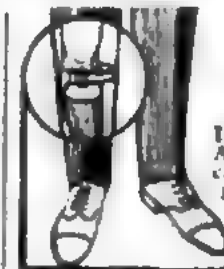
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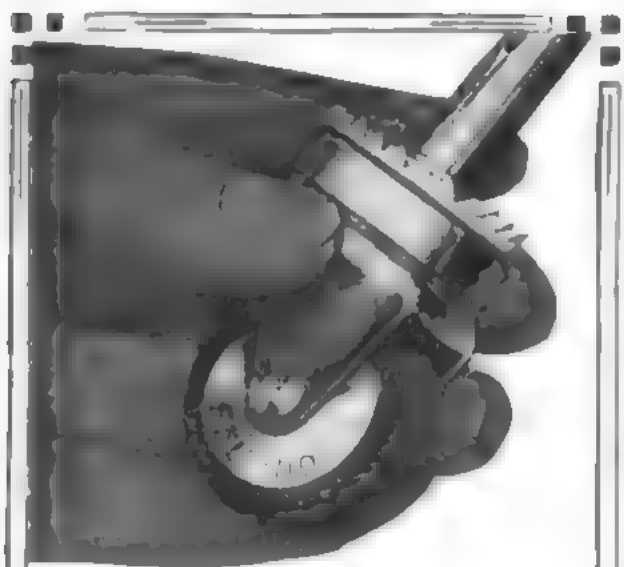
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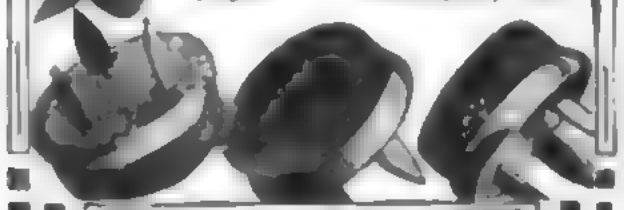
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next moment I desisted in the distance two Sepoys making off with a standard which I determined must be captured, so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them, whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired; fortunately for me he missed fire, and I carried off the standard."

"For these two acts," he tells his readers in a modest note, "I was awarded the Victoria Cross."

In 1878 Roberts was appointed to the command of the Punjab frontier force—the lance-head of the command of India—and became a major-general in the army, a title that he had previously held only locally. That year matters had come to a crisis between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan, the great Shere Ali. General Roberts was sent to subdue the rebellious Ameer. With one resistless rush he carried the enemy's stronghold, altho there were more than ten to one against his force. A month after he left Simla he had captured Kabul, where Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British envoy, had been murdered. In the following July, on hearing of the disaster of the Bombay troops under General Burrows at Maiwand, General Roberts, with the approval of Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Afghanistan, telegraphed to Simla urging that an expedition should proceed from Kabul to relieve Kandahar, where Burrows's routed forces had taken refuge, and restore confidence. The march of his force of 10,000, which left Kabul on August 9, 1880, plunged into regions beyond the reach of news, keeping the British Empire breathless with anxiety till it reemerged from the wilds on the 31st at Kandahar, and broke up the whole Afghan Army on the following day, first making the British nation realize that in Frederick Roberts it had found a new hero. It was he who had sent the "first-foot Marri scout" flying.

To tell how he hath heard afar
The measured roll of English drums
Beat at the gates of Kandahar.

Forthwith he became duly famous at home, and received a knighthood as a mark of his Queen's appreciation. But, above all, adds *The Public Ledger*, he established himself as the ideal of the British Army. And of the little General's subsequent career we read in that paper:

"Quick as lightning and tough as steel," he was called while he was still a young officer with his regiment, and he was known as a stern disciplinarian. Those who spoke to the little man standing stiff and straight did not soon forget the sharp, keen glance he could shoot at them or the quick, prompt way in which he could size them up.

But there was a very human side to him. Years afterward, as he visited Eton, he could tell the boys that in the midst of all the anxieties of the Afghanistan campaign he could remember when June 4, the school feast-day, came round and would get the old Etonians of the force around and speak of the days at the old school. Wherever he went in that campaign he had ever with him a body-guard of six native soldiers, two of whom never left his side, and he has spoken of his deep regret as the Kandahar force broke up and regiment after regiment filed past him

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With the conclusion of the Afghan War Sir Frederick Roberts became again the retired officer of high rank. But he was recognized now as one of the best men in the Army, and twice was selected for active service in the next few years. The first time when, after Majuba Hill, he was appointed Governor of Natal; again, when the Penjdeh trouble arose with Russia in Afghanistan, and he was designated as commander-in-chief of the force which was assembled.

In 1899 the South-African War broke out and British arms met with a great reverse. To Roberts more than to most men the dark days of that December were terrible. His only son and heir was a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and hearing that a battle had been fought by Sir Redvers Buller on the Tugela River he went down to the War Office for news. Like other fathers he sought the casualty lists.

As he entered the room he heard an officer say, "My God, there's Bob's son!" "What's that? What's that?" the old veteran cried, and then read his son's name amid the list of killed.

Later the story was known how young Roberts had died trying to save the guns, and as a tribute to his heroism Queen Victoria gave to Lady Roberts the Victoria Cross her son had not lived to wear.

But Lord Roberts had no leisure to indulge his grief. Buller had failed on the east, Methuen was checked on the west, and French, yet an unknown man, was merely holding his own on the center. Something had to be done to save the situation and to pull together the campaign, which had been allowed to become absolutely disorganized and might easily end in disaster. So to Roberts the War Office looked, and with Kitchener, the other always successful leader, he was sent out. He was then sixty-eight, and but one indulgence was granted to his years. He was permitted to take with him to the front Lady Roberts and his two daughters.

With Roberts and Kitchener in command, everything was changed. With them went large reinforcements, and now an army, and not a mere expeditionary force, was in the field. After Pretoria, Roberts went home.

There still further honors awaited him. His character as well as his success had still further endeared him to the people. They had read of his care of his soldiers; they had heard how Sunday after Sunday he had been seen going to church with his Bible under his arm; perhaps they smiled as they were told how the stern Kitchener had managed to nullify some act of his superior which had seemed to him too kind-hearted.

The very day he landed in England he had an audience with Queen Victoria, who handed him the Order of the Garter. Next day he made an entry into London, which was turned by the people into a triumph. He was received at Paddington Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales as tho he had been of royal rank, and a few days later on, after his elevation to an earldom, he was again received in

audience by the Queen—the last which she gave to any one before her death. When the Kaiser came to London to attend her Majesty's funeral he also honored the Field-marshal and decorated him with the Order of the Black Eagle.

"Roberts of Kandahar," the Emperor is recorded as saying, "has much of the subtlety and ability to perceive his opportunities that have distinguished the greatest military geniuses of the past. I hold him the ablest of to-day's soldiers."

Both houses of Parliament recognized his services by passing formal votes of thanks and granting him the sum of \$300,000 for his services in South Africa.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ATROCITIES

THAT many of the horrors of war are but the projections of the morbid imaginings of a few supersensitive people is by now coming to be generally understood. Stories of atrocities have an incredible manner of growth, appearing full-grown, fully substantiated, and incontrovertible in the very places where, it is afterward discovered, no seed of truth or fact was ever sown. One of the most striking examples of the ease with which these tales come into being and persist without foundation is instanced by Robert Dunn, the correspondent of the New York Evening Post. The story follows, with an instance of the discipline that actually prevails in war-time and the swift and sure punishment of any act of disobedience that might lead to deeds of violence on the soldiers' part:

The blithe Baron Russell, he of the certain V. C.—took me inspecting his mounts, and on the way rather scotched one's faith in half the tales you hear of brutalities. One story told here and at Crécy, by men and officers alike, always consistent in detail, even to names and places, concerned a bicycle-scout. Of three captured by Uhlans, two escaped and hid in a barn. They saw their comrade shot twice, bayoneted in the face, his body, while still alive, soaked with gasoline from the machine, and both thrown into a haystack which had been set afire. Yes, Russell had heard that; he was in the Intelligence Department, to which the bike-scouts belonged, and he had investigated, thoroughly, to this effect: Not one motor-scout was missing, and none of the name mentioned had ever belonged to the squad!

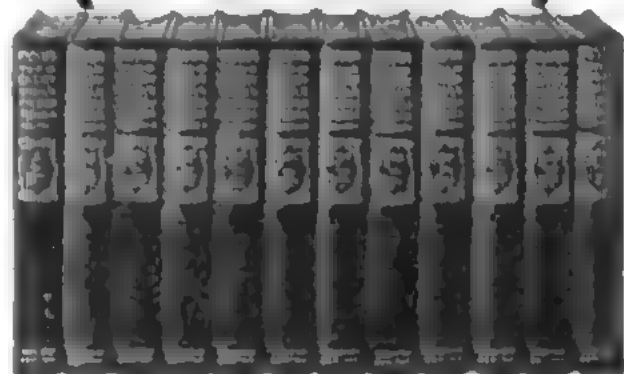
"But I mustn't tell you all this, or be seen talking to you. If they think you're a spy, what'll they think of me, eh?" and he screwed in his eyeglass. "Silly work mine. Translating prisoners' letters all day. What do you think? Why, each mother's son of them says, 'By the time you get this, we'll be in Paris.' . . . Hello. Look at them. Firing-squad."

We were back in the square. Four men shouldering rifles were leading off down the street two youths with heads forward. They stumbled, shuffled, but not an eye in the throngs seemed aware of them. I was glad, as they vanished over the bridge, that I had not seen their faces.

"What for?" I asked.

"Looting. Two this morning, too. But we were speaking of spies. You said you

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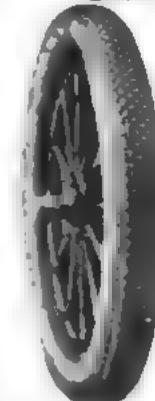
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BE KIND TO YOUR EYES

were at Cateau? Well, we never catch 'em in time. They hang around headquarters. Remember the church there? One was flying carrier-pigeons from the dome of it after we left, giving away our position."

A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

One of the most pitiful sights on the scene of battle is presented, according to the *New York Tribune*, by the Kaiser's band-master, recently captured in the neighborhood of Ypres. This chocolate soldier was found helpless and alone, not even able to raise his baton in self-defense. It is hard to be a hero when one is only a drum-major. Of the capture we read:

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that a number of soldiers came upon this imposing functionary, seated, disconsolately and deserted on a tree-stump by the wayside endeavoring to tie up with a handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand. He was duly surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his undoubted dejection, and he told his captors he had lost his band. He did not even cheer up when informed that it was most probable that if there were a band anywhere in the neighborhood it would be sure to join him in captivity.

"Only," said one of the men, "we told him that a German band would not be allowed to play in captivity because we have other prisoners, you know. We think he might have permission to wear the uniform, for it would always be a bright spot on the somewhat drab scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of 'The Triumphant March into Paris,' the first performance of which was first for August 15, but regrettably postponed owing to circumstances over which he, at least, had no control."

THE WEIGHTY WEALTH OF YAP.

The island of Yap was not first discovered either by Gilbert and Sullivan or by Montgomery and Stone, but is nevertheless a notable islet in many ways. The *Philadelphia North American* calls our attention to the coinage system of Yap. One is led to consider that, should the Japanese levy an indemnity tax upon the islanders they would need to borrow a German 42-centimeter before they could blow their way out to the sea again:

The chief currency of the island consists of circular limestones with a hole in the center. These limestone coins look like grindstones, are from six to fourteen feet in diameter, and frequently weigh as much as five tons. They come from the Pelew Islands, where there are limestone-quarries containing the only stone used as currency.

A 500-pound stone will buy a pig and a 1,000-pound stone will purchase a wife. Banks are not needed in Yap, for the currency is so heavy that a native runs no risk of having his life savings stolen.

Usually he stacks his bank account in his back yard and never worries about it.

Frequently, when a man gets one of these coins, he does not take the trouble to bring it home. He knows that the big grindstone in such and such a house is

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MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Products of certain localities are noted throughout the country but are produced in such limited quantities that national grocery store distribution is out of the question. For this reason the producers advertise to deliver direct to the buyer and Digest readers may be assured of prompt service and quick delivery either by mail or parcel post.

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his and everybody else knows it. That is all that is necessary.

The richest family in Yap haven't a grindstone coin on their place. But the wealth of the family consists of the greatest grindstone coin ever quarried. While the stone was being transported to Yap on a raft, the raft capsized and the coin sank to the bottom of the Pacific. This little incident did not detract one iota from the wealth of the family in question. According to the currency rules, they own the stone, even if it is at the bottom of the Pacific, and every one in Yap recognizes their wealth.

AN AUTOMOBILE NURSE-MAID

DR. CHARLES P. STEINMETZ, of Schenectady, New York, announced, recently, that the one way to obtain wealth, the sure way, is to "do things other people don't do." This is an excellent suggestion, but will never be in danger of universal adoption, because doing what others don't demands thinking. As long as it is possible to earn a living by imitating others, by following rules, and with the help of mild experiments by induction, no large portion of workers will submit to the torture of deductive or imaginative thought. The Albany Knickerbocker Press, however, remarks upon one girl who is an exception to this rule. She is described as a young Chicago woman "who does her own thinking." She has invented a new trade. She has capitalized what was apparently worthless knowledge, and incidentally, she made her necessity serve her own pleasure, which was, perhaps, the best of all. We read:

Ruth Timme has done something others did not do. She found automobiles interesting. She learned all about automobiles and how to run them. She qualified herself to drive and care for automobiles in every way. She learned all this when she possessed a car of her own.

The time came when for some reason she no longer possessed an automobile. She missed her motoring trips sorely, but she observed that many persons who do have automobiles do not use them very much. She also observed that many persons who own motor-cars have children. She also noticed that many persons who own motor-cars are not able to keep a chauffeur. The man of the family drives and cares for the car. When he is away at his office the car stands idle for want of a qualified driver, tho his wife and children may long to use it, and might profitably use it for health and pleasure.

Here was something lacking.

Ruth Timme advertised, offering her services as an automobile nurse-maid. She was laughed at by her friends, but within a few hours after the advertisement appeared her telephone bell began to ring. She discovered she was exactly the person a whole lot of people in Chicago were looking for. So she went to work as an automobile nurse-maid.

She now has all the engagements she can fill, at fancy fees, to take other people's children riding in other people's automobiles.

Other Chicago women are imitating her. Ruth Timme has made a success of life. She has done something others don't do.

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INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE

COMMODITY PRICES MUCH LOWER

BRADSTREET'S index-number for November indicated a further decline in commodity prices; the number then stood at \$8.8620, while on October 1 it was \$9.2416, and on November 1 last year \$9.2252. This indicates a drop for November 1 of 4 per cent. from October 1, and of 10.2 per cent. from the record point reached on August 15 of this year, when the full effects of the war were in force. The only item which showed an advance on November 1 was breadstuffs. Five causes are cited by Bradstreet's for this decline: first, the effects of the war "have well-nigh spent their force, and while certain commodities are subject to sudden changes, the situation as to imported supplies is certainly easier." Secondly, the purchasing power of the people "has been curtailed as the result of widespread idleness, and this fact is reflected in the slowness of distributive trade to attain seasonal proportions." Thirdly, depression in cotton throughout the South "results in extraordinarily low prices, which phase of affairs makes for reduced prices on some manufactured textiles, altho Southern developments are now improving." Fourthly, the iron and steel industry "exhibits clear evidence of weakness and light profits." Fifthly, cereal crop-producing regions are "favored with exceptionally high prices, and in consequence, principally because of heavy exports, price-trends in that respect run counter to the general movement, which is downward." In its comments on the change, Bradstreet's says:

"The index-number for November 1 is the lowest registered for any corresponding date since 1908. It is 3.9 per cent. under that of November 1, 1913, while being 6.5 per cent. below the like date in 1912, at which time prices were extraordinarily high; it is three-tenths of 1 per cent. less than that for November 1, 1911; it shows a drop of two-tenths of 1 per cent. from November 1, 1910, and it discloses a fall of 1.1 per cent. from that date in 1909, when, as may be recalled, householders as well as manufacturers were bitterly complaining about the high cost of commodities. While prices here have fallen 4 per cent. in a month's time, English prices have receded just a little over 1 per cent. The groups making up the index-number are set forth in the following table:

	Nov. 1, 1913	Aug. 15, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1914
Breadstuffs.....	\$9.0841	\$9.1901	\$9.1073	\$9.1116
Live stock.....	4285	4860	4930	4415
Provisions.....	2.3891	2.3606	2.4441	2.3753
Fruits.....	2009	2408	1941	1736
Hides and leather.....	1.3675	1.4801	1.4375	1.4175
Textiles.....	2.5935	2.3704	2.3495	2.1854
Metals.....	6070	5707	5453	5279
Coal and coke.....	0170	0167	0167	0167
Oils.....	3765	3755	3636	3434
Naval stores.....	0744	0794	0794	0794
Building-materials.....	0831	0822	0816	0816
Chemicals and drugs.....	5017	1.0706	9420	8529
Miscellaneous.....	3410	3004	3006	2952
Total.....	\$9.2252	\$9.4496	\$9.2416	\$8.8620

"Only one group (breadstuffs) advanced within a month's time, nine groups declined, and three remain unchanged, these being coal and coke, naval stores, and building-materials, altho the undertone in such commodities as turpentine, resin, coke, and lumber is weak, and it is probable that attractive orders bring out cheaper prices

than those published. Live stock receded on reduced prices for heavy horses, bees, and hogs. Provisions moved downward because a variety of commodities declined; carcasses of beef, hogs, mutton, family beef, pork, bacon, hams, cheese, mackerel, coffee, sugar, tea, rice, and beans went off, the drop in mackerel being especially noteworthy, and these declines more than offset higher prices for milk, eggs, lard, butter, and peas. Fruits fell, chiefly on account of weakness in lemons. Hides and leather went off, thanks to lower quotations for union and oak leathers. Textiles descended owing to losses in raw cotton, hemp, jute, print-cloths, and standard sheetings. Metals slumped because of all-around weakness. Oils went off on recessions in linseed- and cottonseed-oil, exports of which have been affected by the European War, and, of course, the depression in the South also affects the first-named article, while weakness in flaxseed is reflected in the price of linseed-oil. Chemicals and drugs receded chiefly because of another sharp fall in the price of carbolic acid. The miscellaneous group worked downward, principally owing to a smart loss in the price of hops. Breadstuffs ascended as the result of an enormous demand for wheat for export, while other cereals also exhibited marked strength.

"Additional evidence of the easier movement is obtained from the fact that forty-nine commodities worked lower during the period October 1-November 1, while only twelve advanced and forty-five remained steady or unchanged.

"In the subjoined table the respective monthly totals are merged into averages for the years set forth, the index-number for 1914 being based on the months that have thus far elapsed:

1914	\$8.8620	1913	\$9.2070	1912	\$9.1867
1911	\$8.7132	1901	\$7.5746		
1910	8.9881	1900	7.8819		
1909	8.5133	1909	7.2100		
1908	8.0004	1908	6.5713		
1907	8.0045	1907	6.1150		
1906	8.4176	1906	6.9124		
1905	8.0867	1905	6.4346		
1904	7.9187	1904	6.6846		
1903	7.9344	1903	7.5324		
1902	7.8759	1902	7.7769		
Ten-year av'ge	\$9.3377	Ten-year av'ge	\$9.1926		

"Twenty-two full years, with eleven months of 1914, are covered by the foregoing. The present level is lower than the index-numbers for any of the years 1913, 1912, 1910, and 1907, but it is 2.4 per cent. higher than the index for 1911."

WHAT OTHER WARS HAVE COST

In a discussion of the economic aspects of the present war, the *New York Times* *Annalist* summarizes the cost of other wars in modern times and their "aftermath in trade and finance," as outlined originally by Edgar Crammond in *The Quarterly Review*, of London. Mr. Crammond says, as others have said before him, that there is no parallel in history to the strain placed on international finance by the present war, both during its progress and after its conclusion. He refers in this statement chiefly to the nations engaged in the war, the United States being in an exceptional position of advantage, altho it can not entirely escape the financial consequences. Mr. Crammond cites the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the Boer War of 1902, and the

Russo-Japanese War of 1905. Following are points in the summary:

"In degree rather than in kind will the economic effects of this war differ from those of wars in the past. The struggle is hardly different, albeit it is being waged on a scale beyond all precedent. The Franco-Prussian War lasted from July, 1870, to March of the next year. The French lost 21,500 officers and 702,000 men. Sir Robert Giffen put the total cost of the war to France at about \$2,720,000,000. Counting the indemnities to Germany and indirect losses, the total cost was raised to \$1,000,000,000. Sir Robert estimated the national income of France the year before the war at \$1,000,000,000 and her annual savings at \$400,000,000. Thus the war's cost was equivalent to more than one year's national income and to twelve years' saving.

"The foreign trade of France at first was not greatly affected. In 1869 imports were \$625,500,000 and the exports \$615,000,000. Next year imports were \$556,000,000, exports \$572,000,000. By 1872 France's foreign trade had risen sharply. Imports amounted to \$689,000,000 and exports to \$735,500,000. It was in raw materials that the principal shrinkage during the war occurred, while the principal decrease in exports occurred in manufactured goods.

"The German troops engaged in the struggle with France averaged 1,250,000 men, and Germany's losses were 6,247 officers and 123,400 men. The cost of the war to Germany was officially estimated at \$387,750,000, which does not include the cost of reestablishing the army nor other incidental expenses of the war. Allowing for the indemnities paid by France and the value of the ceded provinces, Germany realized a profit of \$820,000,000.

"The South-African War had lasted over thirty-one months when it came to a close in May, 1902. The British forces numbered 418,000 men, and the losses in killed and wounded 44,700 men. The direct cost of the war to the Imperial Exchequer was \$1,055,780,000. The war added about 25 per cent. to the national debt. It absorbed a sum practically equivalent to two years' saving. The *Bankers' Magazine's* figures showed that the average amount of capital offered for public subscription in London for foreign and colonial investments for the three years from 1900 to 1902 was \$235,400,000, and the value of British exports of manufactures during these years averaged \$1,424,300,000. For the three years from 1906 to 1908, when the effects of the war had been largely overcome, the average amount offered for subscription for foreign and colonial loans, etc., had increased to \$524,600,000, and the average value of exports of manufactures to \$1,964,500,000. The writer makes no attempt to estimate the indirect losses occasioned by the South-African War. He cites that during the ten years following its outbreak the market value of British railway stocks declined by about \$1,500,000,000, and Government stocks by about \$950,000,000. The war was one cause of this decline, but other factors contributed to it.

"The Russo-Japanese War came to a close at the end of August, 1905, after having lasted eighteen months. The Japanese forces numbered more than 1,000,000 men, and their losses were about 135,000 men. The direct cost to the Japanese Government was over \$1,000,000,000, and Japan's indirect loss about \$175,000,000. The war was financed mainly by loans, 8.4 per cent. of the total being charged to national debt, while no less than 21.6 per cent. was met out of revenue.

"Russia employed well over 1,000,000 men, and her total losses were about 350,000. Mr. Crammond, while pointing out the difficulty of arriving at the actual cost of the war, owing to the form of the Russian budgets, estimates the direct cost of the

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conducted to yield a direct profit, that it is a desirable condition that people should live at a distance from the cities and be given low-priced transportation thereto, and that the railroads should obtain their compensation indirectly in the movement of the freight to the suburban districts, and that even as regards other than commutation service passenger-rates should be as low as possible.

"With the official sanction of Federal authority, however, steps have been taken to make the passenger business more nearly pay costs, and already mileage tickets, certain through rates, and rates to intermediate points have been advanced. The matter of railway mail pay will be 'up to' Congress at the next session, and other services are now undergoing investigation. The matter of the transportation of baggage is one of these.

"State laws and Federal regulation provide that carriers must transport free of charge personal or sample baggage up to 150 pounds in weight, and in the case of immigrants at port of landing up to 250 pounds. In the very early days of railroading it was attempted by the carriers to charge for the transportation of baggage, but competition among the roads soon stopt this source of revenue, and later the custom of carrying baggage free was crystallized into law by the interpretation by the courts that the contract by the carriers to transport the individual implied the obligation to carry personal baggage.

"The baggage problem increased in complexity, and now the free handling and transportation of trunks and other baggage involve substantial costs to the roads. Chairman Elliott, at the New Haven annual meeting, referred to the movement on foot among all the railroads to permit the railroads to charge ten cents a trunk to cover the cost of handling. In theory, at least, it would appear discrimination to charge \$5 for carrying an individual from Boston to New York and to charge no more for carrying another individual with 150 pounds of baggage.

"Baggage facilities are by force of necessity located in the big stations on expensive real-estate sites, and the rent burden alone, if justly prorated, would appear out of all proportion to the revenue received from excess baggage. In addition to this are the wage cost of the force of employees, both in the stations and on the trains, devoted to the care of baggage and other costs of handling and moving.

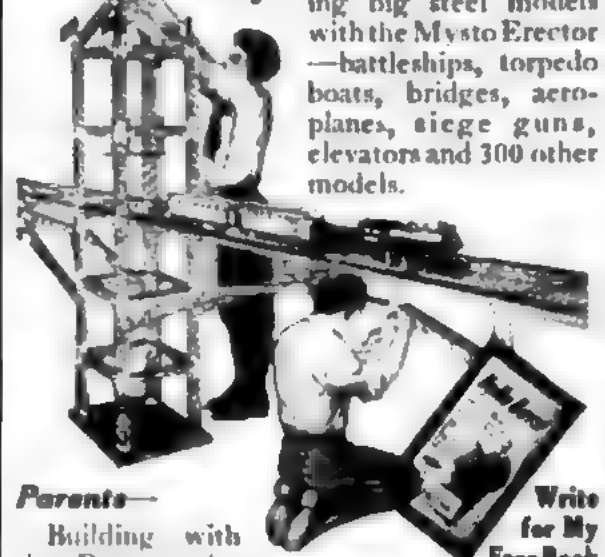
"The New Haven, in the year ended June 30, 1914, carried over 87,000,000 passengers. On this road about 43 per cent. of the passengers travel on commutation or book tickets, so that only somewhat less than 50,000,000 of the passengers carried may be said to be in the baggage-carrying class. The road carries over 7,000,000 pieces of baggage a year, or, roughly, an average of one piece of baggage for every seven passengers.

"On another Eastern road, a 'freighter' and more typical of the country's railroads as a whole than the New Haven, which derives more revenue from passenger service than from freight, the ratio of pieces of baggage to passengers carried is one to 1.7. The amount of revenue which the roads receive from excess baggage is not appreciable; the New Haven somewhat over \$135,000, and the other road referred to \$47,000.

"The roads of the country as a whole in the 1913 year carried 1,033,000,000 passengers. On the basis of the condition prevailing on the two roads referred to above, this would mean that they carried between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 pieces of baggage for which up to the 150-pound limit they received no revenue, the excess baggage revenue amounting to \$7,600,000. The average journey of the railroads' passengers is about 34 miles, and for the

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Important.—EDWARDS—"Will you dine with us this evening? We are going to have a pheasant."

EATON—"And how many guests?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Asked Too Much.—FOND MOTHER—"Do you detect any signs of genius, Professor?"

THE PROFESSOR—"Madam, I am not a detective."—*Puck.*

Strife.—DEAR SWEET THING—"Aren't you feeling well?"

STEADY—"No, I ate German noodle soup and French fried potatoes for supper and they won't arbitrate."—*Lehigh Burr.*

To His Taste.—MOTHER—"Now, Freddie, if you're disagreeable to Cousin Ethel she won't come and play with you again."

FREDDIE—"Is that a promise?"—*Life.*

The Four Ages of Hair

Bald,
Fuzz,
Is,
Was.

—*New York Sun.*

The Usual Way.—MRS. RURAL—"I want you to kill a couple of chickens for dinner."

NEW COOK (late from the city)—"Yes, mam. Which ear shall I do it with?"—*Puck.*

Puzzled.—OLD LADY—"I've brought back this war-map you sold me yesterday, Mr. Brown. It's not up to date. I've been looking all the morning for Armageddon, and can't find it marked anywhere."—*Punch.*

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A Groan.—"Isn't your wife a clipper!"
"She's more. She's a revenue-cutter!"
—Judge.

Over the Horizon.—FRIEND—"This is a nice studio you have. Is the rent high?"
ARTIST—"I don't remember."—Cleveland Leader.

Qualified.—"Well, well! did you ever milk before?"
"Not exactly, but I've had a good deal of practise with a fountain pen."—Scribner's.

Prodigal.—NURSE—"Why, Bobby, you selfish little boy? Why didn't you give your sister a piece of your apple?"
BOBBY—"I gave her the seeds. She can plant 'em and have a whole orchard."—Judge.

Heart of Oak.—PUBLIC-HOUSE DIPLOMATIST (to second ditto, with whom he has been discussing the ultimate terms of peace at Berlin)—"I shouldn't be too 'ard on 'em. I'd leave 'em a bit of the Rhine to sing abaht!"—Punch.

Peace at Any Price.—"What is the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher.
"Round."
"How do you know it's round?"
"All right, it's square, then; I don't want to start any argument."—Columbia Jester.

Between Friends.—A country editor wrote: "Brother, don't stop your paper just because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage you sent us didn't agree with us either, but we didn't drop you from our subscription list on that account."—Boston Transcript.

Cannon Food.—CUSTOMER—"Here, waiter. Where are the olives? Hold on. Bring me half a melon and some cracked ice."
THE WAITER (loudly)—"Dumdums, half a bombshell, and a bowl of shrapnel."—Cleveland Leader.

Much Worse.—"Mirandy, fo' de Lawd's sake, don't let dem chickens outer dis here yard. Shut dat gate."
"What fur, Alick; dey'll come home, won't dey?"
"Deed dey won't. Dey'll go home."—Columbia Jester.

A Difference.—HOSTESS (at party)—"Does your mother allow you to have two pieces of pie when you are at home, Willie?"
WILLIE (who has asked for a second piece)—"No, ma'am."
"Well, do you think she'd like you to have two pieces here?"
"Oh," confidently, "she wouldn't care. This isn't her pie!"—Louisville Times.

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—Judge.



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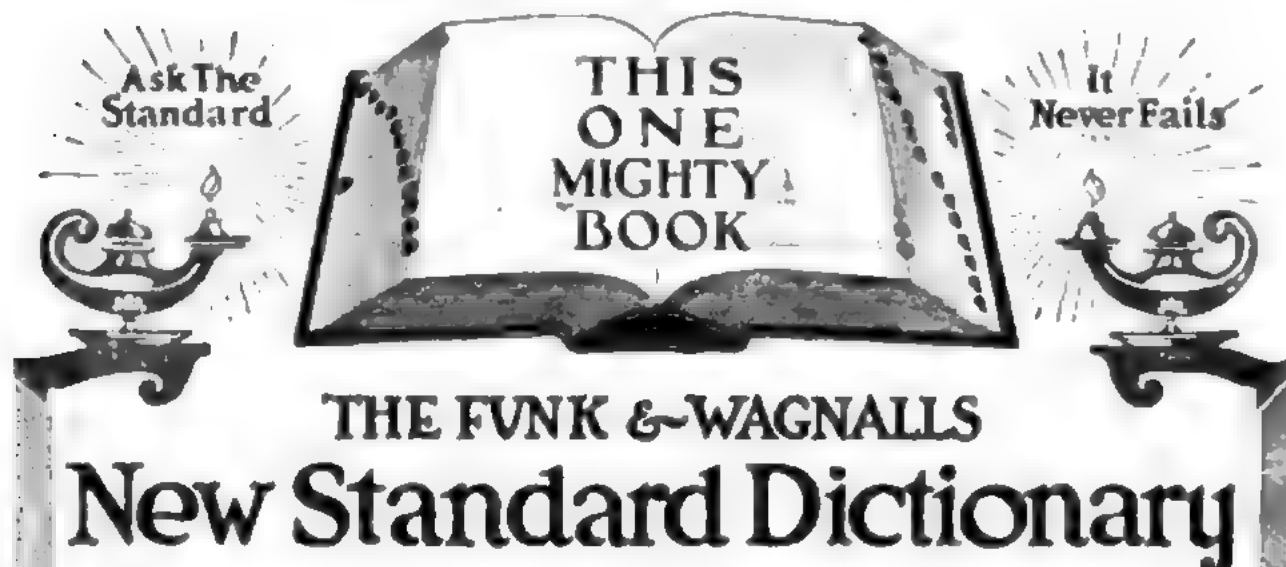
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 12.—General Rennenkampf's Russian troops capture Johannsburg, in East Prussia, gaining control of the frontier railroad connecting Lyck, Oertelsburg, and Soldau. The siege of Przemysl is resumed.

November 13.—Petrograd reports German troops marching on the Russian-Polish border, in a forty-mile battle-line extending from Rypin southwest to the Vistula at Wlozlawsk and extending along the left bank of the Vistula westward.

Vienna admits that the Austrians have evacuated Central Galicia, and that the Russians occupy Tarnow, Jaslo, and Karno on the road to Krakow. But a bad defeat of the Russians east of Przemysl is claimed.

November 14.—Fighting is reported between the Germans and Russians near Soldau, where the latter claim to have obtained the town of Rypin.

November 16.—Rome claims that the city of Krakow has been set on fire and that the inhabitants are deserting it.

Berlin states that a battle south of Stallupohnen has checked the Russian advance in East Prussia, and also that the Russian forces in the neighborhood of Soldau have been repulsed, falling back on Plock. There is a report of a German success at Wlozlawsk, on the Vistula, in Russian Poland, where 23,000 Russian prisoners are taken.

Austria reports a sortie from Przemysl that results in the defeat of a strong Russian column.

November 17.—Russia reports the German forces in East Prussia still falling back.

German reinforcements for the Austrian forces in Galicia are said to be concentrating daily.

November 18.—Petrograd reports the repulse of the German advance-guard between the Warthe and Vistula, but admits a successful German action near Lenczyca and Orloff, 50 miles northwest of Lodz. A continued Russian advance in East Prussia is claimed, with fighting near Gumbinnen and Wagerburg. Berlin reports new battles in the Lodz region and a Russian retreat from Soldau toward Mlawa.

IN THE WEST

November 12.—The German attempt to gain Ypres continues with violence, the British troops having held the city successfully for three weeks of daily attacks.

November 13.—The Allies report a general progressive movement, extending as far as Bixchoote, including retaking a village east of Ypres. Berlin claims heavy damage inflicted upon the Allies by German marines at Nieuport, and the repulse of French attacks east of Soissons, with heavy losses to the enemy.

November 14.—The Allies report the repulse of two severe attacks by the Germans near Ypres. Berlin reports that all operations have been much hindered by bad weather, but that slow progress is being made. The French are said to have been driven out of a commanding position near Berry-au-Bac, and to have suffered heavily in the Forest of Argonne.

November 16.—Fresh inundations by the Belgians extend the flooded area south of Dixmude.



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November 17.—The Battle of Flanders is renewed in full intensity by the Germans. The Allies report progress between Armentières and Arras, in the Argonne, and on the heights of the Meuse.

November 18.—Violent cannonading continues along the battle-line in France. The Germans blow up part of Chauvencourt, near St. Mihiel. It is stated that the Allies' attacks south of Verdun and southeast of Ciry, near St. Mihiel, are repulsed to their loss.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 12.—Petrograd reports Armenians in large numbers joining the Russian troops against the Turks. Berlin reports that the Turks capture the fortifications of El Arish, Egypt.

November 13.—Hungary grants to the Roumanian population of Transylvania the long-sought rights of educational autonomy, the use of the Roumanian language, and an increased representation in Parliament.

November 14.—Mail advices bring first word of the sinking of the British super-dreadnought *Audacious*, struck by a mine off the north coast of Ireland on October 27.

November 17.—The first ship from Canada with Belgian relief supplies arrives at Rotterdam: the *Tremorrah*, from Halifax, with 3,500 tons of food, the gift of the people of Nova Scotia.

The Russian Squadron is said to have left Helsingfors, Finland, with the intention of engaging the German Baltic Fleet, of which a squadron bombards the Russian Baltic port of Libau.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet bombards Trebizond.

November 18.—Great Britain accepts a tender of the Pacific Islands by the



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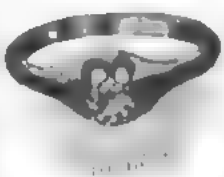
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Japanese, and will hold them with an Australian force.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 14.—Field-Marshal Earl Roberts dies in France after a two-days' illness of pneumonia contracted while with the British expeditionary forces, whither he had gone to visit the Indian detachments, of which he was colonel-in-chief.

All parties in Mexico declare an armistice to last until November 20.

November 15.—Parisians and Belgians in Paris celebrate the name-day of King Albert of Belgium.

November 16.—It is reported that Carranza announces his willingness to retire from office in favor of Eulalio Gutierrez, and that Villa also agrees to leave the country.

November 17.—General Obregon assumes military authority at the Mexican capital, claiming that pressure from Villa causes Gutierrez to reject Carranza's proposal.

November 18.—It is officially reported to this Government that Turkish land forces at Smyrna have fired upon a boat's crew of the cruiser *Tennessee* who were entering the harbor in the *Tennessee's* launch. Ambassador Henry Morgenthau at Constantinople is charged with demanding an explanation from the Ottoman Government. The commanders of the *Tennessee* and *North Carolina* are ordered to take no action involving this Government without instructions.

In Mexico the Constitutionalists under Carranza have established the capital at Orizaba. General Obregon, commanding Mexico City, sends a force in the field to check Villa, who has occupied Guanajuato and Irapuato, 50 miles to the northwest, without resistance, according to the report.

DOMESTIC

November 12.—Interviewed by representatives of the National Independence Equal Rights League, the President refuses to alter his policy of segregation of negro and white civil-service employees.

The *Thelma*, chartered by John Wanamaker to carry aid to the Belgians, sails from Philadelphia with a 2,000-ton cargo of food, contributed by citizens of that city in a campaign conducted by Philadelphia newspapers.

November 14.—On the recommendation of Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Secretary of the Navy Daniels authorizes that the new superdreadnought *California* shall be equipped to be driven with electric motors. The *California* is to be built at the New York Navy Yard, and will be the first electrically driven war-ship ever built.

November 16.—The twelve National Reserve Banks, established by the provisions of the new Banking and Currency Law, open to receive the reserve deposits of the member banks and applications for rediscount.

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, retiring, Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, now in command of the United States occupational force at Vera Cruz, is promoted to the rank of Major-General.

November 18.—Ohio begins State-wide preparations for the reception of Myron T. Herrick, retired Ambassador to France, who leaves Paris November 28.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnall New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. K.," Philadelphia, Pa.—The phrase "Non ti scordar di me" means "Do not forget me," and not "You do not remember me," which is "Non ti ricordi di me." Thanks are due to several correspondents for pointing out the lapsus calami in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 17.

"J. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly answer the following questions: (1) In acknowledging a letter, which is the proper way, 'I have yours of April 20,' or 'I have yours of April 20th'? (2) When closing a letter, is it proper to place a comma after 'I am' or 'Believe me' when used in the following manner, 'Thanking you for your letter, I am, Yours very truly'? (3) In a sentence such as this 'A friend of Mr. Brown's,' should Brown be written in the possessive case or not?"

(1) "I have yours of April 20" is correct commercial English for "I have received your letter of April 20." Where *th* is used the date should be inverted, "Your letter of the 20th of April." (2) The comma is commonly used and usage makes the rule. The phrase "Yours very truly" is a parenthetical phrase separated by commas. "I am, yours very truly, John Brown." (3) The possessive is required because Brown is in the objective case—object of the preposition "of." The sentence written in full would be, "He is a friend of (the number of) Mr. Brown's (friends)."

"W. C. F.," Hammond, Ga.—"Kindly inform me whether the semicolon is ever used in addressing a person or persons at the beginning of a letter; as, 'Dear Sir,' 'Gentlemen,' etc. Please give the distinction between the uses of the colon (:), the colon followed by the dash (—), and other marks that might be used in this way."

The colon is used to separate one complete clause from another. It is used also as a sign of apposition or equality to connect one clause with another that explains it, as in introducing a list, a quotation, an enumeration, or a catalog; or, to join clauses that are grammatically complete yet closely connected in sense; or, to mark any discontinuity in sense or grammatical construction greater than that which is indicated by a semicolon, but not sufficient to require a period or dash. The dash is an idiosyncrasy and serves no other purpose than to make the break more abrupt.

"M. H. B.," Orangeburg, S. C.—"Please tell me which form is better for a wedding invitation, 'Judge and Mrs. J. W. Brown,' etc., or 'Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown,' etc."

It is not usual to bring into family affairs the offices held by parents. "Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brown request the pleasure," etc.

"L. W. P.," Rockford, Ill.—"In writing condensed statements of stories and other literary productions what is the preferred name for each statement—synopsis, abstract, or résumé?"

Synopsis is the correct word to use.

"M. V. V.," Weston, N. J.—"I do not care to have my reading marred by your grotesque facts of spelling. 'Altho' does not spell 'although' and 'confest' is manifestly an absurdity. Phonetic spelling stamps the user as a faddist."

The saving of two years in a child's education by training it along the lines which lead to phonetic spelling seems to us worth while. The simpler spelling used in THE LITERARY DIGEST is the earlier spelling. The original form of the word *altho*, if we could reproduce it here, is such that you would not be able to recognize it. The form which we use to-day and to which you object dates from the year 1449, and has been used in English through the centuries by such eminent writers as Peacock in 1449, and Shaftebury in 1711, and others to this day. As regards the word *confest*, in poetry this form is quite common to-day; but apart from poetry, it dates before the time of Milton, who used it in 1643; Rowe did the same in 1708; Shenstone followed his example in 1763, and Barlowe used it in 1808. Almost any work of the great poets of modern times can be consulted and this form found.

Xmas 1914

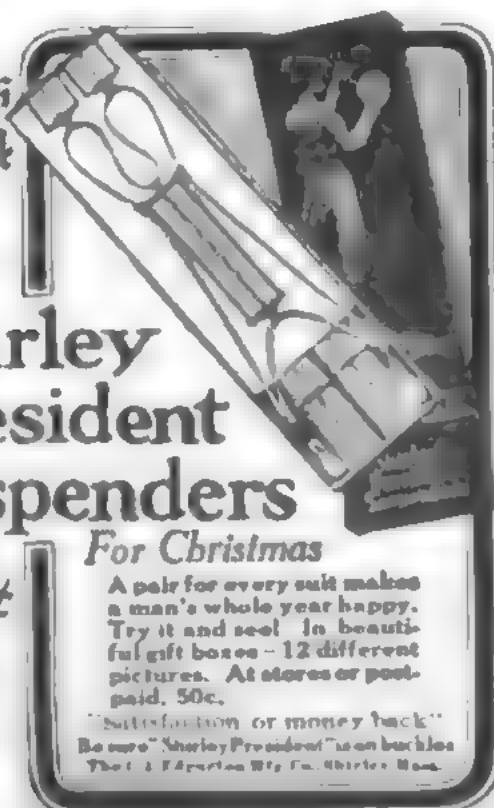
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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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New York, December 5, 1914

Whole Number 1285

1,200 BARRELS OF FLOUR THE FIRST RESPONSE IN THE CRUSADE TO RESCUE BELGIUM FROM STARVATION

THE SIZE of the tragedy in Belgium is just beginning to dawn upon the American mind. When the first ship-load of food reached Belgium some people breathed

easier, thinking the worst must be over, but the representative who received it for distribution cabled: "Tell our people it is but a drop in the bucket. Tell them to give and then give again." In normal times Belgium imported 4,000 tons, or a ship-load of flour a day, in addition to all the other foods consumed, and all the relief funds together do not make a distant approach to any such figure to-day. King Albert of Belgium says that "despite all that can be done, the suffering in the coming winter will be terrible." It is a case of millions of people in a desperate plight, and America is absolutely the only nation on earth to-day in a position to relieve it. We must help, or a nation starves. We will help, and when the history of this war is written America will have a resplendent place. While the European Continent is plunged in the bloodiest conflict of all time, and daily the death-toll is taken in thousands of human lives, America's duty is to *act*!

Ten ounces of flour a day will keep a soul and body together, with such root vegetables as can be had, says one authority, and a barrel of flour will keep one human being alive a year.

Experts calculate that quantities of food valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 monthly will be needed in Belgium "in order to avoid actual starvation."



"YOU TAKE THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

— Orr in the Nashville Tennessean.

While many in Belgium are dying, others are coming into the world. This is a time for personal sacrifice. Every \$5 contribution means a barrel of flour landed in Belgium, with nothing deducted for transportation or administration charges, or for any other purpose. Send the barrels of flour rolling, ten, twenty, fifty, hundreds! Five dollars sends a barrel, enough to keep some poor soul alive a year. Do not be content with one barrel or one gift; put aside something weekly and have your part in the brightest side of the most terrible war that ever cursed the world. If you can not give all you would like to, make up for it by canvassing among your friends. Show them this appeal, tell them about it, ask them to match your gifts, urge your pastor to ask the church to join the crusade with a large contribution.

The response to our campaign for a cargo of flour has been instantaneous. By letter, telephone, and personal visit the gifts are coming in with a generosity worthy of our LITERARY Digest readers. We are able to present this gratifying list of first givers:

Name	Amount	Barrels Flour
THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York	\$2,500	500
A. W. Wagnall, New York	500	100
W. J. Funk, Montclair, N. J.	500	100
Joseph K. Case, Tyrone, Pa.	350	70
Joseph Gantz, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	250	50
Thomas Luke, New York	150	30
Alfred Knorpke, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	100	20
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., New York	100	20
Am. A. Luke, New York	100	20
John G. Anderson, Tyrone, Pa.	100	20
Robert D. Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.	100	20
Adam K. Luke, New York	100	20
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Employees of Piedmont Mills, Piedmont, Pa.	100	20
P. C. Lounsbury, New York	100	20
David L. Luke, New York	100	20
John G. Luke, New York	100	20
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., Employees of Covington Mills, Covington, Va.	80	16
John C. Duncan, New York	50	10
Am. Neisel, Long Beach, L. I.	50	10
Edward Langer, New York	50	10
Robert Scott, Montclair, N. J.	50	10
E. E. Slaymaker, New York	50	10
Curless P. Brady, Chicago, Ill.	50	10
Reilly Electrotyping Co., New York	25	5
M. J. Wike, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Richard Beaston, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5

Name	Amount	Barrels Flour
Central Bureau of Engraving, New York	25	5
R. A. Corroon & Co., New York	25	5
F. R. Abbey, New York	25	5
P. J. Gran, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
E. P. Shaffer, Philadelphia, Pa.	25	5
Charles W. Luke, New York	25	5
J. J. Lauben, Scarsdale, N. Y.	25	5
J. Helburn, New York	25	5
Edwin S. Hooker, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Harry Henry, Tyrone, Pa.	25	5
Geo. L. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.	20	4
F. C. Bishop, New York	20	4
R. W. Smith, New York	10	2
Paul E. Vernon, New York	10	2
N. J. O'Connell, New York	10	2
R. N. Gitches, Glen Ridge, N. J.	10	2
M. M. Rothschild, New York	10	2
Raynor & Perkins Envelope Co., New York	10	2
Cash, Beaver, Pa.	10	2
Canfield Paper Co., New York	10	2
J. P. Fritts, Edgewater, N. J.	5	1
J. P. Archibald, New York	5	1
Charles Campbell, Lynbrook, L. I.	5	1
The A. H. Green Co., New York	5	1
Emma S. Hopkins, Hornell, N. Y.	5	1
W. P. Nash, Narberth, Pa.	5	1
Total	\$40,085	Barrels 1,217

All contributions acknowledged in our columns. Address: BELGIUM FLOUR FUND, LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR EVACUATION OF VERA CRUZ

THE BEWILDERMENT of many of our editorial observers as they contemplate President Wilson's Mexican policy seems to be only intensified by the withdrawal of General Funston's army of occupation from Vera Cruz. "Why we are leaving Mexico is as mysterious as why we ever entered that country," declares the *Baltimore American*, and another Republican paper, the *New York Globe*, remarks that "as there was no satisfying explanation for the occupation, the unities are preserved by the lack of any satisfying explanation for the evacuation." Our seizure seven months ago of Mexico's chief seaport in reprisal for an insult to our flag at Tampico is characterized by the *New York Evening Sun* (Ind.) as "the most puzzling act of the Wilson Administration." "Up to the minute of evacuation," the same paper goes on to say, "there remained the sense that some possible utterly unsuspected advantage from our possession of Vera Cruz might yet appear," but "now the departure of the troops writes 'Finis' across the unsolved mystery." Will history, asks the *Washington Post* (Ind.), record the Vera Cruz episode "as an expedition of revenge or as a romantic adventure?" Or "is it to be regarded as a policy put under way only to be abandoned at the crisis?"

But while many confess themselves bewildered, others are very definite both in condemnation and defense of the Administration's course with Vera Cruz. Those who regard the episode as an expensive blunder point out that it cost the lives of a score of our marines and more than a hundred Mexicans, and involved the expenditure, according to some estimates, of as much as \$10,000,000. They point out that for this Mexico will be asked to pay no indemnity, and that the demanded salute which was to wipe out the insult to our flag has never been fired. As the *Philadelphia Bulletin* (Ind. Rep.) sums up this view, "the Army never was needed at Vera Cruz, and its dispatch there has proved without result save in its cost of American lives and money." The evacuation, declares *The Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) of the same city, "is premature and ill-advised." And another Philadelphia paper, *The Inquirer* (Rep.), while admitting that our occupation of the Mexican port may have hastened the elimination of Huerta, goes on to say that Mexico is in a worse condition now than it was under the dictator. With Carranza making his capital at Vera Cruz and the

Villa and Zapata factions dominant at Mexico City, *The Inquirer* can see no peace in sight, but a depressing prospect of ever new disorders for that distracted country. Our troops took Vera Cruz from an established Government, says the *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.), but they return it to the leader of a faction. In Mexico's new civil war, according to the *New York Globe*, "neither side, so far as it is possible to discover, represents any principle." The *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.) describes our

withdrawal as "leaving Mexico to her fate." "Our policy of watchful waiting," says *The Mail*, "is now a policy of scuttling." And in still another New York Republican paper, *The Tribune*, we find the evacuation of Vera Cruz made the text for a scathing arraignment of the Administration's Mexican policy, which it calls "a program of barking and filling," "a fantastic improvisation," forming "a grotesque interlude in the history of our foreign relations." Some months ago we were given to understand from authoritative sources, *The Tribune* reminds us, that one of the purposes of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy was to emancipate the Mexican masses from the evils inherent in peonage and the concentration of landholdings in a few hands. This critic goes on to say:

"Now, it must be obvious to anybody but a statesman intoxicated by his own phrases that such flamboyant, theatrical humanitarianism has no place in the conduct of the foreign relations of the United States. It may be our moral mission to encourage the mass of men, women, and children of other nations to seek a greater measure of political freedom and economic equality. But our Government has no diplomatic or military mission to go into other countries and reconstruct their institutions for the benefit of submerged elements.

"The only legal warrant Mr. Wilson ever had for seizing Vera Cruz was that given him by Congress on April 22, after he had already seized it. Congress authorized him to employ the Army and Navy for the purpose of obtaining reparation from the Huerta Government for indignities to the flag and sovereignty of the United States. It never sanctioned any other program, and the one thing it empowered the President to get he never got, since through his representatives in the Niagara Falls Peace Conference he abandoned the demand for a salute and pledged himself not to ask the Government of Mexico for any other sort of indemnification.

"There were sound reasons for intervention in Mexico, but these the President has never accepted as a basis of action. It is the Government's duty to do its best to protect the lives and



RETURNING THE CHILD TO ITS REFORMED PARENT.

—Sumner in the *Detroit Tribune*.

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property of its own nationals in Mexico and the lives and property of European nationals there, since we should be averse to allowing any European nation to intervene on its own behalf. We would also be justified in intervening in order to prevent a general relapse into anarchy. We have done that in other Latin-American countries. But we had never dreamed before of intervening anywhere with the professed aim of compelling the 15 per cent. of the ins to share their property with the 85 per cent. of the outs.

"The Mexican peons are just as submerged as ever, so far as assistance from President Wilson goes. He has simply kept American troops, under General Funston, doing local police and sanitation duty in Vera Cruz.

"Nevertheless, the country will remain convinced that the evacuation was a blunder. Possession of Vera Cruz would at least have served as a warning to the forces of anarchy in Mexico not to cut loose. When they do cut loose we shall have to go back to Vera Cruz."

Even the *New York World*, which has frequently championed the President's Mexican policy, can see no excuse at this time for our withdrawal from Vera Cruz, which it calls an abandonment rather than an evacuation. Says this influential Democratic paper:

"Setting out to establish constitutional government in Mexico, we are leaving Mexico to its own resources at a time when its internal affairs are more chaotic than they were when we interfered with them. Have we served the Mexicans? Have we served ourselves? Have we served mankind?"

Turning now to the defenders of the Vera Cruz episode, we find the *Philadelphia Record* (Dem.) declaring uncompromisingly that "the American occupation of Vera Cruz was necessary; it continued as long as the necessity continued; it is no longer necessary, and it has ended." The *Wilson Administration*, says the *Brooklyn Citizen* (Dem.), "has come out of the Mexican crisis with honor," for

"Vera Cruz has benefited by the American occupation, and it is with regret that the people see the troops depart. The fleet under Admiral Fletcher remains to protect American and foreign interests in case of emergency. It depends now on the Mexicans themselves whether the troops shall come back."

Among other papers which find nothing to quarrel with and much to praise in our occupation and evacuation of Vera Cruz are the *Albany Journal* (Rep.), *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.), and *Springfield Republican* (Ind.). The *Times*, which in the beginning took issue with the Administration's Mexican policy, now admits that, altho "we have done all we could in an honest desire to help in the establishment of a decent and popular government in Mexico," we have not been successful. But "President Wilson can not be blamed for believing that Mexican protestations were sincere." Moreover,

"Washington influence hastened the downfall of Huerta, which was most desirable. He had tried to involve this country in a war which he thought would be beneficial to him. But war was avoided. The A. B. C. conference was not held in vain by any means. It served to prove to our neighbors in South America, and to Europe as well, our entire disinterestedness. We have escaped war, we have established new and stronger relations with our Southern neighbors, we have administered faithfully and well the affairs of the chief port of Mexico."

Those who predict that a speedy sequel to our evacuation of Vera Cruz will be a general throat-cutting of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, remarks *The Evening Post*, are the same who assured us that the last withdrawal of American soldiers from Cuba was a terrible mistake, and that we should have to go back in six months to rescue the island from a welter of blood. Examining first the purely military aspect of the evacuation, this New York paper says:

"By some this is regarded as a fatal blunder, since it gives up our powerful 'grip' on Mexico. But this is fanciful. General Funston had some 6,000 men at Vera Cruz. If it were to be a

question of making head against the combined Mexican armies, he would have needed at least 50,000 men before the War Department would have dreamed of letting him march inland. Thus if our Government were ever to be confronted with the necessity of armed intervention in Mexico on a great scale, a large force would have to be raised and sent forward, irrespective of General Funston's handful of men at Vera Cruz. If that port had to be taken and occupied again, it could be with the greatest ease. The Mexicans have nothing that could stand against our battleships. As it is, a few war-vessels are to be left off the harbor, and their presence there will be as much of a reminder, or a threat, militarily speaking, as the sight of regiments on shore. In short, a cool view of the evacuation will make it appear of the slightest conceivable importance, so far as it affects the project of anything like a conquest of Mexico, while the true reasons for it are in quite another order of ideas."

Concerning these "true reasons" it goes on to say:

"They arise partly from the President's desire to make a strong appeal to Mexican patriotism. That any such thing exists will, of course, be scouted by our high and mighty Imperialists, but there it stands. What was meant by the great outpouring of students in the Mexican capital to rejoice over the announcement by our Government that the American flag would soon cease to fly over any portion of the territory of Mexico? It meant that Mexicans feel about it just as we should in their places. The holding of their principal port by the armed power of an alien Government has been just as distressing to them, in the midst of their domestic convulsions, as would have been to Americans the seizure of New York by the British in the darkest days of our Civil War. That the occupation of Vera Cruz was declared to be only temporary made it endurable for the time being; but it has all along been a source of grief to the Mexican people, a hurt to their national pride; and its ending to-day will no doubt cause something like a general jubilation."

"It ought also to cause the Mexicans to believe that the United States wishes to treat them with the utmost good faith and generosity. In this sense, to-day's withdrawal from Vera Cruz is like a fine gesture of confidence. It is an appeal to the Mexicans of a sort which they would be truly dense if they did not appreciate. Our country is leaving Mexico alone to work out her immensely difficult problems. This does not mean that we have ceased to take interest in her, or that we shall be any the less watchful and even zealous in protecting American rights within her borders."

Not even the friendliest observer of Mexican affairs, *The Evening Post* admits, can find much hope in their present posture. But our withdrawal from Vera Cruz "was the right thing to do, and the doing of it ought to give us all a special thrill of patriotic pride." The *Springfield Republican* finds the justification of the evacuation policy in three facts: First, "all Mexicans were humiliated by our prolonged occupation of their port"; secondly, "all Latin-American nations in both Central and South America would have bitterly misconstrued a longer stay"; and, thirdly, "the evacuation diminishes apparently the chances that our Government might become deeply involved in the domestic disturbances of Mexico while the world-war continued to rage." On the last point it goes on to say:

"That evacuation in order that our own strength may not be reduced in case of emergencies arising in the course of the European War has a selfish aspect may be freely granted, but in so tremendous a world crisis the vast interests of the United States can not fairly be ignored. The recent Smyrna incident serves as an illustration of the possible complications abroad liable at any moment to involve the United States. Turkey's participation in the war has much increased the risks which this country must encounter as a neutral Power deeply concerned in the present division of the whole earth into war and peace areas. It is the unquestioned desire of the American people as a whole that the United States should not become involved with any of the belligerents, and that a scrupulous neutrality between them should be maintained, while at the same time the rights of neutral States should be upheld with a firmness commanding the respect of the hostile Powers themselves. This is a task sufficient to try severely all the resources and talents of the Administration. To leave Mexico to shift for herself, from this point of view, becomes a thoroughly statesmanlike policy."

A LAWLESS WAR ON LAND AND SEA

SUGGESTIONS from across the water have urged America to protest by deed or word against alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare on land and sea. And the only answer that can be given, if some of our most thoughtful editors are to be believed, is that there are no rules of war that any belligerent is bound to respect, and hence that this nation has no grounds for protest. Germany has protested against violation of the Declaration of London and international law by England and France in their treatment of neutral ships and enemy property on the high seas. The United States Government has answered that it does not consider the Declaration of London binding. Because, as the *New York World* explains, "not one of the great nations ever ratified the agreement." The German protest and the American answer mean, in the *New York Times's* opinion, "that for all practical purposes the Declaration of London has been thrown into the discard." From some of the Allies have come repeated demands for action by the United States, as a nation signatory to the Hague conventions, with regard to the German invasion of Belgium, the use of submarine mines and air-bombs, and the treatment of non-combatants, captured cities, and works of art. So far our Government has shown no intention of making any protest, altho many newspapers and public men of high standing have urged such a course. Nor is it likely to do so, if its view coincides with that of an apparently well-considered editorial utterance in the *New York Sun*. The broad fact, it declares,

"is that none of the codes formulated at The Hague in 1907 for the mitigation of the horrors of war, for the preservation of the rights of private property, for the safeguarding of non-combatants, for the protection of neutral individuals and communities, can be regarded as legally valid or in force under the present circumstances. . . . This is true whether the offenses in question have been committed by Germans, by British, by Austrians, by Russians, or by French."

Taking up first the Hague Convention ruling against the violation of neutral territory, *The Sun* points out that Article XX of this Convention says:

"The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention."

Since it was not ratified by France or England, the German Government was released from its obligation when France entered into the war. *The Sun* is speaking, "of course, of Germany's violations of neutrality only so far as they relate to obligations contracted at The Hague; not to other treaty obstacles to freedom of war action." We are further informed that, in the seven other more important conventions of 1907,

"covering as they do almost the entire range of questions of mooted propriety of conduct during war, there is an article identical with or similar to that which is printed above, nullifying the entire Convention unless all the contestants are parties to the same."

"Thus the entire fabric of prohibition, restriction, regulation in the interest of humanity and more civilized methods of warfare, . . . becomes a mere scrap of paper, legally invalid and void."

"And what becomes of the persistent idea that the United States Government, as a party to these several conventions, is in duty bound to intervene by act or protest to enforce regulations which have been made inoperative by the provisions of the treaty itself?"

Strangely enough, as *The Sun* notes in a subsequent issue, for the United States to undertake to protest "against the non-observance of rules voided by the treaty itself would be to protest against the treaty itself."

Turning to the war on the high seas, we note the *New York World's* remark that

"If there had been generally accepted international law on the subject of seizures, searches, and contraband, there would have been no conference at London in 1909 to prescribe rules and provide for the establishment of a Prize Court at The Hague. The Prize Court was not established and the Declaration of London did not become binding because not one of the great nations ever ratified the agreement."

"The law of contraband therefore remains precisely as it was before the London Conference. It is national and not international. Being national, it varies from time to time as it is affected by self-interest."

AMOS PINCHOT ON HIS PARTY'S FALL

SOME MONTHS AGO Mr. Amos Pinchot warned the leaders of his party that Mr. George W. Perkins must retire from his conspicuous position in the Progressive battle-front, or the campaign would end in dire disaster. Mr. Pinchot's advice was not heeded, and the election was, in many respects, considered disastrous for the Progressives. Mr. Pinchot now concludes that his prophecies of evil were fulfilled as completely as were those of his Old Testament namesake, and is moved to make the most extended explanation of the election returns which has appeared from any prominent Progressive. That Mr. Pinchot can not be considered a spokesman for more than the radical wing of his party is apparent from the fact that he chooses the Socialist monthly, *The Masses* (New York), as the medium through which his words were to reach the public. To put the Pinchot position briefly, the Progressive party fell from its high estate of November, 1912, as a result of too much Perkins and too much platitude. A not unfriendly Democratic daily can not refrain from suggesting that there might have been too much Amos Pinchot. For the *Philadelphia Record* suggests as one reason for the party's decline the intolerant attitude of this "enfant terrible of the Bull Moose" toward the Perkins element. "Mr. Pinchot would have none but the strictly warranted pure and good in his party." If these views prevail, says *The Record*, "the Progressives will have disappeared by 1916." But Mr. Pinchot is convinced that "a new party has no place in the United States, unless it represents radicalism." The Progressives, he says in *The Masses*, foolishly followed "a shallow, middle-of-the-road leadership"—

"Carrying a withered and decidedly suspicious-looking olive-branch to labor and capital, and to democracy and oligarchy alike, it pleaded for universal approval. This plea was rejected. . . ."

"A new party, supporting issues worth fighting for, can not expect to win immediately. But, if from the beginning, the Progressive party had adopted a policy consistent with the aspiration of justice which gave it birth; if more of its leaders had sat down and asked what the social problem in America consisted of, and how to solve this problem, irrespective of immediate success at the polls, instead of asking, as did the majority of them, what political issues were the most likely to win, and what superficial economic reforms could be championed without running foul of special privilege—if this course had been followed we would have laid the foundation of a real party."

Moreover a new political party, to succeed, "must go to the public with something definite—a definite means to accomplish a definite and desirable end." But

"The Progressive program had something of everything in it, from the care of babies to the building of a birch-bark canoe. Yet it contained little which dealt with the actual problems of the United States in any but the most superficial manner. It was the expression of social aspiration, but not of a social program. . . . There is a great deal of talk about the visionary character of radical proposals. But nothing I have ever heard from the lips of the wildest radical exceeds in visionary impracticability the proposition of maintaining a third party, standing for nothing more concrete than a general aspiration of democracy, and financially fathered by representatives of the commercial interests which the public most thoroughly distrust. This may have been 'practical,' but it was not politics."

AN ARMY ESTIMATE OF ARMY NEEDS

FIERY SPEECHES both in and out of Congress have warned us that we are not adequately equipped for purposes of national defense, and the country, the New York Evening Mail notes, "has not been one bit stirred." But, it adds, "the sober, matter-of-fact statement of General Wotherspoon arrests attention." It certainly arrests editorial attention, and agreement, at least partial agreement, predominates over dissent. In his annual report the retiring Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army puts our present effective mobile land-fighting force at 2,738 officers and 49,968 enlisted men. This is the grand army of a Republic of 100,000,000 inhabitants, and, in the opinion of so eminent an authority, it is absurdly insufficient to protect our coasts from invasion, to say nothing of guarding our outlying possessions. To insure our safety, General Wotherspoon recommends an increase of the regular army to 205,000, and the creation of a reserve system which would give us 500,000 first-line troops in time of need. The General's statement wins the hearty approval of a large group of newspapers, including the Washington Post (Ind.), Star (Ind.), and Times (Prog.), the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Baltimore American (Rep.), New York Evening Sun (Ind.), Boston Transcript (Rep.), and Chicago Herald (Ind.). And their opinion regarding our need of readiness is emphasized in a Chicago Tribune (Prog.) leading editorial, whose writer remembers that "in our own history even moderate preparedness would have saved us from invasion and abject humiliation in 1812, would have checked the rebellion at its inception, would have avoided or made far less costly the Spanish War." On the other hand, a group of papers, represented by the Springfield Republican (Ind.), Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.), Peoria Journal (Ind.), and St. Louis Republic (Dem.), are not in the least impressed by the "Wotherspoonian warning," and can not justify any move to make our military establishment much more formidable. When the Republican leanings of the first group

General Wotherspoon's disclosures of our military weakness, as summarized in part by the New York Sun's Washington correspondent, are to the effect that

"There are only 45,968 soldiers available for the mobile army within the United States; that the coast artillery is short 13,018 men; that the organized militia has a reported strength of



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A GOOD LITTLE UMBRELLA AS LONG AS WE HAVE FAIR WEATHER.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.

8,323 officers and 119,087 enlisted men, but only 81.07 per cent. attended the annual inspections and only 73.87 per cent. the camps of instruction; that only 33 per cent. of the militia qualified as second-class marksmen or better, last year; that neither the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, nor the Panama Canal can be defended by the garrisons there; that the militia is short of horses, guns, ammunition, and transportation; that the regular army is woefully lacking in field-guns and ammunition; that the coast defenses are without adequate supplies of ammunition and material, and that changes should be made in the type of coast-guns to offset the superiority of modern naval guns, and that this nation with its present system can not possibly assemble rapidly enough sufficient forces, equipped for field operations, to cope with an enemy debarking on our shores."

We ought to have, for an efficient defensive force, 500,000 men with the colors, or in the reserves, in the General's opinion. To get them, General Wotherspoon would adopt a short-term enlistment of, say, three years, during which the men would have a thorough training before passing into the reserve for five years. This would require a standing army of 205,000 men. Moreover, "the same principle as to reserves could be applied to the organized militia." General Wotherspoon would also have sufficient munitions and stores accumulated to equip the entire half million men of the first line for a six-months' campaign.

The Springfield Republican takes issue with many of its contemporaries which heartily support General Wotherspoon's recommendations, by declaring our fears of foreign invasion completely unjustified. It notes that thirty-five transports and a large fleet of war-ships were required to provide a safe transatlantic passage, under the most favorable conditions, for 32,000 Canadian troops. A large fleet of transports could not possibly be missed by our cruisers, and "would be exposed to deadly attack by swarms of our submarines before it could even sight land." So it concludes that the successful invasion of the United States by a hostile army would be "a task more formidable than military science has ever contemplated."

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"HEY, UNCLE, SUPPOSE IT TURNS COLD?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

are compared with the Democratic tendencies of the second, there would seem to be some basis for the Washington Times's prediction that the question of preparation for national safety "may have a determining political influence in the near future."

DEMOCRACY'S LIQUOR PROBLEM

ACCORDING to the Secretary of State, who has generally been accredited as the foremost representative of the Democratic party in the West, "the liquor interests are a millstone about the party's neck." According to the *New York World*, probably the most influential Democratic paper in the East, the party is no more "closely allied to 'the liquor interests' than the Republican party." Mr. Bryan has often aided the foes of the liquor traffic in State campaigns, even when it meant parting company with his own party's candidates. But in his recent proclamation in *The Commonwealth*, he would seem to be viewing the prohibition question as a national issue, at least within the party ranks. He says:

"The Democrats of the nation have an issue to face and they may as well prepare for it. The liquor interests are at bay; they are on the defensive. They realize that they have but a few more years in which to fatten upon the woes of their victims, but they are fighting desperately and are willing to hold any party between them and the fire. The Democratic party can not afford to shield the brewery, the distillery, and the saloon from the rising wrath of a determined people. Democracy is the nation's hope on political and economic questions—let it not, by taking sides with the liquor interests, repel those who put moral issues first. The young men of the country are democratic by nature, but they will not submit their claims to political preferment to those who conspire against the home and everything good—neither will they find pot-house politicians congenial party associates. The President has set a high standard in intelligence and morals, and the party can not afford to lower the colors to gain a temporary advantage. Those whose support depends upon subservience to the liquor interests disgrace the party while they are with it, and then leave it if it refuses to obey them. They are a millstone about the party's neck. The Democratic party is the party of the future—it has a chance to enter the Promised Land—why allow the liquor interests to lead it away into the wilderness? Get ready for the fight."

To which *The World* replies, taking up arms in defense of its party:

"We are not aware that the Democratic party as a whole is more closely allied to 'the liquor interests' than the Republican party. The prohibition sentiment in the Democratic South is much stronger than in the Republican North. Virginia, a Democratic State, adopted prohibition this fall, while California, a Progressive-Republican State, overwhelmingly re-

jected it. Senator Penrose, in Pennsylvania, owed his victory for reactionary Republicanism in no small part to the support of what Mr. Bryan would call the saloon crowd.

"Prohibition is a State issue, and is likely to remain a State issue for many years, with voters dividing on personal rather than on party lines. But whether it ever becomes a national issue or not, we should think that Mr. Bryan had enough important duties to attend to without assuming charge of a prohibition propaganda."

So Mr. Bryan has "found a new national issue," the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) observes. But it does not care to commit itself upon the main point raised by Mr. Bryan further than to "remark, in passing, that the age of miracles will not have passed if he can turn the Democratic party into a Prohibition party."

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE following digest of the newspaper reports of the war is a continuation of the first Summary, which appeared in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* for September 26. Owing to conflicting reports at the time the former chronology went to press, it seemed better to omit two items, which have since been established beyond any doubt. On September 1 and 2, General von Hindenburg won a great victory over the Russians in the Masuri Lake region of East Prussia. The fortified town of Maubeuge, on the French first line of defense, was taken by the Germans on September 7.

SEPTEMBER 17.—In France the battle-line lies roughly in three sections; the center is along the Aisne from the Oise to Sedan; from the Aisne and Oise an advancing wing stretches north; on the east the third section stretches from Sedan generally along the Meuse and Moselle to Toul. **Meuse and Moselle**—The Germans fall back on the Alsatian border from Nancy.

SEPTEMBER 19.—**East Prussia**—Following General von Hindenburg's brilliant defeat of the Russians in the marshes of the Masuri Lake region on September 1 and 2, the Russians are driven across the border into Russian territory. **Galicia**—The Russians cross the San River.

SEPTEMBER 20.—**The Aisne**—The Germans commence the bombardment of Reims. **East Prussia**—With a force of 120,000, General von Hindenburg follows the Russians across the border, commencing an advance on Grodno, on the Niemen River.

SEPTEMBER 21.—**The Aisne**—A fierce battle rages on the



THE SPIE
—Harding in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*



"NOTHIN' DOIN'."
—Bowers in the *Newark Evening Star*

heights of Craonne, 20 miles east of Soissons. **Galicia**—Yaroslaf is taken by the Russians. **Servia**—The Austrian Army of invasion is crushed in an engagement near the Drina River.

SEPTEMBER 22.—The Aisne—The Germans gain the heights of Craonne and take the town of Bethany, near Reims. **Poland**—The Russians begin an advance from Poland toward Breslau in Silesia. **Galicia**—The Russians advance from Yaroslaf and invest Przemyśl. **Naval**—The German submarine *U-9* sinks the British cruisers *Hogur*, *Cressy*, and *Aboukir* in the North Sea, with a British loss of 1,133 men.

SEPTEMBER 23.—Northwest France—The German right wing is driven back some 11 miles on Lassigny. **East Prussia**—General von Hindenburg forces the Russians across the Niemen River. **The Far East**—China replies to the Kaiser's protest against the Japanese operations, disclaiming any responsibility for the violation of her neutrality, owing to her inability to defend it.

SEPTEMBER 24.—Northwest France—The Allies occupy Péronne and advance on St. Quentin. **East Prussia**—A Russian force from the south occupy Soldau, on the frontier.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Northwest France—The heavy fighting concentrates between the Oise and the Somme and in small towns north of Albert and Amiens. **East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg makes a terrific effort to cross the Niemen, but fails.

SEPTEMBER 26.—Northwest France—The Germans capture St. Quentin. **East Prussia**—Von Hindenburg is forced to fall back on Augustowa. **Galicia**—Russian forces in Galicia and South Poland begin to converge upon Krakow. Przemyśl is heavily bombarded. **The Far East**—The Japanese take Weihai, in the province of Shantung, disregarding the protests of the Chinese Foreign Office.

SEPTEMBER 27.—Northwest France—The Allied attack eastward from Péronne is forced back on Albert, the two forces coming to a stand midway between these cities.

SEPTEMBER 28.—Belgium—The siege of Antwerp begins. **Poland**—Russian advances in the direction of Posen drive the Germans to the frontier, where a stand is made. **Galicia**—Russians advance over the Carpathians into Hungary.

SEPTEMBER 30.—The Far East—The Japanese begin the bombardment of Kiaochow. **General**—Italy protests strongly to Austria against the sowing of mines in the Adriatic, disastrous to Italy's commerce.

OCTOBER 1.—Northwest France—Heavy fighting begins north of Arras. **Meuse and Moselle**—The Germans have crossed the Woëvre plains in a north and south line, at the lower end reaching the Meuse at St. Mihiel, and resting on the north at Étain, 14 miles east of Verdun. **General**—Austria expresses official regret for the damage done Italian shipping by Austrian mines and promises an indemnity.

OCTOBER 2.—East Prussia—The week's fighting about Augustowa ends with a German defeat and expulsion from Northern Poland. **Galicia**—A Cossack advance reaches Bochnia.

OCTOBER 3.—Galicia—The Russians take Tarnow.

OCTOBER 4.—Galicia—Reinforcements from Krakow halt the Russian advance, and begin to force it back across the San River.

OCTOBER 5.—Belgium—The Belgian seat of government is removed from Antwerp to Ostend. **Northwest France**—Fighting centers at Arras. **The Far East**—The Japanese occupy

Jaluit, the German seat of government in the Marshall Islands, explaining this to be solely a temporary strategic move.

OCTOBER 6.—Meuse and Moselle—The Germans capture Camp-des-Romains, near St. Mihiel. **Poland**—A German attack forms along the Polish border, from Kalisz to Olkusz, striking generally northeast at Warsaw.

OCTOBER 7.—Belgium—The inner fortifications of Antwerp are under bombardment. **Northwest France**—The Allied north wing reaches above Arras toward Lille, with severe cavalry engagements to the north. The Germans take and hold Douai. **East Prussia**—Reinforcements from Königsberg check the advance of the Russians, tho the latter occupy Lyck. **The Far East**—The Japanese seize the Caroline Islands.

OCTOBER 9.—Belgium—Antwerp falls.

OCTOBER 10.—Northwest France—The Germans concentrate on

their effort, destined to last many weeks, to drive downward on Paris via the unfortified stretch of 100 miles between Arras and the sea. In anticipation of this attack the Allies are being massed on this line, and their upward-swinging left wing is heavily reinforced. **General**—Charles, King of Roumania, dies.

OCTOBER 12.—Galicia—Austrian reinforcements relieve Przemyśl temporarily. To the north, at Sandomir and along the San River, a long, indecisive battle begins, between Austrian and Russian forces. **South Africa**—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies and martial law is proclaimed throughout the Union of South Africa. **General**—Ferdinand, the new King of Roumania, takes his oath of office.

OCTOBER 13.—Belgium—The Belgian Government removes from Ostend to Havre. The Belgian Army withdraws southward to join the Allies. **Northwest France**—The Allies' advance pushes across the Belgian border and occupies Ypres.

Poland—The hostile forces engage in the neighborhood of Grodish, Piasechino, and Pruskow, up to within 20 miles of Warsaw, in the Battle of the Vistula.

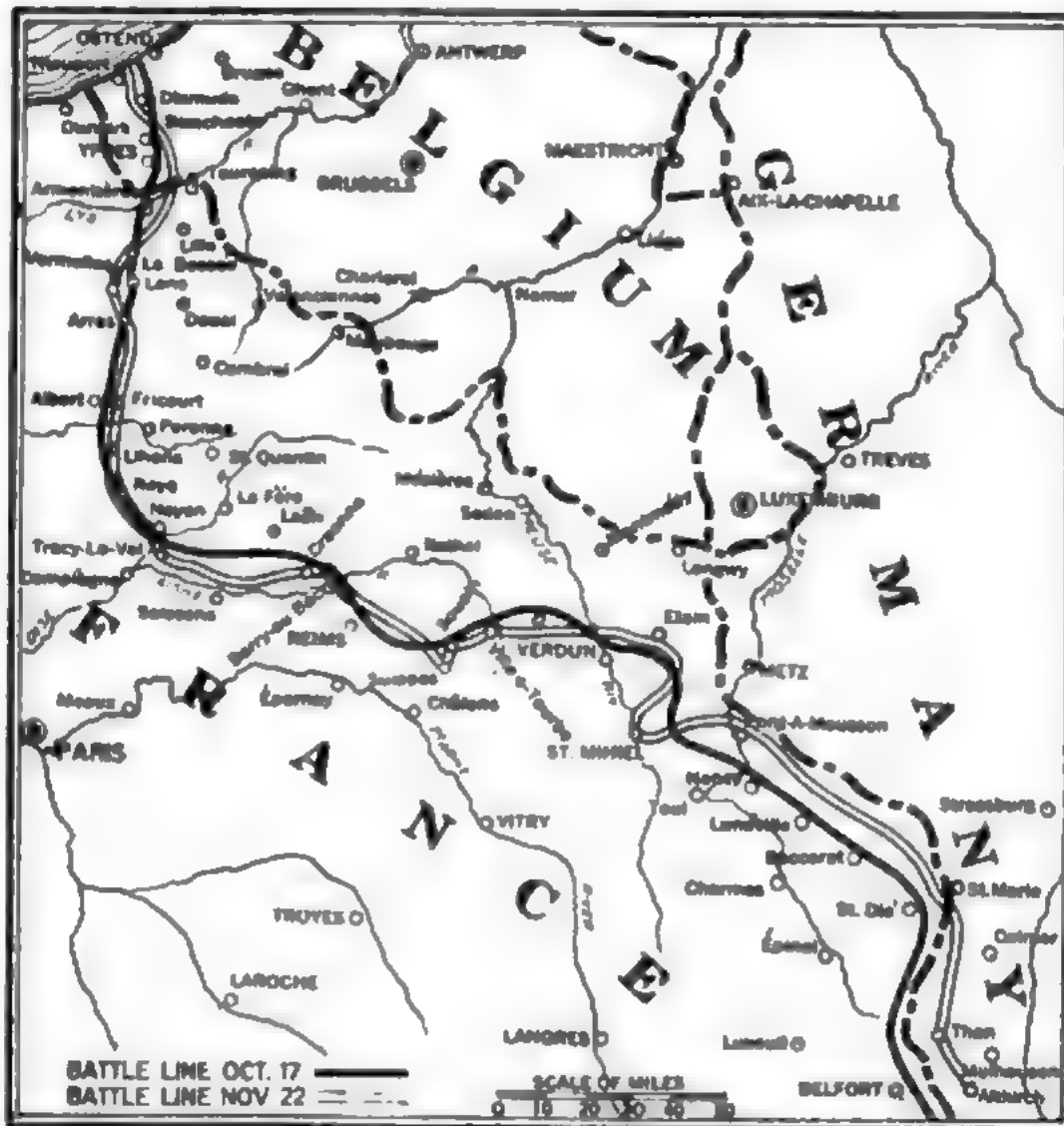
OCTOBER 15.—Belgium—The Germans occupy Ostend.

OCTOBER 16.—Northwest France—The reinforced Allied north wing swings in on Lille, retaking Armentières. **Meuse and Moselle**—The French reinforcements from Toul and Nancy succeed in forcing the Germans from St. Mihiel back toward the Aisne border. **The Far East**—In a heavy engagement at Kiaochow the Japanese retreat. A Japanese cruiser is sunk in Kiaochow Bay. **Naval**—The British cruiser *Hawke* is sunk by the German submarine *U-9*.

OCTOBER 18.—Northwest France—The Belgians succeed in joining the Allied north wing. Heavy fighting takes place between Lille and the sea, beginning the Battle of Flanders. **Poland**—In the Battle of the Vistula, Russian reinforcements descending from the juncture of the Bzura and Vistula rivers, and also from the direction of Nowoe Georgievsk, outflank the German left, at the same time that another force, crossing the Vistula north of Kozenitz, attacks the German right, turning the tide of battle.

OCTOBER 19.—Flanders—British gun-boats in the Channel bombard the Germans, driving them back from the coast at Nieuport. The German attack concentrates above Arras. **Servia**—The Servian Army surrounds Serajevo.

OCTOBER 20.—Flanders—The Belgian Army forms the tip of the Allied north wing, which reaches northwest from Ypres through Dixmude to the Channel at Nieuport. **Poland**—The Germans are forced to retreat from their fortified position 20



From the New York "Sun."

THE DEADLOCK IN THE WEST.

Changes in the Western battle-line between October 17 and November 22.

miles from Warsaw, deciding the Battle of the Vistula. The retreat is southwest along the Pilica River.

OCTOBER 24.—Galicia The Russians gain Rodymno heights on the west bank of the San, near Przemysl. From Przemysl north along the San a fierce battle rages. **South Africa**—A rebel force under Colonel Maritz is crushed by the loyalists.

OCTOBER 25.—Flanders—The tip of the Allies' north wing is pressed back to a position north of Dunkirk by the Germans crossing the Yser River, but holds that position. **Poland**—In the pursuit of the German Army of invasion, Lodz and Radom are retaken by the Russians. **South Africa**—Rebellious forces are being raised by General de Wet and General Beyers.

OCTOBER 27.—Naval—The British superdreadnought *Audacious* is sunk off the north coast of Ireland. Some reports declare it the work of a German submarine.

OCTOBER 29.—Turkey A Turkish cruiser begins hostilities against Russia by the bombardment of the town of Theodosia, in the Crimea. Odessa is also bombarded and several vessels in the harbor are sunk. **Naval**—

Submitting to the pressure of anti-German sentiment, Prince Louis of Battenberg resigns as First Lord of the British Admiralty.

OCTOBER 30.—Flanders—The Belgian Army destroys several dikes, flooding the lower Yser valley and driving out the Germans. This, combined with the shelling of the coast by British gun-boats, compels the German attack to move inland about Dixmude. **Naval**—Admiral Lord Fisher is appointed as Britain's First Sea Lord.

OCTOBER 31.—Flanders—The Allies gain the west bank of the Yser and all crossings. **Turkey**

The Allies demand an explanation of the bombardment of Russian seaports.

NOVEMBER 1.—Poland Official reports state that the whole Russian Army is now east of the Vistula. **Turkey**—The Turks bombard Sebastopol. **Naval**—A naval engagement occurs off the coast of Chile, wherein the British lose two cruisers, with severe damage to the remaining two. The five German cruisers engaged apparently suffer little.

NOVEMBER 2.—Turkey—The Turkish Ministry resign, leaving the Young Turk party in control. Naval operations against Turkey appear in the shelling of the Dardanelles by a British-French squadron and the bombardment of a fortified town, Akabah, in Arabia. The Turks assail Russian forces near Trebizond with some success, and also begin to advance upon the Egyptian border.

NOVEMBER 3.—Naval—A German squadron makes a raid upon the British coast near Yarmouth, in the course of which a British submarine is sunk by a floating mine dropt by the retreating Germans.

NOVEMBER 4.—Northwest France—During a lull in Flanders heavy fighting centers about Armentières and Nieppe.

NOVEMBER 5.—East Prussia—Russians attack in three points to the east and south: between Gumbinnen and Wirballen, in the Masuri Lake district east to Lyck, and south of Soldau. The Russians occupy Mlawka. **Turkey**—England and France declare war on Turkey. Jeddah, an Arabian port, is bombarded by a British war-ship. Russian troops invade Turkish Armenia and sweep easily south, occupying Kopruckeni on the way to Erzeroum.

NOVEMBER 6.—The Aisne—The Germans capture a strategic point in the Argonne near Vienne-le-Château. **Poland**—In the south the retreating Germans make a firm stand at Czenstochow. Above, the Russians cross the border and reach Pleschen, in Silesia. Cossack troops enter Prussia north of the Warthe.

NOVEMBER 8.—South Africa—The rebel force under General Buller is dispersed by General Lambert's command on the Orange River, southwest of Bloemhof.

NOVEMBER 9.—Flanders—Desperate fighting marks the Ger-

man effort to cross the Yser and take Dixmude. **East Prussia**—The Germans defeat a Russian force at Wysehtyniz Lake. **Galicia**—The Austrians fall back on Krakow. **South Africa**—The rebel general De Wet overcomes a British command under General Cronje near Doornberg.

NOVEMBER 10.—East Prussia—The Russians are pushed back in the north on Wirballen, but hold their ground at Lyck and Soldau. **Naval**—The German cruiser *Emden*, which has preyed on Allied commerce in Eastern waters continuously since the beginning of the war, is caught and destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* at the Keeling Coos Islands.

NOVEMBER 11.—Flanders—The Germans cross the Yser and capture Dixmude. **Galicia**—Przemysl is reinvaded by the Russians. **Naval**—A British torpedo-boat, the *Niger*, in harbor at Deal, is sunk by a raiding German submarine.

NOVEMBER 12.—Flanders—The German attempt to take Ypres continues into the fourth week, but the British defense holds. **East Prussia**—General Rennenkampf's troops capture Johannsburg. **Turkey**—The Turks capture El Arish, in Egypt.

NOVEMBER 13.—The Aisne—The French are driven from a commanding position near Berry-au-Bac, and suffer heavily in engagements in the Forest of Argonne. **Poland**—Germans are advancing into Poland in a 40-mile battle-line extending from near Lipno southwest across the Vistula at Wlozlawsk, toward the Warthe. A second advance is in evidence behind the southern headwaters of the Warthe, between Czenstochow and Krakow.

NOVEMBER 16.—Flanders—Fresh inundations by the Belgians extend the flooded area south of Dixmude. **East Prussia**—At Stallupönen, 20 miles east of Gumbinnen, the Russian advance is checked. Russian forces in the neighborhood of Soldau suffer a repulse. **Poland**—At Wlozlawsk, on the Vistula, the Germans successfully encounter the Russians, taking several thousand prisoners.

NOVEMBER 17.—East Prussia—The Russians are falling back between Gumbinnen and Wirballen, and also retreating from Soldau upon Mlawka. **Poland**—Heavy fighting retards the German advance, between Lodz and the Bzura River. Reinforces-

ments continue to pour in from Prussia. **Servia**—The Austrians are victorious at Valjevo, driving the Servians from their positions.

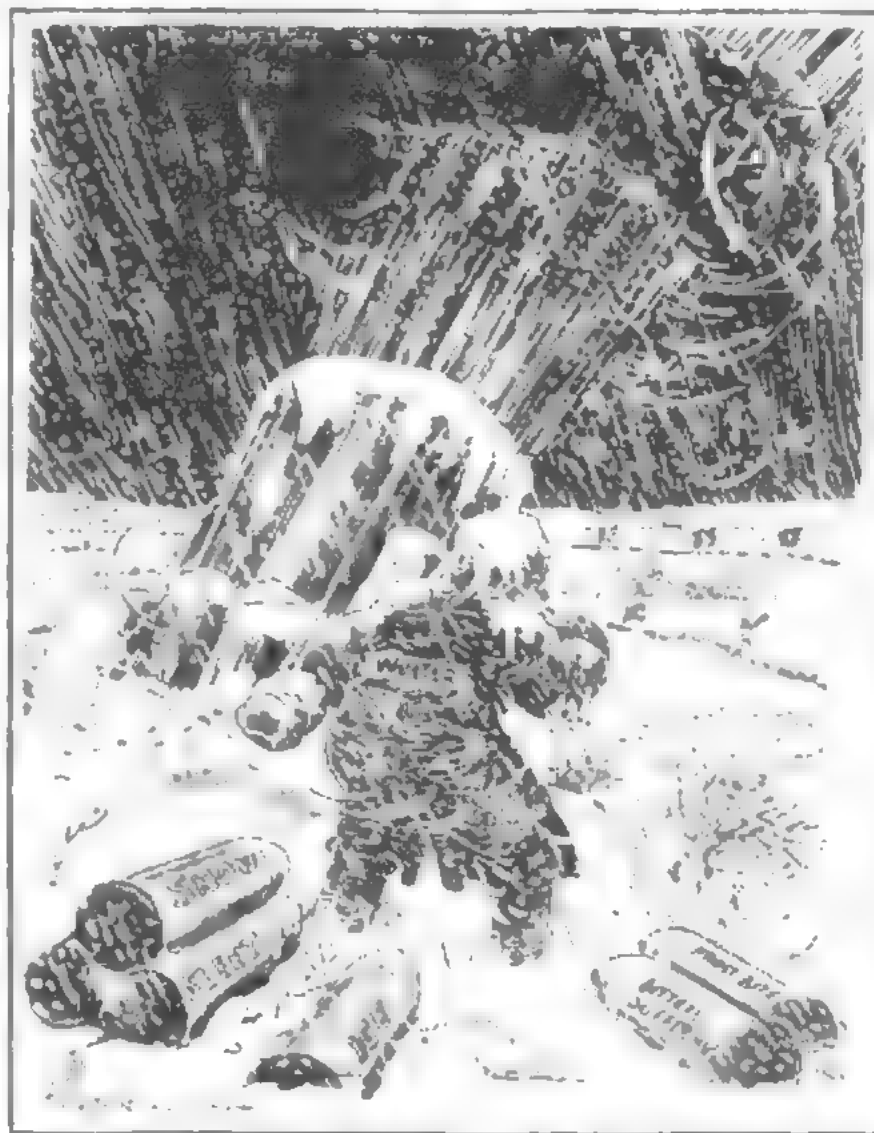
NOVEMBER 19.—Poland—The fighting on the Lenczyca-Plock line, between the Vistula and Warthe, assumes portentous proportions, and the German advance is blocked within 40 miles of Warsaw. To the south, a huge battle is under way, in two sections, one centering on Krakow, the other on Czenstochow. **Turkey**—Russian reinforcements pour into the Batoum district. Kurd forces suffer defeat in Persian Armenia. **General**—The Khedive of Egypt joins with Germany and the Young Turks.

NOVEMBER 21.—East Prussia—The Russians readvance and capture Gumbinnen. **Galicia**—The Austrians evacuate Sandec, south of Tarnow. **Servia**—The Servians make a successful stand against the Austrians, the forced out of Valjevo.

NOVEMBER 22.—Flanders—The Germans maintain a violent bombardment, but there is an apparent weakening of the offensive. **The Aisne**—The Germans make repeated infantry attacks in the Argonne region. **Poland**—Between the Vistula and the Warthe the Germans retreat slowly.

NOVEMBER 24.—Flanders—British war-ships off the coast destroy the German naval base at Zeebrugge and scatter the troops established through the sand dunes along the coast.

NOVEMBER 26.—Poland—Russia and Germany both claim victories at Lodz, with the destruction of several hostile army corps. **Naval**—The British predreadnought *Bulwark* blows up and sinks in the Thames; cause as yet unknown.



THE NEW SIEGE-BATTERY

Chapin in the St. Louis Republic.

MORTALITY IN THIS AND OTHER WARS

OFFICIAL LISTS of casualties have been so incomplete or non-committal, and unofficial estimates so patently exaggerated, that an effort to compute the mortality of the present war on the basis of some of its predecessors is not unwelcome. German war lists of dead and wounded published last month totaled about 500,000. English casualties of 60,000 have been admitted. In London, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, in *The Daily News*, fixes "the lowest conceivable minimum" of German waste by battle, sickness, fatigue, accident, and capture at 1,750,000. There has been a tendency among French and English writers to put their own losses below those of their enemy because of the Germans' massed frontal attacks. Yet many now bear witness to the deadliness of German artillery, and officers have been quoted who think the two sides have lost in about equal proportions. The *New York Tribune* reckons German losses up to November 15 at 850,000 in the West and 250,000 in the East, while "Great Britain has lost 70,000 men and Belgium 100,000, so that the losses of the Allies in the western theater may be put at 870,000. An *Evening Post* war writer figures that Germany has had 250,000 men killed out of a total loss of 800,000, and assumes a similar ratio of loss on the Allied side. Less responsible writers speak of a total loss of 5,000,000 men in the war up to date. In the midst of so much rumor, conjecture, and exaggeration on the one hand, and reticence on the other, Mr. Edward Bunnell Phelps, of *The American Underwriter* (New York), concludes that "the average mortality of the most recent of great wars unquestionably affords the soundest basis for any attempt at forecasting the mortality of the present war." He has confined his investigation to the experience of the Union Army in Our Civil War, the German Army in the Franco-German War, the British Army in the Anglo-Boer War, and the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War. The average

showings in each case, he thinks, "afford at least some means of intelligently guessing at the possible mortality of the present war, and reveal the sheer absurdity of many of the wild estimates now going the rounds." And we read further:

"The great improvements in sanitation and in army medical and surgical methods, and the more or less continuous decrease from the time of our Civil War in the percentage of deaths in war-time due to disease, would naturally suggest that the total death-rate of this great European War would be much lower than the average for previous wars of the last half-century.

The clean-cut penetration of the modern steel-jacketed bullet, and the self-cauterizing effect of the increased velocity behind it, would also indicate a lower general war mortality. On the other hand, the application of newly discovered forces to the mechanism of war and its consequent elaboration, the practically continuous fighting in the early months of the war, and the German pace-making plan of mass-fighting would seem to offset, and more than counter-balance, the promises of a decreased mortality. Personally, I am inclined to believe that the death-rate of the present war is bound materially to exceed the average death-rate of recent great wars, if present conditions continue to prevail for any considerable length of time.

"Assuming for the moment that the first three months' fighting actually resulted in no higher mortality than was the average for the four great wars mentioned, namely, about 90 per 1,000 men per annum, the

total number of deaths from all causes in all the fighting armies from August 1 to November 1 last would have amounted to but 225,000, even if the average fighting force of all the warring nations did reach the extremely improbable figure of 10,000,000 men, at which some estimates have placed it. It is much more probable that the average strength of the contending armies up to November 1 last did not materially exceed 5,000,000 men, and in that event the war mortality for the first three months would only have approximated 125,000 at the average death-rate of the four previous great wars of the last half-century. Should the war continue for a full year, or up to August 1, 1915, at this rate of mortality the total number of deaths in the contending armies will range from about 450,000 to 900,000, as the average fighting force varies from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men."



"ABLE-BODIED MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 45"

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

You can help to put the Christmas bells in Belgium. —*Indianapolis Star*.

It is Belgium that bears the weight of the Iron Cross. —*Wall Street Journal*.

When a battle-ship has interned for the war it means she has turned in. —*Nashville Banner*.

The great secret of Mexican Presidential success is in knowing when to let go. —*Rochester Post Express*.

The mines in the North Sea are the source of almost as much trouble as those in Colorado. —*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

JOHN LIND asks for a kinder feeling toward the Mexicans. He might also suggest to the Mexicans a kinder feeling toward each other. —*Chicago Herald*.

MOSLEM Albanians are inviting William of Wied to come back to their distracted country. Could not George Fred Williams be prevailed upon to return too? —*New York World*.

It is enough to shake one's faith in American institutions to note with what zest the banks yesterday joined in the "socialism" and "confiscation" of the new Federal Reserve System. —*New York World*.

A PSYCHOLOGIST made the rounds of the hospitals to study the minds of the wounded, and reached the definite conclusion that "most soldiers are liars." Which adds new horrors to war in the reflection that many good fishermen are lost in the trenches. —*Florida Times-Union*.

VERA CRUZ, no doubt, has been a true cross to President Wilson. —*Denton Transcript*.

THE Panama Canal has cost \$363,000,000—ten days' cost of the great war. —*New York World*.

Russian prohibition evidently intended to spur the Czar's armies across the state-line. —*Wall Street Journal*.

YOU are sorry for the Belgians, of course; but how many dollars' worth are you sorry? —*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

THE kind of culture that the war has most rudely interfered with up to this time is agriculture. —*Houston Chronicle*.

ONE of the most hopeful features of the new Federal Reserve Banks is that they are not to be too reserved. —*New York World*.

THE Germans have renamed a number of towns they have taken in Belgium and France, but so far no other local improvements have been reported. —*Chicago Herald*.

THE Russians in plundering the National Museum at Lemberg and removing the collections to Petrograd have of course done so only to "keep them safe." —*New York World*.

As Europe's experience is demonstrating, the greatest foe of liquor war. That fact ought to make very enthusiastic champions of peace of our brewers and distillers. —*New York World*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



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EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS IN REVIEW.

A BRANCH OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY WHICH SHOWS THAT THE AUTOMOBILE IS NOT TO HAVE EVERYTHING ITS OWN WAY.

LENGTH OF THE WAR

THE PROPHETS ARE BUSY, but display a singular lack of unanimity in foretelling how long the war will last.

All sorts of periods are set, from three months to three years, but it is worthy of notice that the most competent observers, while refusing to set dates, agree generally that this war will be long. The best qualified expert to incline to the "short-term" theory is General Berthaut, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, who thinks that "the war will come to an end in another three months, and then not by force of arms, but by force of hunger, together with exhaustion of other means of carrying on the war." While the *Paris Gaulois* gives prominence to this extremely optimistic estimate, the *Kölnische Zeitung* seems to destroy its value by publishing a detailed examination of the resources of the German and Austrian Empires, both in money, provisions, and men, which concludes by showing that the Dual Alliance can throw into the field an entirely fresh army of no less than 18,000,000 troops.

A note of optimism is also prevalent in Russia, where the *Russki Invalid*, the organ of the Ministry of War, thinks that the operations against Austria will be crowned with success when the winter finally sets in, and proceeds:

"The campaign against Germany is a more serious matter, and will probably last throughout the entire winter, while the final crushing blows will be delivered in the early summer. Therefore, if no unforeseen complications arise, it is probable that the war will end before the anniversary of its beginning."

As "lookers-on see most of the game," a Swiss view is interesting, and the *Paris Temps* encourages its readers by quoting the opinion of Colonel Feyler, the military critic of the *Geneva Journal*, who says:

"This is a war of three phases, and the Germans have now entered upon the third and final phase, for they are now on the defensive on both fronts. The first phase was the sudden attack upon France; the second, the combined Austro-German invasion of Russia. The Russians have more than held their own and France is gradually expelling the invader, tho the latter struggles furiously. Has the reader ever seen a salmon netted? The fish exhausts itself in savage efforts to escape the inexorably closing meshes. The salmon typifies Germany to-day."

On the German side are a little chary of fixing dates. Field-marshal Evettovich, of the Austrian Army, in an article in the *Rome Messaggero*, gives 1916 as the limit:

"Next spring England can put another army into the field, and in the summer and fall other belligerents can collect fresh forces, but in 1916 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral States into the conflict will rather prolong than shorten the war."

An unnamed German journalist is quoted by the *Paris Journal des Débats* as saying that "the German Government has calculated that the war would last exactly nine months, but that the unforeseen resistance of the Belgians would prolong it by just two months." A more distinguished authority, the King of Bavaria, in reviewing the cadets at Munich, said, according to the *Berlin Lokal Anzeiger*:

"The war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battle-field, and we have secured a peace that will protect us against attack for a long time to come."

The *London Daily Telegraph* publishes a long and interesting article by an American, long domiciled in Germany, who says:

"I have every reason to believe that the supply of gunpowder is causing the General Staff the gravest anxiety. They lack the saltpeter and nitrates necessary for its manufacture. They carefully avoid giving direct answers to all questions on this subject, and prefer to turn them away with some feeble excuse. When asked why they are using old ammunition they say, 'We wish to get rid of it.'"

"I do not mean to imply that there are not still immense reserves of ammunition in the country, but from my inquiries I am convinced that, even on a scale vastly below that of the present time, they will, for this reason alone, be unable to carry on the war after next June. I am sure that the most vital considerations of this struggle are Germany's lack of copper and gunpowder, or the essentials necessary to make the various explosives now in use."

The *London Daily Mail* gives prominence to an estimate of a distinguished French officer, whose name, it says, can not be divulged, but who is in a position to make such an estimate, that the Germans will not be driven back over the Rhine until February, 1916, and that peace will not be concluded before 1917; the *London Standard* is equally pessimistic in saying:

"The foolish talk of the war being practically ended and the Germans already hopelessly beaten is unworthy of brave and intelligent people, and should be severely discountenanced. Germany is still (unfortunately for the world) possess of the most formidable war machine that has ever existed."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN VIEWS

NEVER VERY NEWSY, from an American standpoint of news values, the Austro-Hungarian papers since the war began have been even more bald than usual in their chronicle of actual events. But what they may lack in the way of news they very amply supply in the way of views. The war is discusst from every angle, future possibilities and readjustments are explored, brilliant accounts of vivid incidents are plentiful, but cold, hard news-facts are reduced to a bare minimum.

A few extracts from two of the leading German papers of the Dual Empire may be of interest. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, in discussing the situation of the Allies, says that France and England are at present like a rabbit that is caught between the attacks of a weasel on the earth and a hawk in the sky. England, it says, has built up the confidence of her people by a deliberate system of falsehood on the part of her Government, and the very foundations of the Empire will crumble when once the truth is revealed. The article continues:

"The frantic panic in which London contemplates the raids of German air-ships, the menace of the German invasion, the uprising of the Moslem world, and the revolts in the Colonies—all these and many other dangers are shaking the very fabric of the British Empire, and are destroying in every part of it the artfully fostered belief in old England's world-controlling mission and power."

The *Fremdenblatt* quotes and comments on an article in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* painting a lurid picture of the English soldier in France, which reads like a reply to British pictures of the German soldier in Belgium. The English soldiers, it says, are "drunken ruffians," and are like the plagues of Egypt. We read:

"The landing of the English troops is a sad calamity for the French departments of Pas de Calais and Seine-Inférieure. John Bull abuses the generous hospitality of France and behaves as if the capital belonged to him, absolutely unmoved by the

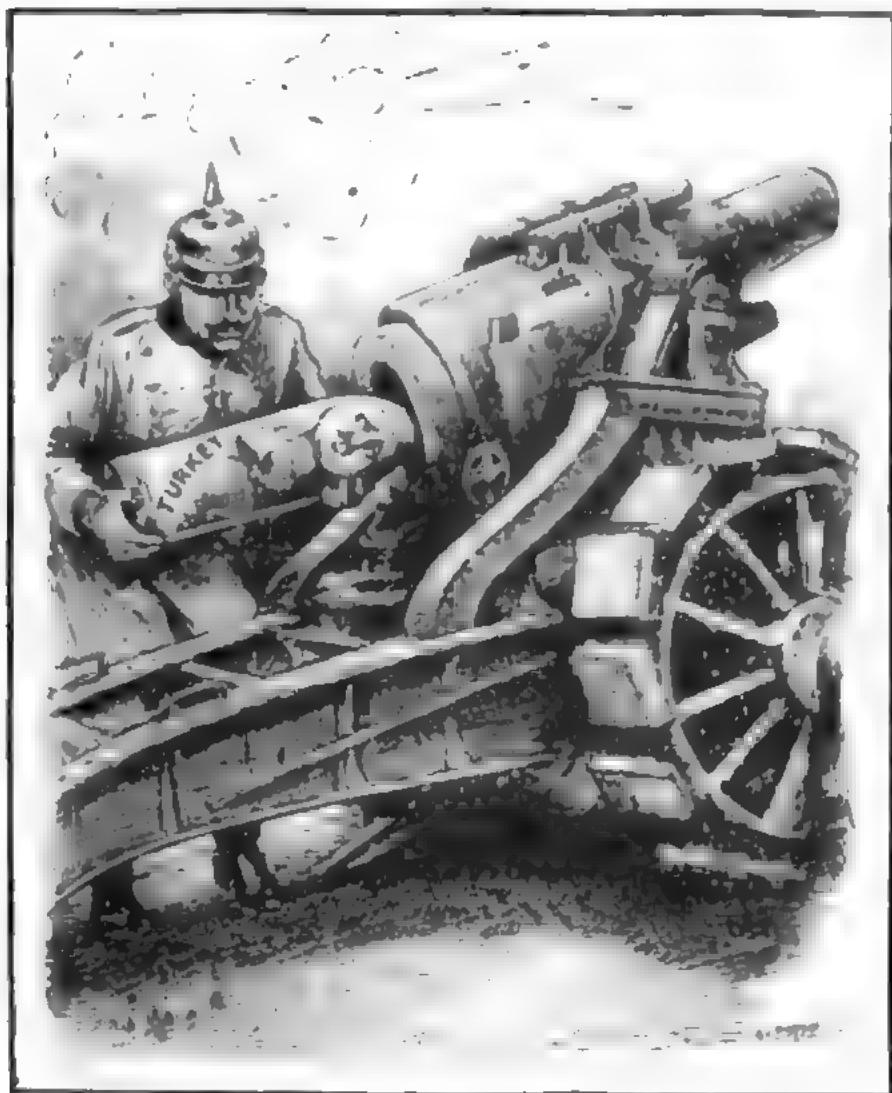
famine that rages in the coastal cities from Dunkirk even to St. Malo. Lamentation and want appear on all sides. One constantly hears English officers say, 'Without us the French would have been lost,' and such utterances are common in the saloons which are thronged with drunken Englishmen. The police are forbidden to arrest these ruffians, and courteous appeals are made in the newspapers to the English commanders to move their men to the front as quickly as possible."

In the Hungarian capital the *Pester Lloyd*, the most influential German paper in Budapest, has an equally strong tendency along this line. As an example we will quote from a remarkable article on England's present situation as a naval Power. The *Pester Lloyd* remarks that England's command of the sea has passed to Germany:

"It is the fine form, skill, and courage of the German sailor that make him lead the world in efficiency. You have seen the blue-eyed youths of Germany at their tasks; you have seen their enthusiasm as sailors. What courage, what seamanship, is needed to carry on the daily routine of the great ironclads, while from without the enemy's shells are piercing the sides of the vessel and every hour of this unspeakably severe labor may be the last of the sailor's life! You have seen the eagerness to volunteer for this murderous service, so great indeed that the crowd overflowed the antechambers of the Ministry of Marine."

In another article the *Pester Lloyd* reviews the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and says that Japan and Great Britain have agreed upon the partition of China:

"The object of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was that Great Britain might rely upon the assistance of the little island kingdom in maintaining and defending her position as a great Asiatic Power. Japan expected in return moral support; for, after the resentment excited by Japan's successes in the East, had it not been for the support of the British Empire, the Powers would have forced back Japan into her former insignificance. The question now is, How can Japan be prevented from realizing her predatory designs in China? Can it be that the savior of Asia will be the United States?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

THE KAISER (to Turkey, reassuringly).—"Leave everything to me. All you've got to do is to explode."

TURKEY—"Yes, I quite see that. But where shall I be when it's all over?"

—Punch (London).

AS THEIR ENEMIES PICTURE THEM.



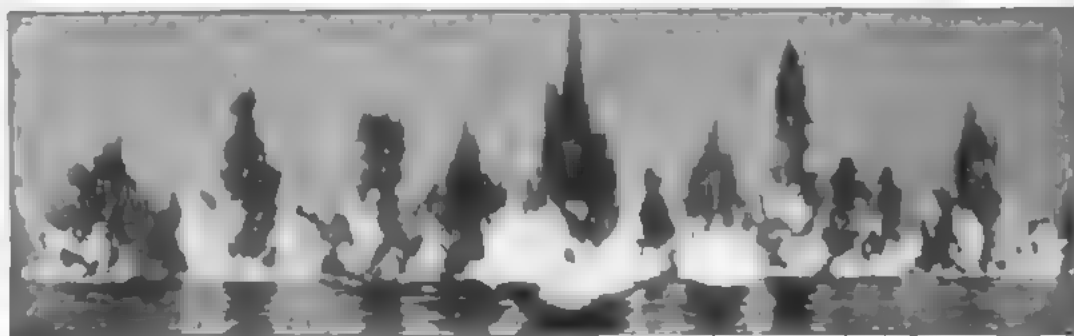
WHAT THE GERMANS DO NOT FEAR.

The British 42-centimeter howitzer.

—© Simplificissimus (Munich).

CLOSING THE NORTH SEA

MINE AND COUNTERMINE is the naval policy of Germany and Great Britain in the North Sea, and this has been carried to such an extent that the British Admiralty has been compelled to issue a statement describing this body of water as a "military area," and warning neutral ships that they enter it at their own risk. A passage has been marked



RIDGING THE SEA OF TRAFFIC-DESTRUCTORS.

Exploding mines that have threatened ships of war and trade after they have been swept together by trawlers, whose crews brave the danger for a substantial reward.

out along which the English authorities are prepared to guide merchant vessels under British pilots and assure them reasonable safety. The rest of the prohibited area is now to be sown with mines which will render the German Navy powerless, say the English press. In commenting on this action, the *London Nation* says:

"The indiscriminate sowing of mines on frequented trade routes by the Germans, who do their work under the disguise of a neutral flag, has compelled the Admiralty to close the North Sea. The German policy had no military end in view; it aimed solely at the destruction of all commerce, whether neutral or British, and had rendered even the waters of the north of Ireland perilous."

The *London Daily Chronicle* considers that this action was unavoidable, and, while regretting the hardship to neutral commerce, thinks that—

"The German mine-laying, since the first weeks of the war, has been done not by war-ships, but by fishing-boats and merchantmen flying the Dutch, the Norwegian, or some other neutral flag. This is no fault of the neutral countries, who can not prevent Germans from hoisting false colors, and who have so far, indeed, been the chief sufferers, more neutral merchantmen than British having, we believe, been sunk by German mines up to the present date. At the same time it makes it nearly impossible for our Navy to stop the practice by a mineless blockade. Now that the Germans have gone so far as to sow with unanchored contact-mines the deep waters of the Atlantic trade routes, it has become necessary to wall their ships in more closely. A single German mine-carrier flying a neutral flag could in this way sow death in the path of every passenger-liner between Europe and America, quite irrespective of whether its flag was British or neutral, and whether its passengers were Canadian soldiers or American citizens."

After regretting that the Hague Conference did not formulate more stringent rules against deep-sea mining, the *London Times* opines calmly that the Germans would not have observed them in any case, and that the present action of the Government is therefore justified, and considers that—

"We may fairly expect friendly nations to appreciate our reasons for vigorous action. The conditions of modern maritime warfare, at all events as practised by Germany, call for new measures. We were prepared to fight in accordance with the humane principles which our representatives formulated. We can not be bound by rules which our adversary disregards."

Notwithstanding anathemas from England, the German papers show no contrition as far as the mines are concerned, but congratulate the nation on the success achieved by their use.



THE SEA PERILOUS: IS IT TO BE THE "NORTH SEA" OR THE "GERMAN OCEAN"?

IT IS NOW A CUMED AND MINED LAKE FROM DOVER TO ICELAND, AND ALL SHIPPING MUST ENTER AND LEAVE BETWEEN DOVER AND CALAIS.

—From *The Graphic* (London).



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A REGIMENT OF CANADIAN HIGHLANDERS

GIVING THE KING AND QUEEN AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF AFTER THE INSPECTION OF THE DOMINION TROOPS ON SALISBURY PLAIN.

THE WAR AS RUSSIA'S SALVATION

UPON THE BRINK of revolution, Russia was saved from civil strife only by the Kaiser's declaration of war against her. Such is the view of an English publicist who has had a long and close acquaintance with the land of the Czar. He signs his article "Anglitchanin," the Russian word for "Englishman." In the *London Contemporary Review* he describes how, upon his arrival in Petrograd,

"One hundred and twenty thousand workmen were on strike, and (this is the point) they were not on strike for higher wages. In no single case did the men make a demand from their masters. In no single case had a man gone on strike because of a visible grievance which his master could put right. No concession by the masters could have brought the men back to work. The only answer they returned, when asked why there was a strike, was that they were dissatisfied with their lives, with the present conditions of the workingman, and that they intended to disorganize the State until these conditions were altered. . . .

"Things seemed to the Russian Government about as bad as they very well could be, and orders were actually given for the severest possible repressive measures, which would perhaps have involved a large-scale battle, probably a massacre, certainly a state of war. . . .

"The moment it became clear in Petersburg that Germany was determined on war, the repressive measures were countermanded, two days before they were to have taken effect, and the workmen went instantly and quietly back to work. Many of those who were not called to the colors by the mobilization orders themselves volunteered for the front."

The actual declaration of war was greeted by a great outburst of enthusiasm. He describes the demonstrations in the streets, the appearance of the Czar—unguarded—and says:

"There could be no doubt of the sudden and genuine unity of feeling among the people. Even the police, usually hated, were no longer regarded as enemies. I myself saw a detachment of mounted police heartily cheered in the Nevsky Prospect by the crowd. They had probably never been cheered before in their lives."

He scouts the idea that Russia had any aggressive designs, and gives a quaint proof of his assertion:

"I have heard it said that Russia wished for war, and made it inevitable, and that a proof of this may be found in the surprising speed with which she was able to mobilize. She did, indeed, mobilize with surprising speed, but that is, as it happens, a proof that her intentions had not been warlike. No one was more surprised at this speed than the officials whose busi-

ness it was to manage the mobilizations. The plans for mobilizing on the German and Austrian frontiers were so old that the officials found that things were being done twice as quickly as they had expected, because, forsooth, they had omitted to consider the fact that the speed of trains had been nearly doubled since the plans were made, and that there were now double lines where before had been but a single track."

Most significant of all is his account of the changed political and social relations of the Russian people, and he predicts that Russia, as we have known it in the past, will disappear with this war. He cites instances where proscribed revolutionaries are at this moment working hand in hand with their former oppressors with the greatest cordiality on both sides:

"For example, the officials superintending the commissariat department found their arrangements disastrously inadequate, and were pulled out of their difficulty by a very able revolutionary who is now one of the Government's most valued advisers. Much of the Red Cross organization is in the hands of revolutionaries, and revolutionaries (only lately under the supervision of the police, who made a habit of searching their houses) now sit on the committees, in some cases controlling them, which deal with the housing and feeding of the women and children whose husbands and fathers have gone to the war. It is so throughout. It is impossible for those who do not know the conditions to realize the extraordinary nature of these events. But it is open to all to foresee their inevitable result."

"That result will, certainly, be a changed Russia. There have been writers, both English and American, who have said that England and France, the two free countries, were, in this war, the allies of the Czar and not of the Russian people. I think they should consider the opinion of the revolutionaries, who are better able to judge of that than we. They, for the first time in their history, are the allies of the Czar. They do not think to lose by it. Nor do they think they are acting against the interests of the people, whose cause they have at heart, and for whose sake they have sacrificed so much. No; they well know that it will be impossible to relegate to their old position of supposed enemies to the State men and women who have served the State so well in her hour of most serious need."

"The revolutionists will have helped in the salvation of their country. They will not, when that salvation is accomplished, be once more under the supervision of the police. They are now actually sharing committee work with their declared opponents. When the war is over, they will be left with an influence in the government of Russia, not derived from fear. The Czar will find himself at the head of a State much more like that of England in its constitution than could have been foreseen in recent years. The throne will be strengthened by widening its base, not by increasing its height."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

FEEDING THE WARRING NATIONS

THE EUROPEAN food situation, with special reference to the war and to its probable future developments, is discussed in *The American Review of Reviews* by Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard, who is also "adviser in agricultural economies" to the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor Carver has been much occupied of late in creating, under President Wilson's Administration, the "Bureau of Markets and Rural Organization." Other officers of the Department have collaborated in preparing the article, and the interesting maps, in particular, are from data on file there. Professor Carver ridicules the assertion, heard frequently before the outbreak of war, that great bankers could have prevented it by refusing to finance it. That, he says, was very much like saying that the owners of horses, or hay, could prevent war by refusing to let the Government have them. A Government at war can get anything within its reach, and the only thing that admits of discussion is whether the necessary supplies exist or not. Compared with this problem, he assures us, even that of financing the war is of minor importance. We read:

"The question of food, not only for the armies, but for the non-fighting population as well, we will admit to be of equal importance with that of men or ammunition. But it must be borne in mind that the question of food is not a question of living as well in time of war as in time of peace. It is rather a question of finding the basic necessities of life. A people who would prefer to be whipt rather than undergo a change of diet or give up luxuries will probably get what it prefers. It is therefore important that we study the available supplies of these basic necessities before jumping to the conclusion that any of the warring countries can be starved into submission."

Professor Carver then cites figures showing the production of staples in the now belligerent countries in times of peace. In 1913, the per-capita production of wheat and rye was 1.33 bushels in the United Kingdom, 9.45 in France, 12.34 in Russia, 10.04 in Germany, and 7.73 in Austria-Hungary. In 1912 Britain raised 4.73 bushels of potatoes per inhabitant, France 13.94, Russia 8.35, Germany 28.40, Austria-Hungary 13.31. The next question to arise, says Professor Carver, is: Can each of the countries involved maintain in time of war the normal rate of production? There is, at present, he thinks, no sufficient reason for doubting it, altho much depends, of course, upon where and how the fighting occurs. He says:

"If any of the countries should be overrun by invading armies which sweep across wide areas, destroying crops as they go, after the manner of Sherman's March to the Sea, it would upset all calculations. Barring such contingencies, there is no very good reason for supposing that any country at war will permit its supplies of the necessities of life to run short if it is possible to prevent it. It would be as great a blunder to allow the

food-supply as to allow the supply of ammunition to fail. We can expect, therefore, that nothing short of physical impossibility will stand in the way of production.

"The ordinary campaign, which is not definitely planned to destroy crops over wide areas, is not to be considered as of more than local importance in reducing production. It is to be classed along with hail, winds, and floods, which occur every year over areas which seem large in themselves but are a small fraction of the total producing area. A glance at the accompanying maps, showing the areas of agricultural production, will convince any one that the campaigns thus far have touched only a small fraction of the total producing area of any crop. Sugar-beets

are probably hardest hit, because much of the fighting has been in a region of dense production.

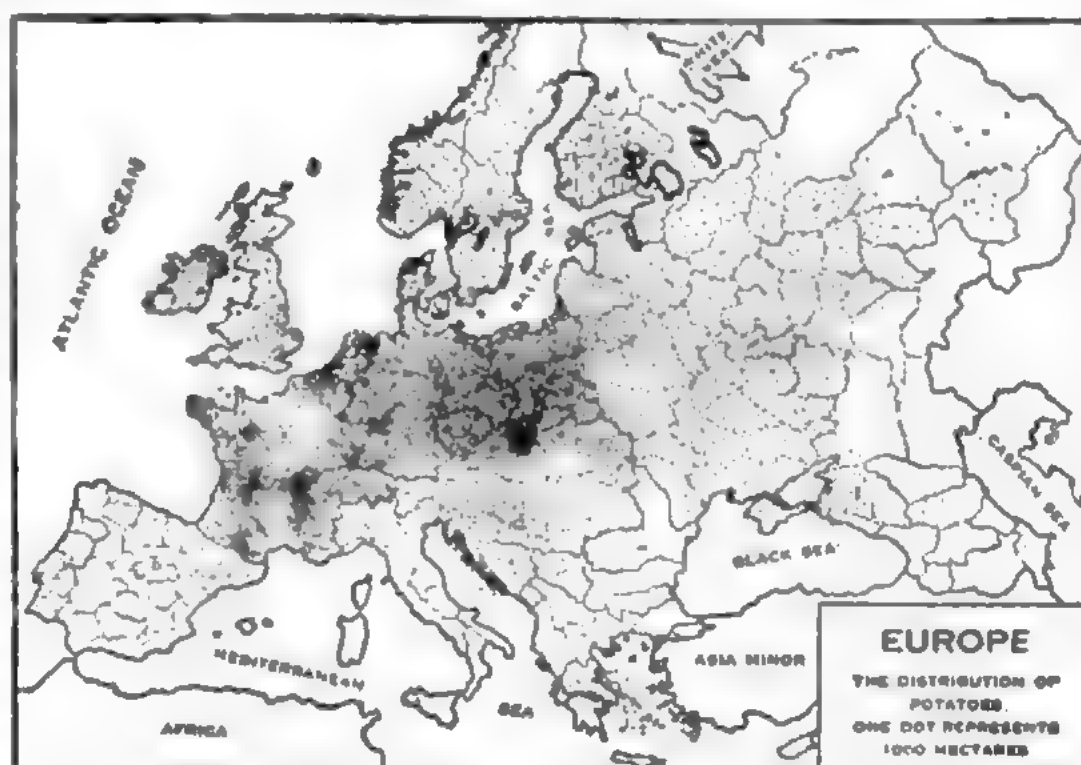
"The expectation that men will not be available for the planting or harvesting of crops will come true only in the most extreme cases where a country is making its last stand in defense of its national existence. If each country puts her entire available fighting force in the field, she will still have left her women and her old men and boys. As a matter of fact, all reports indicate that there is a surplus rather than a dearth of labor. That is, men are out of employment. This would naturally follow from the closing of factories which are not producing basic necessities. The fact that the peasant women in all Continental

countries are accustomed to working in the fields is of genuine importance here. It will involve no change of custom and no shock to their sense of propriety if increasing numbers of women should help with farm work. Mr. N. C. Murray, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that agricultural production in the Balkan States was not much affected during their war.

"As to the old men and boys, we may be very sure that if they have to be withdrawn from any industries it will be from those which are not necessary to national existence. That is, they will be withdrawn from those which produce luxuries rather than necessities. In other words, the consumers will give up luxuries. The people who are unwilling to do this will probably be the first to sue for peace. That this abandonment of luxuries is already taking place is evidenced by the fact that many indoor industries are shut down, creating a surplus of laborers available for the outdoor industries.

"Another factor to be considered is that Germany, Austria, and Russia produce more than two-thirds of the beet-sugar, and almost one-third of all the sugar, both cane- and beet-, of the world. Both Germany and Austria are heavy exporters of sugar. In case their exports are cut off, and their imports of other food-stuffs as well, they will undoubtedly devote a part of this land, and it is the most fertile land in each empire, to growing crops for home consumption."

Farm machinery, Professor Carver goes on to note, is a means of saving labor. No European country has ever lacked ingenuity in designing or making machinery, and yet they do not use much of it on the farm, because labor is abundant and cheap. If the war makes farm labor scarce, the inventors could find ways of economizing it through superior tools and machinery. And



THE POTATO MAP.

Showing the principal areas of a crop that is of great importance to Europe. Germany is seen to be far better supplied than any other country. The maps with this article are reproduced by courtesy of V. C. Finch, Madison, Wisconsin.

yet if the army absorbs a large share of the horses, the scarcity of power will prevent the wide use of machines. The writer pursues the subject thus:

"How many of us realize how rapidly farm machinery spread throughout the North during our Civil War? The reaper, mower, thresher, corn-planter, and cultivator were all in use before 1860, but they multiplied more during the next five years than during the whole preceding period. One result was that agricultural production in the North increased every year of that war. In the State of Indiana, to take a single example, the wheat crop increased from fifteen million bushels in 1859 to twenty millions in 1863, in spite of the fact that, during the latter year, one in every ten of her male population was in the army. But the North had an abundant supply of horses and they were relatively cheap. It was merely a matter of finding ways of substituting horse-power, which was abundant, for man-power, which was scarce. If horse-power becomes as scarce in Europe as man-power, it is difficult to see what else can be substituted.

"The possibility of readjusting the standard of living in time of war has already been mentioned. This could be done in such a way as to gain more subsistence from a given acreage of land by substituting heavy-yielding for light-yielding crops; or in such a way as to gain more subsistence from a given expenditure of labor, by substituting crops which require little care for those which require much care. . . .

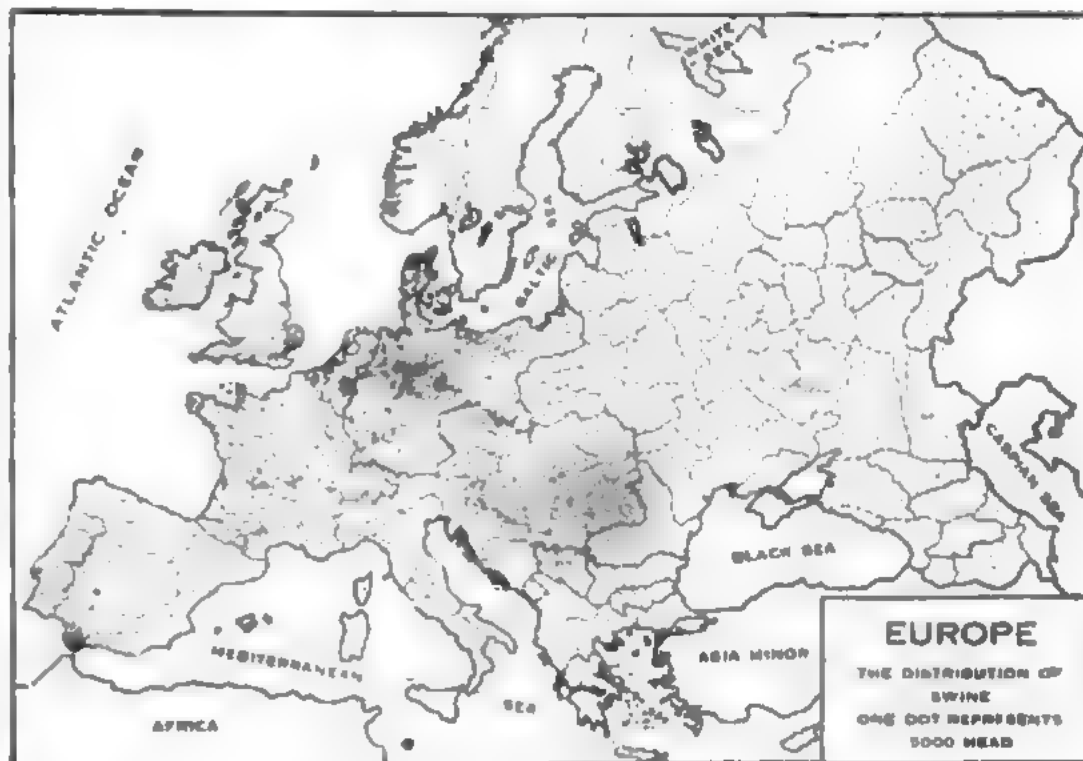
"On the whole, therefore, in the absence of effective blockades, or of wholesale devastation and pillage, there is little ground for hoping that any of the nations involved will be forced to sue for peace because of a lack of food-supplies. The chances are that the war will have to be fought to a finish on the fields of battle. We must prepare ourselves to believe that they who are finally beaten will be beaten by slaughter and not by starvation. The possible shortage of horses, if it becomes a factor at all, will be felt most acutely by the armies in the field, and will therefore be a factor in winning or losing battles rather than in supplying food."

In the same number of *The Review of Reviews*, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the Prussian statesman and banker, reviews in detail Germany's food resources and finds that his country has a supply of bread and meat amply sufficient to feed both the army and civil population for two years. Then, he says:

"The war will bring out any number of devices—processes that have been too expensive so far in competition—which will be taken up and made more perfect. Products will be turned

DERAILING A RAILROAD

NINETY MILES of perfectly good rails are to be pulled up in western New York and sold for what they will bring. They and the road-bed on which they lie represent an investment of two millions or so, but no one can be found who will take them as a gift, while as old iron they will



EUROPE'S PORK-SUPPLY.

fetch a little something. The road whose rails are thus to be rudely torn from their bed forms a part of the Buffalo & Susquehanna, and the action is taken on order of the New York Supreme Court on petition of the bondholders. Other roads with easier grades have taken its coal trade, and without it this part of the railway does not pay. Its proposed annihilation raises some interesting questions. Says an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, November 5):

"Undoubtedly, the bondholders have the right to stop operating an unprofitable property and to get what little salvage they can out of it by taking up the rails. This salvage will be small, however, for, under present market conditions, relaying rails are salable only at a very low price.

"The abandonment of the road will be a serious matter to farming communities along it which depend upon it for transportation. The road-bed and tracks are in good condition, and represent an investment that could not be replaced, probably, short of \$2,000,000.

"Residents along the line of the road appealed to the New York Public Service Commission. Through the efforts of that body, the execution of the Court's order has been postponed for one month. It is hoped that prior to December 1, the date at which the Court's order is now scheduled to take effect, some one can be found willing to take over and operate the road.

"Of course, it is impossible to operate a road with thin traffic, such as this line has, at any such low rates per passenger-mile and per ton-mile as prevail on roads which do a large business. It would be far better for the farmers along the line to pay whatever rate is necessary to keep the road in operation rather than have it stop operations entirely. More economical methods of operating the road could doubtless be introduced, such as substituting independent motor-cars for regular steam-locomotive train service.

"Such instances as this form a useful lesson as to the inevitable result where a railway is unable to earn enough to pay its operating expenses and make some return, at least, to those who have furnished the money to build it.

"The railways are indeed public-service corporations and as such obliged to render reasonable service to all alike, so long as they continue in operation. But when any railway becomes unprofitable to its owners and they can see no hope for future profits, they have the undoubted right to stop operations, take up the rails and sell them for scrap."



CATTLE IN EUROPE

to use that have never been thought of before. Like a good housewife who must get along suddenly upon a limited stipend per week, because some hardship has befallen her husband, so a nation, convinced of its good cause, and fairly successful in arms up to the present, will find its way and be able to buck up against the humanitarian English proposal of starving it out."

FITTING THE SCHOOL TO THE CHILD

HAS OUR SYSTEM of education been starting at the wrong end? Instead of determining upon a curriculum and then putting every child "through" it, should we not first study the child and then ascertain just what training he should receive? It would appear as if educative methods

had been groping about in this direction for some time. The substitution of optional for required courses is our response to the demand in higher studies. In the primary school we are going further every day in the direction of treating different kinds of children differently. A card-catalog of all the children in a community, containing the record of each since birth and enabling the teacher to give each the treatment he most needs, is already the pedagogic ideal of some authorities. A practical step is described in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 14) by Sidonie Matzner Gruenberg, under the title, "An Experiment in Organic Education: Making the Course of Study Fit the Child." The article is



Courtesy of "The Scientific American"

MRS. M. L. JOHNSON.

A teacher who makes the school fit the child, rather than the child the school, on the idea that "development is the only true education."

a description of the methods used by Marietta L. Johnson in her school at Fairhope, Ala. Says the writer:

"The fundamental idea in the 'organic' system of education is that 'development is the only true education.' As an organism the child in his development passes through fairly definite stages, in each of which certain instincts and needs are prominent. The school should therefore seek to meet the requirements of the child in each stage; thus alone can his further development be assured. Theoretically, all schools follow this principle. But Mrs. Johnson is the only educator in this country who has consistently followed this through all the grades, and on all sides of the child's nature, and in connection with all of the school's work.

"In the early years the child's instincts call for freedom and much activity; Mrs. Johnson keeps the children out of doors as much as possible and lets them do everything that children of that age care to do. Since the large muscles develop before the smaller ones, and since control can be best acquired when the muscles are developing, the younger children in the organic school are engaged in gardening, gymnastics, stone-throwing, and other games long before writing is thought of. The instinct to make things is exercised by opportunities to work in clay, clay-board, water-colors, and weaving. That younger children are far-sighted is recognized in the character of the activities, and no close work is put before them.

"All these things sound very much like what is being done in thousands of other schools in this country and abroad. But these things are done in other schools spasmodically and as features added to the traditional course of study. Here they constitute the very heart of the course of study. Mrs. Johnson has done exactly what pro-

gressive educators have for years told us should be done, namely, she has made the course of study fit the child instead of trying to make the child fit the course of study.

"Instead of making requirements for the child to meet, the organic school accepts each child as a personality and offers him an opportunity to do the best he can every day. The best of one child is not the same as the best of another child; one excels in this direction, another in that. And every child has more power in one direction than he has in another. Mrs. Johnson does not brand a child as stupid because he is weaker in arithmetic than his neighbors or because he is slower in a running-match. 'The test of the school,' she says, 'is the condition of the child. If every child is happy and busy and healthy, all is well.'"

This idea of free opportunity, we are told, is carried so far that the school keeps no record of grades or achievement or attendance or promotions. Promotion is continuous; every child does the best that he can and stays with his own group. There is no truancy, because there is no temptation to stay away. The school is the most interesting part of the child's experience. To quote further:

"The absence of grading and of examination suggests to most people the absence of standards. But Mrs. Johnson has very definite standards, altho they are not the same as those we have acquired from the schools and colleges. Mrs. Johnson's standards are a healthy body, an alert and active mind, and a sweet spirit. And all of the work at the Fairhope School is planned to produce these three sets of results.

"For the health of the body there is an out-of-door activity adapted to the development and the strength and the needs of the child. For the mind there are the acquaintance with nature at first hand, the solving of problems in the making of things, the controlling of forces and of materials, the mastery of quantity in the measuring and weighing and calculating, the learning of stories from history and from literature, with their instinctive dramatization. There is constant translation of words into thoughts and actions. Finally, the health of the spirit is ministered to by the provision of 'sincere experiences' in relation to other children and in relation to the forces and materials of nature and industry. There is joy in the work because the work has meaning. Mrs. Johnson sees very clearly that half-hearted work is insincere, and that the attempt to develop 'will-power' through arbitrary requirements more often cultivates dishonesty."

There are no set requirements for the first six years of the school. When an opportunity to read is presented, the children embrace it eagerly because they have learned that books contain a great deal that they care about and because health makes the task easy. Books have never been associated in their minds with anything disagreeable or burdensome. They easily learn also to write, since they have both muscular control and



Courtesy of "The Scientific American"

WHERE SCHOLARS MAKE THE SCHOOL.

Mrs. Johnson's pupils learn to use their arms and hands before their fingers are trained to hold the pen, yet they are not behind the pupils in the regular schools.

interest. Mrs. Johnson holds that an institution has no right to ask "What do you know?" "What have you done?" "Where are your credentials?" It should inquire instead, "What do you need?" "How may we serve you?" The "standards" of an institution are thus measured by its services, not by its requirements. We read further:

"The first group of children with whom Mrs. Johnson began her experiment have reached the high school. In spite of their late start in reading, writing, and arithmetic, they were up to the 'standards' set for children in the regular schools, and excelled the others in health, in intellectual power, in initiative, enthusiasm, and spontaneity.

"This summer there was conducted a demonstration class and a normal class in the principles of organic education, at Greenwich, Conn., for the second time. Here teachers had an opportunity to become familiar with what is perhaps the most significant experiment in education yet undertaken in this country."

GRAVITY AS A SIDE PARTNER

GREAT business concerns are now allowing the earth's attraction to move their goods for them, from one department to another, whenever this is possible. In other words, boxes and parcels are allowed to slide down inclines or spirals from a higher story or loft to a lower one. Gravity, we are told by a writer in *Industrial Engineering* (New York, November), is the cheapest motive-power in the world, and, whenever possible, material should be handled by its means. This dictates an arrangement of buildings which will take the fullest advantage of the use of gravity in the transfer of finished and semi-finished material from one department to the next. He goes on:

"The ideal arrangement in such a factory is to have the raw material delivered to the top floor and the first manufacturing process carried on there. The final and intermediate manufacturing processes should be located upon the lower floors, with the shipping-room and finished storerooms on the ground floor. Material in process may then be transferred from one department to the next and to the finished storeroom or shipping-room by means of chutes. This arrangement eliminates all expense for motive-power, upkeep, and repair of conveyors, belts, and other transportation devices.

"The spiral gravity conveyor illustrated herewith has been developed . . . to fill the demand for a method of transferring material from one elevation to another with a minimum of expense and space required for the transferring medium. This conveyor consists of a helix formed of steel plates neatly fitted

together to give a smooth surface over which goods in process of transference will slide easily and smoothly. The pitch of the helix is such as to insure that any material placed upon it will slide downward to the outlet rapidly and yet at a rate of speed which will not be detrimental either to the goods themselves or to any material or package with which they may come in contact

during their descent. Steel sides confine the material on the conveyor to the surface of the helix. These sides, also being closely fitted and smooth, offer no obstruction to the rapid and easy passage of material."

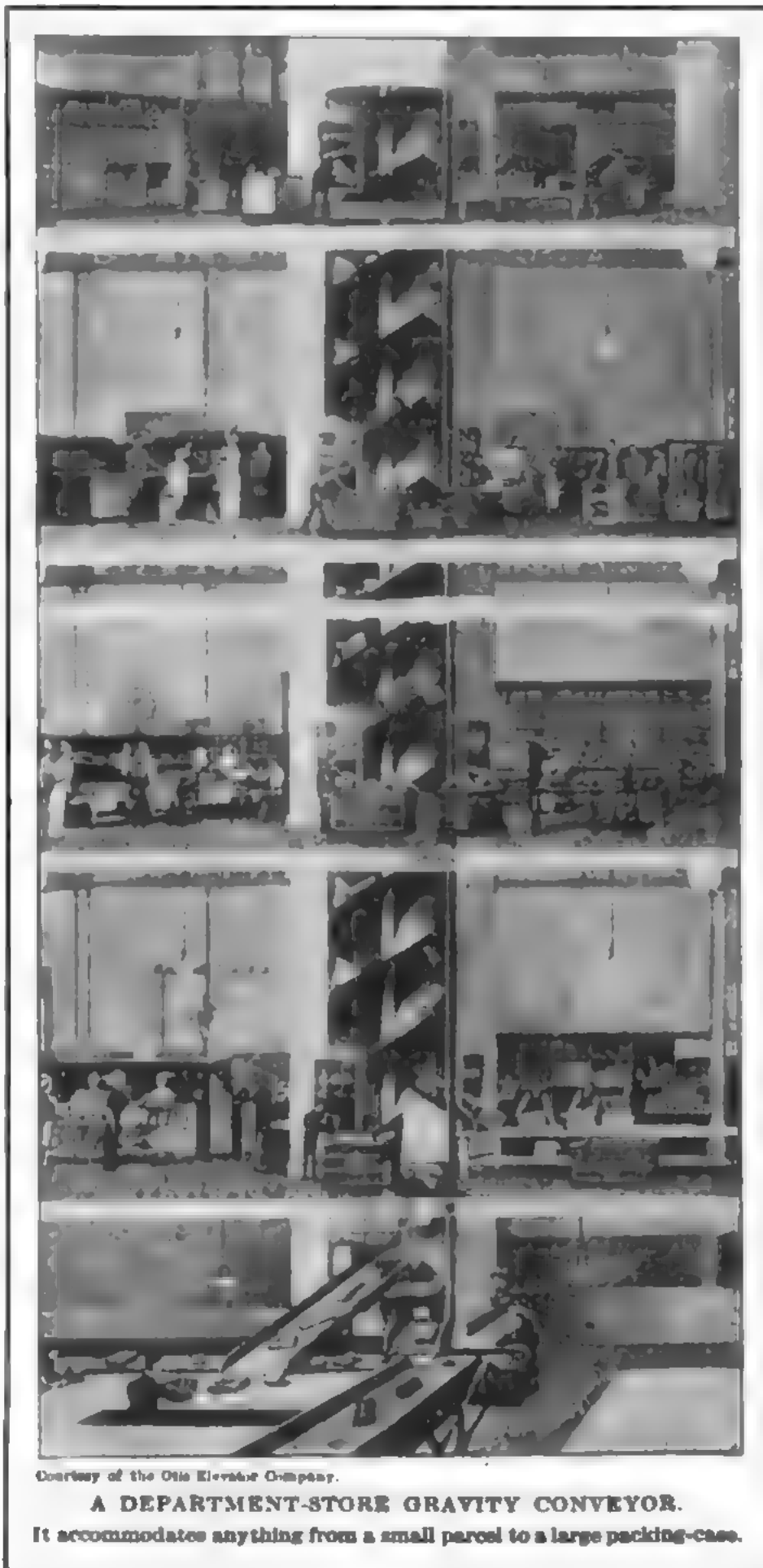
These conveyors, we are told, are built in two types, the open and closed. Access to a conveyor of the open type may be had at any point in its length. The closed type is built around a central stem within a steel tubular shell. The open type is best adapted to handling heavy, bulky merchandise such as large boxes, barrels, factory products, etc. The closed type finds its widest field in the handling of small articles and packages, as in department stores. To quote again:

"This type of conveyor possesses considerable flexibility in the arrangements possible. Thus in the closed type, the three helices may be arranged to deliver to three different floors, each one either receiving goods at all the floors which it serves, or one helix may serve for transportation between two widely separated departments being inaccessible to others. A given helix may also be arranged to deliver from one department to another on the next floor and one to receive goods from this next lower floor and deliver them to departments still farther down but without the possibility of the material loaded at the first floor being delivered to the last one without previously stopping at the intermediate department.

"The number of floors which can be served by this type of conveyor is practically unlimited, and its capacity is

limited only by the speed at which articles can be removed at the outlet. Where the service is practically continuous and large quantities of material are handled at all hours of the day, or even where large quantities are moved within a short period of time at irregular intervals during the day, it is advisable to install in connection with the gravity conveyor an apparatus for rapidly clearing the outlets. For this purpose a belt conveyor is frequently advisable.

"The fire risk which would naturally exist with a flue of the character of this conveyor extending through the several floors of the building is minimized by a complete equipment of automatic fire doors. These doors which serve as the inlet openings to the conveyor are counterbalanced, the counterbalance being attached to the door by means of a fusible link. Upon the occurrence of fire within the vicinity of the conveyor, the fusible link liberates the counterbalance, allowing the door to close, and thus completely isolating the conveyor from the fire. Hinged drop doors similarly counterbalanced cover the outlets.



Courtesy of the Otis Elevator Company.

A DEPARTMENT-STORE GRAVITY CONVEYOR.

It accommodates anything from a small parcel to a large packing-case.

LETTERS - AND - ART

SHAW DRUBBING JOHN BULL AGAIN

MR. BERNARD SHAW, whose chief mission in life has seemed to be to chastise the English public by merciless polemic or satirical drama, is not at all deterred by England's trial by war. He has started in to present in three-page newspaper doses what he calls "common sense about the war." His old-time target, "British hypocrisy," is made the object of many a blow, one of them being an endeavor to prove that England is as much a militarist nation as Germany, and that the Junker party in England probably as ardently desired the war as the similar party in Berlin. He sees in the present war spectacle "the Junkers and Militarists of England and Germany jumping at the chance they have longed for in vain for many years of smashing one another and establishing their own oligarchy as the dominant military power in the world." He even goes into an elaborate argument to prove by literary citations, beginning with "The Battle of Dorking," that England began the talk about "The Day" when the account between the two countries should come up for settlement, and consequently too much blame can not be imputed to the Germans for keeping alive the same sentiment by making it the object of their most observed toast. Mr. Shaw also asks us to believe that the much-blamed von Bernhardt learned most of his lessons in *Weltpolitik* from England, for "his chief praise in this department is reserved for England." He quotes von Bernhardt as saying that English journalists had taught him "the doctrine of the bully, of the materialist, of the man with gross ideals; a doctrine of diabolical evil." "Officially, the war is Junker-cut-Junker, Militarist-cut-Militarist; and we must fight it out, not *Heuchler-cut-Hypocrite*, but hammer and tongs," says Mr. Shaw, and naturally raises a storm of protest on two continents. His first antagonist on the field is Mr. Arnold Bennett, who in taking exception to parts of Mr. Shaw's article says that "the objectionable part of the manifesto is so objectionable in its flippancy, in its perversity, in its injustice, and in its downright inexactitude as to amount to a scandal." In the *New York Times* Mr. Bennett writes:

"Shaw's bias is evident wherever he discusses the action and qualities of Great Britain. Thus he contrasts Bernhardt's brilliant with our own very dull militarists' facts, the result being that the intense mediocrity of Bernhardt leaps to the eye on every page, and that events have thoroughly discredited all his political and many of his military ideas, whereas we possess militarists of first-class quality.

"Naturally, Shaw calls England muddle-headed. Yet of late nothing has been less apparent than muddle-headedness. Of British policy, Shaw says that since the Continent generally regards us as hypocritical, we must be hypocritical. He omits

to say that the Continent generally, and Germany in particular, regards our policy and our diplomacy as extremely able and clear-sighted. The unscrupulous cleverness of Britain is one of Germany's main themes."

Mr. Shaw gives a Shavian version of the diplomatic history of the war in some of its aspects, and draws Mr. Bennett's accusation that it is a "staggering travesty." His main point is that Sir Edward Grey could have possibly averted the war by following the suggestion of Sazonoff that he tell the Kaiser if Germany showed fight, England would fight also. "The odds against the Kaiser will be so terrible that he may not dare to support the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia at such a price." On this point Mr. Bennett breaks out against Shaw:

"He accuses Sir Edward Grey of sacrificing his country's welfare to the interests of his party and committing a political crime in order not to incur the wrath of *The Daily News* and the *Manchester Guardian*. This is totally inexcusable. . . . I think Grey was the best Foreign Secretary that the Liberal party could have chosen, and that he worked well on the only possible plane, the plane of practicality. I am quite sure he is an honest man, and I strongly resent, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent, any imputation to the contrary.

"As for the undemocratic control of foreign policy, a strong point about our policy on the

eye of the war is that it was dictated by public opinion. [See Grey's dispatch to the British Ambassador at Berlin, No. 123.] Germany could have preserved peace by a single gesture addressed to Franz Josef. She did not want peace. Mr. Shaw said Sir Edward Grey ought to have shouted out at the start that if Germany fought we should fight. Sir Edward Grey had no authority to do so, and it would have been foolish to do so. Mr. Shaw also says Germany ought to have turned her whole army against Russia and left the western frontier to the care of the world's public opinion in spite of the military alliance by which France was bound to Russia. We have here an example of his aptitude for practical politics."

Another Shaw critic, Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham, enters at this point, writing to the *London Daily News*:

"The controversy between men of peace as to the merits, demerits, causes, and possible results of the great war is becoming almost as dangerous and little less noisy than the real conflict now being waged in and around Ypres. The only difference between the two conflicts is that the combatants in Flanders only strive to kill the body. Those who fire paper bullets aim at the annihilation of the soul.

"Literature is a nice thing in its way. It both passes and gives us many weary hours. It has its place. But I submit that at present it is mere dancing on a tight rope. Whether the war could have been avoided or not is without interest to-day. In fact, there is no controversy possible after Maximilian Harden's pronouncement. In it he throws away the



"G. DON QUIXOTE SHAW."

As renamed in America; others dub him G. Bernhardt Shaw.

—*Cesare* in the *New York Sun*.

scabhard and says boldly that Germany from the first was set on war. Hence it becomes a work of supererogation to find excuses for her, and hence, my old friend, Bernard Shaw, penned his long indictment of his hereditary enemy, England, all in vain."

Mr. Shaw rouses Mr. Bennett's wrath also because he contends that the Belgium point was a mere excuse for England, and that without it she would soon have found another for getting into the fray. "He goes further," says Mr. Bennett, "and continually implies that there was no Belgium point," and "every time he mentions the original treaty that established Belgium's neutrality he puts after it in brackets [date 1839], an obvious barrister's device, sarcastically to discredit the treaty because of its age." Mr. Shaw practically anticipates his own reply: "I am writing history because an accurate knowledge of what has occurred is not only indispensable to any sort of reasonable behavior on our part in the face of Europe when the inevitable day of settlement comes, but because it has a practical bearing on the most perilously urgent and immediate business before us: the business of the appeal to the nation for recruits and for enormous sums of money." Finally, in the *New York Times*, where his earlier article appears, Mr. Shaw has a chance in rebuttal to Arnold Bennett, and he defends his original action:

"Mr. Bennett will not have any of my excuses for his unhappy country. He will have it that the Germans are right in admiring Sir Edward as a modern Caesar Borgia, and that our militarist writers are 'of first-class quality,' as contrasted with the 'intense mediocrity' of poor General Bernhardt."

"If Mr. Bennett had stopt there the Kaiser would send him the Iron Cross, but of course, like a true-born Englishman, he goes on to deny indignantly that England has produced a militarist literature comparable to Germany and to affirm hotly that Mr. Asquith is an honest man whose bad arguments are 'a genuine emotional expression of his convictions and that of the whole country,' and that Sir Edward Grey is an honest man, and that he (Mr. Bennett) 'strongly resents, as Englishmen of all opinions will resent any imputation to the contrary'—just what I said he would say, and that he entirely agrees with my denunciation of secret diplomacy and undemocratic control of foreign policy, and that I am a perverse and wayward harlequin, mischievous, unvarnished, scurrilous, monstrous, disingenuous, flippant, unjust, inexact, scandalous, and objectionable, and that on all points to which he takes exception and a good many more I am so magnificent, brilliant, and convincing that no citizen could rise from perusing me without being illuminated."

"That is just a little what I mean by saying that Englishmen are muddle-headed, because they never have been forced by political adversity to mistrust their tempers and depend on a carefully stated case as Irishmen have been."

"I did with great pains what nobody else had done. I showed what Germany should have done, knowing that I had no right to reproach her for doing what she did until I was prepared to show that a better way had been open to her."

"Bennett says, in effect, that nobody but a fool could suppose that my way was practicable, and proceeds to call Germany a burglar."

"That does not get us much further. In fact to me it seems a step backward. At all events it is now up to Mr. Bennett to show us what practical alternative Germany had except the one I described. If he can not do that, can he not, at least, fight for his side? We, who are mouthpieces of many inarticulate citizens, who are fighting at home against the general tumult of scare and rancor and silly cinematograph heroics for a sane facing of facts and a stable settlement, are very few. We have to bring the whole continent of war-struck lunatics to reason if we can."

A HUMORIST OF OTHER DAYS

SINCE SOMEBODY is humorous now to at least the extent of a column in every newspaper, the personalities of these writers do not loom so large as in days not so long ago. So the passing of Robert J. Burdette, remembered among the humorists of his ilk as "Bob" Burdette, calls for notice as a sort of literary landmark. It is perhaps possible that these men of the column of our own day are much quoted in their own home towns, but the generation to which Burdette belonged were "more widely quoted than the classics," recalls the *New York Evening Post*. Furthermore, Burdette and his fellows had "an important share in shaping our popular philosophy." The roll of these writers is thus called:

"In the old times when nearly everybody who read at all read books, they chose that medium for reaching their fellow countrymen, Artemus Ward and John Phoenix being among the last of this dynasty. The Civil War developed a new line of communication by the rise of the newspaper to a popularity it had never enjoyed before; and the metropolitan press blossomed with special articles, satirizing certain phases of government and politics, by Dowstirka, Nashy, Orpheus C. Kerr, Josh Billings, and others of their school. Then came a small and select company of writers, of the quality of Bret Harte, John Hay, and Mark Twain, who, tho starting in journalism, infused a charming strain of humor into real literature; and these were followed by the group in whose front rank stood Burdette—men whose humorous work gave to the provincial newspaper with which they were connected a stamp of distinct individuality."

"Among the lesser lights in this galaxy, but truly typical, was James M. Bailey, who edited *The News* at Danbury, Conn. His special gift was the quaint description of every-day experiences—the perversity of the stovepipe which the impatient householder is trying to put together; the eccentricities of the domestic hen, the pet dog, or the family carryall. He soon leapt into

national and even international fame as the 'Danbury News Man,' and his little weekly drew subscriptions from Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and London, and was sold on the street-stands of several large cities. A member of the same group was Charles B. Lewis, of the *Detroit Free Press*, whose imaginary police-court reports, pivoted on the sayings and doings of a functionary named 'Bijah,' made a market for his journal in quarters where till then it had been little known. Messrs. Knox and Sweet, each a humorist in his own right, united forces for the establishment of the *Texas Siftings*, which, after furnishing for some years a fertile resource for exchange-editors all over the United States, presently took its place on the news-stands and in the regular stock of the train-boys; and almost simultaneously grew up the vogue of Opie Read's *Arkansas Traveler* and 'Bill' Nye's *Laramie Boomerang*."

Robert Burdette seems to have been a humorist in spite of himself. "He always declared that he never set out to be 'funny' but that, however solemn his thoughts, he could not resist the appeal of the comical side of almost everything that surrounded him, and the sportive pranks of his pen seemed to be independent of any intent on his part." Moreover:

"His humor lay almost wholly in his forms of expression and in an unexpected collocation of ideas, the effect of which upon the reader was cumulative. In spite of this never-absent tendency, he was also capable of writing forcefully on serious topics, and for a long period, in conjunction with the late Frank Hatton, he made the *Burlington Hawkeye* a power in Iowa politics. Throughout his editorial career he bore in mind a maxim impressed upon him by his first preceptor in journalism: 'It isn't knowing what to put into a paper that makes an editor; it's knowing what to keep out.' He also escaped a temporary



ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

One of the last of our humorists said to have been once "more widely quoted than the classics."

pitfall by sticking strictly to his editorial functions, and leaving the business management in charge of the counting-room—this bit of discretion being the fruit of one unhappy episode of his comparative youth, when he tried his hand at founding a local paper which, as he said, 'the gods loved, tho the advertisers didn't,' and which carried down with its wreck the savings of several toilsome years.

"He became so thoroughly identified with his work in Burlington that, in the mind of the outside public, his proper personality was merged into that of 'the Hawkeye man.' Meanwhile, there had swept over the country a wave of enthusiasm for the lyceum as a means of combined instruction and amusement, and Mrs. Burdette saw here a possible new opening for his talents. As he has told us, he 'wrote a lecture about two hours long—"The Rise and Fall of the Mustache"—and went out and said it without hesitation, manuscript, or remorse.' This experimental effort was so well received that his wife urged him to enter the lecture-field regularly. He demurred somewhat, because of his

chronic remorse and habitual hair-shirt.' It was after he had achieved a notable success on the platform that he was attracted to the East by an offer from the Brooklyn Eagle. About the same time he entered the ministry of the Baptist Church. Impaired health led him later to seek the climate of Southern California, where, as pastor of the Temple congregation, he preached for six years to assemblages which, Sunday after Sunday, crowded the great auditorium of Los Angeles."

GERMAN SAVANTS IN FRANCE'S INSTITUTE

IN THE WELTER of bitter and even ferocious comment so frequent in the European press these days, one meets with grateful surprise a trace of the lost gospel of "sweetness and light" in the *Paris Journal des Débats*. The writer is con-

sidering the reported suggestion that German savants who are members or associates of the French Institute be expelled from it because of a defense of Germany and protest against France and the Allies which was signed by 93 of Germany's foremost "intellectuals." As a patriotic Frenchman he of course condemns outright the whole course of German reasoning in this document, and his sentences would be anything but palatable to the savants across the Rhine, but at the same time he argues that any such harsh action as is proposed, based on whatever grounds and after no matter how long deliberation, could only be identified as the product of angry revenge. True, it would deprive the Germans of a title they would miss much more than they might be willing to admit; but at the same time would not the title itself lose in prestige once its "inviolability" had been broken? It is granted on no flimsy pretext, nor conditionally, the writer points out, and to impair the terms of its donation is to impair the first distinction it affords the recipient.

While there is no doubt that the Institute will not act hastily, the writer fears a rash and irate spirit in the public, who will be making the mistake of the "93 intellectuals" that signed the German protest, and he adds:

"No one would dream of defending the protest of the German intellectuals. Patriotism, it is true, often excuses exaggeration, but it does not permit of the shameless distortion of established facts. The way of the learned Germans is to set down mere affirmations. They seize upon the opposite of a bald truth and thrust it on you without the slightest attempt at proof. It is apparent that these professors and dignitaries . . . are accustomed to be believed on their mere statements by well-trained pupils. . . .

"German savants are specialists who, through method and hard work, attain a meritorious command of their specialty. Yet more and more do they show themselves incapable of the least open-mindedness. To compare them with their rivals in other countries . . . is to compare values that have no common standard. In Germany we find

a physician like Roentgen, but not a 'man' like Pasteur or Berthelot. Even Mommsen, who is unquestionably far in advance of any other German living historian, seems a mediocre mind when compared with Fustel de Coulanges. Mommsen's reasoning powers are marvelous when the Romans are in question, but he reasons like Bethmann Hollweg when his own country is under consideration."

All this is perfectly familiar to us, the *Journal des Débats* writer continues, but is it cause for ruling off the list of the Institute those men among the 93 that signed the protest who have been honored as members or associates of our learned societies?

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WHERE CARNAGE HAS BEEN MERCILESS.

Arras, with its sixteenth-century Hôtel de Ville, was under bombardment from October 5 to 8; on the 21st, shells demolished the belfry, and on the 30th another onslaught completed the destruction. Compare the ruins pictured opposite.

diminutive stature—he was only five feet three inches in height and of slender build—and his lack of training as a speaker. He had, he reminded her, no voice, no presence, no gesture; his pronunciation was faulty and his grammar uncertain; but he yielded to her judgment, and plunged in, with the result that for ten years a single lecture earned him a larger income than all his other work. It is characteristic of the man that he always apologized, and apparently felt a sincere regret, for having once turned his freaksome humor loose upon the life and character of so good a man as William Penn. He consoled himself, however, with the reflection that all through his life he had been sorry one day for something he had done the day before. "So instantly," said he, "am I doing penance that I live in a state of

Quite possibly these honors may seem "undeserved," and we may even be a little more reserved in future in dispensing them to "persons who are plainly outside the pale of civilization as we understand it," but, we read:

"Granted that we are dealing with barbarians; yet shall we apply to them that system of reprisal in which they glory? In point of fact, our reprisal would have just this advantage over theirs—ours would be justified. They distort the truth when they say that the destruction of Louvain was a reprisal for the treachery of the inhabitants; but the Institute in excluding the apologists of vandalism would only be making reply to the apology. Nevertheless this is not at all the way to look at the problem. There is no doubt of the moral right possessed by the Institute, but there is doubt of the advisability of using this right."

[The honor that the Institute confers on learned foreigners, the writer goes on to say, is everywhere highly esteemed because this recognition of their works and of their talents stamps their fame with somewhat of "definitiveness." Then he asks:

"Does it not seem that these honors of the Institute must lose part of their high value in losing their very character of definitiveness? By no title that is precarious, conditional, or revocable is the free choice of the Institute fixed upon this or that foreign savant. Of course there are certain personal offenses, of which the French as well as foreigners might be guilty, that would in themselves involve expulsion without debate. In these days of war, however, it must be remembered how difficult it is justly to appreciate the point of view of foreign members who belong to a belligerent nation, especially when we ourselves are on the other side of the trenches."

In conclusion, warning the public against hot deeds of anger, the writer adds that the protest of the German intellectuals may properly be considered not as "the individual judgment" of each member of the Institute, but as a product of conditions, "however reprehensible, antisocial, anticivilized" is that protest.
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A WORD TO BLOODY-MINDED POETS—If the poets should eventually run short of war themes, they are reminded that the efforts put forth to relieve suffering, no matter what the complexion of the giver's belief may be, ought to furnish a worthy topic. This is suggested by the *New York Commercial*, which is led by some poetic outpourings to note also that "non-combatants are always most bloodthirsty and personally hostile toward a national enemy," and that "the wild tales coming from the front of licentiousness, murder, and rapine find their circulation among those people who are farthest from the front." We read:

"From the banks of the Vistula westward to the coast of the English Channel and beyond to the British Isles there arise the cries of the literary cult purporting to represent the thought, the passions, and the hopes of the people engaged in the present combat. We wonder, for instance, if that widely circulated poem originating in Berlin really represents the sentiment of the German fighters, which, of course, means the German people, against the English. The chances are that the men in the trenches, on the war-vessels, in the German submarines, and on the air-ships know that the English soldier is not only a first-class fighting man, but an enemy to be respected and feared. We have yet to hear that, outside of the people who spoil good white paper with inflammatory thought, the Englishman is any more detested and hated in Germany than is the Frenchman, the Belgian, the Russian, or the Servian. To reverse the picture, we do not believe that the exclamatory product of Grub Street in London, in rime-meter, represents the stolid, phlegmatic, cocksure attitude of the average fighting Briton.

"The German poem on Hate strikes us as about as murderous in the line of flubdub as is that English product from the pen of a railroad station-master in England entitled 'The Day.'

"If the various nations were as sensible, as kindly, as peaceful, and as reasonable as the constituent units of which they are composed there would be no war, and there can be no hope of peace until the mob has been educated to as high a degree as the individuals composing them."

TRAINING THE "INTERNATIONAL MIND"

PRESIDENT BUTLER, of Columbia, has issued a plea to our colleges to set before their pupils the ideal of "the international mind." This ideal he finds necessary to the harmonious progress of the world "in cooperation and in peace." His words are taken by some as a plea for the end of the spirit of nationalism, tho this deduction is elsewhere regarded as forced. In his annual report to the trustees, Dr. Butler returns to a theme that he has previously treated:

"The great war which is devastating Europe has taught



"A MODERN POMPEII": ARRAS OF TO-DAY.

millions of men who have never before given thought to the subject how interdependent the various nations of the earth really are. These international relations are only in part diplomatic, political, and legal; they are in far larger part economic, social, ethical, and intellectual. In seeking out the facts which illustrate these interrelations and interdependencies, and in interpreting them, there is a new and hitherto little used field of instruction which is just now of peculiar interest and value to the American. If the world is to progress in harmony, in cooperation, and in peace, the leaders of opinion throughout the world must possess the international mind. They must not see an enemy in every neighbor, but rather a friend and a helper in a common cause. To bring this about implies a long and probably slow process of moral education. However long and however slow the process may prove to be, a beginning must be made, and Columbia has recently made this beginning definitely and earnestly, and its efforts have met with a cordial response. The international aspect of every great question which arises should be fairly and fully presented, and stress should constantly be laid upon the world's progress in interdependence."

There is nothing in these words, thinks the *New York Evening Sun*, to sustain the interpretation of some newspapers that Dr. Butler pleads for the end of nationalism—"other than bumptious, ingrowing nationalism—for the urging of wider international amity does not presuppose that one should":

"There is a place in the world for nationalism of the wholesome type which stimulates civilizations to excel, and the broadening of a people's mind and sympathies to the point of interracial congeniality does not mean that its truer benefits must be forfeited any more than one may argue that the family is inimical to the State. Sparta, more than two thousand years ago, broke under this latter fallacy, leaving no commensurate virtues. Blood must still be thicker than water without being thicker than mind."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE GOSPEL AMONG BELGIAN REFUGEES

NEVER BEFORE, tho he has preached in some large churches, had Mr. S. Levermore, of the London Open-Air Mission, preached in one like the mighty "open-air church" at Folkestone, with its great throng of Belgian and French refugees, "a liberal sprinkling of the military, and always a crowd of English—excited and curious." It might have been

Gospel truth. The soldiers form a strong body-guard in the inner circle. Suddenly, a motor-horn is sounded. There is a cry, 'A wounded soldier'; but the car has already passed out of sight and the crowd rushes back. I strike up, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus.' The soldiers and the dense crowd take up the chorus, until the sound rolls like the waves of the sea. The effect was electrifying. Then comes more speaking, with much help from the blessed Holy Spirit, as we explain, with text and with illustration, what it means to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ."

In the evening there is a big central meeting, under other auspices, in which the writer takes part. Here "we have the help of a French refugee, and there follow earnest addresses, interspersed with hymns, now in French, and then in English. It was a time of real power and blessing." But by no means all the Gospel work is done in meetings or by preaching—"for the nonce, the evangelist must be Jack of all trades." For instance:

"Here is a party struggling with an English newspaper. Over there in the little Belgian town are loved and dear ones, and these people have heard that the Germans are there. Their distress is pitiable; one of the women is weeping bitterly. 'Permettez-moi,' cries the evangelist. He translates. The tidings are good, and smiles take the place of tears. Naturally, the transition from temporal to spiritual things is easy. Sometimes it is a lesson in English for a crowd of Belgians, then a lesson in French for the English, with the Gospel for grammar, dictionary, and vocabulary.

"A sporting lady accosts me with: 'A thousand pardons, monsieur, but my sister and I have a bet on as to whether you are French or Belgian.' 'Well, mademoiselle, if you will promise me faithfully to read this Gospel throughout, I will tell you.' 'Agreed, monsieur.' 'Good; then I'm neither French nor Belgian; I'm English.' 'Then the bet is off,' she cries, 'but I'll read the book all the same.'

"Certainly, I never had such a grand opportunity for reaching the English aristocracy. Curiosity, and a desire to exploit their knowledge of French opened the door again and again for a word in season, and a gift of Gospel literature. A social tea for the refugees gave me a most gracious opportunity to speak, from Psalm xlv, of 'Dieu, notre refuge, notre force, et notre secours dans les détresses, et fort aisé à trouver' (very easy to find)—version Ostervald.

"During the long waiting for the boats I approached, saying, 'It is often more painful to wait than to suffer.' 'Vous avez raison,' they cry. Then I say, 'We have a little hymn in English that is often a great comfort to me.' Translating it into French, I began to sing, the people gather, and the rest is easy. Preaching, conversing, singing, translating, writing letters, and even giving lessons in French and English, all pave the way for 'the one thing needful.'

"One Belgian attracts a crowd by his vehemence, as he tells me the old story of priestly rapacity, concluding with, 'Let them come to England, and learn how these Protestants love us, and give their money and their time to do us good.' A short, earnest talk on the glorious Gospel of the grace of God naturally follows.

"'Here is my penny,' says a Flemish woman, as she receives a Gospel. I explain that the Gospel is without money and without price. 'How can that be?' she queries in amazement. The



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BELGIUM HAS MANY LIKE THIS.

These ruins of the Nieuport Cathedral strongly resemble the famous remains of Melrose Abbey.

Dieppe or Boulogne rather than an English seaport town, Mr. Levermore says in telling some incidents of his work in *The Canadian Churchman* (Toronto). "I heard the resonant accents of the French tongue on every hand. . . . My satchel was filled with French Gospels and Testaments; a white band upon my sleeve bore the words, '*La Mission en Plein-Air, 19 John Street, Londres, W. C.,*' and I became the center of attraction for the Gauls, who straightway appropriated me as belonging to themselves." He tells of one Sunday which "was a great day":

"Out on the quay, at 9:30, the way was divinely opened for a really good meeting. Those good old standbys, 'Rock of Ages' and 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' were sung, first in French, then in English, and the people prest around. One sober-looking French sailor was deeply affected, crying aloud in French, 'Ah, monsieur, we can not do without God now!' It was a spiritual movement. The people prest closer and closer.

"Later on, when surely not fewer than a thousand persons, French and English, were awaiting a cross-channel boat, we mixed with the people, talking and distributing, and the Gospels were, in most cases, received with gratitude. Suddenly I strike up, 'How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds.' There is a rush and we have got the crowd. Then I talk to them in an unusual way—stories of our late beloved Queen Victoria, tales of the battle-field, stories of my Gospel travels, all pointing a

people gather and the opportunity is seized for a talk on Isaiah iv. 1, and Rom. iv. 5. Who shall estimate the results, under God, of these talks and silent messengers?

"Surely, in view of this unique and strange opportunity one can only join with Amos, in adoring worship of the Eternal God, who 'turneth the shadow of death into the light of the morning.'"

THE COMMON MAN'S RELIGIOUS VALUE

IN RELIGION, as in many other things, contends the editor of *The Living Church*, the "highbrow" is no more likely to think straight than is his friend who has less pretensions to culture. "Mrs. Cassidy may hanker after the Holy Jumpers in the back street; but Mrs. de Puyster probably dallies with mahatmas at the Century Club." In fact, declares the editor of the Milwaukee *Episcopalian* weekly, the man of culture is the more likely to run after strange religions and strange sects, because they "bring him the pleasant sense of perceiving something which would pass by the average man unnoticed." The trouble, according to this authority, lies in the persistence of an unchristian intellectual snobbery even within the doors of Christ's Church. We now concede that all human beings have souls. But if we concede that all have minds, the concession is made grudgingly, with the impression pretty well defined "that the apparatus of thought is the human brain plus a certain amount of cultivation." And after all, "it is not much to grant a motor-man a soul if you deny him a mind."

In matters of politics this point of view is evidenced by the demand for an educational test for voting, by "the tendency to ignore the plain man on the ground that what mind he has had better be employed in feeding cylinder presses and 'wiping joints' than functioning stumbly upon matters of government. Let him leave these things to his 'betters.'" But "the degree to which this thing has made way in religious matters is very much greater." And, worse yet,

"Its harm, oddly enough and quite conversely, is not to the so-called inferior class, but to the superior. That is to say, the people who, by reason of what is called education, assume that the uneducated never entertain opinions of value upon religious matters, thereby cut themselves off from the enormous weight of conviction and belief among persons whose thinking is not scientifically formulated, not validly logical, and yet is thoroughly wholesome and sane and salutary. It might be a balance-wheel for persons with whom education has led only to irresponsibility and vagary. But, unfortunately, it has been discounted already on the ground that it is the clumsy product of unskilled intellects."

It is not a matter of education, now "too cheap and general to be the *peculium* of the great ones of the earth," but of that "culture" to which there is but one road—the road of leisure, "shaded by social and financial protection and peace and lighted by taste." With this explanation, the writer continues:

"In any day or time, culture, genuine or alleged, can only be the privilege of the few, and the things that are common to all men are of more importance than the things peculiar to the few."

"And if there be such a thing as orthodoxy, it must be a thing appreciable to every man who is not subnormal. It is inconceivable that the value of religious judgment should depend upon the ability to distinguish between Corot and Tintoretto. The Incarnation, the Atonement, the Sacraments, a teaching authority, these things must be, if they have any reality, within the scope of the average intellect. Experts may be needed to state as a formula this technicality or that; but a religion whose theory is revealed and whose events are historic, which is chiefly concerned with a Baby, a gallows, and a brotherhood, that renews its vigor and loyalty by joining in a sacred feast, is designed to be dealt with and handled by the common man. What he thinks about it, and the degree to which it influences him, can never be a negligible quantity in general religious consciousness without grave peril to general religious consciousness. If God has given an orthodoxy he has given it to the ordinary man, with the supplementary arrangement that it may not be quite out of reach of the exceptional man. If religion is an accom-

plishment, like the French language, it is of no consequence to the *illuminati* what truck-drivers may think of it. But religion is not an accomplishment, but a staple article. Plain people not only must have it, but they actually get it and use it. There are a great many more plain people than any other sort, and consequently the question of where they get religion and what they do with it is of greater importance than the reception of religion by any other class. The importation of an inferior vintage of Burgundy is a hardship for a few well-trained palates; but an accident to the water-works affects every one alike."

Now culture, *The Living Church's* editor would point out, doesn't keep a man from "intellectual Wanderlust"—

"The uncultured may read *The Police Gazette*; but then the cultured may read *The Philistine*. Mrs. Cassidy may hanker after the Holy Jumpers in the back street; but Mrs. de Puyster probably dallies with mahatmas at the Century Club. And, after all, it is no flatter to say in a bar-room, 'All these here



IN THE WAY.

—Cesare in the New York Sun.

priests are grafters,' than to say over the tea-table, 'The religion of Calabrian peasants is wholly superstitious fear.' What is called culture does not prevent people from coquetting with groundless and half-baked philosophies, nor from making silly generalizations. Charlatanism seems to flourish quite as well among the cultured as among the vulgar, and clever and unscrupulous minds sway both classes, whether or not they are called demagogues. It is self-will and conceit that make men the prey of whatever and whoever catches them first, and these vices seem to grow healthily in cultivated and fallow soil alike.

"The nature and general ground-work of latter-day religions and cults are very plainly the supply meeting the demand and the garment cut according to the cloth. They appeal to the 'highbrow' for whom they are designed. It is only he who will find a religion on the 'high plane' where he dwells, instead of following the immemorial custom of his kind in catching his religion in the abyss and letting it lead him upward. Wholesome religion humbles a man first and then exalts him. The cultured is already exalted, and his religion must come to meet him walking on stilts. It must bring him the pleasant sense of perceiving something which would pass by the average man unnoticed. Instead of saving him from a sinful world, it must make him comfortable in an ignorant world where he feels isolated. And, naturally, while some one is inventing him a religion, it is a simple matter to include those details which will make him glad that he knows the names of Emerson's essays and what Millet preferred to have done with the double 'I' in his name. A great many expensive temples would not have been built had it been required that the theories on which they are founded must be discussed only in laundries and rolling-mills."

RUSSIA'S DELIGHT IN SOBRIETY

RUSSIA has been sober for the brief period of the war, and her criminal statistics already show the wisdom of the Czar's action in banishing vodka from the land. In thirty-three precincts of Moscow for the first half-year of 1914 there was an average of 896 criminal cases a month, while for the first "sober" month there were only 406. Crime was thus reduced 54.7 per cent., says the *Russkaya Vedomosti* (Moscow), and the decrease was almost as great in Moscow county. In four districts for the first half-year of 1914 there was an average of 100 cases monthly, while for the sober month only 93. "This is particularly significant," it is observed, "since the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks in the country districts is not as effective as in the capital in view of the secret traffic in liquor." The vodka has been one of Russia's worst scourges, the profits from its sale constituted a large item in the Empire's budget, liquor being a government monopoly. We gave some account recently of Russia's action in connection with that of others of the warring nations in respect to the sale and drinking of alcohol. Of the results already observable, Mr. M. Menshikov speaks in the *Noroye Vremya* (Petrograd):

"The experiment of the last few weeks has shown that if the treasury loses something because of the ceasing of drunkenness, the people gain enormous and priceless advantages. . . . From all sides come telegrams and letters describing the wonderful transformation of the life of the people, the extreme decrease of crime. Detention-houses and jails, police courts and offices of examining magistrates are empty. Hooliganism in some localities disappeared entirely, street-begging has been considerably reduced. Cities and villages have assumed a quiet appearance. . . . Temperance has infused modesty and serious dignity into the conduct of the people. If we are now more or less certain of the outcome of the war, we owe it first of all to the excellent order with which the mobilization has been completed. This order would not have prevailed had the liquor-shops been open. Recall to mind how in the Manchurian War the reservists were called to the colors; their march was accompanied by the destruction of villages, railroad stations, and even towns, and it was necessary to subdue the rioters by armed force. . . ."

"Whatever may be the end of the present war with the Germans, we must be eternally grateful to it for the first extensive experiment in public temperance. It is true that the Government's fight against drunkenness was decided upon long before the war, but owing to comprehensible caution we began with compromises and half-measures. . . . The war compelled us to act more resolutely. . . . As early as two weeks after the closing of the wine-shops Russia felt as if resurrected. . . . All saw that perfect temperance was possible, that it was easily attainable, that vodka was not a necessity to any one. . . ."

"There is great hope that if the experiment in involuntary temperance continues as successfully as in the past months the Government authorities may gather sufficient courage to put an end to this inveterate public evil. Oh, what a great, saving deed that would be! It would be more than throwing off the Tatar yoke or the abolition of serfdom; it would be the destruction of the devil's power over Russia. . . . We do not yet know what the Russian nation is as a sober nation. . . . From times immemorial has alcohol been poisoning our blood. What will our future be, then, if our Government shall undertake the pious feat and actually sober the people? To lift an enormous populace from the abyss of drunkenness is not very easy. However, the power of God is immeasurable. This power has already been revealed in the fact that the people themselves welcome temperance. They themselves demand the checking of drunkenness and impose upon themselves the temporary burden of all privations. . . . Truly, no sermon, even apostolic, could turn our people toward piety as much as temperance. No education, no authority, could revive the nobility and the greatness of the national spirit to such an extent as temperance."

The same journal speaks editorially of the benefits observed:

"The stoppage of the sale of strong drinks was at first undertaken for the time of mobilization. This measure, however, has produced entirely unforeseen results--the possibility of total temperance. The voice of all has been raised in favor of extending the period of temperance, and now this popular wish has

been granted. The Emperor has issued the order to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks for the time of the war.

"The beneficent results of this measure are innumerable. In the expectation of a final victory over the external enemy the Russian people will conquer a not less merciless internal enemy which has hindered our material and spiritual prosperity not less than the Germans. The good habit of temperance will become fixt during the war, and Russia, at the end of her external trials, will resume her internal work with a resoluteness of which it was possible only to dream before."

THE POPE'S WAR ENCYCLICAL

WHATEVER THE COURSE and final settlement of the war, the position of the Catholic Church has been demonstrated in the Pope's recent encyclical. "No critic in the world can misunderstand it," says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, which thinks, considering the faith of many of the combatants, that it is well the Encyclical was issued. In it are enumerated four chief causes of war and bloodshed: Lack of mutual and sincere love among men; contempt of authority; injustice on the part of one class of people against another; and the consideration of material welfare as the sole object of human activity. Analyzing these causes, *The Eagle* observes:

"The Pope knows, of course, that it is obedience to temporal authority that makes men fight. By 'contempt of authority' he means the denial of a divine standard of morals and conduct. That lack of love and social injustice exist and have their effect on the minds of all men can not be denied. But the fourth cause stated, in a sense, includes all others. If material welfare were the sole object of human activity, then Germany might well think, as she does, that her vast army should be used at the psychological moment to make safe her trade predominance, and England might well think that she should seize the psychological moment to crush the trade of Germany. The Pope is right. Our ideals are defective. And from defective ideals all evils spring."

Viewing the secret root of all evil as that which looks upon material good as the only object of life, the Pope says that "the only way to bring about a better condition of affairs and peace is to extirpate this view" -- a "noteworthy and impressive" passage, the *New York Sun* observes, thus asking:

"While Catholics and Protestants are praying to God, the God of Sabaoth, for the success of their nation in this war, is not their material good the object of the prayers of most of them? A great commerce, wealth, power, colonies, the best armies and navies, the biggest guns, national material preponderance is the aim before and behind the conflict. Patriotism, national defense, all the noble sentimentalities bound up inextricably with the cause of the great nations concerned -- the case of Belgium is, of course, far different -- are the honorable and mostly unconscious pretexts of material ends.

"But how shall national ambitions be dissociated from national character? 'Christian humility' is very well for the next world or in an individual preparation for it, but it has no force against national pride. The natural, if sad, fact is that to covet, to rob, to kill, forbidden to the individual, are the duties, or so regarded, of the collective people. The passionate enthusiasm of millions of 'Christians' is to break the commandments of the Lord they worship, and history and poetry, the admiration of men and the love of women, follow as heroic those who from the strict Christian point of view are transgressors. They would be bad citizens if they were not bad Christians. The charge of incivism brought by the Romans against the early Christians must have been true, in so far as these were true to the highest Christian ideals.

"Modern States are more 'pagan' than Rome, which had its gods and ritual, supposed to be useful to the Republic or the Empire. Their aim is power. The religion of their subjects is but another sanction of national patriotism, which is often but an exaltation of the desire for power.

"All this is nothing to the reproach of Christianity, whose less than two thousand years are but a moment in the secular span of the world. Men are men, with divided duties. The self-sacrifice to encounter death which they display so constantly, the uncomplaining, unselfish ardor with which they give themselves for their country, right or wrong, have much of the martyr spirit of essential Christianity."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—A LIST OF TWENTY-FIVE OF THE BEST

Abbot, Willis J. *The Story of Our Army, for Young Americans. From Colonial Days to the Present Time.* Numerous illustrations. Pp. 687. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2 net.

One would think that this was actually a story of our Army; instead, it deals with the crucial periods in American history. What we would expect to find in a book with such a title would be a description of the make-up of the actual armies of the United States in the different struggles confronting the nation; not such a detailed—the none the less enjoyable—account of battles and maneuvers as Mr. Abbot offers. The book is an entertaining record of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and of the Civil War. By the time the reader reaches the Spanish-American War, he is at a loss to find out what are the specific excellencies or defects of the Army that are hinted at here and there. Mr. Abbot is in favor of a larger standing army. He writes entertainingly and has evident knowledge of and familiarity with American history. His book should find cordial readers. Especially in our schools should it supplement the dry-as-dust accounts.

Baker, Etta Anthony. *Fairmount's Quartette.* Pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.30 net.

For the first time in many years we detect a lack of inventiveness on the part of Mrs. Baker, all the more to be regretted since we have confidence in her narrative ability. We would judge that this abatement is largely due to the fact that the Fairmount Quartette are too nice a set of girls to wear their welcome out in an endless "series" set. The present volume is marked by a conscious attempt for effect in each chapter, and even if the incidents are not repeated from other volumes, they are as reminiscent as to suggest sameness. The girls are just as healthy as ever, and Fairmount just as jovial. But we would suggest to the author, now that her girls are more than on the border of romance, to turn her talents in other channels of fiction. The rareness of "Little Women" is due to the reticence of Miss Alcott, who lived before the fashion of these literary days. Let Mrs. Baker emulate the creator of Jo, Meg, Amy, and Beth. Her Fairmount Quartette are no unworthy successors, even tho they have been overworked.

Banks, Helen Ward. *The Boys' Motley; or, The Rise of the Dutch Republic.* 8vo. Pp. 277. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$2 net.

What Miss Banks has done is to follow Motley, as she remembers "The Dutch Republic," and to give young readers some idea of the sturdy struggle for freedom that went on in the little country with its dikes by the sea. Each chapter is treated as a story in itself, and a cast of characters is given before each division, as tho it were a separate play. But tho simplifying the manner of narration, Miss Banks has given all the necessary historical detail which is connected with the patriotism of the Dutch on land and on sea. The color-plates are splendidly illustrative.

Bonstelle, Jessie, and DeForest, Marian (Selected by). *Little Women Letters from the House of Alcott.* Pp. 197. Containing facsimiles of original letters. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25 net.

This book is not primarily intended for

young readers, but with its title, lovers of Miss Alcott—of all ages—will want to know about the real March family. What there is of charm about the book is due to the original sources rather than to the way in which the sources are handled. The picture of Mr. Alcott is that of a hard and difficult saint; there is no humanizing value to the portrait. The sketch of Mrs. Alcott is softer and nearer the Marmee conception; while the quotations from the children's diaries and letters simply whet the appetite for more. Mrs. Cheney gave us the real spirit in the "Life and Letters." The present authors tried hard to spread a false sweetness and light into a household where the sweetness and light were real and true.

Brauer, Sheila K. *Pleasant Surprises.* A novel picture-book with verses. Pp. 16. New York: E. P. Dutton. \$2.

An expensive little oblong book for little readers. The verses are not as good as Stevenson's "The world is so full of a number of things," but they accompany the pictures satisfactorily. The mechanical novelty of the pictures, however, will delight the juvenile eye of four years. With tiny fingers, take hold of the bit of ribbon that sticks out of each circle, and give it a pull. The scenes change, and there is much jollity to enjoy, many stories to be told. We can't say much about the art part of the illustrations, but there is no gainsaying the pleasurable feelings the nursery will have over the theatrical change of scene.

Brooks, Noah. *The Boy Emigrants.* Pp. 381. Illustrations by H. J. Dunn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

This book is nearly fifty years old, yet in its sumptuous form of the present it comes to us with all the freshness of something written for the real love of adventure, and with the real understanding of what children like and how they like it served. Our first impression of this book many years ago was that it was the best "trail" story we had ever read. To-day, we re-read it, and have no cause to change our view. Indeed, what with the deluge of machine-made tales, we are even more confident that here is the true spirit of adventure, permanent in its narrative shape, because the author has felt his material, has dwelt with his characters, and through his art has made condition and personality live. The long trip of a group of boys crossing the continent on their gold-hunting expedition does not consist of mere incident joined to incident. Mr. Brooks touches upon those infinite details which go toward making things real, not wooden; warm, not unmoving. There is excitement, but the stirring situations arise naturally, and nothing seems to be forced. This is really a model of how a boy's book should be written. H. J. Dunn has painted splendid pictures after the fashion of N. C. Wyeth. These likewise bring out the poetry, action, and character of the story. The end papers alone—of an emigrant train—would grip the attention of the young reader.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. *Songs of Sixpence.* Pp. 216. 12mo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net.

This is a charming collection of poems, unfortunately of unequal value, technique, and sentiment. But all of them are marked by a sweet and imaginative approach toward life, and a few of them hint that the author, now and then, has slept in some verses which express her own grown-up thoughts. A book of verse inevitably is judged by the best examples in the volume, and it is therefore unfortunate that the very first poem should be such a poetic one, so fraught with a quality of old-fashioned sentiment. How many of her readers would like to see Miss Brown's "narrow city street that clambers with a will!" Then the curtain is drawn and we are given some verses that show how sympathetic the author is with the child mind. Sometimes there is a conscious straining for quaintness, for novelty. But any one who has ever written jingles, or simple poems, will understand how tricky some meters are, how easy it is to fall into the conventional expression. There is a little of Stevenson in "My Day"; there's real child fun in "The Little Corner Store"; there's grown-up tenderness in the "Wee Little Song." In the book there are some "Taller Poems" that bring out in diverse ways the New England spirit of the author. Altogether there is much to commend in "Songs of Sixpence."

Brown, Abbie Farwell. *The Lucky Stone.* Pp. 219. Illustrated by Reginald Burch. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25 net.

This is a bright and interesting little story, containing a mystery, a fairy-tale element, and the best of endings, with a romance thrown in. Sara Crewe was not more miserable in the beginning than the heroine of this little story; nor was she any more imaginative. The little tenement-girl in Miss Brown's book stirs the heart of a rich lady who not only plays fairy godmother in spirit, but also in actual surprises, and Maggie, teeming over with dreams, finds them all turning true—especially as they apply to gardens and fairy habits. Then follows a long fever, and the fairy godmother's care, and in the end, Mr. Graham, the social worker in Maggie's slums, arrives out in the country and appropriately falls in love with the rich young lady, and Maggie's future, between them, is assured. "The Lucky Stone" ran as a serial in *St. Nicholas*; there is dainty suspense from chapter to chapter—just the element children like.

Dixon, Royal. *The Human Side of Plants.* Illustrated. Pp. 201. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50 net.

Do you know anything about plants that sleep, plants that walk, plants that fish and lure? If not, then this new book will have a fascination for you. The young student of nature will find "The Human Side of Plants" a good handbook for his investigations, and when he has read it, when he has practically verified the information therein, he will feel a closer relation to plant life. Plants can mimic, can fly, can ride on animals; they can steal, can



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entertain, and exercise. They are builders, they can light their own way, they can predict the weather, and they can go to sleep. They are queer, sly things, these plants discussed by Royal Dixon, and we wonder at the similarity between them and us in so many respects. Photographs and color-plates are generously distributed throughout.

Drayton, Grace G. The Baby Bears: Their Wishing-Rings. Pp. 167. New York: The Century Company. \$1 net.

A jolly collection of pictures for very young youngsters, telling of the good deeds—and in a few instances of the mischievous acts—of two little bears given wishing-rings. The nursery will delight in the simple little tales which may be amplified to the point of satisfying any number of questions as to the whys and wherefores. The book is oblong, and there are only two lines of text, proper and jingly, on an almost blank page opposite the full-page drawings, which are done in flat wash sepia. Small book-lovers enjoy just such a persistent hero and heroine as appear on nearly eighty pages of illustrations. A gay cover will greet the recipient on Christmas morning.

Ford, Julia Elsworth. Imagina. Illustrations by Arthur Rackham and Lauren Ford. Pp. 179. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50 net.

Mrs. Ford has taken a little fellow, whose mother is a mystery to him, whose father is a fleeting reality, and whose nurse is an ever-threatening actuality, and has made him build his dreams, and explore his large home for himself. His fairy girl materializes after a fashion, and he finds a picture of his mother hidden away in a forbidden room in the house, and tho the incidents are disjointed, we can see where Mrs. Ford wished to win our sympathy. The text is interspersed here and there with rather mediocre and ungraceful verses contributed to the volume by various poets. Arthur Rackham has done two excellent color-pages for the book in comparison with which the pen drawings of another artist appear rather cheap. But we can say for the latter that they have certain freedom of design.

French, Allen. The Runaway. Pp. 368. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25 net.

Mr. French began with a stirring story, and for many pages we thought we had found a real mystery plot. But when the young villain had placed upon his shoulders every contemptible attitude a boy could have; when the wronged character ran the gamut of suspicion, seemingly losing his memory, yet showing by every move that he was wiser than the country folk of New England would believe; when we found every one curiously regarding the mystery, yet seemingly inert in the solution of it, we felt then that Mr. French would fail in having the real goods. And he did fail, as soon as the personification of the mystery appeared on the scene. Unjustly suspected, the silent boy turns out to be a victim of circumstances, and incidentally brother to a crook. This crook in every way tries to hoodwink the people who have been kindest to the brother. The story ends inanely, with just meting out of reward and punishment, and reformation purifies the life point of view of all those who have erred. Mr. French has written better books, notably "The Junior Cup" and that excellent "Sir Marrok." The



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present narrative, while it grips the attention, is too long drawn out. We like Relyea's illustrations.

Fuller, Eunice. The Book of Friendly Giants. Illustrated by Pamela Colman Smith. Pp. 327. New York: The Century Company. \$2 net.

All our lives we have been brought up in the belief that giants were ungovernable beings who roared and ate folk alive, and tore up California redwood trees—or trees just as large—in their rage. But here is a defense of giants. We come to find that they are good beings—some of them—careful not to tread on cities if they can avoid so doing, gentle in their promises, and considerate in their rewards. This book of giant fairy-tales comprises legends from many lands—each tale exploiting the virtue of a giant. Imagine one of these heroes taking a poor little fellow on a trip to Central Park, imagine another giving to an ambitious lad a loaf of bread that turns into gold by simply biting upon it without destroying its size and shape. Young readers should welcome this entertaining volume; after going through it, they will modify their opinions of giants. Particularly decorative and agreeable are the illustrations.

Gilbert, Ariadne. More Than Conquerors. Illustrated. Pp. 428. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25 net.

An excellent and invigorating collection of biographies, cordially recommended for home and school use. The title might lead one to believe that the author would rub in the moral example of her subjects, instead of which we find after a little reading that she attempts to make each person selected live before us in the midst of his or her human interests and foibles. A most graphic picture is given of Scott, and such treatment as is here practised is sure to make the young reader want to know more about the Wizard of the North. A most lovable portrait is that of Thackeray, and the same may be said of the picture of Phillips Brooks. The author displays in this little book a sympathetic touch, and we like the way she herself has read biography. In her fourteen sketches, in their selection reminding one of a Hall of Fame, she has emphasized what seems to us to be just the right details, and the purpose of the book, as noted in the introduction, is allowed to take care of itself without any forcing. As a book of collective biographies, this is one of the best examples that has come to our desk for many a year.

Griswold, Latta. The Winds of Deal. Illustrated by George Harper. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.35 net.

Here is an author who has just escaped writing a distinctive story. His style is agreeable, and the constructive part of the plot particularly well done. It is a tale of character rather than of startling incident. Had the author been content to study the weaknesses of his hero, unconsciously led in school by a boy whose influence was none too good for him, the result would have been an effective portrayal. But the tone of the book is disappointingly vulgar at times, even tho a strong counter-current set against the negative elements in the hero's life. Try tho he does to overcome a tendency to lie, cheat, steal, and run away, he goes on the supposition that confession saves the soul. When salvation comes at last—when he takes unto himself his true friends, including his father and sister, and discards his undermining asso-



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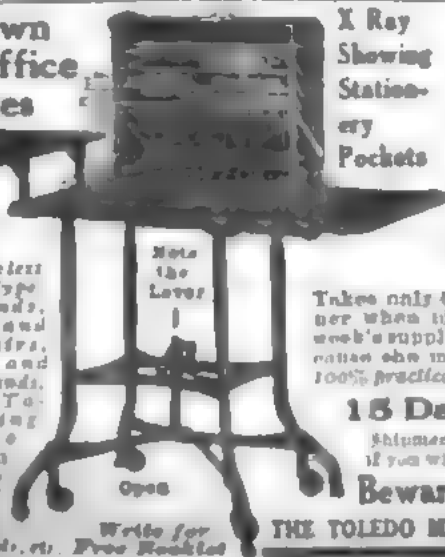
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ciates, we have little confidence in or admiration for our hero, even tho he is not a sneak, and takes whatever medicine is in store for him like a man. Not the least interesting character in the book is a young teacher whose experiences are artistically and unobtrusively traced. Mr. Griswold, we hope, will be heard from again.

Haines, Donald H. *The Last Invasion*. 8vo, pp. 340. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25 net.

A play was written last year, and accepted for presentation, reflecting the world-struggle which is taking place on the Continent. When the conflict broke forth the play was put upon the shelf. Many years ago, when England was disturbed by the thought that Germany might invade her country, a play was written called "An Englishman's Home," the chief point in the play being England's unpreparedness to defend the home from invasion. Now comes a book in the realm of juvenile literature which predicts the invasion of the United States by a Blue Army, closely akin in get-up to the Prussian soldier, and our unpreparedness in the beginning to cope with the concerted attack of two armies, one secretly landed in the South, the other in the North. Two boys find themselves the center of the turmoil, and they have many adventures in an automobile and in an air-ship. The story is clever in its tactics, and shows that the author has given himself over at odd times to the wild idea that a day might actually arrive when some foreign Power would throw the Monroe Doctrine to the winds and make us stand upon our national strength and defenses. Many a young reader will be excited by the story.

Harris, Joel Chandler. *Uncle Remus and His Friends*. With an introduction by Myra Lockett Avery. Illustrations from photographs. Visitor's Edition. 12mo, pp. 357. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net.

The publishers are issuing what they call the "Visitor's Editions" of famous books, and on looking through the well-known volume at hand we understand exactly their aim—to familiarize the public with the actual scenes of the author's life or writings. For instance, views of Mr. Harris's home in Atlanta are given, as well as glimpses of Snap Bean Farm. An appreciative introduction is written for the book, which ably depicts the human kindliness of the creator of *Uncle Remus*. Many little sidelights are thrown on his workaday life, and the relations he had with his neighbors, black and white. Then there is a short account of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association, with mention of what it has accomplished toward establishing forever the name of Mr. Harris in Atlanta. Then we come to the Uncle Remus stories themselves, and we say, as we have always said, that the creation of this folk-lore—even tho we should write the re-creation—is the greatest monument that Mr. Harris could have; for it represents him as being one of the most significant contributors to American literature we have had. His only handicap is the difficulty in mastering the dialect, which, when it is mastered, is inimitable.

McSpadden, J. Walker. *Stories from Wagner*. Illustrations by H. Heindrich and F. Locke. 8vo, pp. 282. New York: T. Y. Crowell Company. \$1.50 net.

A new edition of a very estimable telling of the stories from Wagner. In Mr. McSpadden's introduction he presents sufficient biographical data to place the different Wagnerian operas, and then in

dicates the many sources from which the plots were taken. Those who have the opportunity of hearing the operas will find this book better than a spiritless libretto, and children will find in the stories what their imagination craves. All the more whetted will juvenile interest be by the color-plates plentifully sprinkled throughout the book. As for the format, the publishers are to be congratulated on the handsome cover design and the excellent typography.

Ogden, H. A. *Boy's Book of Famous Regiments*. With the collaboration of H. A. Hitchcock. Illustrations by H. A. Ogden. 12mo., pp. 260. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$1.50 net.

There is not a boy who will fail to find something to interest him in the historical accounts of famous regiments that have helped to make history. Boys will read about companies that have persisted through the ages, and whose reputation is sustained by soldiers to-day just as brave as their ancestors of several centuries before them. Every nation has its heroes, celebrated in legend, poem, and story. These heroes were members of regiments who have shared either in the same glory or have had the glory of their soldiers put upon them. Whether British Brigades, French Mousquetaires, or Revolutionary Minute Men; whether grenadiers, hussars, infantry, or cavalry,—England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Sweden have the same story to tell of regimental bravery and individual honor. There is a chapter calling attention to the regiments of Europe now active in the Great War of 1914.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. *Good Stories for Great Holidays*. Arranged for story-telling and reading aloud, and for the children's own reading. Square crown 8vo, pp. 461. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2 net.

To judge by the subject-index of this sumptuous volume, stout in variety, Miss Olcott has taken care of all sorts of virtues and all sorts of interests. To judge by the actual contents, she has shown a judicious method in her selections, planning her work primarily for the story-teller who, on occasions, is most anxious for suggestive material. Due to copyright restrictions, we imagine that much Miss Olcott would have liked to use was denied her editorial grasp; her reference lists, therefore, supplement what she has gathered. The variety extends down the ages, and even the Venerable Bede, William Caxton, the *Gesta Romanorum*, and Ovid are represented in the Index of Authors. We should regard the book more a reference volume than one primarily suited to children who want to read a story, tho there are good stories to read. This book will do for many what "Holy-Days and Holidays" has done for the grown-up in the library; it affords much material ready at hand for the teacher, the librarian, and the mother either too busy to look elsewhere or too ignorant of sources to look anywhere. The cover design will assuredly catch the eye.

O'Neill, Rose. *The Kewpie Kutouts*. Illustrated in colors. Pp. 48. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.25 net.

Rose O'Neill is not a believer in simplified words; she is just as willing to speak of "Fate's stern sublimity" in order to get a rime for "equanimity" as Mother Goose was to make "Jack jump over the candlestick"—a foolish thing for a sensible boy to do—in order to rime with "quick." We do not gainsay the popularity of the Kewpies,

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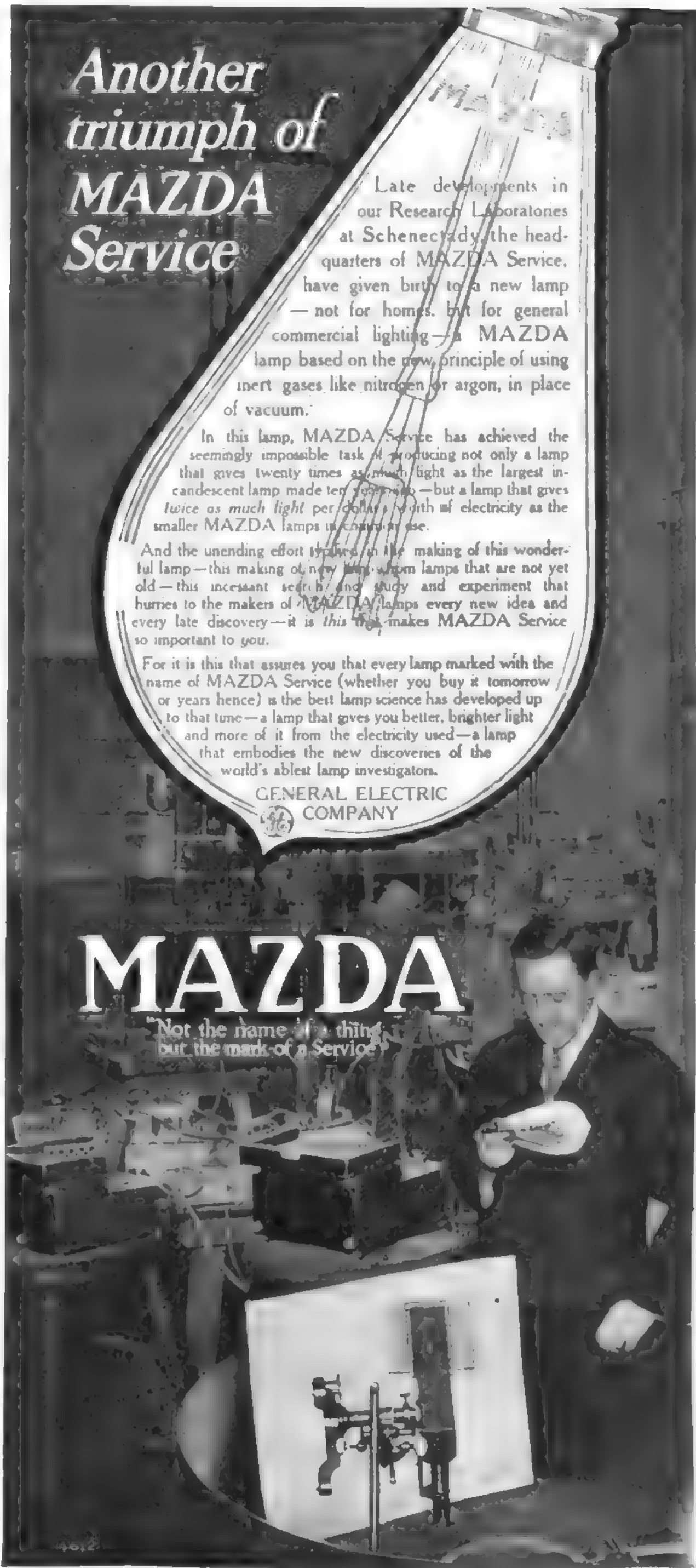
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for Rose O'Neill has made a fortune out of her idea, any more than we gainsay the popularity of the Brownies. Billikens are not in their class. They are likely to reign forever, even tho we can't buy celluloid Kewpies any more, inasmuch as they are made in Germany!

Robinson, Gordon. Old-Time Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by Robinson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.

This is a Nister book that would have been better if the supercalendered paper had been used. The line drawings, on rough paper, lose their freedom and lightness. The illustrator, however, displays a certain deftness in the use of simple idea and line that will immediately commend itself to the young child. There are few artists who have grasped this fact of simplicity. The whole secret of success in the picturing of a book for young folk is the strict adherence to minimum of detail. Which does not mean that the artist has to be literal to the point of unimaginativeness. The masters of line are Caldesot and Charles Robinson. We have seen better work from the pen of the present Mr. Robinson, but nevertheless "Old-Time Nursery Rhymes" will please. The cover design is fashioned after the old-time picture-book style—a design such as one used to embroider on splashers, when those were the rage.

Sherman, Clifford Leon. The Dot Book. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1 net.

This is an ingenious invention with a pleasant surprise on every page. If most people are like the present reviewer, they will relish any good fun like that contained in "The Dot Book." Take a soft pencil, turn to any page, connect all the numbers in their regular order, beginning with one, and you shall see what you will see. You would say, "What a clever person I am," if you did not thoroughly realize that the cleverness is all Mr. Sherman's. For a party, for a rainy day, for any spare time, "The Dot Book" is a treasure.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Scouting with Daniel Boone. Illustrated by Norman Rockwell. Pp. 301. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net.

Mr. Tomlinson has given us a bit of fiction with a smattering of historical and biographical truth. There is more scouting than there is Daniel Boone, and tho we gain an idea of the intrepidity of the backwoodsman, the chief center of interest is in the young hero who wins Boone's confidence and really out-Boones Boone. We are told that this is the first of a new series; if so, we would ask Mr. Tomlinson to show less haste than he has here. For of the many volumes he has written for this year's trade, there is not one that exhibits any feeling for style or any care in the plotting. We used to wonder at the graphic visualizing of this author in the many historical stories he has written, but in "Scouting with Daniel Boone," tho every now and then he indicates that he knows whereof he speaks, he has relied too much on the fact that Indians existed in those days and did scalping and skulking; he has peppered his text with hairbreadth escapes and secret missions, until we wonder how history could ever have praised Boone and let such a hero go unrewarded. This is biography fictionized.

Withington, Paul. The Book of Athletics. 8vo, pp. 512. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. \$1.50 net.

Let those who are interested in athletics get hold of this book to read the various

opinions of experts. The editor, who is a Harvard man of many activities, has a word or two to say on the essentials of an athlete, giving encouragement to those not of the athletic physique; and he also emphasizes his opinions regarding the value of competition in sport. Then each of his corps of assistants, a champion in his particular field, writes technically on his subject. In this way, the reader learns much regarding each individual move in football and baseball, and is carried through the intricate demands of the track, the field, and through the training which the champion on the water has to go through. Graphic illustrations are supplied, showing the essential Titanic interest in each sport, and when it comes to wrestling a sort of moving picture of how the thing is done is supplied. We remember but one book as full of what the athletic reader wants to know, and that was Walter Camp's fascinating account of football, issued some years ago. This manual, which was first published in 1895, has been so enlarged as to be almost a new book.

AN ADDITIONAL LIST OF THIRTY

Altshuler, Joseph A. *The Guns of Bull Run.* Pp. 248. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.30 net.

A typical story of adventure written from the Southern standpoint, the hero going through all the incidents leading up to Bull Run. There is much accurate detail about the launching of the Confederacy, and the reader is introduced to many of the Southern generals, especially Beauregard and Stonewall Jackson. Mr. Altshuler seems to have started out on a Civil War series.

Andersen, Hans. *Fairy Tales and Wonder Stories.* With more than one hundred illustrations by Louis Rhead. Introduction by W. D. Howells. Pp. 443. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

A very rich volume, with pen-and-ink drawings in wood-cut style. Mr. Rhead, in years previous, has illustrated "Gulliver," "Tom Brown," "Swiss Family Robinson," and "Robin Hood," and in all of his work he has shown imaginative sympathy. Mr. Howells, inclined to be sentimentally appreciative, gives the Tales this recommendation: "I suppose there never were stories with so little harm in them, so much good." The format of this book is attractive.

Andersen, Hans. *Fairy Tales.* Illustrated by Dugald Stewart Walker. Pp. 268. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

The drawings in this edition are very distinctive, tho sometimes the color-plates are such a riot of detail as to detract from the ideas. Mr. Walker explains some of his drawings in a fantastical manner which is not as fantastical or as agreeable as the pictures themselves. His work needs no explanation. The publishers hail him as an equal of Rackham.

Arabian Nights. Illustrated by Milo Winter. 8vo, pp. 293. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.35 net.

The pictures are broad in color, and display a certain grotesque humor. The text has been prepared by one who believes in foot-notes for the explanation of certain Arabian terms, and the introduction gives an historical setting for the "Entertainments."

Barbour, Ralph Henry. *The Brother of a Hero.* Illustrated by Charles M. Relyea. Pp. 302. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net.

There is no telling what boy literature would do without Mr. Barbour. The present story narrates how a younger brother, more studious than his famous elder brother, is gradually discovered by the "coach" and trained to become a hero in his own name. Football is the dominant theme.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. *Left End Edwards.* Pp. 365. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25 net.

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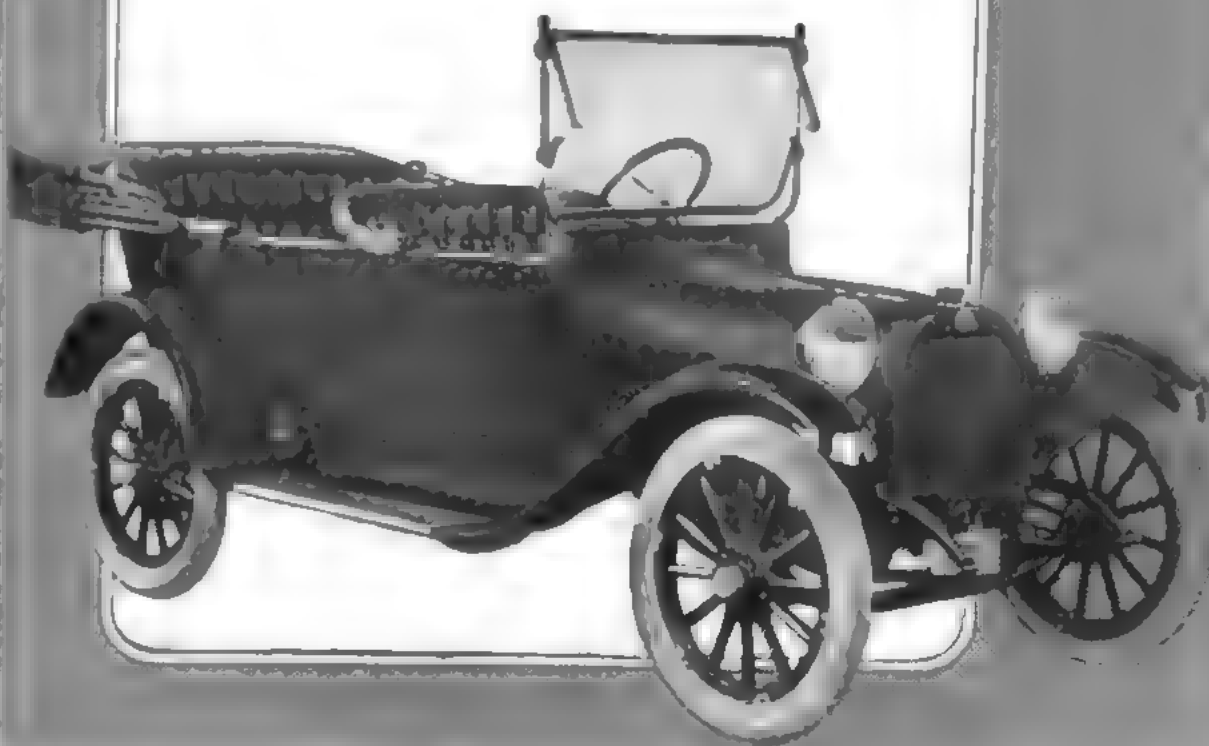
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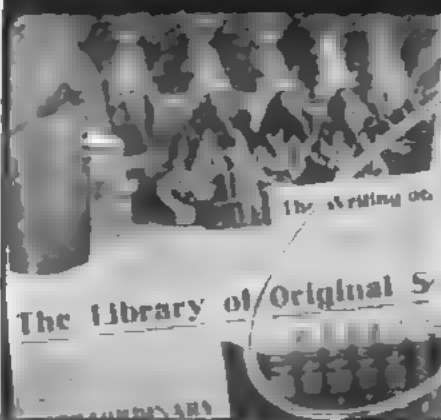
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and over again as tho it were a new game, is a marvel to the reviewer who has to read his books. In the present story the great game is glorified, and all the little ills that beset it are overcome in victory at the end. Boy foibles are well depicted, and friendships and misunderstandings dealt with understandingly.

Beard, Patten. *The Jolly Book of Boxcraft.* Pp. 188. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.35 net.

Let a child grasp the idea contained in this book, and an empty cardboard box, whatever its shape, will not be safe. Especially prized is a shoe-box, out of which everything can be made according to the ingenious inventor of "boxcraft." Garages, house-boats, automobiles, theaters, railroad carriages and stations, besides every kind of a building, can be shaped with deft fingers under the guidance of Miss Beard. In giving her credits in an author's note, she does not fail to mention the help accorded her by a number of juvenile playfellows.

Book of Battles, The Boys'. Pp. 410. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$2 net.

There is no disguising the fact that our chief interest these days is centered on war. This interest has invaded the realm of children's literature, and "The Boys' Book of Battles," therefore, is timely, even tho it deals with Marathon, Thermopylae, Trafalgar, and Waterloo, rather than with recent struggles in Belgium. This anthology contains some stirring matter in it, and boys will read it eagerly. The illustrations are excellent.

Camp, Walter. *Captain Danny.* Pp. 303. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.35 net.

The cover design glorifies baseball; so does the story. But incidentally the plot traces the struggle which exists between a professional coach and the captain of a "Prep" nine. The latter wins out, and so does his team.

Chisholm, Lowry. *In Fairyland: Tales Told Again.* With pictures by Katharine Cameron. Pp. 211. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50 net.

The pictures are gaudy in color and heavy in imagination, even tho after a literal fashion they illustrate the text. The stories are mildly told, and modified to soothe the nerves!

Cave, Edward. *The Boy's Camp Book.* Pp. 194. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This is a guide-book based upon the annual encampment of a Boy Scout troop. Herein you will find all about camp-grounds, tents and tenting, camp discipline, and, what is very important, cooking. In fact, this little book, written by one intimately connected with the Boy Scout movement, should save the novice much preliminary trouble.

Clark, Janet MacDonald. *Legends of King Arthur and His Knights.* Illustrated by W. H. Margeson, R.I. Pp. 307. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.

This is a Nister book, and it was manufactured in Bavaria before the war. It is artistically printed on glazed paper, with rich gold edges. The text is simply written and contains all the romantic glow of the Tennyson poems. The pictures are well in accord with the drama of the legends.

Clay, Oliver. *The Treasure Finders.* Pp. 266. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.25 net.

A series of biographical sketches, narrating how the adventurers of four countries sought a new land. The book is sympathetically treated by one who has evidently read history with understanding. As the foreword states: "History is not a dry study; it is full of action, and this action is what makes a story." Ten explorers, from the vikings to Henry Hudson, are the heroes of this compact volume. This is only one of a contemplated series.

Cousens, Penrhyn W. *The Diamond Story Book.* Illustrated by Ethel Green. Pp. 418. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Cousens is likewise the compiler of an excellent volume entitled "A Child's Book of Stories." In the above volume he goes afield for his data, culling from all countries, and bringing folk-lore within the compass of his needs. All the

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nations now at war are brought peacefully under a table of sources, and among the best storytellers we find mentioned Madame d'Aulnoy, Dickens, Mrs. Ewing. The contents are varied and rich, but the style of the original has been changed to satisfy juvenile needs.

Crozier, Gladys Beattie. *Children's Indoor Games. Children's Outdoor Games.* E. N. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net each.

Most of the suggestions contained in these small manuals have found their way into English papers, and so have some practical appeal. While parents will welcome "Quiet Games for a Tea-Party," we are doubtful whether tea-parties could be appropriately brought within the scope of the Boy Scout movement, as the author suggests. If you have never run a garden obstacle race, you will find full directions how to prepare yourself in the "outdoor" volume. Altogether, the author offers you much fun in small space.

Curtis, Alice Turner. *A Little Maid of Massachusetts Colony.* Pp. 226. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. \$1.80 net.

The publishers promise that this story will interest girls from seven to eleven. The characters in it figured last year in "A Little Maid of Province Town," and the introduction tells what to expect in this new volume. It is, of course, a Revolutionary tale, and the little heroine has great adventures with the Indians, with the English, and among her friends.

Eaton, Walter P. *Boy Scouts in the White Mountains.* Pp. 301. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. \$1 net.

The third in a series by the well-known dramatic critic. We are introduced to the same healthy set of heroes as heretofore described in various adventures, and we go with them through a White Mountain hike, the incidents showing how far Mr. Eaton understands the boy demand for excitement rather than character. In *Peanut*, however, we come very near meeting a real personality.

Fitzhugh, Percy K. *In the Path of LaSalle; or, Boy Scouts on the Mississippi.* 12mo, pp. 374. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$1.25.

This author, in previous volumes, has taken his young readers to Panama and down Lake Champlain. The hero, carried from home accidentally, joins the Geological Survey, and has many adventures during the time he studies how to conquer unruly waterways. How he finally meets his friends makes a happy conclusion to a book cram full of incident.

Grahame, Kenneth. *The Golden Age.* With color illustrations by R. J. E. Moony. Pp. 262. New York: John Lane. \$3 net.

A rich and sumptuous cover introduces us to a classic which grown-ups like to read. There are wide margins to this edition, and plenty of white space. We only wish we liked the decorative color-plates as much as we relish the text.

Kunes, Dr. Ignacz. *Forty-four Turkish Fairy Tales.* Illustrations by Willy Pogány. Pp. 264. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. \$3 net.

The author culled these stories from the tellers, not from books. As there are the Arabian Nights, with emphasis upon the nights, he claims for the Turkish fairy-tales that they are the stories of the Thousand and One Days, with emphasis on the days. Librarians will welcome such richness, and will adapt it to younger hearers than the book appeals to. It is a rich volume, with delicate decorations by Mr. Pogány. The typography is rather confusing, due in large measure to the annoying sharpness of the punctuation. Printed in England, we fear this volume appears at an inopportune moment, even tho fairy-tales are fairy-tales despite wars.

Lang, Andrew. *The Olive Fairy Book. The Red Book of Heroes.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1 net each.

These are reprints, and tho they are as rich as ever in format, with no curtailment of the contents, they are moderate in price as compared with the price at the time of their first publication. It is strange not to have a new Lang book this season. But he left behind him an ample series of rainbow books to be remembered by.



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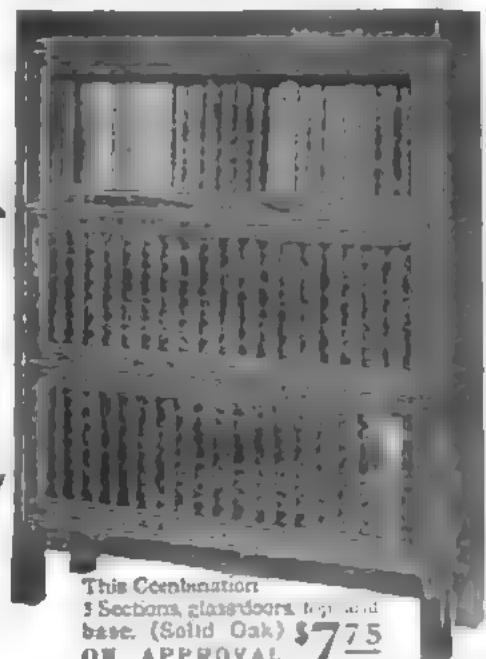
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Low, Orton. Literature for Children. Pp. 293. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.90.

The author seeks to set the boy on the right track as to what is real literature. Having discussed the value of literature in the elementary schools, and having accentuated the advantages of learning lyric poetry, a large part of his book is devoted to graded selections for memory work. Part III deals with "Sources of Standard Prose for Children," and he concludes his survey by appending a very useful bibliography, which calls attention to various editions. The arrangement of the book might have shown better unity. But it is to be recommended.

Mable, Hamilton Wright. Myths Every Child Should Know. Illustrated and decorated by Mary Hamilton Frye. Pp. 224. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.00 net.

A very sumptuous reprint from the Every Child Shall Know Series. Hawthorne, Kingsley, and Church are a few of the sources drawn from. The type is clear and the margins of the page generous.

Molesworth, Mrs. The Cuckoo Clock. Pp. 283. Illustrations by Maria L. Kirk. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25 net.

The Kirk color-plates are too literal to add anything to the quaintness of an already famous book. Here is a story any child would relish, and we welcome the new edition to a series which we are glad the Lippincotts are issuing. It would seem, according to this series of commendable reprints, that the "Stories All Children Love" are stories written over two generations ago. Is this a silent, but well-merited slap at the overflow of books to-day?

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The Fakimo Twins. Pp. 193. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1 net.

Illustrated by the author in very agreeable fashion, this latest volume is akin to three other "twin" books. They all purport to tell a gentle story, sprinkled over with a good coating of manners and habits. The style is simple.

Robertson, T. Brailford. The Universe and the Mayonnaise. Illustrated by K. Clausen. Pp. 125. New York: John Lane Co. \$1 net.

Starting out to tell an odd story, the author fixes the attention of his juvenile reader upon certain phenomena of nature that are of interest, and discusses them. In this way, simple talks on the heavens and the earth, on evolution and other scientific matters, are given. We remember a useful little book when we were young called "The Earth We Live On," which aimed to do something of the same sort, and we remember the manner of explaining, even through this space of years. This book is more popular, but there is much the same kind of information in it. There are some clever thumb-nail sketches, but the color pages are mediocre.

Steedman, Amy. Legends and Stories of Italy. Illustrated by Katharine Cameron. Pp. 183. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The illustrations are pale in color and badly drawn, but a sweetness pervades the text, a simple spirituality that will appeal to imaginative children all the more appealing when they have a tinge of sacred history about them. Moralists should find good material here for the story hour.

Stigand, Capt. C. H. Black Tales for White Children. Pp. 200. Illustrated by John Hargrave. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50 net.

A publisher's note explains that most of these stories have been translated and arranged by Captain and Mrs. Stigand, the former an interpreter in Swahili. The stories are fable in character, and some of them contain as direct a moral as Aesop. But the brutal element in them will not please the anxious parent. Our criticism is that they are generally of more interest to the student of folk-lore than to the child who should be kept at Andersen and Grimm until the countless treasures of these two are exhausted. The narrative style in these African tales is strictly in accord with the fable tradition.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Beth's Wonder-Winter. Pp. 349. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. \$1.25 net.

It is about time we came to the end of the Six Girl Series, for while the new book is full of the Taggart spirit—which means sweetness and

healthy spirit—we would like to see this excellent writer doing more careful work and more distinctive plotting. We like the sequel for children, but the infinite repetition is deadening. There is one excellence, however, about Miss Taggart's books, and that is that each year her characters actually grow older.

Tomlinson, Paul G. The Land of the Caribou. Pp. 275. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1 net.

The adventures of four classmates on a cruise to Labrador. The author is a relative of the popular Everett T. Tomlinson. How this book came to be written is told in the author's preface. "A few years ago," he says in part, "a yawl was purchased by Princeton men as a gift to Dr. Grenfell, the well-known medical missionary. A crew was selected to sail the boat from New York to Labrador, and present it to him for use in his work. This crew was made up of undergraduates, and the author was fortunate enough to be one of those who were chosen." The book is full of hunting adventures, especially stalking the great caribou.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Captain Dan Richards. Pp. 300. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

A typical college story. Dr. Tomlinson sees the boy's problems through his own eyes, and, tho given usually to writing historical narratives, this book, if a word in the prefatory note suggests anything, was written in response to a demand on the part of some of his many readers. The moral tone is strong.

Turner, Martha Strong. Strange Playmates. Illustrated by Grace Quackenbush. Pp. 94. New York: Duffield & Co. \$.50 net.

A mild little story for three-year-olds, in which the tiny heroine takes a dream trip and meets queer friends. There are color-pictures and line sketches.

Only Too Evident.—FOUR YEARS (in Sunday-school)—"We've got a new baby at our house."

RECTOR (not recognizing him)—"And who are you, my little man?"

FOUR YEARS—"I'm the old one."—*Life*.

The Challenge Met.—Mrs. A.—"While I was going down town on the car this morning the conductor came along and looked at me as if I had not paid my fare."

Mrs. A.—"Well, what did you do?"

Mrs. A.—"I looked at him as if I had."—*Short Stories*.

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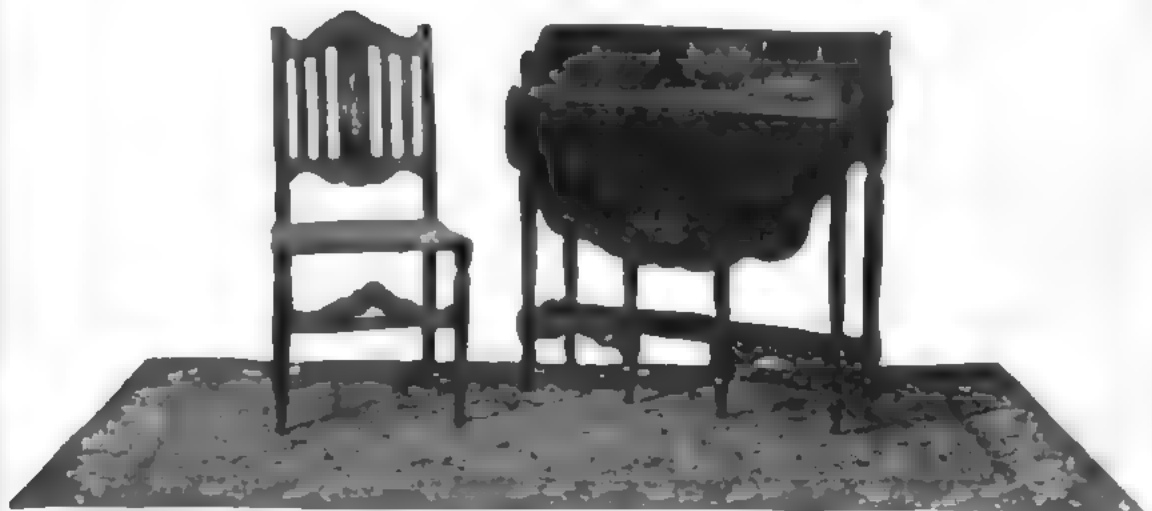
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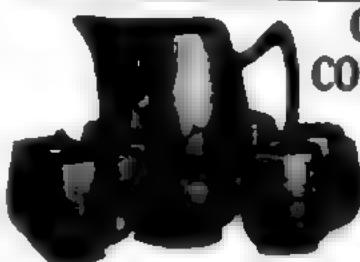
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CURRENT POETRY

HATE is the inspiration of few poems worth reading. This is why much of the verse that this war has called forth has been forgotten in a few days. The "Hate Song," a translation of which was recently published in the Letters and Art Department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, has its temporary fame, or its notoriety, but it can never grip the hearts of its readers of any nationality as strongly as does the poem we quote below, from the *New York Sun*. True, it contains some flings at the French and English, but they are to be expected and allowed for at a time like this.

We have not seen the original of the poem, as it appeared in the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and therefore can not say whether or not it is unrimed, like the translation. The English of the translation is not always idiomatic, but its simplicity gives it force. Mr. Ewers's poem is notable for its genuine passion, its startling realism, its dramatic power. Few poets could put so much of the war into their lines.

MY MOTHER'S HOUSE

BY H. H. EWERS

(Translated by Oscar Mueller)

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more
(She does not like to speak about it).
My mother is a German woman,
Is only one of so many millions.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
It's a gay house, it's a free house,
It's an artist's house,
Resounding from laughing and gaiety
During fifty years and more.

Now mother converted the gay house
Into a sad house, a hospital.
Sixteen beds did she give, and in each
Lies a soldier.

My old mother writes:

In your library
Among all your treasures
That you gathered in all parts of the world,
Among vases from China
And the heathen gods of the South Sea,
Among your Buddhas
And Shivas and Krishnas,
Lies a youthful chap
Fresh from high school,
Eighteen years old.
But he can not see your treasures.
They stabbed out his eyes
In Loucin near Liège.

In your Indian Room
Lies a sergeant,
He was laughing to-day and jokingly tossed
Your little elephants of ivory.
He always says: "Soon will I return to the front."
He is tightly strapt in bandages—
The day before yesterday they cut off
Both of his legs.
And he does not know it.

In the room decorated with my beloved Dutch,
The Teniers and Ostade, the Kookkoek and Ver-
bockhoeven,
Lies, his right arm torn to pieces,
A lieutenant of dragoons.
He does not like the paintings, not knowing them.
So I bought him yesterday
A "Kaiser" picture and hung it over his bed.
You do not believe how glad it made him.

But in the adjoining room
With your ancestors,
Lies a captain of the guard



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He is as pale as his linen,
Sleeps all the time,
So much blood did he lose:

But, if he's awake, he looks at the pictures,
And says: "He over there surely fought
At Sedan in Eighteen-seventy.
And he at Grossgoerschen a hundred years ago,
And the old one over there with the braid,
He fought at Leuthen."

In the terrace room, the one to the left,
Lies another lieutenant, he asked that his bed
Be placed close to the window.
He never speaks, but starts all the time
Into our garden, and the monastery adjoining
Where the old monks are walking.

He has a bride, she was in Paris
When the war broke out and she disappeared.
And he heard of her—nothing.
Perhaps she is dead, he thinks, perhaps—
Perhaps—Then he sighs and groans:
"Perhaps." And he kisses her picture.
She was very beautiful,
His poor, German bride.

In the garden room lies a major,
He is scolding all day long
Shot through the abdomen, must be very painful,
And he does not suffer so much, if he can scold
The Russ, the Jap, and the damned English.
So I ask him: "How do you feel?"
He always says: "The damned rats
Bit a hole into my stomach."

There is one, in the small guest-room,
A senior lieutenant of the Eighty-second,
He's shot in the head
But not very dangerous.
He said yesterday: "Doctor,
I have fifty thousand marks.
They are yours if you patch me up
So I can return to the front
In three weeks." (That's what they all think.)

In your bedroom lies a humor,
He has nineteen wounds, all over,
From shrapnel fire.
They brought him unconscious a fortnight ago,
He groans much and yells loud:
Never awoke once
In all that time,
But his hot hand clinches
His Iron Cross.
The doctor says: "We surely
Will save him, if he does not die from starvation."

In the dining-room lie three,
A pioneer and two of the infantry—
Such dear blond chaps.
They will be saved,
But the pioneer
Is doomed,
For dumdum wounds
Are difficult to heal.

About everything writes my mother,
About the Uhlands in the breakfast-room,
The two chamberlains in the parlor,
The general,
Who lies in the state-room—
About everything writes old mother,
But about herself
She does not say a word.

My mother's house overlooks the Rhine,
Is now a hospital for sixteen,
And yet is only one such house
Of many thousands in Germany.

My mother is an old lady,
Perhaps sixty or even more,
My mother is a German woman,
And yet only one of so many millions.

To translate French verse into English
is not difficult. But to make an English
poem out of a French poem is a task that
calls for poetic talent of a high order. And
this is what Mr. Thomas Walsh has done
in this noble sonnet, which was printed



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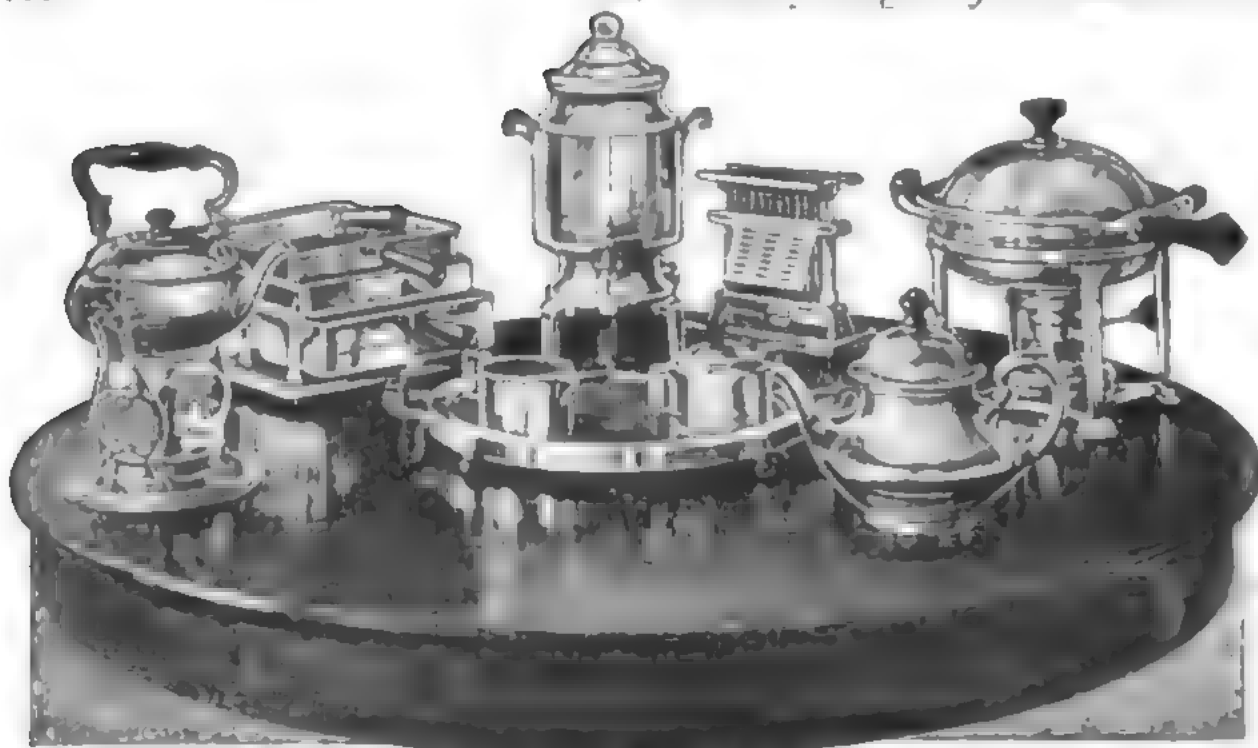
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in Mr. Don Marquis's column, "The Sun Dial," in the New York Evening Sun.

THE CATHEDRAL OF REIMS

RENDERED FROM THE FRENCH OF EDMOND ROSTAND BY THOMAS WALSH

They make it only more immortal still.

The vandals mar, yet lives the work of Art.

Let Phidias witness, and Rodin impart.

How in these fragments speaks the primal thrill
The fortress crumbles on the gunpowder hill;

The shrine, tho broken, lives with nobler heart

Our eyes, raised wistful where its spires would start,

Find heaven grown lovelier through its shattered grille.

Let us be grateful. . . . Fate would long withhold
What Greece could boast of on her hill of gold.

A Beauty in its outrage sanctified. . . .

Let us be grateful, now the hands upon

The blundering German cannon would provide
Their shame forever and our Parthenon!

And here (from the Ottawa Citizen) is a strongly partizan poem by a Canadian poet. It deserves popularity, for it is sincere and colloquial and it has a splendid swing. The stanzas about the "crew of city clerks" and the "little one-armed man" are excellent.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SEA

BY LLOYD ROBERTS

What price will England pay for it if England holds the sea?

For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given duty free.

If English ships would stay then English men must pay—

Think well before you ask of God the Kingdom of the Sea!

What price did England pay for it three hundred years ago,

When Philip's great Armada came driving huge and slow,

In arrogance and pride, red tyrants of the tide,
To blight the North Sea Islands with their bigotry and woe!

'Twas but a flock of privateers that sunk the fleet that day.

'Twas but a crew of city clerks that left their shops to pay

For their red-cheeked English wives and their peaceful English lives

And the right to cut their broadcloth in the same old English way.

What price did God demand of her at Nile and Trafalgar,

When all the seas about her coasts were thundering with war;

When the Man of Destiny set claim upon the sea
Swearing the Lord had deeded him the waves for evermore?

'Twas but a little one-armed man who went to pay the debt.

He ran a string of flags aloft lest any man forget
The bill that he must meet that day with England's fleet—

And all who read of Trafalgar will know how it was met!

O Admirals of England, the debt is due to-day!
God makes demand of England—have you the price to pay?

Does the cash that He demands still lie in British hands?

If so, then England's glory will not be swept away.

What price will England pay for it if England holds the sea?

For neither earth, nor air, nor sea is given duty free.

If English ships would stay then Englishmen must pay

As Englishmen have always paid since England held the sea!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

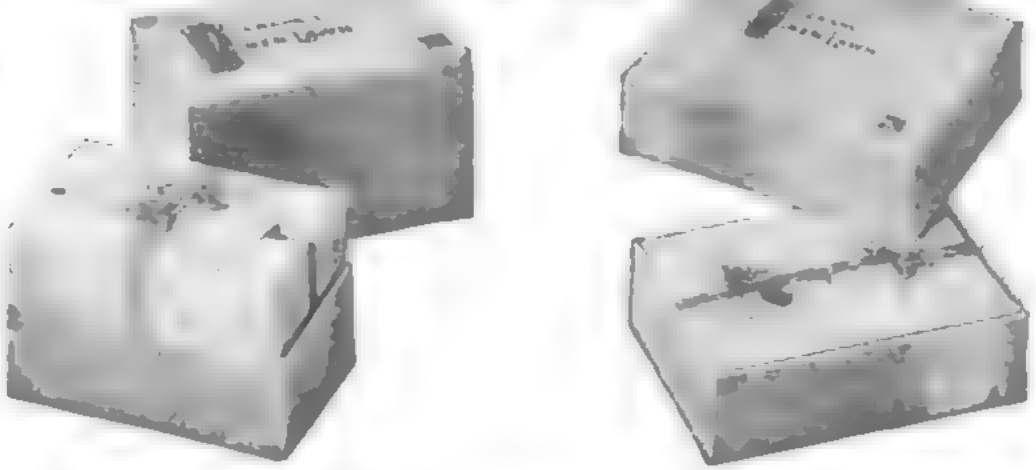
WITH THE NON-COMBATANTS

WHEN the American Christmas ship *Jason* left for Europe, laden with a precious cargo of edible Christmas gifts for Belgian women and children, many good-hearted people were deprived by its departure from sharing in the cheering Yuletide planned for the sufferers abroad. But those whose beans and flour and potatoes came too late may be assured that an opportunity yet remains for rendering assistance to these unfortunates. There are still some of them, so the newspapers tell us, whose Christmas will be bleak enough to inspire all the sympathy of which we are capable. Indeed, it is possible that for many of them Christmas will pass by unnoticed, unmarked in the endless procession of to-days and to-morrows full to overflowing of want, privation, and misery unbelievable. A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* writes of some of these cases, witnessed near the Dutch frontier, where thousands of homeless Belgians crossed when war came. There are a quarter of a million of homeless men, women, and children within the shelter of neutral ground, and Holland is wholly incapable of rendering them adequate assistance. Says the writer:

I don't fully realize what sort of crime one must commit to deserve hell itself. But if one has gone through that part of the war which has been raging on the Dutch frontier, he will think twice before committing the misdeed punishable thereby.

This is hell or else it is a fine imitation of it. That's all I can say after having lived in the midst of this pandemonium for a week or so. About 350,000 Belgian people, all sorts and conditions of men, have crossed our frontier, utterly destitute, some of them; bereft of their homes and hearths, crying over their killed, or, worse still, missing brothers or husbands or children; men who are in the dark about the fate of their children or woman-folk, soldiers who threw away their arms and uniform in frantic panic and who donned a mufti now of the most incongruous garb; people accustomed to the assistance of well-trained servants, to traveling in their own cars and in the best comfort money can buy, but who have to tramp it now, carrying their own baggage themselves. The woe-gone faces of these miserable stragglers who have lined every road from Belgium into Holland were a sight never to be forgotten.

Were conditions normal in the Netherlands, it would be difficult enough to care for all of these; but when one considers that the country is in a state of war, almost in a state of siege, with railroads tied up, supplies scarce, and half the machinery of government at a standstill, an adequate conception of the situation is beyond imagining. To this sparsely settled region, says the writer, so many needy ones added make as great a burden as Greater New



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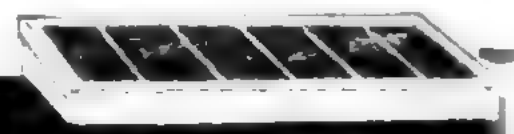
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If a census of business men in the large cities

could be taken to discover their average physical condition, the results would be astounding. Business today is carried on with a rush. The average man burns out his life and nerve tissues faster than the body can build them up. Result, nerves all gone, energy depleted, stomach upset most of the time. The body is full of poisons and, until they are cleaned out, good health is but a "vision."

The remedy—be careful of what you eat, exercise more and keep the body flushed out by copious drinking of

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HUNTER McGUIRE, M.D., LL.D., *late President American Medical Association*, said: "I know from constant use of it personally and in practice that the results obtained from its use are far beyond those which would be warranted by the analysis given. I am of the opinion that it either contains some wonderful remedial agent as yet undiscovered by medical science, or its elements are so delicately combined in Nature's laboratory that they defy the utmost skill of the chemist to solve the secret of their power."

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York would suffer were it suddenly faced with the problem of feeding and housing fifty millions of people. Extreme as that sounds, we are assured that it is a just comparison. Naturally, the result in human suffering reaches tremendous proportions. A few examples are given:

Pigsties, hastily cleared from their usual habitations, covered by new straw, were welcomed as a shelter by men and women who no longer than a fortnight ago would have scorned a sleeping-room in the modest farmhouse adjoining them.

I visited myself the 4 x 6 x 5-foot "room" under the bare straw-thatched roof, where the Burgomaster of Breendonek, near Ghent, Count Buisseret de Blarenghien, a nobleman of endless means and lineage, spent the night. I am quite sure that the rawest farm-hand would sniff at it and prefer to resign before sleeping there.

At Bergen-op-Zoom, where the high road from Antwerp goes by, and where during the day and night of the Antwerp bombardment between two and three hundreds of thousands of people trudged by, where in a town of some 10,000 souls, 70,000 foreigners are stopping and have to be cared for, the sights were horrible.

I visited the temporary hospitals there, three of them at least—one destined for children only. Sick babies, left in sheer panic at the roadside or entrusted by the parents to the care of friends who lost the poor mites during a halt in their flight, were abandoned perhaps as an incumbrance.

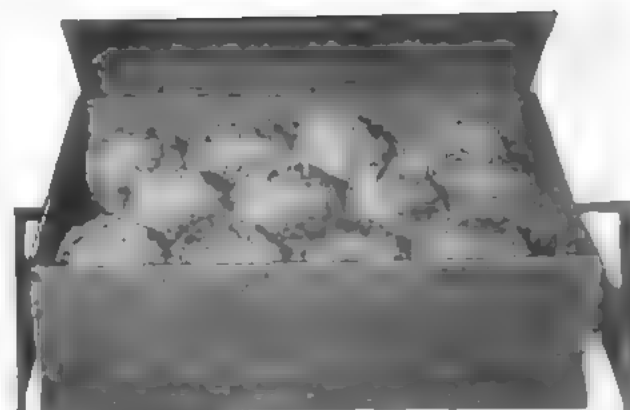
A woman gave birth to a baby in the shrubbery lining the road. She was found dying, four days later, without being able to give her name, to utter a syllable. But the baby lives and will thrive; nameless, were it not for a Dutch "non-com" who adopted her and had her baptized—"Wilhelmina van der Woude" (of the Forest).

And such sad cases, of children born in the night of horror, of children without a name, are no exception. In this one hospital there were ten of them. . . . How many there are among fugitives who, themselves longing for help, took upon themselves the care of the straggling child which they picked up, the child of some unknown compatriot?

To be among these people, to hear their tales of woe and suffering, to see those emaciated, haggard faces, to feel the agony they live in; worst of all, to see the nervous convulsions of their faces, their hands! And the sudden fright that overcomes them at the hearing of any sudden unusual sound, such as the upsetting of a chair, the loud honking of a motor-car!

The opportunity for outside aid is found in the inability of Holland, not only to feed and house all these refugees, but even to entertain them longer within the country's boundaries. So far, we are told, almost no one has asked money of a refugee, and all have given freely, often where the gifts could be ill-afforded. But there comes a time when charity must begin at home. And "you can not give bread and meat if you don't have it yourself!"

The Dutch Government, and at its command the local authorities, do their utmost to induce the Belgians to leave. A conference, held at Antwerp, between



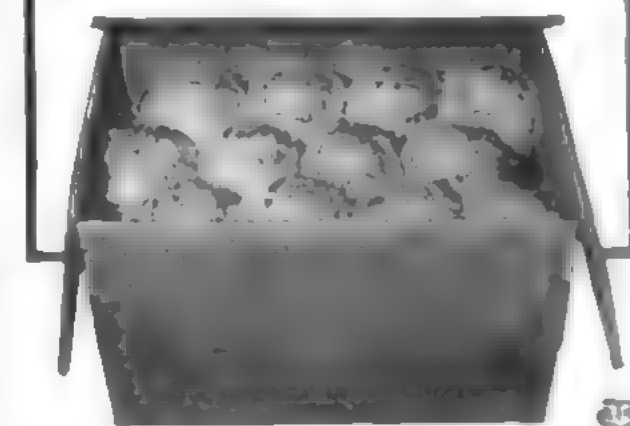
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the Dutch, German, and Belgian authorities resulted in a proclamation, the gist of which will have been cabled to you probably.

But the fugitives, altho they doubt not the statement of their own countrymen, nor the good faith of the Dutch, seem to have misgivings about the real intentions of the Third Party! And upon the attitude of the latter everything—their safety, their possessions, their lives—depends. They almost fear that they will walk into a trap, and that their return to Antwerp is only meant as an asset to prevent an attack of the Allies in case of a German reverse.

The Belgo-German publication that the Antwerp fugitives might return scathless was therefore hailed with delight by a number of well-meaning Dutch, and not less by the fugitives themselves. But the actual text of the proclamation to the effect that this invitation to return applied in the first place to officials, people of independent means, and regular wage-earners put a damper upon this satisfaction. For this means that the officials may work for the German authorities, that the wage-earners can be perfectly well employed in Antwerp and elsewhere to keep things going, and that the well-to-do may come to pay their share in the various war indemnities levied!

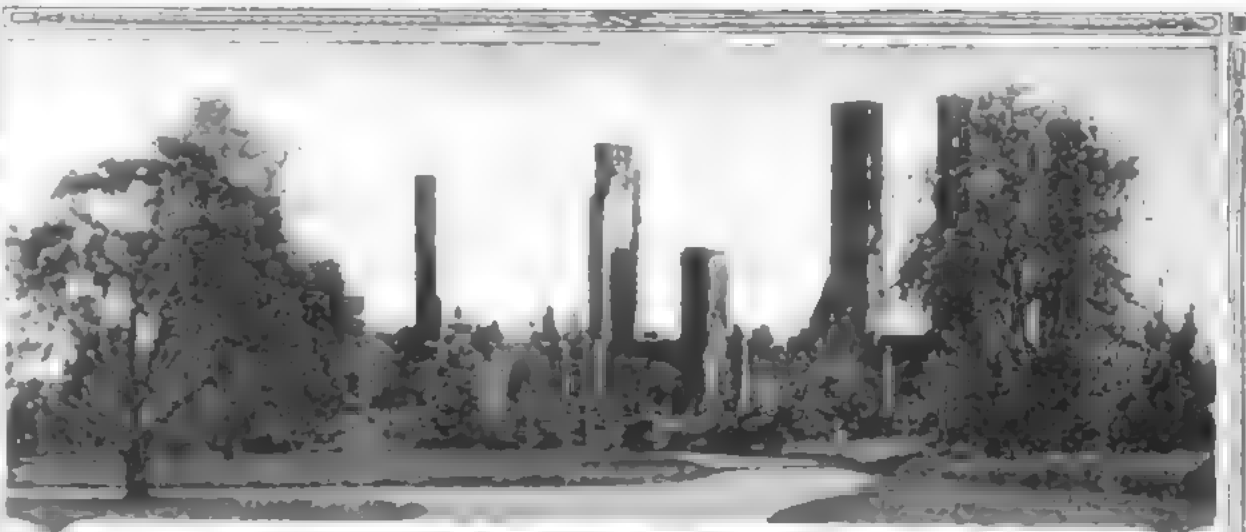
And, finally, it means that the rabble, the economical non-cultured, the vagabonds, the penniless, may stay here at Holland's charge. The majority of the first classes refuse to return. They stay here to await the upshot of events and to escape the tender mercies shown to the populations of Louvain and Malines or the fate of being taken as hostages or muled in all sorts of fines.

The poor among them simply don't return and can't. How would they find a living if they got back?

To this problem at least one State in our Union, Louisiana, appears to have found a solution. The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* notes Louisiana's plan, already in process of perfection, and points out the possibilities in it for profit that should induce other States to follow suit:

Louisiana is wasting no time in taking advantage of the opportunity which the European War affords every State of this country which wishes to increase its farming population. A movement, begun in New Orleans by Father Bogaerts, a Belgian priest resident in Louisiana, has taken definite shape, and plans are being made to bring to Louisiana one hundred Belgian families driven from their homes by the German invasion. According to the *New Orleans States*, information received in Louisiana indicates that there will be little difficulty in getting the hundred families which it is planned to bring over, since there are thousands of homeless Belgians who are now eager to come to this country for good.

Louisiana is taking time by the forelock, and if the plans now being made materialize, the State will be greatly the gainer as a result of the initiative of some of its citizens. The Belgians are among the best market-gardeners and farmers in the world and they are a peaceful, law-abiding people who will make good citizens. When the war ends, there will be a great influx of immigrants into the United States from many parts of Europe, but a great many



All that remains

ONE year ago this was a country home, in the suburbs of New York, famous for its old-fashioned comforts and its exterior and interior beauties.

Because of a lack of preparedness to extinguish fire at its inception, today the charred ruins stand like a grim skeleton—a mute and pathetic warning to home owners of the costliness of procrastination.

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The moment Pyrene liquid strikes heat it is transformed into a gas blanket heavier than air, which smothers the flames by excluding the oxygen.

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Fire, once started, will not wait.

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Keep till used without ice—grow sweeter until all are used by any average family of two. Guaranteed satisfactory—have shipped successfully all over America and Europe. Try a box at once—you'll want to send a box to your best friend for Christmas.

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\$3.00 per box prepaid, anywhere in U. S.—Twelve jars of these to retail delicacies—each box, net—Guava Jelly, Guava Marmalade, Guava Jam, Guava Preserves, Orange Marmalade, Grape Fruit Marmalade, Kumquat Preserves, Kumquat Marmalade, Papaya Marmalade, Mango Preserves, Pineapple Preserves, and Pineapple Marmalade—each of above at your own choice, or 4 varieties.

CrySTALLINE Pineapple, Kumquat and Papaya. Net delivered.



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PURE Olive Oil may be compared to PURE MILK. And POMPEIAN Olive Oil may be compared to CERTIFIED Milk. It is MORE than PURE. It's FINE.

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CELLO

METAL
HOT WATER BOTTLE



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Ask for the Cello at your drug or department store—in 1, 3 and 5 pint sizes, prices \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50, respectively. 15c extra for 1 pint massage handle; 50c extra for 3 and 5 pint sizes. If you shouldn't find the Cello, order from us direct, mentioning size wanted and name of your dealer, and we will deliver by parcel post prepaid. Your money back if you are not more than satisfied.

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Can be filled from any faucet or bottle without slightest danger of scalding or burning the hands.

AIR CHAMBER AND STEEL-WARE COIL RUBBER WASHER

EXPANSION BRONZE SPRING

LOCK SEAM

Air chamber around neck makes it comfortable to handle. Patent spring in neck prevents water from escaping. Expansion contraction and vacuum keeping the coils always in shape. A feature making the bottle perfect. The Cello is perfectly sanitary, self-sterilizing every time you fill it.

of these people will not be immigrants of the most desirable kind. Those States or communities which do not wait for the end of the struggle, but which immediately offer homes and opportunity to the homeless Belgian farmers and which take steps to secure these Belgian farmers, will get new residents who will contribute largely to the welfare and prosperity of their adopted homes.

"Louisiana," says the *New Orleans States*, "has vast fields of rich and uncultivated land which would offer admirable opportunities to the Belgian farmers." What about the several big land-development undertakings in lower South Carolina which were designed to bring white farmers here from the Middle West and the Northwest? Belgian farmers ought to be just the kind of settlers that the men back of these development enterprises are looking for.

WAR IN THE STORM

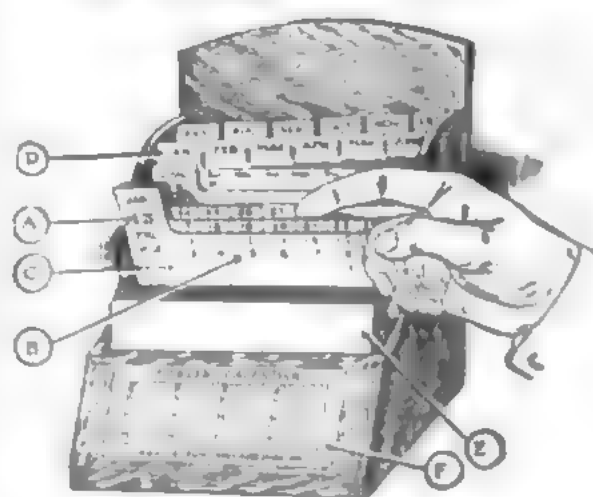
IN the second week in November the merciless Battle of Flanders was rendered more cruel still by a hurricane of wind and rain that soaked and chilled the men in the trenches, driving the cold into the very bones of those who fought against it. The war in Flanders up to this time, according to correspondents' stories, had not had many of the romantic features which readers search for so diligently in American news columns; now it became so tense, sullen, and desperately stubborn a thing as beggars description. As the hurrying shells and the raking fire of mitrailleuses were not enough, there came, surmounting all the ordinary havoc of war, torrents that filled the trenches to the fighters' waists, and wind that screamed derision at the ragged uniforms and the crouching soldiers whom they clad. The story of a *London Daily Chronicle* correspondent, printed in the *New York Times*, telling of the progress of the storm, is written, apparently, while it is still going on. There is, he says:

A howling gale shrieking across the dunes and swirling up the sands into blinding clouds and tearing across the flat marsh-lands as if all the invisible gods of the old ghost-world were playing at racing in their chariots.

In the trenches along the Yser men crouch down close to the moist mud to shelter themselves from the wind, which is harder to dodge than shrapnel shells. It lashes them with fierce cruelty. In spite of all the woolen comforters and knitted vests, made by women's hands at home, the wind finds its way through to the bones and marrow of the soldiers, so that they are numbed. At night it is an agony of cold, preventing sleep, even if men could sleep while shells are searching for them with their cry of death.

The gunners have dug pits for themselves, and when they cease fire for the time they crawl to the shelter, smoking through little outlets in damp blankets in which they have wrapt their heads and shoulders. They tie bundles of straw around their legs to keep out the cold and pack old newspapers inside their clothing

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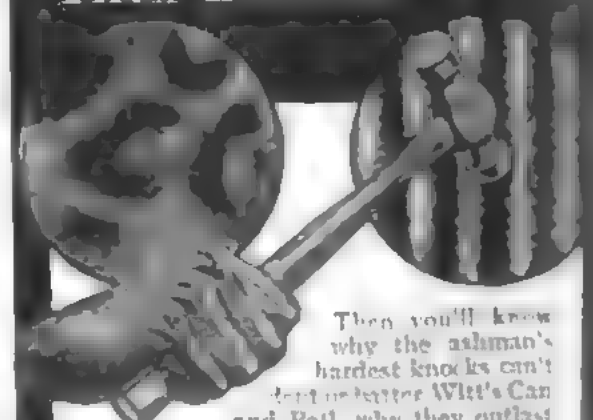
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as breastplates and swear to keep themselves warm, at least in imagination.

The wind gave a new horror to this war. There was something devilish in its howling, in its long angry roar, as it came with enormous force across the flats and then hurled itself against the walls of a village or the roof of an old barn, as if nature herself had been seized with the fury of destruction.

It was very hot, as well as very cold, at Oudecapelle and Nieucapelle and along the line to Styvekenskerke and Lombardtzyde. The German batteries were hard at work again, belching out an inexhaustible supply of shells. Over there the darkness was stabbed by red flashes, and the sky was zigzagged with forked lightning made by machinery. At intervals the whole horizon was illuminated by waves of vivid splendor which shone for some moments upon the blanched faces of men who waited for death. High above the witchlike howlings of the wind furies came the shrilly whistling notes of the shells, like nightbirds, rushing through the storm in search of prey. The guns of the Allied batteries answered back, roar echoing roar. The thunder-claps of the wind were less loud than the concussions of gun-fire, and yet mingled with them and prolonged them and became a part of the storm of deadly sound increasing the horror of war.

Through the darkness along the road infantry tramped toward the lines of trenches to relieve other regiments who had endured a spell in them. They bent their heads low, thrusting forward into the heart of the gale, which tore at the blue coats of these Frenchmen and plucked at their red trousers and slashed in their faces with cruel whips. Their side-arms jingled against the teeth of the wind, which tried to snatch at their bayonets and drag the rifles out of their grip.

They never raised their heads to glance at the Red Cross carts coming back.

RUNNING A WAR IN PAJAMAS

THE days when the commander of an army rode at the head of his troops and led them into the fray, with brandishing of sword and triumphant battle-cry, are buried in the romantic past. Nowadays, he is likely to be far beyond even the sound of his heaviest artillery, snugly busy in a little room that is a hundred miles from the line of battle. Those who would seek romance in the career of a modern Chief of Staff must look for it not with the wide eyes of youthful days, but through the microscope provided by a more mature scientific era. It is still there, if we seek with patience. Romance is not dead; it has only adopted the tactics of the chameleon and changed its gay colorings for the gray of a more practical age. In the case of General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French force, a correspondent of the New York Evening Sun has obligingly supplied us with the necessary microscope, and furnishes us with the following word-picture of the manner in which a modern army is led into battle:

A man in pajamas (at least he wears them most of the time, being too busy to



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Men everywhere are waking up to the fact that COMFY felt slippers are made for them as well as women, and are growing out of the habit of going around the room barefoot or in stocking feet. COMFYS have thick cushion soles that protect you against cold floors and give unusual restfulness to the after-dinner lounge. Convenient for traveling, too. Catalog No. 62-A illustrates the styles and gives prices. If your dealer doesn't sell COMFYS, order direct.

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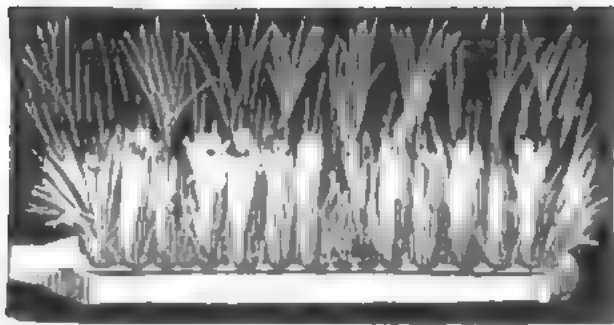
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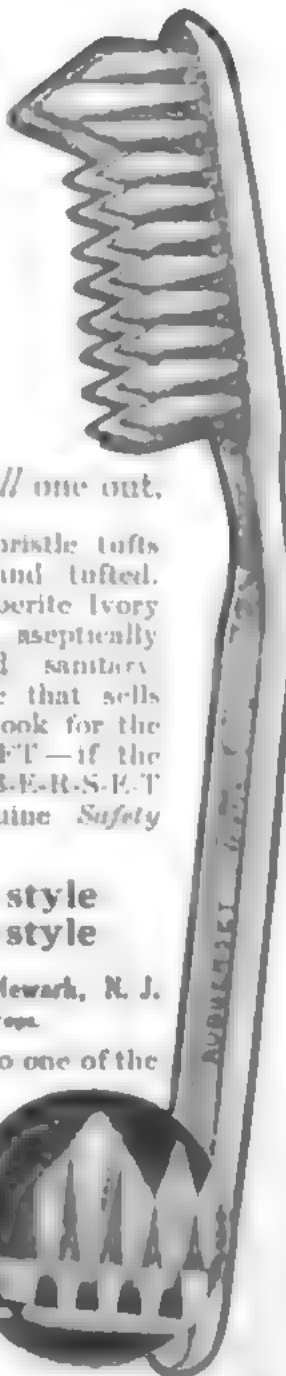
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dress) is running the thousand and one details of the French Army. General Joffre is at the head and he handles the big questions, presses the buttons, so to speak, but General Bertholet, Chief of Staff, does the actual work. This is how General Joffre keeps track of his 200-mile battle-line.

After several trips along the fringe of the war, after meeting thousands of soldiers on the same day, some going north, some going south, in what appeared to be a hopeless tangle, it struck me more forcibly than ever that the modern fighting machine is the most complicated thing on earth.

I tried to imagine myself commanding all this to grasp how a 200-mile line of this sort could be controlled and how it could possibly be kept from getting tangled up with itself and without interference by an enemy. My curiosity grew until I decided to find out how all this business is managed by one man.

In General Joffre's headquarters, in a certain long room, hangs a special map, the scale of which is 1-1000. It shows every road, canal, railway, bridle-path, pig-trail, bridge, clump of trees, hill, mountain, valley, river, creek, rill, and swamp. This is part of the outfit. Another part is a wonderful collection of wax-headed pins of all colors and sizes. These represent army units of all sizes and all organizations.

Into the long room run many wires, both telephone and telegraph. Wireless apparatus is also in this room. The way it all works seems wonderfully simple when it is explained.

The battle is about to commence. The troops have been distributed all along the 200-mile line. The Germans are facing them. A bell rings:

"Hello! Yes! The Germans are attacking General Durand's division? They are in superior numbers? The General needs reinforcements? All right."

The staff officer who has taken this information over the phone hurries to where General Bertholet is sleeping. The General has just dozed off. This is the first sleep he has had in thirty-six hours, but General Bertholet is wide-awake in an instant. He jumps to the floor, still wearing his pajamas, the only garment he has worn in several days. The staff officer reports.

In a twinkling General Bertholet, who knows his map as he does his own face, locates Durand's division. He knows that ten miles back of Durand's command are quartered a number of reserves, under General Blanc, according to the pins. Bertholet also learns from the pins that a number of auto-buses are near Blanc's soldiers.

"Order General Blanc," he commands, "to reinforce Durand at once with 10,000 men, four batteries of 75-millimeter artillery, ten machine guns, and three squadrons of cavalry. Tell Blanc to transport his troops in auto-buses."

Within two minutes General Blanc has received the order. Within five more he is executing it, and General Durand is informed help is coming to him.

Then General Bertholet takes another nap, if the battle will permit. If it does not he stays awake to direct men who are miles away from him.

Every time a bridge is blown up or a pontoon has been thrown across a stream or a food convoy shifts, General Bertholet gets up and shifts his pins to indicate the change. Nothing happens along the 200-mile battle-line but that General Bertholet

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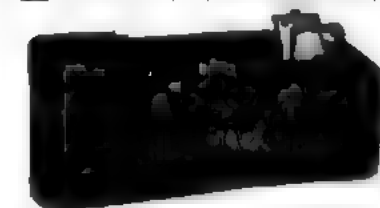
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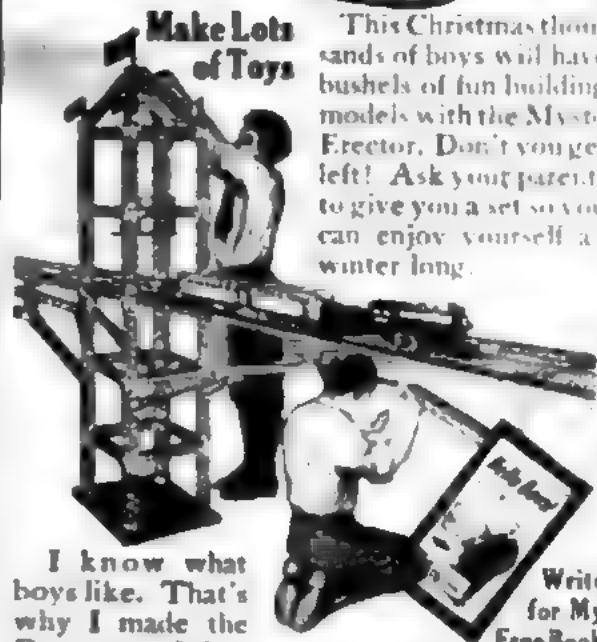
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let, still in pajamas, leaps from his bed and changes the pins on the map. The map must be kept up to the minute. General Joffre must be able to look at it any time of the day or night.

As far as possible, through information brought in by spies or aviators, the forces of the enemy are kept track of in the same manner. No detail that is of use is overlooked. The pins indicate even the size of the guns, the kind of ammunition they use, and so on *ad infinitum*.

THE REAL PERILS OF PEARL WHITE

PEARL WHITE appears on the screen as the inextinguishable and, apparently, immortal *Pauline* of the movies, the apotheosis of the old-time melodrama heroine. Twenty years and less ago the heroine of melodrama was content to be pursued through five vivid acts and thirteen scenes by a villain whose villainy was displayed at its utmost in the saw-mill scene in the fourth act. But the villain of the ten-twenty-thirty days is pale and ineffectual beside the corps of villains in the movie. And the fair heroine of the old familiar one-night-stand tank drama would perish ignominiously if faced by half the perils that surround her more advanced sister of the screen. According to an interview published in the October *Photoplay*, the perilous *Pauline* is, in private life, a most human and engaging young lady who harbors something of a grievance because the real perils that she incurs in professional life are rarely appreciated by the audiences to whom her adventures are familiar. The perils they see are those carefully rehearsed, acts of which the producers are certain, otherwise the picture would never be shown. The real ones, into which real danger enters, appear only on the film that is thrown away, if photographed at all. There was, for example, the "yellow peril." Miss White tells the story in her own words:

A real peril that wasn't filmed was the time we were taking pictures in Chinatown. Chinamen, even when they have the most commonplace things to say, cause excitement enough saying them; but on this occasion there was real excitement. One Chinese restaurant-keeper had promised the use of his restaurant for taking exterior scenes. But when we got down there he had changed his mind about it, so the director went ahead and prepared to take the picture anyway. And it took real policemen to quell the riot.

The director had asked if I minded getting in the scene he intended to take, whether Mr. Chinaman liked it or not; I didn't mind. It wasn't any more risky than the other perils; so when the policemen were called I was right in the midst of the excitement; my cape was torn almost off me; I had a really nice gown on and it shared in the damage. I myself wasn't hurt a bit, tho some of the men were.

The interior scenes of that episode were taken in the studio, so we transplanted some Chinamen for the occasion. They had never worked before the camera and



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their initiation was a disastrous one for me. As *Owen's* accomplices they were to hide in a secret recess behind a sliding panel, in the wall. I was supposedly unconscious when they rushed off with me, so, of course, my eyes were closed and I didn't see that I wasn't going to fit into that little doorway.

The way I learned it was by a terrific jar when my head and the wall met. And not only that, but both my arms were skinned clear to the elbows on the sides of the narrow wall opening.

After an intermission for an ice-pack at the back of my neck and some cold cream and powder on my arms, we did the other scenes. There was a struggle with the Chinamen that I'll never forget because it was my first, and I hope my last, experience with ju-jitsu. Ordinarily, I can give a man a pretty good struggle, but those men just trotted out their knowledge of the art of ju-jitsu, and I didn't realize how in earnest they were about my not getting away from them until my arms and neck were bent backward until I thought they were going to break. They certainly took their part in that episode seriously—and I applied soothing creams and oils to bruised spots for days afterward—seriously.

Another story that she tells illustrates even more clearly how the thrill that is prepared may be most innocuous for the performer, while the real peril may lurk, unknown to the audience, just outside the range of the camera's eye. On one occasion *Pauline* was turned loose in a runaway balloon. Neither the flight itself nor even the fact that, for some time, she found no way to bring the balloon down was sufficient to spoil Miss White's keen enjoyment of her swift, even journey cloudward over the earth. The unpleasantness came later, when she had discovered the cord that let out the gas and allowed her to sink back to the ground again. She was relieved to observe that she was approaching a vacant lot, but, she adds:

By "vacant" I mean the lot had no house on it; but it was densely populated as regards people. There seemed to be a million faces looking up at me as that basket finally picked out a spot to settle down on, and then it was caught by eager hands and there was hardly room allowed for it to settle on.

Word went up from the back of the crowd that I was *Pauline* of the "Perils," and those in the back crowded forward and those forward had to push to hold their places, so they prest up against the gas-bag. I was under it and couldn't help inhaling the gas.

And that's where the danger came in. The people didn't mean to be thoughtless, but with everybody pushing them they couldn't help but push, too.

One man snatched my purse for a souvenir, so he said. Another man told him to return it and hit him when he refused. Then the friends of the first man came to his help and about ten fights ensued.

Another man took out his penknife and cut a big piece off my coat; this, also, for a souvenir. Others saw him and did the same thing. There's about eight square inches of that coat that isn't there at all.

And all the time I was inhaling the gas, I knew I was losing consciousness and realized there was little hope that anybody there would see my danger and get me out. If it hadn't been for the mounted police coming to my rescue, that would have been my last peril, I feel certain of that. But they had been on the lookout for me ever since I floated away in the balloon that should have been tied but wasn't. The water-station was the nearest place, so they took me there and I had to stay for three hours until the crowd dispersed.

PARRYING THE CENSOR

IN the unhesitating opinion of the harassed and hampered press, the French censorship is as irresponsible and intractable as it is omnipotent. The threats and entreaties of the newspapers, we are told in a dispatch to the *New York Times*, have proved utterly in vain. Consequently, a new weapon has now been employed—ridicule. In France a duel with rapiers or pistols is usually quite a harmless affair; but a duel with ridicule is terrible in its ferocity. In their extremity the Parisian editors have put aside all pity or consideration for their fellow men, and have grasped this dreaded shaft, to hurl it at their tormentors, the censors. An example is given, in the attack made by the *Temps*:

Pierre Mille, one of the best-known contributors, writes a column article, beginning: "Regarding the origin of the convulsion which is shaking Europe, together with the least known diplomatic secrets and the most concealed strategic projects, I am going to make some most important revelations."

Before he can reveal anything here, however, the censor intervenes with a four-line cut. He continues:

"It will be remembered that Napoleon once cried before the Pyramids." (Here is another slash.)

The writer goes on:

"But we do not need the support of history or the remembrance of the victories won by Jeanne d'Arc at (name excised) or at Valmy by (another obliteration). One fact I will add." (Here follows a ten-line cut.)

He continues:

"His undaunted attitude at " (This time ten lines more disappear.)

The article proceeds:

"She cried in a trembling voice: 'Oh, daughter, cruel!' (the woman's speech is all excised save the words 'The devourers fight among themselves,' altho the passage appears to be taken from nothing more modern or harmful than a famous tragedy).

The writer makes a last effort:

"The adversary's position was now very serious. Throwing himself upon his knees, he cried: 'Our Father, which art—' (Even of the Lord's Prayer the censor allows only this beginning and the final 'Amen.'")

The *Temps* says in a postscript:

"We regret the slashing which the censor finds it necessary to inflict, but despite it our contributor asserts that the article can still be understood."

Gifts Men Like

FOUR Krementz 14 Kt. Rolled Gold unbreakable Collar Buttons, in a hand some Christmas box—\$1.00.

Two Krementz one-piece-bean-and-post Cuff Buttons and two Krementz 14 Kt. Rolled Gold Collar Buttons, in an attractive holiday box—\$2.50.

A pair of Krementz Cuff Buttons built with the famous Krementz one-piece-bean-and-post. Choice of a wide variety of exclusive designs; plain, engine-turned or engraved. In a beautiful gift box—\$2.00.

Krementz

Krementz Bodkin Studs, Vest Buttons and Cuff Links, for evening wear, are an ideal Christmas gift for the careful dresser. Note, in the illustrations below, how the Krementz Bodkin Clutch "goes in like a needle and holds like an anchor." Sold in sets or separately. Price per set in presentation case—\$5.25 and \$6.50.

Remember, the name Krementz stamped on these goods guarantees:

"If unsatisfactory from ANY cause, they will be replaced FREE."

The better jewelry and haberdashery stores sell these guaranteed Krementz Gift Sets. Solid Gold and Platinum Dress Sets sold at select jewelry stores only.

If your dealer hasn't received his Christmas stock, order direct from us, enclosing price. We will deliver to you, or to any address you desire, packed in Christmas boxes, daintily tied with ribbon and enclosing your personal card.

Write for booklet.

Krementz & Company
58 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.



"SAFE-CABINET
your
filing
devices"

Don't throw away the filing devices you now have—"SAFE-CABINET" them." They represent money well invested. You can furnish the security from fire which they lack by housing them in the fire-resisting walls of

THE SAFE-CABINET

THE SAFE-CABINET is now made in more than forty different sizes capable of accommodating the filing units of all leading makes, both wood and metal.

Look for "SAFE-CABINET" in your telephone directory. If you do not find it, write direct to

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Every business man should inform himself as to the advantages and superiority of

PEN-DAR
PLANISHED
STEEL
LOCKERS

Get the expert knowledge of the largest Locker manufacturers in the world—even though you don't buy, the information will be mighty valuable.

Edw. Darby & Sons Co., Inc.
248 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Makers of Steel Cabinets, Bins
and Shelving

In Times Like These

—the sensible thing to do with your money is not to tie it up in long-term bonds, but to put it where you can get it when you want it.

You want a security that is *absolutely safe, that can be readily converted into cash, that carries a fair rate of interest.*

That is your present investment problem—the Six Per Cent. Short-term Bond issued by the Commercial Security Company is the logical answer.

If you want expert opinion on these bonds, the officers of 300 banks which have bought them will tell you:

"We invest our own and our depositors' funds in them."

Commercial Security Short Term Sixes are secured by Commercial Paper—acknowledged to be the best security in the world.

They come due in from 1 to 30 months—you can choose the maturity suited to your particular needs. They bear full six per cent interest and are exempt from the income tax.

Write for booklet M-21 which describes the bonds in detail and explains the relative advantages of long term and short-term securities.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY

Capital and Surplus over a Million Dollars
NEW YORK, 437 FIFTH AVE.
Chicago, First National Bank Building



6% FARM MORTGAGES

**\$500 and Upwards
SAFE AND SURE NO WORRY**

Here in the great fertile Northwest and where "we're right on the ground," where values are steadily increasing, is the best place to invest your money. Our 6% Farm Mortgages are safe and sure. Never a loss in 31 years. Write for Booklet "A" and List of Offerings.

E. J. Lander & Co.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Est. 1883
Capital and Surplus, \$400,000

and 7% FIRST MORTGAGES Jacksonville, Fla.

Not On improved business and residential property conservative 5% margin. We have had 11 years' experience in this field, references furnished if desired. Titles approved by leading attorneys. Correspondence invited. **PALMER AND PALMER, Jacksonville, Fla.**

Bank Clearings Show Where to Put Money

Around Kansas City, the metropolis of the great South Central states, in

Kansas Oklahoma Arkansas—Texas bank conditions are so prosperous that bank clearings have pushed this bustling city of the plains up to 4th place, although in population it ranks twentieth.

The Best Spot on Earth to Invest Money even in First Farm Mortgages in this rich, growing country. A boom has been reaching breaking point. Farm mortgage has caused high prices to be paid for the best of this favorite section of America for their grain and live stock. There was never a time when investment in First Farm Loans was so suddenly so safe and so advantageous to buyers as now.

For forty-three years the Maxwell Investment Company has been making farm loans in the South Central states. A hard selection of every loan is made by our salaried examiners, and the company can boast possible touch with the farmer of this prosperous section. We offer only loans on which the income is satisfactory, the security the best, and the property behind the mortgage steadily increasing. Into these loans we have put our own money, and have loaned not exceeding 40% of the value of the security.

Maxwell service releases you of all care and guarantees titles and all interest statements in reports signed by our examiners. Interest remitted promptly.

Booklet "Our History" and list of loans sent free.

MAXWELL INVESTMENT COMPANY

Established 1871

Grand Avenue at Tenth Kansas City, Mo.

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR BOUGHT HERE

WHILE no estimate of the amounts of contracts made in this country by European nations at war, for arms, ammunition, etc., can be made from any available statistics, it is now known definitely that the contracts already made, and under way, are enormous. Every firm in this country which makes goods that are used in fighting battles "is working to its extreme capacity," says the *New York Evening Post*. For some time orders have been "pouring in for rifle, cannon, shells, and cartridges, for aeroplanes by the hundreds, for motor-trucks by the thousands, for automobiles by the hundreds, for motor-cycles in unlimited quantities, for barbed wire by the thousands of tons, for railroad materials, entrenching tools, blankets, uniforms, underclothing, shoes, overcoats, medical supplies, and many other articles." Some exaggeration has appeared in newspaper reports of orders already placed, but it is declared to be strictly true that the limitations imposed on orders are not due to the limited wants of European buyers, but to the capacities of our manufacturing plants. Few manufacturers of arms and ammunition offer exceptions to the rule, that manufactories are now running day and night, are adding additional machinery, and enlarging their plants otherwise. Agents of European governments and of contractors dealing with those governments have been in New York by the thousands for some weeks, while others have made their headquarters in Washington, Philadelphia, and Chicago. These buyers come from Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, Holland, Italy, Japan, and Austria. They are particularly numerous from Russia. Robert Pluym arrived here on November 15, in order to purchase hydroaeroplanes, motor-trucks, and barbed wire for Russia. In an interview he said:

"To get here, I had to come by way of Finland, cross the Gulf of Finland to Sweden, and then go to Bergen, in Norway, and finally by steamer to Newcastle, England, threading a dangerous way through the fields of unanchored mines which the Germans have spread broadcast in those seas. We were three days on this comparatively short trip, for we did not dare to steam at night, when we could not see the mines. I have made up my mind to return by way of Vladivostok and the trans-Siberian.

"Russia offers a splendid market to America. Your country has every opportunity to take over all the trade we formerly gave to Germany. You know Germany exported to us \$500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and most of these goods should be supplied us by America after this. The Germans are still trying to get goods to Russia by sending them into Denmark and having them reexported under Danish trade-marks; but this has been discovered and is practically played out.

"We can use an unlimited number of motor-trucks, for instance, and huge quantities of barbed wire. I am now engaged in trying to run down a very ingenious combination of Maxim gun and motor-cycle. It was invented by a Canadian artillery sergeant who is now at

the front, and the Canadian troops are equipped with them.

"I have also furnished the Russian Government with several hundred automobiles, some of which are used for staff transportation and some in the ambulance service. I am after all the hydroaeroplanes I can secure, not only of the regular size, but of the transatlantic *America* type as well. Other nations are placing orders. Another order I have is for seventy-five machines with which to manufacture a soft, heavy cotton cloth of which underclothes for the troops are to be made. This cloth has all the properties of woollens.

"I have also been charged with the task of finding some American motor-truck concern which will be willing to take over the operation of a line of motor-trucks between Khiva and the Caspian Sea, across the 400 miles of desert which separate them. It is around Khiva that our great cotton-fields are situated, and at present it is necessary to bring the cotton to Russia by a roundabout route which takes two weeks. If we could establish this line of motor-trucks, it would be possible to rush goods across the desert in forty-eight hours, traveling day and night; and this would mean a saving of millions of rubles. The desert surface is quite firm and hard, and all the road-building that would be necessary would be the leveling of two low hills. The project would require an investment of \$250,000 perhaps, and would net enormous profits, for, of course, there would be no competition."

HOW WE HAVE GROWN SINCE 1850

Bradstreet's presents a summary of data compiled for the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing what material progress this country has made since 1850. It deals with population, foreign commerce, national wealth, bank clearings, farms, factories, railroads, and savings-banks. Following are some of the striking comparisons made:

"We find that the number of inhabitants has more than quadrupled in the interval since 1850. In that year the population of the country was a little over 23,000,000; now it is nearly 100,000,000, the figures for continental United States being estimated by the Treasury Department officials at 99,592,000 on November 1. In the same period the foreign commerce of the country has grown from about \$48,000,000 to \$4,259,000,000, the latter amount being over thirteen times the former, while the per-capita value of exports has risen from \$16.96 to \$23.27. The national wealth has grown from a little over \$7,000,000,000 to approximately \$140,000,000,000, the latter sum being almost twenty times the former. Money in circulation increased from \$279,000,000 in round numbers to \$3,419,000,000, so that the volume is over twelve times as great as in 1850. Indeed, if the latest estimate given in the last circulation statement, of \$3,715,522,306, be taken as a basis, the amount is over thirteen times as large as in the middle of the last century. New York's bank clearings have grown from approximately \$5,000,000,000 to over \$98,000,000,000. Figures for the country's clearings do not, apparently, go back beyond the year 1887, when they were a little over \$52,000,000,000, but in little over a quarter of a century they increased to \$174,000,000,000 in round numbers.

"Greatly increased development has marked the activities on the country's farms, in its factories, and on its railroads,

in the intervening period. The value of farms and farm property increased from not quite \$4,000,000,000 in 1870 to \$41,000,000,000 in round numbers in 1910. The value of manufactured products grew from a little over \$1,000,000,000 to over \$20,000,000,000. In railway development the increase has been phenomenal, the number of miles in operation having grown from 9,021 miles in 1870 to 258,000 in 1912. In the last quarter of a century the number of passengers carried has increased from about 492,000,000 to 1,000,000,000, and the volume of freight handled from 652,000,000 to 1,845,000,000 of short tons. The growth of thrift as indicated by savings-banks deposits has been remarkable in the extreme. In 1870 there were only 251,354 depositors, with \$43,431,130 of deposits to their credit; now the depositors number 11,000,000 in round numbers, and their deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, amount to about \$1,750,000,000, or more than one hundred times the amount to the credit of depositors at the middle of the last century.

"Statistics of expenditure for education in the earlier portion of the period under consideration are lacking, but it is known that in 1870 the expenditures for public schools aggregated \$63,300,000 annually. Now the total expenditures on account of education approximate \$500,000,000 a year. Among the agencies for the diffusion of intelligence must also be mentioned newspapers and periodicals. Enumerations of these were made only sporadically in earlier times, but figures are available regularly since 1869. In that year the number of newspapers and periodicals was estimated at 5,219, while in 1910 the number had grown to 22,725, or nearly four times the number counted a little over forty years before."

THE MONEY COST OF THE WAR

Estimates heretofore made of the cost of the European War showed such large totals that they were regarded in some quarters as excessive. Attention, however, is called by *Bradstreet's* to the fact that, by the middle of November, sufficient official figures had come to hand from two countries to throw definite light on the subject. M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, had stated that the cost to France during the first two months of the war averaged \$7,000,000 a day, and this average was nearly maintained throughout October, with a possibility that the average would soon approach \$6,000,000 a day instead of \$7,000,000. In England it was announced by the Prime Minister, when moving a large additional war credit, that up to November 15 the British expenditures had reached a point between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 a day. He could give no hope that these expenditures were likely to diminish. With the additional credit obtained, it was expected that the British Army, not including the so-called Territorials, would number 2,186,000 officers and men, which would be "far in excess of the strength of any other army heretofore maintained in the field by the United Kingdom." Other items in *Bradstreet's* article are these:

"Lloyd-George in proposing increased taxes estimated that the cost of the war for a full year, providing of course for an increase in the number of men under arms to about 3,000,000, would amount to at least \$2,250,000,000. This sum would be six times as great as the largest amount ever before spent by Great Britain or in a single year, and would average \$6,000,000 a day, or about the Franco is now spending. The Chancellor said that the coun-

SHEET NO. 1 SHEET NO. 1

COMPTOMETER INVENTORY SHEET

DEPARTMENT *Gen'l* PRICED BY *H*
 DATE *Dec 7* EXAMINED BY *CJ*
 CALLED BY *JB* SHEET EXTENDED BY *CJ*
 ENTERED BY *JB* STRIP EXTENDED BY *H*

ITEM	EXTENSION	EXTENSION	EXTENSION
Amount Forward from Previous Sheet			
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>3109.42</i>	<i>4824</i>	<i>2718</i>
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>1257.42</i>	<i>1374</i>	<i>1660</i>
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>4375.42</i>	<i>4984</i>	<i>215.47</i>
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>2714.42</i>	<i>1674</i>	<i>6.19</i>
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>3744.42</i>	<i>3275</i>	<i>2144.35</i>
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>432.42</i>	<i>2724</i>	
<i>Inventory</i>	<i>664.42</i>	<i>10.10</i>	<i>2.85</i>

Two Good Suggestions on Inventory

- First:** Have your inventory sheets printed like the above form with perforated extension strip. This strip insures two independent extensions of every item—a method that turns the spot light squarely upon every possible error in the work.
- Second:** Buy a Comptometer and set it to work on your inventory. With a few days' practice an operator will be able to extend items like the above in four or five seconds each. Enter the original extensions on the detachable strip. Then tear off the strip and turn the sheet over to another operator who will enter his extensions in the remaining column. Compare the two totals and—well, if there is anything wrong, it will show right there.

Adds
Multiplies

Comptometer

Divides
Subtracts

Instead of having the office upset for days, and even weeks for figuring inventory, you can make a quick and easy job of it with the Comptometer—have it done and out of the way in half the time and know for sure there are no mistakes in it.

When through with the inventory you will find the time-saving speed and accuracy of this machine just as valuable on your everyday work, proving Postings, balancing

Accounts, footing Trial Balance, extending and proving Invoices, Payroll, Estimates, figuring Costs, etc.

Why not ask for a practical demonstration in your own office—it will cost you nothing. Let our representative figure a few pages of Inventory for you and see for yourself how easily and rapidly you can handle this disagreeable work with the Comptometer.

Write for free booklet on "Better Methods of Accounting"

describing some of the modern methods employed by progressive houses in connection with the Comptometer on Bookkeeping, Billing, Estimating, Payroll, Inventory, Cost Calculations, etc.

Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1731 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

THE HIGHEST GRADE TYPEWRITER IN THE WORLD IS BUILT IN THE GOOD OLD U. S. A.



"The Typewriter is the Highest Grade Typewriter in the World. Just one 'Best' in anything, and when we began the manufacture of typewriters more than fifteen years ago, we definitely decided on our 'Best'."—*substantiates every advertised claim we*

SELLING CONTRACT

"Our slogan for 1915 is 'Every few dollars to invest in a high exclusive selling contract given, you mean business, write at once.'"

Literary Digest for Dec. 5.



Four Extra Values In Sleepingwear

There are 513 Other Brighton-Carlsbad Styles, 50c to \$5.00

WE have become the sleepingwear authorities through making better, handsomer, more durable and more comfortable sleeping garments. Extra in everything but cost. There is a Brighton-Carlsbad garment for every need; for every person of every age; a weight of material for every season or climate, for indoor or outdoor sleeping, and a pattern for every taste.

BRIGHTON-CARLSBAD SLEEPINGWEAR

For All the Family, 50c to \$5.00

- 1. Pajunion** A one-piece pajama, a union pajama with all draw string, a union pajama with a draw string, a union pajama with a draw string. All materials, \$1.50 to \$3.00.
- 2. Foot Pocket Gown** An extra long, full gown with 16 in. hem making foot pockets—assures warm feet—keeps feet warm. Available in men's, women's, and children's sizes. \$1.00 to \$5.00.
- 3. Union Sleeper** One-piece men's, women's, and children's suits, with or without belt. Supplied also with hood and feet (as illustrated). Complete winter comfort—\$1.50 to \$5.00.
- 4. Child's Sleepers** In three sizes. Extra value, heavy flannelettes, 50c up. With hood and draw-string-wrist, the illustrated "Nap" style. Complete winter comfort.

Send Your Name For the Nightie Book

It pictures and prices the world's best selection of sleeping garments

H.B. Glover Co. Dept. 27 Dubuque, Iowa

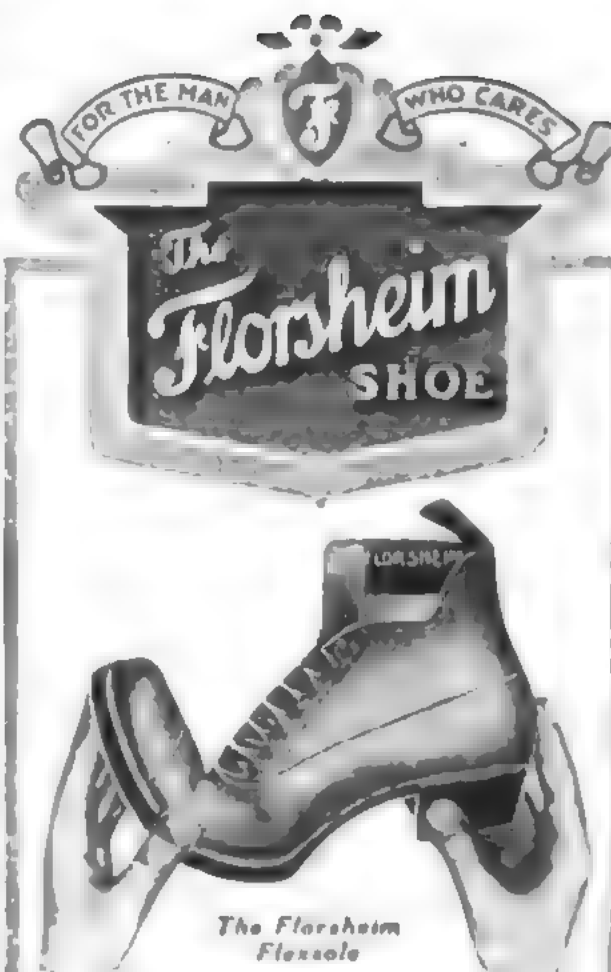
find \$2,676,835,000 by the end of the financial year or there would be a deficiency of \$1,097,555,000. To meet these heavy charges, he proposed the doubling of the income tax and the imposition of taxes of 1 cent a pint on beer and of 6 cents a pound on tea. In addition, a war-loan of \$1,750,000,000 was offered for subscription, the loan to be issued at 95, to bear interest at 3½ per cent., and to be redeemable at par on March 31, 1928. It was announced on the afternoon of the issue that \$500,000,000, or two-sevenths of the whole amount, was taken by a single firm, and \$3,000,000,000 were subscribed by Thursday. With these provisions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, the Government would be prepared to carry on the war until July in case that course should be necessary. While declining to speculate as to the length of the war, he said that it might be shortened or lengthened by accident, but as a prudent financial officer he was bound to estimate for a longer period.

Less is known about the expense of the war to Germany and Austria, but estimates made in the former country a couple of months ago put the daily cost at about \$5,000,000, and it has since been suggested that that figure was too low rather than too high, and that it would be nearer \$7,000,000. It seems unlikely that Austria's expense could fall much below the figure first mentioned for Germany, and the Russian expense per man might be less, the size of the Muscovite Army would probably call for an aggregate not lower than that of Austria. A glance at the figures given above will indicate how large a total expense is involved in the actual conduct of the war alone, without taking account of the loss involved in the destruction of property, the stoppage of trade and industry, the losses of crops, and the general derangement resulting from the Titanic conflict.

Taking Lloyd-George's estimate for the United Kingdom as nearer the mark, for an average over a long period with augmented forces, than the figures given by Mr. Asquith for the first three months of the war, and combining with it the latest average for France, the lower estimate for Germany above mentioned, and the figures suggested for Austria and Russia, we get a cost of \$27,000,000 per day for the five leading combatants. This does not take account of the cost of the war to Belgium, Serbia, Japan, and Turkey, which, while not so great as that for the five Powers already mentioned, yet must foot up a heavy total. The cost for the five leading nations now at war would, on the basis above indicated, amount to almost \$10,000,000,000 for a year, and adding to that the expense to the four lesser combatants and the cost of mobilization in other countries, such as Holland, Switzerland, Roumania, and Italy, which have had to take measures to defend their neutrality or to provide for possible involvement in the war, the estimates of those who fix the total cost of the war for a year at over \$14,000,000,000 may not be so far out of the way.

DIRECTORS TO BE REMOVED UNDER THE CLAYTON LAW

Under what is known as the Clayton Law, passed at the last session of Congress, many directors in corporations and banks must cease to serve within two years from October 15 last. Close and general attention is now being given to this law by the management of these institutions. It will affect the great steel companies and many other of the best known industrial plants whose activities in large degree pertain to supplies for railroads. Under this law, no railroads or other common carriers will be allowed to purchase supplies at a value of



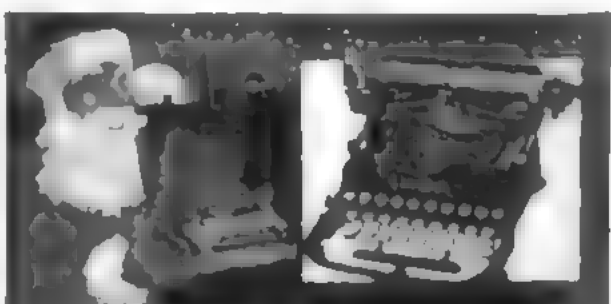
Upper leather soft and pliable. Flexible sole, bending easily. A scientific "Natural Shape." 36.

Comfort First

Not "by and by" but right from the start. The Flexsole is a boon to tender feet—a blessing to much exercised feet. A new shoe with an old shoe's comfort.

Booklet showing "Styles of the Times" free on request.

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.



This year, the—

CORONA Folding Typewriter

—is going to be a favorite Christmas gift with many people

There is now no reason for writing a letter, report, or anything else, in long hand—whether traveling, at home or elsewhere. Carrying a Corona is no trouble at all—it weighs only six pounds, and when folded occupies about the same amount of space as a large camera.

Thousands upon thousands use the Corona; so should you—and so should that someone dear to you who you are going to remember this Christmas. So, to be sure of pleasing, give him or her a Corona Portable Typewriter.

Send now for Booklet No. 14

Corona Typewriter Co., Inc., Grafton, N.Y.
New York Salesrooms—141 West 42nd St.—at Broadway

Shave without Soap or Shaving Brush

If you have given up trying to shave yourself, try once more with a good razor and

LLOYD'S EUX-E-SIS

Thousands of men with tender faces have found this delicate, demulcent cream the only beard softener which would give them a quick, comfortable shave. No soap, no lather, no shaving brush required. Just a razor and Eux-e-sis. Large tubes of all Dealers.

Send 17c for Sample Tube to Dept. B.

PARK & TILFORD 225 5th Ave., N. Y. F. R. ARNOLD CO. 7 W. 22nd St., N. Y.



more than \$50,000 in any one year from any corporation, company, or partnership when the railroad or other common carrier has on its board of directors, or as president, manager, or purchasing or selling agent, any person who at the same time is a director, manager, or purchasing or selling officer of, or who has any substantial interest in, such corporation, company, or partnership. Judge Gary, for example, of the Steel Corporation Board, has already retired as director of a number of outside corporations. Other well-known men now on the Steel board must have retired within two years from October 15, among them J. P. Morgan, Henry C. Frick, Norman B. Ream, George F. Baker, Daniel G. Read, and George W. Perkins.

Among banks important changes will also be necessary. The same law provides that two years after October 15 no person shall at the same time be a director or other officer or employee of more than one bank or trust company which has deposits, capital, surplus, or undivided profits aggregating more than \$500,000. Among prominent bankers who will be affected by this law *The Journal of Commerce* mentions George F. Baker, Francis L. Hines, James A. Blair, Henry P. Davison, A. Barton Hepburn, James J. Hill, Thomas Stillman, Frank A. Vanderlip, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry C. Frick, William A. Marston, William Rockefeller, George J. Gould, and Albert H. Wiggin.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Austrian War Lament

We Austrians can not stand the drizzle
Of Russian shrapnel at Przemyśl!

The Russian hordes are in the track of
Our noble men who flee to Krakow.

A million Cossacks may delouse,
At any moment, at Olkusz!

A million more reported are
At Kamionkastrumilowa!

And yet another million have
Consumed all food at Yaroslaf!

Ah! ev'rything they cleared—as well as
The larders of Jaszarokszellas!

Then down they poured, like molten lava,
On rural, innocent Suezawa!

And now they march, with hungry screech,
On harmless little Drohobycz!

Curs'd be the foreign rascals, greasy,
Who chased us at Tustanowice!

Steel motor-cars—ten guns in each car—
Are rolling on toward Wieliczka!

How truly awful will it be
If Cossacks mangle us at Stryj!

No one may even dare to guess of
The patriots who fell at Rzeszow.

Of Czechs, 'tis said, they've buried a
Battalion at Csikszereda!

As at the banquet of Belshazzar,
The finger writes at Njiregyhaza!

So, ere the sky with dawn grows streaky
Let's fly to dear old Zaleszezyki!

—"Terror" in London Opinion.

6%

Turn to Real Estate For Your Investments

When values in the stock and bond market shrink and the financial world is upset, the attention of the investing public is attracted to real estate and to obligations based upon it as the most stable and certain form of investment. That has been the history of every financial disturbance in this country. *It is true today.*

Real Estate must be used to live on and work on. The measure of its use is the measure of its value. New York real estate is the most valuable real estate in the world, and offers the safest and best channel for investment.

For more than a quarter of a century, the American Real Estate Company, the oldest and one of the largest real estate operating companies in New York, has extended its business through the sale of its 6% obligations to the public. It continues their issue today in two convenient forms:

Coupon Bonds, in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, etc., paying 6% interest, payable semi-annually, principal due and payable in ten years.

Accumulative bonds, in denominations of \$1,000 and upward, purchasable by instalment payments running for 10, 15 or 20 years. These instalment payments bear interest at the rate of 6% compounded annually, and at maturity principal and interest are paid in one sum—the face value of the bond.

If you are receiving anything less than 6% on your money, write us for detailed information regarding American Real Estate Six's and the business upon which they are based.

American Real Estate Company

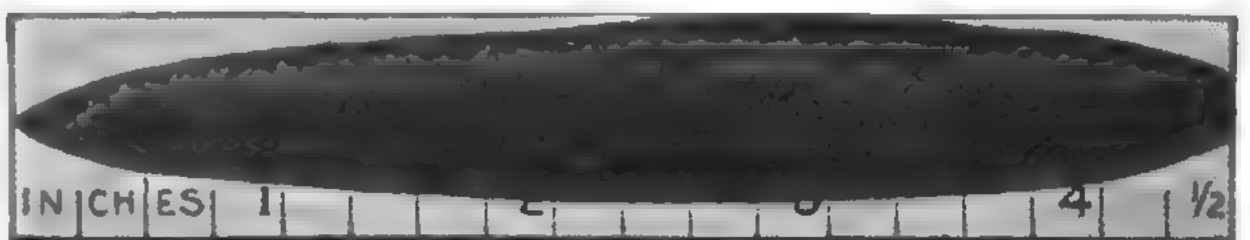
Founded 1888

Capital and Surplus \$3,247,789.13

527 Fifth Avenue

Room 504

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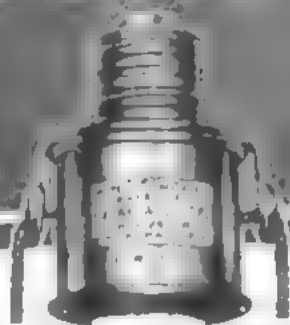
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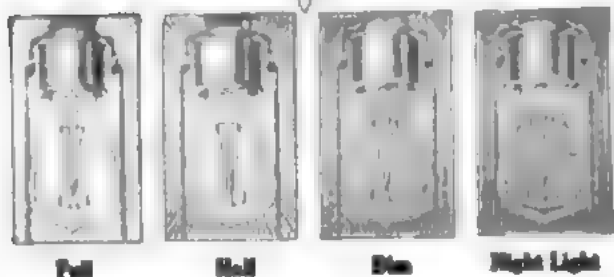


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Humorous Sally.—"Your cousin Sarah
is such a volatile creature."

"Yes; we call her Sal Volatile."—
Boston Transcript.

Perplexed.—INQUISITIVE INCUBATOR
CHICK—"Say, do they figure your birth-
day from the day you're laid or the day
you're hatched?"—*Puck.*

Time Wasted.—"Dinah, did you wash
the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin'
er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"
—*Philadelphia Leader.*

The Danger.—"Pa, a man's wife is his
better half, isn't she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there
isn't anything left of him, is there?"—
Boston Transcript.

His Experience.—MRS. HENPECK—"Is
there any difference, Theodore, do you
know, between a fort and a fortress?"

MR. HENPECK—"I should imagine a
fortress, my love, would be harder to
silence!"—*London Opinion.*

Defined.—BIX—"I see there's a report
from Holland that concrete bases for
German cannon have been found there."

DIX—"Don't believe a word you hear
from Holland. The geography says it is a
low, lying country."—*Boston Transcript.*

Filial Fondness.—"What is in the mail
from daughter?" asked mother, eagerly.

"A thousand kisses," answered father,
grimly, "and sixteen handkerchiefs, two
waists, and four batches of ribbons for you
to wash and mend."—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Daughter's Laughter

With increasing amusement he laughed,
Because of his daughter's wild laughter;
Then he said: "Tho I seem to be daught,
I am sure that my daughter is daughter."
—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Likely.—JUDGE—"Officer, what's the
matter with the prisoner—tell her to stop
that crying—she's been at it fifteen
minutes" (more sobs).

OFFICER—"Please, sir, I'm a'thinking
she wants to be bailed out."—*Nebraska
Argonaut.*

Happy Childhood.—A small boy seated
on the curb by a telephone-pole, with a tin
can by his side, attracted the attention of
an old gentleman who happened to be
passing.

"Going fishing?" he inquired, good-
naturedly.

"Nope," the youngster replied. "Take
a peek in there."

An investigation showed the can to be
partly filled with caterpillars of the
tussock moth.

"What in the world are you doing with
them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the
leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"How?"

"Sending 'em up this telephone-pole."—
Judge.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 19.—German reinforcements continue to pour in, to strengthen the great German drive into Poland between the Vistula and the Warthe rivers.

November 20.—The German Army in Poland sweeps in to the Lenczyca-Plock line and beyond, where their progress is checked by the Russians, and a desperate battle is begun. Another huge battle is in progress along the southern headwaters of the Warthe, on a fifty-mile line between Krakow and Czenstochow. In East Prussia is a long-drawn-out campaign through the Masuri Lakes, where Von Hindenburg won his conspicuous victory September 1.

November 21.—Berlin reports the Russians as falling back before the German advance in Russian Poland, and claims that the latter have reached Lodz.

November 22.—Germany claims progress in Russian Poland, reaching to within forty miles of Warsaw, but Russian advisers report the battle between the Warthe and the Vistula at a standstill. Petrograd reports the capture of 2,000 prisoners near Krakow, and says that the Austrians have evacuated Neu Sander, a railroad junction on the Dunajec in Galicia.

November 23.—In the battle between the Vistula and the Warthe, where General von Hindenburg and Grand Duke Nicholas lead the opposing armies, the advantage is said to be with the Russians. A great battle is in progress, but the German advance is already definitely blocked, according to reports.

November 24.—The German advance in Russian Poland is reported as being forced back upon the border, and turned away from the German base at Thorn. The storm-center swings southwest, joining the Russian attack on Czenstochow, and eluding a planned German move on the Russian left wing from Weljan, on the border below Kalisz.

IN THE WEST

November 21.—The French report the repulse of repeated German attacks in the Woivre district, the capture of a height near Verdun, and the taking of some trenches in the Argonne.

November 22.—The French War Office announces a violent bombardment of Ypres, in which much of the town was destroyed. Germany reports much hindrance by the bad weather in France and Belgium.

November 24.—British war-ships shell the German naval station at Zeebrugge, says a dispatch, destroying German submarines in process of building at that point, and driving the Germans from all shelter along the whole Belgian coast.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 19.—Berlin reports a recent complete victory over the Servians at Valjevo in which the Austrians took 6,000 prisoners.

Russia reports the sending of reinforcements against the Turks in the Batoum district, in the region of the Choruk Su River, and also a defeat of the Kurds in Persian Armenia.

November 20.—The Khedive of Egypt is

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. J. E." Presidio of Monterey, Cal.—"Did the United States repudiate the 'Continental' money issued in payment of the Revolutionary War?"

We find no specific evidence of repudiation, but we know of an instance where persons who acquired it lived to realize its worthlessness, and Continental "money" was used as a pillow for the head of one who died and was buried. We advise you to address your inquiry to the Secretary of the Treasury, who may have access to more direct information than we have.

"L. P. L." Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether it is correct for me to have my whole name engraved on my visiting-card—'Miss Lillian P. Leon'—or 'Miss Leon.' I am the only daughter."

The correct form for an only daughter is "Miss Leon."

"A. R. L." New Orleans, La.—"Will you be kind enough to reply to the following: (1) Is it correct to say, 'These data have been gathered,' or 'This data has been gathered?' (2) In referring to correspondence consisting of several letters on one subject—one copy of which has been made of each letter—would the correct form be 'copy of correspondence' or 'copies of correspondence?' Thus, 'I enclose herewith copies of correspondence,' or 'I enclose herewith copy of correspondence.'"

(1) *Data* is the plural of *datum*, and should be used with a verb in the plural. (2) As the word *correspondence* implies letters that have passed to and fro, thus giving a plural sense (and one letter could not constitute correspondence), it is not necessary to use the plural *copies*.

"R. F." Chicago, Ill.—"Will you tell me if the word 'transpire' can be used synonymously with 'perspire,' that is, would it be correct to say 'a man transpires,' meaning 'a man perspires?'"

The word *transpire* is correctly used for *perspire* and condemned when used for happen.

"C. O. H." Cassopolis, Mich.—"My dictionaries are a little obscure on the definition of 'successor.' I would like its full meaning. For example, is President Wilson 'successor' to President Abraham Lincoln, or only to Roosevelt?"

Successor means one who or that which succeeds or takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing; especially, one who succeeds to another's rank, office, or property. It is the correlative of *predecessor*.

"H. E. L." New York, N. Y.—"Please inform me whether the following sentence is correct: 'Thanking you in advance for trouble occasioned.' I see this used at times, after a request is made in a letter for information and would like to hear from you whether it is the correct wording to use."

"Thanking you in advance for the trouble which this request may occasion" may be used with perfect propriety.

"K. C." Bartlesville, Okla.—"Kindly tell me if 'sitting' is used correctly in speaking of 'a sitting hen.' Also which of the following forms is correct: (1) 'Our Father who art in Heaven,' or (2) 'Our Father which art in Heaven'; and (3) 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them who trespass against us'; or (4) 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us?'"

(1) According to strict grammatical rule, *sit* when referring to posture is always an active intransitive, and *set* an active transitive. "To sit on eggs" has been characterized as colloquial English, but is sanctioned by the translators of the King James version of the Bible. "As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not" (Jer. xvii, 11). Shakespeare wrote "Birds *sit*, brooding in the snow" ("Love's Labour's Lost," act iv, sc. 3). On a poultry-farm the farm-hand *sits* the hen, but the hen *sits*. (2) The English of the Lord's Prayer is the English of the Bible and Prayer-book. You will find "which art in Heaven" in the Bible—Matthew vi, verse 9. "Who art" is a modification found, we think, in the Episcopal and the Lutheran Prayer-books, but not in King Edward VI.'s Book of Common Prayer, nor in the Book of Common Prayer in use by the Church of England. (3, 4) Both forms are correct.

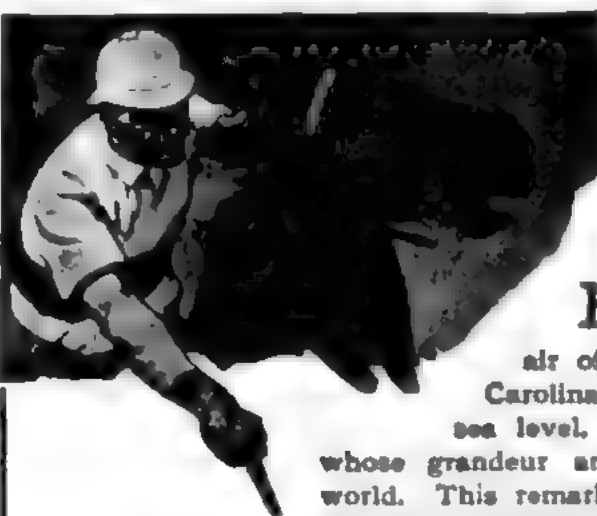
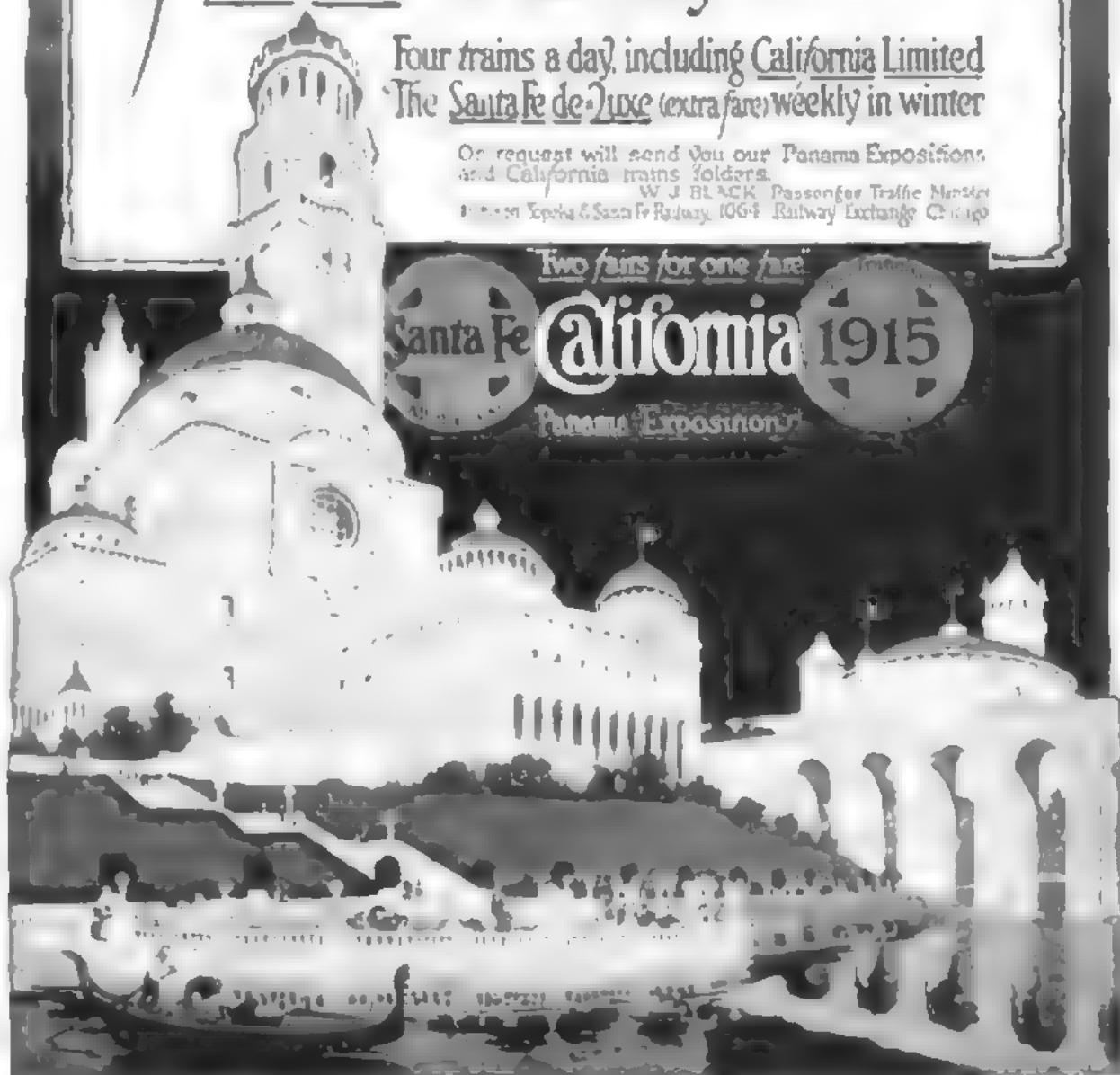
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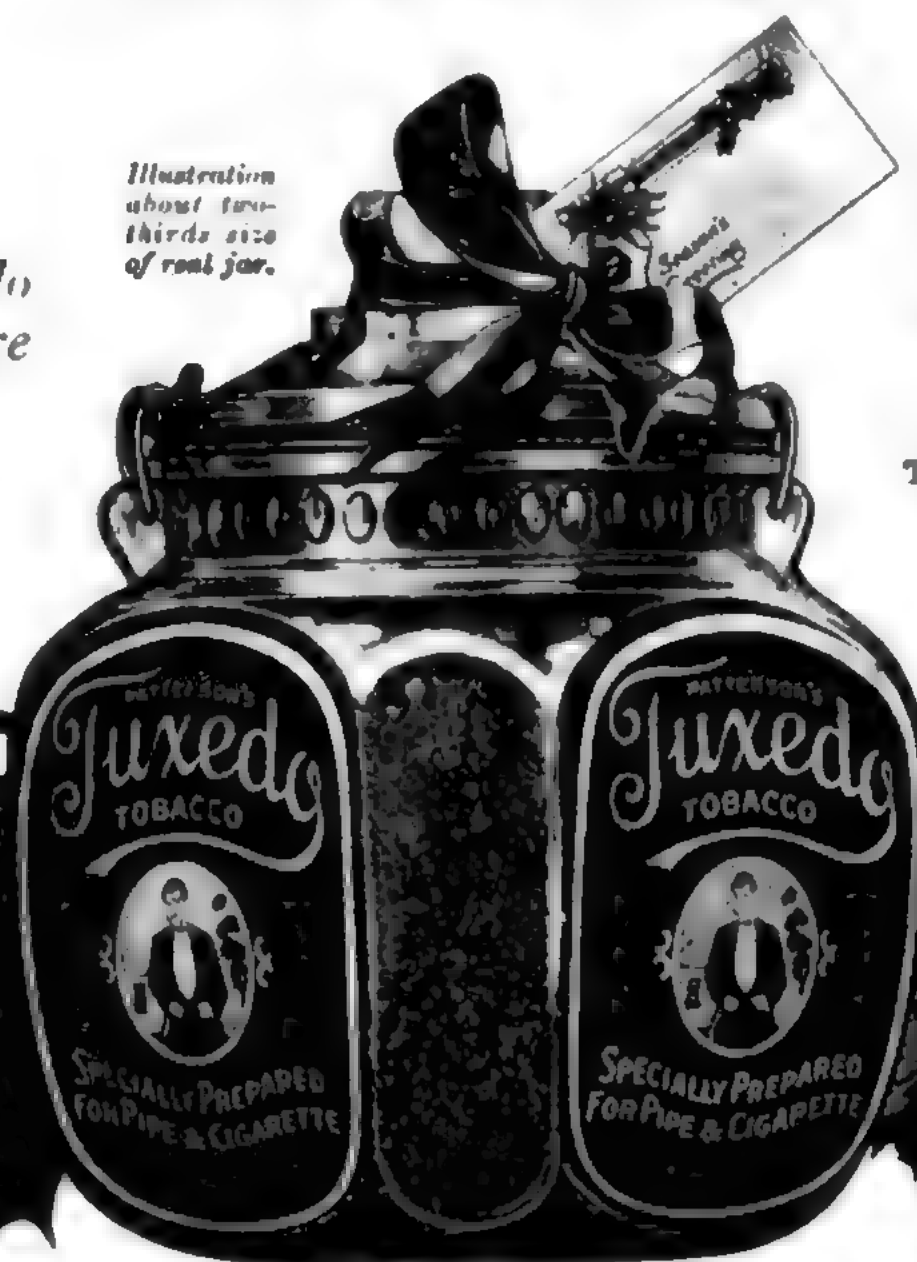
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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

SHOULD WE PREPARE FOR ATTACK?

THE SPREAD of serious thought and talk about Army and Navy needs beyond the circle of war-material purveyors, Congressmen, and Army and Navy officials is evidenced by the recent meeting of more than a hundred of New York's representative citizens to form a "National Security League," and by the efforts of other individuals and groups to arouse the nation to a keener sense of what they believe is a national peril. At the same time, President Wilson, so Congressman Gardner is persuaded, "means to lay the cold hand of death on the movement," and not a few important newspapers think that is just what he ought to do. People are recalling ex-President Roosevelt's Princeton statement that he had "seen the plans of two of the countries now engaged in the European War to invade the United States." But those who would thence deduce the existence of a real danger and proclaim aloud our helplessness are dubbed "jingo" or "alarmists" by the optimists who can easily reduce the invasion menace to a patent absurdity, and by the so-called "sentimentalists" who agree with Dr. David Starr Jordan that "in time of peace prepare for war" is a maxim "forged in hell." Needless to add, the war in Europe points the moral for both sides.

General Wotherspoon's military recommendations were noted in these columns last week. The annual report of Rear-Admiral Blue as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is no less interesting. He pictures the Navy as undermanned, short of experienced officers in the higher grades, and affected by so slow a promotion of officers that the higher positions are filled with aging men waiting to retire, while the young and active men are kept in unimportant posts. The shortage of personnel and the lack of experienced officers in the places of highest responsibility seem significant to *The Army and Navy Journal*. It is shown, this Service journal notes, that "of the 1,881 line officers, 793 are above the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) and 1,088 of or below that rank. This condition is abnormal and should be remedied." And the matter of promotions is becoming a more serious question every year, adds *The Army and Navy Journal*, referring to Admiral Blue's statements to the effect that

"The junior ensigns of the class of 1915 can not expect to be promoted to lieutenant-commanders, under such conditions, under forty years, or at a time when they will have reached the statutory retirement age of sixty-two.

"In other words, all the officers in the Service fit for duty would be junior lieutenants and ensigns. The lieutenants, lieutenant-commanders, commanders, captains, and rear-ad-

mirals would be officers who have only recently stepped up from having been worn-out junior lieutenants, and would only be waiting to reach the retiring age. It is needless to comment on such a situation. If the matter were not so serious it would be ludicrous."

Congressman Gardner's charge that the Navy is short of torpedoes is disputed by the Secretary of the Navy. But the *New York Sun* finds it even more disquieting to read in Admiral Blue's report that "lack of officers has prevented the training of a satisfactory number of torpedo experts." The conclusion *The Sun* draws from the report is "that the inadequacy of the Navy extends to personnel, training, and complement as well as to ships."

We need an investigation of our naval defenses, agrees the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.). We want the truth about our Navy and our port defenses, and about our mobile army. For, it continues,

"The task of our Navy is to defend thousands of miles of coast in two oceans with many undefended harbors, to defend the canal and that vital outpost of the Pacific shore, Hawaii. One sharp defeat, one slip of strategy, and an aggressive enemy might land an expeditionary force on our shores to punish us well for our indifference.

"There is but one counter-defense against such an event, an efficient mobile force trained, equipped, and ready to act swiftly.

"What approximation to such land defense have we?"

Americans, concludes *The Tribune*, "need not be 'militarists' or alarmists or jingo" to face these questions, to demand they be answered honestly and fully, and to support a consistent, persistent, and adequate policy of national defense which shall not be prevented or thwarted by the organized vagaries of Utopians, impossibilists, or extremists of any variety." This attitude, it should be noted, is also taken by a host of dailies, among which are found the *Boston Transcript* (Rep.), *Lowell Courier-Citizen* (Ind.), *Albany Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), *New York Herald* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Mail* (Rep.), *American* (Ind.), and *Telegraph* (Dem.), *Newark Star* (Dem.), *Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.), and *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), *Baltimore American* (Rep.), *Washington Post* (Ind.), *Star* (Ind.), and *Times* (Prog.), *Nashville Banner* (Dem.), *Detroit Free Press* (Ind.), *St. Louis Star* (Ind.), *Chicago Herald* (Ind.), and *Colorado Springs Gazette* (Prog.).

The appeal for an investigation into the state of our defenses, thus voiced by the press and by men like Senator Lodge and Congressman Gardner, is reinforced by assertions of our defense-

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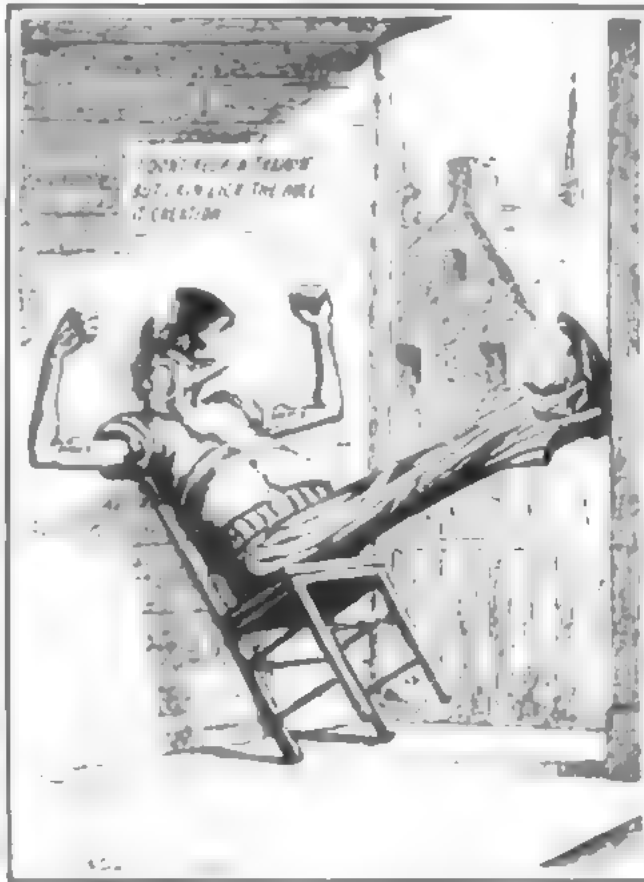
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GENERAL WILLIAM WALLACE WETHERSTON,
Retiring Chief of Staff of the Army, who
calls attention to Army deficiencies.



"THERE'S A DEVIL IN HIS OWN HOME TOWN!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

FACING OUR DEFENSE PROBLEM.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

REAR-ADMIRAL VICTOR BLUE,
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who
reports the Navy's needs.

lessness against invasion. "The guns in your defense," Mr. Gardner recently told a New York audience, "have one and a half miles less range than the dreadnoughts laid down by Great Britain and Germany. They could stand off, one and a half miles outside the effective range of your New York forts' guns and play machine shots into your city's coast defenses. And you haven't a shoe-string inside those defenses to keep out an invader from the land side." Supposing a successful enemy of England should decide to attack Canada from the American side, said Mr. George Haven Putnam to another New York audience, we might refuse the invaders permission to march up the Hudson Valley. But we could not, under present conditions, stop them. Then if the invader forced his way upon our soil, we might see the towns along the Hudson laid in ruins; and even if not, "it would be a breach of neutrality on our part if we did not succeed in preventing such an expedition." The New York Sun prints published plans for German and Japanese descents upon our coasts, which it believes substantiate Colonel Roosevelt's statement, above mentioned. According to a brochure entitled "Operationen Ueber See," by a Captain von Edelsheim, of the General Staff, the German plan would be to make a quick descent upon the Atlantic coast, landing at some unexpected point, and placing at the mercy of the German guns several of the wealthy and important coastal cities. The complete conquest of the country would not be attempted, he wrote,

"but there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast and the holding of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace."

Similarly, Gen. Homer Lea told in his "Valor of Ignorance" of plans matured at the end of the Russo-Japanese War, whereby Japanese forces, aided by Japanese in Hawaii and the coast States, were to land at a convenient point on the Pacific coast, seize the railroads and attack the important cities from the rear. Both plans counted on the United States regular Army as an almost negligible obstacle, altho it should be noted that both were prepared before the completion of the Panama

Canal enabled us quickly to concentrate our whole fleet in either ocean.

Still "another tom-tom beater," as the New York *Commercial* calls those warning against invasion, expects to see millions of men poured into Canada by the Allies "on that day soon to arrive, perhaps, when we go to war with England, France, Russia, or Japan." The *Commercial* answers confidently that

"The topography of Canada and her lines of internal communication are such that we could cut her into sections at Quebec, Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, and Winnipeg, at all of which points her railroads and canals are within a few hours or even a few minutes' march of our boundaries. Millions of men landed by the Allies in Canada would find themselves in a trap."

Other papers are as little disturbed by the prospect of an overseas invasion. Their views are well expressed by an editorial recently appearing in the Springfield *Republican*. The transportation of England's Canadian contingent is used as the basis of the argument. Says *The Republican*:

"Thirty-five transports had to be provided for men, horses, artillery, and equipment, while a large fleet of war-ships was necessary to provide a safe passage over the sea. The expedition was highly favored by the fact that no enemy fleet was to be encountered before it could be landed on the other side. Now, with all the effort made, how many soldiers were thus transported under these exceptionally favorable conditions? Only 32,000 men.

"One does not need to be a military man to see that many times 32,000 soldiers would have to be quickly landed on our coast to make an invasion in the least worth while to an overseas Power. . . . A large hostile army approaching our shores in a large fleet of transports could not possibly be missed on the high seas by our fast scout cruisers, and it would be exposed to deadly attack by swarms of our submarines before it could even sight land. . . . So it seems a sound conclusion that the invasion of the United States on either ocean by a hostile army strong enough to be an appreciable factor in campaigning, difficult as it has been under any conditions, must hereafter become a task more formidable than military science has ever contemplated.

"The military lessons of the present war, so far as they have been developed, do not emphasize the insecurity of the United States. It has been pertinently said that every European Power now at war will be so exhausted when peace arrives that it will not desire more fighting on a costly scale for years to come. And

an invasion of the United States would be one of the most costly of military operations."

As unafraid of invasion as the *Springfield Republican* and as unshakenly devoted to the ideal of peace as Andrew Carnegie, President Jordan, or Secretary Bryan, are a group of newspapers that embrace *The Wall Street Journal*, *New York Evening Post*, *World*, and *Journal of Commerce*, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, *St. Louis Republic*, and *Salt Lake Tribune*. Some of the demands of men like General Wotherspoon, Admiral Blue, and Congressman Gardner are perfectly logical, *The Republic* agrees. But it

thinks our people are still "willing to take a chance on war for the sake of maintaining their position as a people whose ways are the ways of peace. In the present situation they see how the theory that war is prevented by preparing for it has broken down." Also, we hope "soon to lead the nations of the world in a movement for peace founded upon justice," and the strength of our position would "be impaired by any movement in this country looking to a great increase in our military strength." It is this thought that is generally believed to be behind President Wilson's discouraging attitude toward the national-defense inquiry. The *New York Evening Post* asserts that all the facts are available without any Congressional investigation. And to ask Army and Navy officers to tell what they think should be done is like asking protected manufacturers batten on the Treasury to write their own tariff-schedules." We shall be in for "an inquiry at

which our generals will dispute whether we shall have 205,000 or 500,000 regulars, and our admirals whether we shall have fifty battle-ships or two hundred and fifty submarines." *The Evening Post* takes its stand with the President—

"For he sees how ineffective—how hypocritical—would be our appeal for peace, our offer of good services, our pointing the way to disarmament, if we were to make that appeal fresh from new concessions to the armament ring, fresh from voting more hundreds of millions out of the pockets of the people and into those of ship-contractors and manufacturers of supplies.

"To approach the European combatants thus with new weapons in our own hands would be to fling away our moral position. . . . The menacing growth of our Navy has been cited both in the Reichstag and in Parliament as one excuse for piling more burdens upon British and German taxpayers, by building more and more battle-ships. To our mind this is not only not the time to inquire about our preparedness for war, it is the time to refuse to vote a single additional ship, and to lead the world toward disarmament by beginning to disarm ourselves. The high example to be set by such an action would make a thrilling appeal to the victims of the war—certainly to enlightened consciences in every quarter of the globe. . . .

"We are convinced that the President has only to state the case for the people to rise to him as they have every time he has made a plea for justice and humanity. The American people are thinking about what all this means. Hundreds of thousands have fled to this country to escape the burdens of militarism; they have no desire to shoulder new ones here. . . . The lesson for us of the European struggle is that we should refrain from building more battle ships and weapons of destruction. But it is the hour for all who feel thus to make themselves heard. Every American who desires his country to lead the world back to the paths of peace should determine now to support the President by word and by deed."

MR. WILSON'S HINT TO EUROPEAN BOMB-DROPPERS

HAS A NEW METHOD of dealing with international affairs of extreme delicacy been introduced by President Wilson? This question follows the rumors of the President's "tacit diplomacy" in the matter of bomb-dropping by the aircraft of the warring Powers. On November 27 the *New York World* and *Evening Post* came out with an attractively mysterious story, which stated that early in October the President had sent abroad through devious channels a whisper of

his own displeasure and that of the United States as a whole. That minatory word, we are assured, was sufficient to work a complete change in Prussian aerial tactics. The President had objected, lightly, delicately, and without any specific references, and immediately the bomb-dropping ceased.

The romantic appeal in this startling bit of news is somewhat damaged by Secretary Bryan's statement the following day, as the telegraph report has it, "that no representations had been made, but that in particular instances, as in regard to Antwerp, the United States through its agents on the ground had made inquiries as to the damage suffered," and that "apparently the cases chosen for inquiry were those in which either Americans had been injured or their lives and property imperiled." On the other hand, a Washington report of the same day to the *Boston News Bureau*, mentioning Mr. Bryan's explanations, adds, "but

it is learned from other sources that this Government had thrown its influence against repetitions of the raids" of the air-ships and aeroplanes. And certain facts support this latest theory. As *The World* points out in its news story of the affair:

"From the time the President first conveyed his views to the diplomats there has been no complaint of wanton aerial bombardment of residential cities, indicating the good feeling with which the wish of the American Government was received in the foreign capitals. Since then successive assurances have been coming from the Foreign Offices of Europe, until now all have accepted the protest favorably. It is now believed that all the foreign capitals and other residential cities are immune from aerial attack."

The one paper to take issue most definitely with *The World* and *Evening Post* is the *New York Sun*, which can not believe that the President made any remonstrance based on Hague conventions, since the Hague agreements on such practises are void, through not being ratified by all the Powers involved. Others avow that, tho forced perhaps to believe that the President's quiet inquiries have been the sole basis of the attributed tacit diplomacy, we can yet console ourselves with the indubitable fact that since early October bomb outrages have practically ceased. Also, as the *St. Louis Star* adds:

"However mild it may have been, any sort of intimation on the part of President Wilson, through our ambassadors and ministers, to the warring governments, that the United States and her people do not approve the dropping of bombs into undefended cities, is bound to have a good effect. It shows where we stand, both on the humanities civilization is supposed to observe and the terms of the conventions adopted at The Hague in 1907."



"TO ARMS! TO ARMS!"

—Kirby in the *New York World*.

THE CROWN PRINCE ON THE WAR

THE REMARKABLE INTERVIEW granted by the German Crown Prince to an American journalist "will not in the smallest degree affect the calm judgment of the American public upon the causes of the war," predicts one editor, but it "will unquestionably modify American opinion of the Prince himself." The mental picture of Prince Frederick William hitherto most familiar on this side of the Atlantic has been that of a rather irresponsible and very uncompromising militarist, an agitator for war. Notably different is the picture set before us by Mr. Karl H. von Wiegand, staff correspondent of the United Press, who sends from the Prince's army headquarters in northern France the first interview ever given to a foreign newspaper man by the heir to the German throne. "Undoubtedly this is the most stupid, senseless, and unnecessary war of modern times," declares the Prince, who goes on to say that "it is a war not wanted by Germany. I can assure you, but it was forced on us, and the fact that we were so efficiently prepared to defend ourselves is now being used as an argument to convince the world that we desired conflict." He pictures Germany "surrounded by jealous enemies, fighting for her existence," and expresses surprise "that Americans, to whom we are bound by ties of friendship and blood, should be so totally unable to put themselves in our place." He declares his faith, however, "in the sense of justice of the American people once we can get to them the actual truths about this conflict," and predicts that "when the truth is known, their love of fair play will result in a revulsion of sentiment in our favor." When Mr. von Wiegand apologized for his "Americanized German," the Crown Prince continued the interview in English. To quote his words more at length, as reported in the United Press dispatch:

"I am a soldier, and therefore can not discuss politics, but it seems to me that this whole business, all of this action that you see around here, is senseless, unnecessary, and uncalled for. But Germany was left no choice in the matter. From the lowest to the highest we all know that we are fighting for our existence. I know that soldiers of the other nations probably say, and a great many of them probably think, the same thing. This does not alter the fact, however, that we are actually fighting for our national life.

"Since we knew that the present war was to be forced on us, it became our highest duty to anticipate the struggle by every necessary and possible preparation for the defense of the Fatherland against the iron ring which our enemies have for years been carefully and steadily welding about us.

"The fact that we foresaw and, as far as possible, forestalled the attempt to crush us within this ring, and the fact that we were prepared to defend ourselves, are now being used as an argument in an attempt to convince the world that we not only wanted this conflict, but that we are responsible for it.

"No power on earth will ever be able to convince our people that this war was not engineered solely and wholly with a view to crushing the German people, their Government, their institutions, and all that they hold dear. As a result you will find the German people are one grand unit imbued with a magnificent spirit of self-sacrifice. . . .

"There is no war party in Germany now, and there never has

been. I can not help believing that it will very soon dawn upon the world that so far as Germany is concerned this conflict is not a war waged by some mythical party, but is a fight backed by the unity and solidarity of the German Empire. This unity is the best answer to the charge with which England is endeavoring to terrify the world—that the war is being pushed by an ambitious military clique."

Describing his personal impressions of the Crown Prince, Mr. von Wiegand notes that, "despite the intensity of his con-

victions, he displayed none of the intense hatred and bitterness toward the English which I have observed so constantly among Germans of all walks of life since the outbreak of the war." Mr. von Wiegand also failed to detect in the Crown Prince any evidences of the fire-eater, the uncompromising warrior. Further:

"From my conversation with him I gathered that the Crown Prince is strongly opposed to bureaucracy and everything standing between the people and their ruler. It developed from my conversations with members of his staff that it is almost impossible to get him to sign the death-sentence of a convicted spy or *franc-tireur*."

As the war has now been in progress for more than four months, and all the parties to it have placed their cases more or less completely and officially before the world, our editorial commentators show little inclination to be drawn by the Crown Prince into a discussion of the primary causes of the war. "It is not very important whose militarism started the war," says the *Washington Times*, "but it is important that, when the war is over, all militarism shall be ended." When all is said, remarks the *New York Evening Sun*, the American public is under no compulsion to choose between the British

and the German point of view, because there is also an American point of view. "From the outset, for Americans the case of Belgium has remained the real and the determining factor," says this paper, in which we read further:

"The thing that both our German and our British friends consistently overlook is that there is an American point of view. They would have us pro-German or pro-British, and we are neither. They would have us accept unhesitatingly their whole case, enlist our sympathies and our approval for the complete cause of one side or the other, and that we can not do. . . .

"Above and beyond all else German and British sympathizers in this country would do well to recognize that there is an American point of view, that it is based not upon White Books or Yellow Books, is influenced little by press-agent professors or traveling authors, reaches its conclusions by weighing the evidence in the light of American history and tradition, is not to be stampeded by the attractive frankness of a gallant Prince or by the impressive virtue of a British White Book."

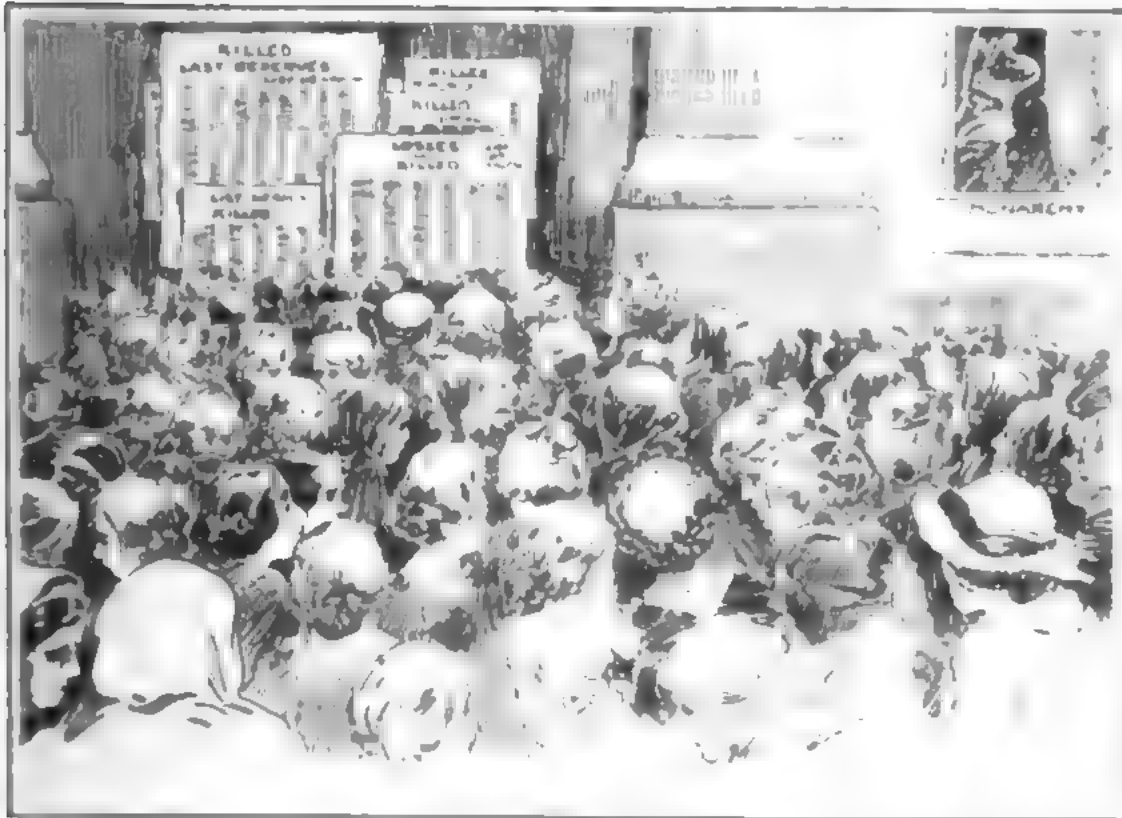
While the German public now apparently agrees with the Crown Prince in holding England responsible for the war, notes the *New York World*, yet at the start of the conflict "German opinion was unanimous in ascribing the war to Russia's policy of Pan-Slavism." As late as September 2, *The World* reminds us, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, stated in the course of an article in *The National Sunday Magazine* that—



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"THIS IS THE MOST STUPID, SENSELESS, AND UNNECESSARY WAR OF MODERN TIMES."

One editor doubts if the views of the German Crown Prince, as expressed in a recent interview, will affect the sober judgment of the American public as to the causes of the war, but admits that they will modify the American impression of the Crown Prince.



THE FUTURE MAJORITY IN EUROPE

—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.

THEIR PLACE IN THE SUN.

—Weed in the *New York Tribune*.

WHY?

"Germany and Great Britain, together with other nations, tried everything in their power to preserve peace, but their steps were made futile by Russia's mobilization at the German border, quickly following that at the Austrian frontier."

AFTER FOUR MONTHS OF WAR

WHILE the fourth month of the European War ended without a decisive success to the credit of either side, many of our editorial observers agree with Mr. Frank H. Simonds, whose illuminating war editorials have been a conspicuous feature of the *New York Evening Sun*, that "the first great German design has failed utterly, irretrievably." This design, as he sees it, was to crush France before Russia would have time to develop her full fighting efficiency. But "the time is past when the issue can be decided by the tiger's leap," declares the *New York Press*, which predicts that the decision will now come "by stupendous attrition rather than by brilliant strokes at arms." Summing up the story of four months' fighting, *The Press* says: "After the first month of whirlwind advance upon Paris by the Germans, the second of retreat, and the third of settling into deadlock, the fourth has continued that deadlock." "Whatever is to happen now," says Mr. Simonds, "it is plain that France is not to be destroyed," and the possibility of a Europe dominated by the Kaiser has faded from the world's imagination. "In a military sense, it is too early to talk of a conquered Germany," he admits, "but it is no longer premature to assert that the vision of a conquering Germany has been laid to rest." Germany still holds, as the fruit of her first victorious offensive, the *New York Tribune* reminds us, nearly all of Belgium and a considerable slice of territory in northeastern France. Nevertheless, thinks *The Tribune*, "for the Allies the crisis is past," and "in the stages of the war still to come they will have ample opportunity to call into play that superiority in resources on which in the long run victory must depend." Turning back to Mr. Simonds's analysis of the situation in *The Evening Sun*, we read:

"Consider the whole problem of German strategy—to hold Russia back with a fraction of its armies while it crushes France by weight of numbers—and it becomes clear that failure in the East and West foreshadows the time when mere numbers will put Germany completely on the defensive.

"Four months of effort have not availed to end the war in the West. If Germany has not reached her maximum strength in the field, she has passed the point where she can hope to retain

numerical superiority on either front. Such superiority as she has had in Flanders and France, too, since the Battle of the Marne has enabled her to do nothing but hold her lines and wear out her strength in terrific assaults upon the entrenched Allies. . . .

"To predict a speedy termination of the war is idle. To set a limit to the time Germany can hold Belgium is futile. It remains wholly possible that political changes may save William II. as the change in Russian Czars rescued Frederick the Great at the gravest hour in his long and perilous career. But on the mere military side, it is hard to perceive now any chance for ultimate German triumph.

"Every shred of evidence that comes to this country directly from Germany demonstrates the depth, intensity, unity of German determination. To conquer such a nation may mean years, as it must mean tremendous sacrifice of life and wastage of capital, but at the close of the fourth month of the war there is almost overwhelming evidence to warrant the assertion that German success seems no longer possible, given the existing political conditions."

SOUTH-AMERICAN AID TO GERMANY

IF IT IS FLATTERING to be asked by Great Britain and France to use our good offices to induce Colombia and Ecuador to stop violating the laws of neutrality, and if the request seems to recognize the primacy of the United States on this continent, remarks one editor, it is also a reminder of "the difficulties and responsibilities of that position." Our State Department is told by London and Bordeaux that Colombia has given aid to the German war-ships in neighboring waters by means of its high-power wireless station, while Ecuador has permitted the use of its Galapagos Islands as a naval base and coaling-station for the German squadron. Colombia and Ecuador deny these charges, but the British Government seems unconvinced by the denial. In laying the facts before the House of Commons the Under-Secretary of the British Colonial Department said that Colombia's wireless station was manned by a staff of Germans; that the censorship exercised over it by the Colombian Government was merely nominal; and that German steamers in ports of Colombia were continuing to use their wireless equipment, altho ostensibly dismantled. Appeals to the Colombian Government proving without avail, the Under-Secretary continued, it was decided to appeal, in cooperation with the French Government, to the good offices of the United States to procure a more strict enforcement of Colombian neutrality. The situation, he went on to say, was virtual

duplicated in the case of Ecuador, which "had failed to comply with the request of Great Britain and France to exercise proper control of wireless apparatus," and had permitted the use of its islands as German naval bases. In the London dispatch summarizing the Under-Secretary's statement we read further:

"The British Government, being of the opinion that further diplomatic protests to Ecuador would be useless, and not being prepared to disregard Ecuador's obligations in respect to neutrality, judged it expedient to communicate with the Government of the United States. The latter had consented to communicate with Colombia and Ecuador."

It was also stated that, in case Colombia and Ecuador maintained their present attitude, "the allied governments might be compelled, in self-defense, to take such measures as they deemed necessary for the protection of their interests." A Washington dispatch to the *New York Times* explains that the United States Government "was not asked to compel Colombia and Ecuador to observe a more strict neutrality, but to use its good offices in inviting their attention to the facts." In response to this request, Secretary Bryan explains, "we simply asked our representatives to ascertain the facts, and there has been no thought of interfering in the remotest way with the Governments of the Latin-American countries."

Our press seem practically unanimous in the view that while the Monroe Doctrine can not be stretched so as to make us responsible for breaches of neutrality on the part of our southern neighbors, neither can we be expected to protect them from the consequences of their acts, so long as the punishment inflicted upon them does not involve the permanent acquisition of American territory by a foreign Power. "If Ecuador and Colombia are violating the rules of neutrality, they should be made to desist—but not by us," declares the *New York American*; and in the *Washington Post* we read:

"Naturally, any breach of neutrality by Colombia which would lead to a dispute between this Government and any European Government would not tend to increase the good feeling between this country and Colombia. The republics of Colombia and Ecuador ought to appreciate the advantage of neutrality and avoidance of differences with any of the European nations now at war. If they do not, but, on the contrary, seek to gain temporary benefits by rendering secret aid to one side or the other, they need not look to the United States to shield them from the consequences."

"It is not our affair," says the *New York Times*, but—

"We may, to be sure, inform the Governments of Colombia and Ecuador that such representations have been made to us; we may say that our interest in their welfare prompts the expression of the hope that no further cause of complaint will be given. That is as far as we can go. It is intimated that Great Britain and France will take whatever measures may be necessary for their own protection, and in doing so they would be fully warranted by the law of nations. For these two South American States to give aid to Germany is to commit an act of hostility against the Allies. They might land an armed force and destroy the Colombia wireless station. They might in a summary way assure themselves against further violations of neutrality by Ecuador. It is intimated that they would communicate to us their intention to take such steps, but there is nothing in the Monroe Doctrine or in our national policy that would call upon us to make any protest. Colombia and Ecuador will have to suffer the consequences of their unlawful acts, if they have been guilty of any. If it can be shown that Great Britain has suffered loss through the unneutral use of their territory they will have to make redress."

"The Government of Chile has promptly and very wisely, and quite of its own accord, determined to put a stop to Germany's high-handed use of her territory in war operations. It is officially charged at Santiago that German war-ships have made free use of the Juan Fernandez Islands as a naval base, seizing coal and provisions there and sinking a French merchant ship within half a mile of the Chilean coast. Accordingly, Chile has dispatched war-ships to these islands to enforce her neutral obligations. She would appear to be in a position to demand redress from Germany for the unlawful invasion and misuse of her territory."

PEACE PROSPECTS IN COLORADO

OUR OWN WAR in Colorado is receiving renewed attention since the election, the *Springfield Republican* observes. What with the change of State Administrations in Colorado next month, the possibility of an early withdrawal of Federal troops, the appointment by President Wilson of a Commission to deal with future controversy, and the hearings being conducted by the Federal Industrial Commission, some editors hope that out of it all Colorado may find an escape from the labor war which has disturbed the State for nearly a year and caused a loss of seventy lives. Yet even the most hopeful do not venture prediction. They remember the labor leaders who insisted that the only solution is Government operation of the Colorado mines, and the declaration of one of the newly elected State officials that they are "bitterly opposed to the treasonable tactics of the United Mine Workers." The State of Colorado, says the *Pueblo Chieftain*, "may expect no permanent solution of her troubles until they are settled right." But what is right, the *New York Globe* wonders, since "it has been plain for some time that one side or the other has been lying concerning a fundamental matter"—

"The operators say they are defending the principle of free labor; that they are merely refusing to discharge, at the demand of the union, those of their employees who are not unionists and who do not desire to become unionists; they assert that the leaders of the unions have lawlessly tried to compel the closing of the mines to those who are not unionists."

"The reply of the unionist miners to these assertions is a flat contradiction. They say all they are seeking is a right to be unionists and not to be discriminated against on this account—something guaranteed to them by the laws of Colorado. They thus accuse the operators not only of lawlessness but of deliberate falsification."

So one of the first duties of the President's Commission, *The Globe* thinks, is to "ascertain and authoritatively declare which side is misrepresenting." The personnel of this committee is pleasing to the newspapers in the East, where the men are best known. All three have had experience in labor troubles; they are: Seth Low, Charles W. Mills, a Pennsylvania coal operator, and Patrick Gilday, a Pennsylvania Mine Workers' official. In his announcement of the appointment of this Commission, President Wilson admits the failure of his attempt at mediation, and shows that he holds the Colorado operators responsible. He says in part:

"The mediation of the Government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act upon the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the Department of Labor authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send Federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace; but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative."

The President has decided, nevertheless, to appoint the Commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement. Its members, he says "will place themselves at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines in Colorado in case controversy between them in the future should develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

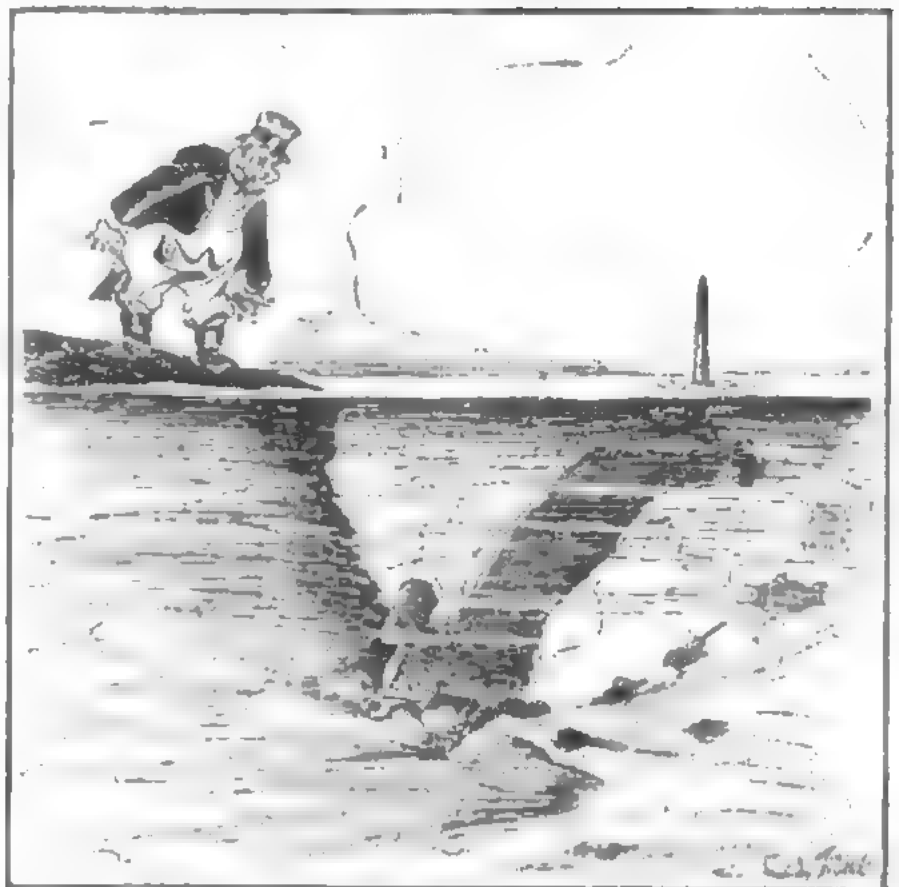
The conviction, in the light of the President's statement, that the operators prevented the success of mediation leads Eastern papers like the *Baltimore Sun*, *New York World*, *Globe*, *Tribune*, *Brooklyn Citizen*, *Newark News*, and *Boston Journal* to consider them chiefly responsible for the continuance of the trouble in Colorado. On the other hand, President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, knows "of no controversy between Colorado coal companies and their employees that rendered mediation the obvious way of settlement." All serious troubles in the Colorado coal-fields, he says,

"have been caused by labor organizations trying to force their



TO WHOM DOES HE BELONG—TO WHOM?

—Bowers in the Newark Star



THE PERISCOPE.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis Star.

DOGS OF WAR.

régime on the business against the wishes of the workmen and their employers. If the commission just appointed by the President can prevent the labor organization responsible for Colorado's present trouble from bringing about another strike solely for 'recognition of the union,' a great service will have been rendered, and strikes of the kind from which we are now suffering will be a thing of the past."

With this point of view such conservative papers as the *New York Sun*, *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *Buffalo Express*, and *Detroit Free Press* are quite in sympathy. *The Public Ledger* is convinced that the strike has practically ended in failure, that only a handful of miners want unionization, and that, therefore, "the prospects of any useful purpose being served by the President's commission are not of the brightest, and the President's determination to interfere raises the serious question whether he is not adding to the confusion."

Though it does not take the operators' side in the controversy, the *Baltimore News* doubts if the President's commission, two of whose members are really, tho not formally, representatives of the contending factions, can arrive at any conclusion which would have "as much significance in the eyes of the public as the verdict of a wholly lay and non-partizan board would attain." What is needed, in the *News's* opinion, "is less a board of arbitration against one faction's refusal to arbitrate than a board of judgment which will act for the public." For "the issue is peculiarly one which requires thorough probing by the public before the public can afford to force its judgment upon the side it holds wrong." It is just such a probing that the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations began in Denver last week. The result will be awaited with interest. Among the first witnesses heard were Governor Ammons (Dem.) and Governor-elect Carlson (Rep.). That the board will have to reconcile contradictory testimony from responsible and well-informed witnesses is already evident. "To my mind," said ex-Senator T. M. Patterson, "the responsibility for the violence and all the results of the calling out of the militia rests upon the refusal of the operators even to meet the representatives of their men." And Mr. Patterson, according to the press dispatches, flatly contradicted Governor Ammons's earlier statement that the continuation of the strike was due to the miners' demand for recognition of the union, asserting that the union leaders

were willing to waive recognition, but the operators refused to meet them or treat with them.

While awaiting the report of the Federal Commission, the *Springfield Republican* sees special timeliness and significance in one of the most recent special investigations of conditions in Colorado. Rev. Henry A. Atkinson was especially selected by the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, and sent to Colorado to make a careful personal investigation of the situation. In his report he comes out squarely for the miners. He concludes that conditions in the coal regions were intolerable, saying:

"The coal companies dominate the politics in those counties where the mines are located. . . . It is impossible to enforce the law, and the courts are practically closed to those who in any way incur the enmity of the coal companies; thus economic justice is denied the men through the manipulation of political affairs. Thirty years of such oppression, industrial, social, and political, have taught the miners that their only hope is in the unions. An individual counts for nothing; if he protests, he loses his job; if he makes too much trouble, he is dealt with by hired gunmen, who are kept at the mines to do the will of the companies and help enforce the law against the workers."

And the acts of the Colorado militia in the early days of the strike meet with similar condemnation:

"Men and women were thrown into jail without any charge being lodged against them and held *incommunicado*.

"The Constitution of the State was set aside. The militia met and escorted strike-breakers who were brought into the State. The militia, instead of aiming to maintain order and secure justice, was used to break the strike. . . .

"In the investigation following the Ludlow battle it was shown that many of the militia who were receiving pay from the State were at the same time in the employ of the coal companies as guards; thus they were receiving double pay. They were really employees of the companies fighting in the name of the State."

And Mr. Atkinson is persuaded that

"The right of workmen to organize has been and is being denied by the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the mine operators, who thus deprive their employees of an essential means of self-defense, the right to bargain collectively for their labor. . . .

"No amount of welfare work, however admirable it may be, will take the place of fair wages and right conditions of labor.

But the churches are opposed to violence, no matter what the provocation. Such tactics reflect upon the workers themselves."

On the other hand, the Pueblo (Colo.) *Star-Journal* lays great stress on the report submitted a few weeks ago by the investigating committee of the Colorado legislature, which "sustains the Governor in his efforts to enforce law," and declares that all is serene in the strike zone. A similar optimism pervades a statement recently issued by the Rev. H. Martyn Hart, Dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral in Denver. This clergyman's conclusions are rather different from those of Mr. Atkinson. He says in part, as quoted in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*:

"When the strike was called in September, 1913, 12,346 men were at work, but only 10 per cent. of these men belonged to the union. The total number who left the mines as a result of the strike was 4,650, but at least one-third of these moved away to other fields out of the area of disturbance. . . . During the surveillance of the militia the men returned to their work in the mines peaceably; some 800 miners were imported during the month of December from Eastern districts, and in January there were over 10,000 in employ. The actual strikers, therefore, numbered some 2,000.

"Peace having been apparently restored, in the middle of April the militia were recalled, leaving only 35 of their number in the field. It was these men that the strikers, variously estimated at from 300 to 500, attacked on the morning of April 20, and we had what is known as 'the battle of Ludlow,' at which a large number of men were murdered, and two women and eleven children were smothered in a cellar prepared for the

emergency under one of the tents. One boy was accidentally shot as he ran into the line of fire. . . .

"The militia was immediately again dispatched to the scene of disturbance, but not before half a dozen mines were totally destroyed and much indiscriminate damage committed. During the whole disturbance 71 men lost their lives. The Federal troops arrived May 1, and since then men have gradually returned to work, and there are to-day only 900 men fewer than were at work when the strike was called. Practically all of those who responded to the strike call have returned to work, and the mines are producing more coal than the market can consume, and it is known that half of the so-called striking forces have never worked in Colorado coal-mines."

Further statements strengthening the operators' case are being published by them every few days in a series of bulletins entitled "Facts Concerning the Struggle in Colorado for Industrial Freedom." Here have been printed, for instance, General Chase's report justifying his acts as commander of the militia in the strike zone, Congressman Kindel's declaration in favor of the operators, an open letter signed by a group of Colorado's most eminent professional men, Mrs. Grenfell's report denying any "massacre" at Ludlow, and Governor Ammons's letter answering the "gunmen" accusation against the miners.

It might be said for the benefit of those who read comparatively little about Colorado in their daily papers that they can find all the operators' arguments in these bulletins and the miners' case fully presented in such papers as *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis).

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHILE Washington is sanguine, Mexico is sanguinary.—*Columbia State*.
We have left Mexico. How much of it will the Mexicans leave?—*New York World*.

POSITIVE, Moore; comparative, Bull Moose; superlative, Vamoose.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*.

WITH the war closing in on the Suez Canal it looks as if the fighting has reached the last ditch.—*Boston Traveler*.

HERE in the South our chief fear now is that the European savages will quit wearing clothes.—*Galveston News*.

NEUTRALITY as interpreted by several of our valiant citizens would mean war in about one minute.—*New York World*.

TURKEY's "friendly shot" suggests the effusive, athletic friend who slaps one on a sunburned back.—*Chicago News*.

How would it work to endow some disinterested public servants at Washington with a little railroad stock?—*Wall Street Journal*.

WHAT a pity we can not mobilize a few million of those European ditch-digging soldiers on Mississippi levee-work.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

THE news that Przemysl has been again surrounded has evoked a chorus of groans from composing-room and proof-room.—*Sioux City Journal*.

AMON PINCHOT says that "platitudes and Perkins" killed the Progressive party. His own name also fits into the alliterative scheme.—*Boston Herald*.

VERA CRUZ may well be sorry to see the departure of the American troops, for a condition of European culture may set in after they are gone.—*Chicago News*.

THAT necessity is the mother of invention is attested by the appearance of a mechanical grave-digger as a result of the European War.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE gaps in the British lines in Belgium and France have all been filled, says Lord Kitchener, but no War Office can fill the gaps that have been made at home.—*New York World*.

ANYWAY, at the rate things are going in Europe, the United States won't have to increase its army much to equal those of the foreign Powers.—*Philadelphia North American*.

CONSTANTINOPLE announces that interest on Turkish bonds will be paid only to those who call at the Treasury Department for their money. British, French and Russian investors will be careful not to crowd.—*Indianapolis*

BLOOD will tell, but there are other and better ways of telling.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE Germans will be lucky if they are driven out of Russia before winter.—*Florida Times-Union*.

THINK of the joy of the chauffeurs of the war automobiles with no speed limits to hamper them.—*Atlanta Journal*.

IT is a long, long way from Warsaw to Posen when you keep travelling back and forth on the road.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

PERHAPS it will now be recognized that joy-riding in even the best of war machines is a dangerous business.—*New York World*.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW having explained all the other war explanations, England is more at sea than ever.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

GERMANY seems to have lost all of her foreign possessions with the exception of Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.—*Houston Post*.

DAVID STARR JORDAN thinks famine will end the war in another year. Meantime let us not permit it to end Belgium.—*Indianapolis Star*.

If it was just a friendly shot that was fired by the Turk at our cruiser, let us be thankful that the Turk does not ardently love us.—*Chicago News*.

WE learn from London that Athens has heard that there is a rumor in Petrograd that Austria is about to beg for peace.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

IT may be an unpatriotic thought, but it is possible that those young Britons who are so slow about enlisting don't want to be killed.—*Indianapolis News*.

IT is generally conceded that Lord Roberts was one of the four greatest Irishmen that ever commanded a British army within the last century.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

IT appears that while Villa can not say it very well, he knows what he wants, while Carranza, who could say it beautifully, does not know what he wants.—*Chicago News*.

WHEN the Britons lose a first-class war-ship they take the loss philosophically—it means one less danger to be feared from the German mines.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

THE Germans have retreated from the line running from Strukow to Zglers, Saadek, Zdunaka, Wols, and Wozniki.—*Petrograd statement*. No have most of the war-news readers.—*Indianapolis News*.

THOSE who were shocked at the statement of Lloyd-George that the United States owes Great Britain \$5,000,000,000 need not worry about the consequences. The money isn't due.—*St. Louis Republic*.



"I DON'T KNOW WHERE I'M GOING,
BUT I MUST BE NEARLY THERE."

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

DIFFICULTIES OF AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

AMERICA CAN NOT BE NEUTRAL, is the message sent to England by a well-known American publicist, Mr. James Davenport Whelpley, who sets forth his explanation of this theory at some length in the pages of the *London Portnightly Review*. He considers that the economic interests of this country are so involved that, however much we may strive to preserve the shadow, we actually lose the substance of neutrality. He argues:

"It is a simple matter for a government to issue a proclamation of neutrality. To persuade or compel a nation collectively and individually to observe such a neutrality has always been difficult, and under present conditions the United States Government is finding it an almost impossible task.

"The countries at war are all large importers of food-stuffs, raw materials, and manufactured goods. America has been the source of supply to a large extent, hence the efforts of all belligerents are now concentrated upon America, in an attempt, in one way or another, to secure more especially a continuation of shipment of food, raw materials needed in manufacture, and of gold. In a war like the present practically all supplies are contraband, for the efforts of combatants are directed toward an economic as well as an armed defeat of the enemy. The recent increase of imports reported from the smaller countries of Europe not yet involved in the war is indisputable evidence of increased export in some direction, for the tendency of industry at this time is toward stagnation, and imports would naturally show a decided decrease if the demand was based upon normal home consumption and trade."

In accounting for this increase of trade he thinks that:

"The pressure brought upon the American Government to facilitate, rather than to hamper, commerce is enormous. The country is officially neutral, hence the business man sees no reason why he should not at least be allowed to conduct his ordinary business without hindrance and with all customers seeking his wares. Neutrality for a producing country like America is as costly as war, if it means cessation of trade and business."

When America realizes how deep are the issues involved, he considers that a frank abandonment of neutrality, as an effort to secure peace, is more than a possibility:

"It has not yet fully dawned upon Americans just how deeply they are and will be affected by this struggle-at-arms in Europe, for the political and economic changes now begun are absolutely

international in their full meaning. A stronger realization of these things will come soon; there are already signs that it is on the way, and then these much-discussed questions as to the blame for the beginning of trouble or for subsequent destruction and the sufferings of the civil population will be dismissed from the American mind, for the time at least, and the greater question, one upon which the entire nation will be as a unit—how to aid in bringing about peace—will absorb all thought and energy."

We have not noticed any German appeals to America to draw the sword for Wilhelm II. and Franz-Josef, but an English author, Mr. Harold Begbie, writing from New York to the *London Daily Chronicle*, says that America should "abandon its official pose of neutrality" and plunge into the fray at England's side. He pleads thus:

"What would George Washington have said to the silence of America in full view—daily, hourly view—of devastated, blood-drenched Belgium? Would Abraham Lincoln have preserved friendly relations with Ger-

many after the cry of raped children and butchered women had ascended with the smoke of towns and villages to the heavens of men's ultimate dreams?

"Italy's neutrality we can dimly understand, but not America's. Italy could only break her neutrality by taking up arms; America has only to speak."

After a tribute to the American press which Mr. Begbie considers voices the attitude of the nation with greater certainty than the Government at Washington, he proceeds to excuse our neutrality thus:

"When that day comes, will not America gratefully recollect that, altho its Government had no word but neutrality and sat throughout the struggle with hands carefully folded, the honest newspapers, loving democracy more than the exigencies of politics, made it sufficiently clear to the nation of freedom that America was not upon the side of aggression, militarism, and a despotism of the divine right? I dare to say that the newspapers of America have saved American honor."

In an editorial headed "Our Unneutral Neighbors," the *Montreal Herald* remarks that Great Britain and France have gone in arms to the aid of Bel-

gium, and asks, "Is the United States, which appears with money, food, clothing, and medical supplies, any the less an ally?" It then proceeds to ask the United States, "having violated neutrality as regards Belgium, why it does not go the whole hog?"



BAD FOR THE CAT.

Turkey pulls the German chestnuts out of the fire.

Westminster Gazette (London).



AS GERMANY SEES IT.

The Allies find the Turkish Crescent uncomfortable.

—*Kladderadatsch (Berlin).*

ENGLAND'S LACK OF MEN

ENGLAND'S FAILURE to obtain recruits in satisfactory numbers is seriously exercising the public mind, and many of the papers in Great Britain see the nation confronted with the long-dreaded expedient of conscription. While

"The urgency of the need for more men is being brought before the country in many ways. It was hoped that the reduction in the standard would have led to another 'boom,' but so far the number of recruits has not been appreciably increased by the change, . . . and men are enlisting in tens instead of in the hundreds that are wanted.

"London is adding to the 100,000 extra men she has given to the Army during the last three months at the rate of 4,000 or 5,000 a week, but it is disappointing to find that the reduction in standard has had very little effect in stimulating recruiting."

The Liberal papers in the metropolis are inclined to make light of the situation, as far as they can. Thus the *London Daily Chronicle* says that only a few men are needed, but they should be obtained quickly:

"And tho we need more recruits, it is not millions more that we need; we could not find officers for them if we had them, let alone trained artillery and cavalry. It is not the scale of the need, but the urgency that troubles us; the extra numbers required are only some hundreds of thousands; but they are required now."

Meanwhile in Germany the press are full of caustic comments on the situation, and the general view is that the men England may obtain will be of little value. As the *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The noisy clamor of the English press can not dispose of the fact that the whole military force of England is a loose and improvised structure which lacks internal unity. England can produce on land nothing comparable to the defensive organization of Germany, which

is firmly welded, guided by the scientific spirit, and inspired by moral enthusiasm."



THE CARLTON HOTEL, LONDON.

The urgency of the recruiting-problem in England can be gauged by the fact that this hotel, one of the most exclusive and fashionable in London, does not hesitate to cover its front with persuasive and patriotic placards calling the younger men to quick enlistment.

the press are divided as to where the blame for this failure lies, all agree that some radical step must be taken to find a sufficient supply of men for Lord Kitchener's new armies. The *London Daily Mail* thus admits the urgent need:

"The clear lesson of the first three months of the war is that victory can only be won and the British Empire saved from destruction if Great Britain provides armies capable of taking a vigorous offensive against the Germans. We must have more men and we must have them at once. What we have to meet is a desperate attack by a perfectly armed and highly organized nation of sixty-five millions on our very existence."

It is significant that the men in the great industrial centers are not responding to the call to arms, to judge from the appeals in the press in such a city as Manchester, for example. The *Manchester Evening News* says:

"The shadow of conscription, with all its inherent evils and its serious industrial handicap, looms over the country. The ever-widening war is likely to be prolonged. Should this be the case, all the men that the army advisers have asked for will be needed. They are not being obtained, however. When Manchester can send only 100 a day to reinforce our Army, it becomes obvious that something will have to be done to set a better pace."

The *Manchester Chronicle* is equally insistent:

"There are thousands of eligible young men in this city—men with no great responsibilities—who are failing to respond to the call to arms in the face of the fact that recruits are urgently needed, so that they can be trained to act as reinforcements. It has been estimated that we have some 6,000,000 men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and, if Lord Kitchener's call to arms is to be responded to, Manchester has a big number of men to supply yet."

The seriousness of the situation is frankly admitted by the *Manchester Guardian*, which remarks:



BERLIN'S IDEA OF LONDON.

CHORUS—"Your King and your country need you! won't you please join the Army!"
—© U.K. (Berlin).

HOLLAND'S HOSPITALITY

NINE NEWLY BORN BABES snatched from a burning hospital in Antwerp formed, says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, a group before which strong men were moved to tears on the arrival at the Amsterdam Stock Exchange of the little party in the arms of the Red Cross nurses that had rescued them. In describing the flight of the Belgian poor toward food and safety in the Netherlands, the correspondent of the *Handelsblad* goes on to say:

"Afterward as I tramped for hours among them, one thing impressed itself strongly upon my memory: the noise of so many little wooden shoes—children's shoes—that click-clacked on the cobblestones in the characteristic short run of frightened people. My memory holds a whole collection of noises, but none quite as pathetic as the quick 'tok-tok-tok' of these hordes of children trying desperately with their tired little legs to keep up with father and mother."

In speaking of the reception these refugees met at the hands of their hospitable neighbors the *London Times* remarks that the Dutch

"have risen with a noble charity to the demands made upon them, and the charity of the poor has been as wide and active as the charity of the rich. Touching stories have reached us of the warmth with which the homeless wanderers have been welcomed in the frontier villages and towns. We hear of families taking in as many as thirty refugees in their houses, and going forth themselves to sleep in the streets. Food and clothing have been freely given by all classes according to their abilities, and the sufferers have been consoled by the kindness and the sympathy of their tender-hearted Dutch hosts. Do most of us realize how immense this charity has been, and how heavy is the glorious burden which it is casting upon the Dutch people? It is credibly affirmed that not less than 700,000 Belgian fugitives have sought and found an asylum in the Netherlands. The entire population of that Kingdom is but 6,000,000 souls. The Dutch are therefore housing and feeding considerably more than one-tenth of their own numbers in fugitives alone."

In the opinion of *The Times* this burden ought to fall, at least in part, upon Great Britain and those other countries that have benefited by "the heroic stand of the Belgian nation," and such also is the view of the *London Daily Mail*, which thinks:

"But the burden that is thereby thrown upon the people of Holland is one that with the utmost good-will in the world they can not sustain unaided. At a time of intense national anxiety and acute commercial depression the influx of nearly three-quarters of a million homeless and destitute refugees places upon them responsibilities that even their noble spirit of charity and pity can not adequately discharge. Nothing can exceed the generous solicitude with which they have received and cared for their hapless guests. But the task is one that is really beyond their resources, and beyond the resources, too, of any combination of charitable agencies."

"We in this country owe to Belgium a debt we must forever despair of repaying. But we can at least show some sense of its immensity by claiming a right to house and feed and find employment for those of her people whom the initial fortunes of the war have driven into a temporary exile."

It is noteworthy, however, that, according to the *London Times* and the American press, the Dutch Government has declined to shift this burden of hospitality and has refused offers

of financial assistance, both from America and Great Britain, as incompatible with the country's honor.

Tho the Dutch press is not blind to the drain upon the resources of the Netherlands that this charity entails, yet the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* insists that greater military preparations are necessary for the adequate defense of the Dutch people and their guests. The *Nieuws* thinks:

"There is no doubt that Holland's chances of being embroiled in the war diminish with the increasing strength of her Army. Who, having felt and seen the ravages of this war, can contradict us when we say that no sacrifice can be too great to enable us to maintain our honorable neutrality?"

The *Handelsblad* insists that the matter is urgent. It says:

"We, who at any time may expect the arrival of the German guns, must not place our reliance on one ring of forts, important tho they may be, but must depend upon an adequate and efficient field army."



HOLLAND TO BELGIUM—"Come in, neighbor, there is a place for you all now"
—Amsterdammer.

TRADE TROUBLES IN NORTH EUROPE—

The cordial feeling of the Scandinavian countries for the Allies is likely to be disturbed, says the *Manchester Guardian*, by suggestions from England that these friendly countries are dealing in contraband and by the proposal to prohibit the export of grain and other merchandise to Scandina-

via until a "guaranty be forthcoming from the Government of the country of destination that the goods shall not leave that country again for Germany." In dealing with this proposition the *Copenhagen Politiken* says:

"We are not importing grain in order to export it again. We have only two markets in ordinary circumstances—England and Germany. We try to maintain our relations with these two countries also during the war, and we hope that our free trade will not be hindered or disturbed by the belligerents where it serves legitimate purposes, because it is not in the interests of belligerent Powers to do neutral commerce and shipping more injury than the war itself involves."

A further strong protest by the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, issued in *The Times*, runs in part:

"There is no reason for any hysterical fear about the ultimate destination of cargoes on passage to Scandinavian countries. The Chamber here has appealed to all commercial institutions in Norway to abstain from any trading with belligerents likely to cause complications. In doing so the Chamber pointed out that there were far greater things to be considered than any possible, and at the same time limited, pecuniary gain."

The protest concludes with this significant paragraph:

"The export of all foodstuffs and feeding-stuffs from Norway was prohibited, and somewhat similar prohibition was imposed in Denmark, while from Sweden the export of feeding-stuffs was prohibited. In Norway there is generally a stock of grain sufficient for only five or six weeks, so it is easy to see that when imports were interfered with in the early stages of the war the position was one of difficulty. Altho the trade that is going on now has been remarked upon a good deal here, it need really cause no surprise. Nor would there really be cause for surprise were the three countries, under the present abnormal circumstances, to increase their importation, because, while all hope and expect that they will not be drawn into hostilities, it would certainly be a lack of wisdom if no provision were made for the future."



THE BRITISH IDEA OF BERNHARDI.

Bernhardi was a Teuton scribe. One of the Blood-and-Thunder tribe; I cannot tell you all he said on The coming scrap at Armageddon.

—Punch's Almanack for 1915 (London).

THE VOICE OF TURKEY

TAKING A SLAP at England and Russia is a popular pastime just now with the Turkish papers, and two examples of the utterances of the leaders of Turkish opinion may not be amiss. In an article on "England and the War," the Constantinople *Tanin* says:

"The words of English officials and English newspapers have made more noise during this war than all the guns of England's fleet. What position will England take on land during the war? She is bound by her pledge to the Triple Entente to aid France by sea.

"So far, she has sent a small force to help the Belgians and to strengthen the left wing of the French Army. She has shown vigor and obstinate persistency, but has suffered severely in her attempt to resist the persistent advance of the Germans. Now she must call up her territorials. The bravery, endurance, and persistence of her soldiers are acknowledged, but more than that is needed. One officer is required to every hundred men, and it takes years to provide competent officers, and in this Germany is far ahead of England. As to the sea, England has nothing to her credit there, despite great sacrifices."

Another Constantinople paper, the *Ikdam*, pours scorn on Russia's dream of the occupation of Stamboul and of seeing the great mosque of St. Sophia as a Christian temple once more. It remarks:

"This Russian dream is no new thing; it is a plan craftily concocted years ago. While the best way to treat so absurd a hope is to laugh, it is impossible for a Turk not to be irritated by it. Yet we need not worry ourselves about Russia's designs. Turkey, relying on the help of God, on the strength of her Army and Navy, on the devotion and self-sacrifice of all her people, will render impossible the realization of any such dream."

The *Ikdam*, despite its confidence, seems to have some qualms about the attitude of the Armenians and makes a strong bid for their sympathy on the ground that they have, under Turkish rule, far greater opportunities of preserving their national character than would be allowed by Russia, who would seek to absorb and Russianize them:

"Even if Russia were to take our eastern provinces, it would not be to make them autonomous under Armenian rule, but merely to add them to the Russian Empire. They will make the Armenians just a catspaw for their own designs, and for this there is ample evidence."—Translations made for *The Literary Digest*.

GERMANY'S WORLD-WARNING

GENERAL VON BERNHARDI is known in this country chiefly by his book, "Germany and the Next War," a work which, while illuminating as regards Germany's aims, is somewhat technical. This work was followed by a shorter, more popular, and more outspoken book, entitled "Unsere Zukunft, ein Mahnwort an das deutsche Volk" (Our Future, a Word of Warning to the German Nation). This volume has had an enormous circulation in the Fatherland, and has exerted a notable influence upon public opinion. It gives a wonderful insight into the German mind before the war and shows with singular vividness the hopes and fears of the German nation. The more salient passages of the book have been translated into English and published in the *London Academy*. For this country, the most significant statement is the General's assertion that England desired to crush Germany in order that she might be free to engage the United States, whom the General regards as the only rival for political and commercial supremacy really feared by England. General von Bernhardi begins by discussing the isolation of Germany, and says:

"Notwithstanding the existence of the Triple Alliance, Germany is in an almost unbearable position on the European Continent. We are penned up. We are surrounded by England, France, and Russia—three enemies who are closely allied, and whenever we endeavor to increase our power we meet with their united and determined opposition. These three Powers have tied down Italy's forces in the Mediterranean in such a manner that they can be only of little assistance to Germany in case of war. Only Austria-Hungary stands faithfully by our side. The three hostile Great Powers are unceasingly endeavoring to bring about the disintegration and the collapse of Turkey, and to weaken that Power to the utmost. Now, Turkey is a necessary adjunct to the Austro-German alliance. It is of the utmost importance for us to preserve Turkey and to make her powerful and efficient. This is most necessary for us both for war and peace, for military and economic reasons. The destruction or the weakening of Turkey would directly damage our position and our power on the Continent of Europe.

"We can secure Germany's position on the Continent of Europe only if we succeed in smashing the Triple Entente and in humiliating France and giving her that position to which she is entitled, as we can not arrive at an agreement with her for mutual cooperation.

(Continued on page 1196)

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SCIENTIFIC ARMIES IN EUROPE'S WAR

THAT THE SEVERITY of the present conflict has been made possible by the very arts and industries to which it is dealing such a knock-out blow, is a thought which occurs to one London editorial writer, while another is calling English men of science to the aid of the military forces. The devotion and skill of German scientists in the preparation of war-material, and in meeting the exigencies of actual warfare, are acknowledged by their enemies and are shown in many of the dispatches from the front. Taking a purely scientific view of it all, a writer in the *London Times Engineering Supplement* points out the fact that modern science is largely responsible for modern warfare. He says:

"Every advance of engineering, while being directed primarily toward the ends of civilization and prosperity, has facilitated and intensified warfare by extending the means of transport and communication as regards both speed and capacity, by overcoming obstacles such as seas, rivers, and mountains, and by placing enormous physical forces at the disposal of man. To go no further back than the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the difference in the conditions is very striking. At the earlier date, mechanisms which are playing an important part in the present war, such as air-ships, aeroplanes, motor-cars, submarine craft, torpedoes, the telephone, and wireless telegraphy, were unknown or in their infancy, and the motive which prompted the invention or development of most of them was civilization, not destruction. Again, the discovery of the properties of alloy steels and other composite metals has been utilized in the production of armor-plate, guns, and other munitions of warfare, but the researches which led to the discovery had for their object rather the means of construction of great ships, bridges, and other engineering achievements for the advancement of commerce and the convenience of man. Even the work of the municipal engineer in the improvement of road communication has rendered armies more formidable by affording more rapid means for the passage of troops and the conveyance of the supplies of food and ammunition, without which they are of no avail."

This very prominence of the man of science leads *Nature* (London) to ask if England is making the best disposition of the material at its disposal. Its military forces are doubtless as good as it can muster; large bodies of women have volunteered, as nurses and to provide clothing for the troops. Every one is engaged in some organized effort, with the exception of one class—scientific men. "Why should this be?" it is asked. Is not this war, above all others, fought with all the forces of science? The writer is compelled to conclude that here is a failure in organization which should be remedied. He argues:

"This war, in contradistinction to all previous wars, is a war in which pure and applied science plays a conspicuous part. Has any effort been made to coordinate the efforts of the devotees of physical, chemical, and engineering science, so that they may work together at what for us is the supreme problem of all—how to conquer the Germans? For if we fail, civilization as we know it will disappear. Democratic rule will have to yield to



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THE GERMAN SCIENTIFIC METHOD SOLVES A NEW PROBLEM.

In the Battle of Flanders both sides were greatly impeded by the difficult nature of the ground, cut up by dikes and rivulets. This drawing by an English artist shows the German solution of the difficulty. The men are provided with these light "table-tops" which, in a rush under fire, the front rank places for the others to cross.

a military oligarchy. It was pointed out in an article in *Nature* of October 8 how the originality in science of the Germans has decreased during the past generation, in spite of their enormous output of literature; this is to be attributed, no doubt, to the restraining influence of a military despotism, which has pervaded all aspects of their life. But in the design and manufacture of their war-material they have worked incessantly for years in their usual methodical manner, trusting rather to myriads of experiments than to the utilization of original thought, which is for them in a great measure lacking.

"The problems which at the present moment require the help of our scientific men are varied and numerous. Our first efforts must be to aid our military forces in suggesting and supplying them with all kinds of appliances and material of which they can make use in vanquishing the enemy and in defending our shores. We know, of course, that expert advisers have been attached to our ordnance-factories, to our Navy, and to our air-service for years, who have doubtless done much in preparation for the fierce struggle now in progress. But in war, every man who has special knowledge of physical, chemical, and engineering problems which confront the authorities responsible for the conduct of the war should be summoned to do his best. . . .

"It may be contended, however, that bodies of men such as those suggested have not the practical experience necessary for putting those of their ideas which promise useful outcome into a shape required for present emergencies. This contention, if it should be made, has little weight. There is much contact between those who have devoted their lives to the advancement of the domain of pure science and those who have interpreted its results in practise; not so much, perhaps, as might be desired, but enough to make it possible to enlist the services of practical

engineers, electricians, and chemical-manufacturers in bringing to a practical issue any ideas which may commend themselves.

"It would be well, too, that some means should be adopted whereby these committees should come into contact; an engineering problem, for example, often requires cooperation from the physicist or chemist for its successful solution. Such cooperation, however, should not be difficult to arrange for.

"In this hour of national emergency there is no time to be lost. We can not all be soldiers, but we can all help, we men of science, in securing victory for the allied armies. Every day lost means the destruction of a number of our fellow countrymen and of our allies, and the sooner we cooperate for the good of the nation the sooner will the war be over."

THE MERCY OF MODERN WAR SURGERY

IF THE GREAT WAR reveals an advance in the science of killing, it is also notable, according to a writer in the *Paris Journal des Débats*, for great progress in the treatment

of the combatants who have the lesser ill luck to be merely wounded. In proof of this contention he offers us the record of a surgical hospital at Vichy, where, in one month, out of a total of 600 operations—or about twenty per day—less than ten amputations were found necessary. Those that were made, moreover, were minor operations, involving the loss of a finger or toe. The writer admits having seen more serious operations, as, for instance, the amputation of a leg, an arm, a hand; but he assures us that they are very few in comparison with the records of war forty to fifty years ago. The number will remain small, too, he says, because, "happily for our wounded," amputations are no longer the fashion. The reason for this he explains by quoting a Paris medical authority as follows: "Conservation should

be the rule of treatment in cases of bullet fractures. In an immense majority of cases complete healing is sure to follow, no matter which bone is hurt or how badly." A similar doctrine was propounded, the writer tells us, by another medical authority as the result of experience in the Balkan War. He adds:

"With wounds from modern projectiles, especially the bullet, which remains the most effective of all—being the cause of death or injury in 80 cases out of 100 in 1870 and of 81 in the Turco-Russian War—a great and most favorable change is to be noted. The region of the wound is smaller and more localized. As to bone splinters they are small and numerous, while long ones are infrequently found. . . . The first impression is that the case is very serious, that the limb is lost. No other thought occurred to surgeons a hundred years ago, who were responsible also for the former practise of withdrawing all bone splinters from a wound."

The writer then cites authorities as stating that amputation is justifiable only when "the mortification of the extremity is in itself fatal." In fact, "amputation is permissible only in the case of gangrene, or when the patient shows signs of being unable to withstand infection or a lack of resistance against the toxic conditions resulting from the wound."

SNOW-REMOVAL BY HEAT

EVERY ONE KNOWS that the most efficient aid to a city's street-cleaning department, in getting rid of surplus snow, is a bright, sunny day. Under its influence the snow disappears as if by magic, and runs quietly away through the sewers. It is no wonder that engineers have striven to imitate old Sol in this quiet sort of efficiency. We are paying good money to cart away an objectionable solid from our streets, when a slight rise of temperature would turn it into a liquid that would glide off by itself, without compulsion. Unfortunately, no melting process that has hitherto been tried has been commercially successful. Calculation may show that the process is economical, but there is so much waste of heat in one way or another that the economy does not work out in practise. But now comes Mr. S. Whinery, a New York engineer, who gives in *Engineering News* a new set of figures and an extra leaf from nature's book. Even more effective than a bright day is a

warm, soaking rain. This Mr. Whinery would imitate by using hot water, applied with hose directly to the snow as it lies on the street. In this way handling would be altogether avoided, and the heat, the inventor claims, would be applied with a maximum of economy. It is to be hoped that this method may survive the test of actual experience. Writes Mr. Whinery:

"The opinion is quite general among engineers and others that, while theoretically it should be possible to melt snow on the streets by artificial heat at a reasonable cost, the method is impracticable and uneconomical in actual practise. Such experiments as have been made seem to confirm this conclusion. But the thoughtful inquirer is likely to reason that, where a process appears to be practicable and economical in theory, failure to secure satisfactory results in practise may be due to a lack of knowledge or skill in applying it, and that the whole

subject may be worth further investigation. The fact that, in burning, one pound of coal gives off sufficient heat to melt from seventy to ninety pounds of snow, looks attractive at first thought to one who is not familiar with the difficulties of converting heat into useful work.

"Snow-removal in our Northern cities is one of the important municipal problems that has not yet been satisfactorily solved, tho it has attracted much attention and has been the subject of no little unintelligent inventive skill.

"There is not much available literature on the subject, and it may be worth while to review the scientific and practical elements of the problem, which are not so abstruse and complicated as those who have not investigated them are likely to imagine. The purpose of this article is to do this briefly, using for illustration a project for melting snow by the application of water, taken from the fire-hydrants, heated to a temperature just below the boiling-point in an ordinary steam-boiler, and applied to the snow on the street by means of a hose and nozzle."

"It is not necessary to reproduce Mr. Whinery's figures here, but they satisfy him fully of the justice of his contention. They seem, at any rate, he thinks, promising enough to warrant a fair trial of the project under working conditions. He goes on:

"We have, in the above, figured on melting all the snow on the street. It is probable, however, that more or less unmelted



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THE MERECIES OF MODERN WAR

Hostile feelings melt away into brotherly kindness as German and French surgeons peacefully visit a ward of wounded in Berlin.



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WHERE ENMITY IS FORGOTT.

In the army hospital foes become allies in the greater war against disease and death. Here in this Berlin hospital wounded Frenchmen are cared for as tenderly as are the German soldiers. On the left stands a French military surgeon who has become one of the hospital staff.

or partly melted snow would be carried into the sewers with the current of water, thus tending to reduce the cost.

"Recent experience in New York City seems to favor the method of disposing of snow by collecting and forcing it into the sewer-inlets and manholes by the use of a jet of cold hydrant-water. By the hot-water method, no handling of the snow would be necessary. It would be melted as it lies on the street, and the resulting water would flow into the sewer-inlets. There would probably be no question of the capacity of the sewers to handle all the water produced.

"It is not intended here to discuss the probable merits or demerits of artificial snow-melting, nor the practical difficulties and objections to be encountered. The purpose is only to outline the technical problems involved, for the use of practical men or inventors who may wish to give the matter further consideration.

"The hot-water project was taken for illustration not only because it includes most of the technical elements involved, but because water is a good absorbent and conveyor of heat, and by its rapid penetration into the snow should transmit its heat to the snow with comparatively little loss. The plant used for illustration is crude, for it is to be remembered that in steam-boilers only from 50 to 80 per cent. of the heat yielded by the fuel is actually taken up by the water. It is quite possible that a more efficient type of heater for the purpose could be devised.

"At first thought it would seem that a project for the application of the heat from the coal directly to the snow would be more economical and less complicated, but as this seems to involve the application of the heat to the surface only of the snow the heat losses would be much greater than from the penetrating hot water."

DANGEROUS SAWDUST—Sawdust from certain kinds of wood is annoying and injurious to those who work about sawmills and other plants where the objectionable woods are used. Some of these, and the resulting maladies, are described as follows in *The Hardwood Record*, which says:

"California laurel—which is not laurel but sassafras—is not widely known, and little of it goes to sawmills; but its reputation for annoyance is well established. The odor from the freshly cut wood produces headache, especially sharp pain over the eyes. The sawdust itself may not be directly concerned. The irritation is caused by oil from the wood, floating in the air, like that from a freshly cut onion. No permanent harm results, and the unpleasant malady ceases soon after the cause is removed. Another California and Oregon wood is clearly injurious to persons about sawmills where this wood is cut. Sailors on vessels carrying the lumber are sometimes seriously affected. The wood is the Port Orford cedar, also known as Lawson cypress. It grows in dense forests in the vicinity of Coos Bay, in southwestern Oregon. This wood was the material principally used in building Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts. The crews of mills which saw the logs can not work continuously, but

must have frequent relief or they become incapacitated. The wood is so rank with oil that it resists the attacks of ants in the Philippine Islands, where cargoes are sold for building purposes. Some Oriental woods have had reputations because of injurious effects upon sawmill-workers. Satinwood's odor is pleasant enough when inhaled in small doses; but too much of it works great harm. Walnuts of different species, but chiefly the black walnut of the United States, and eastern walnut, commonly known as Circassian, are accused of serious injury to workmen who cut much of the lumber; but the reputation may not be wholly deserved. Some workers in walnut experience no annoyance. Rosewood produces sneezing and headache among the workers. In this instance it is believed to be the finely pulverized sawdust floating in the air, rather than oil emanating from the wood, which produces the undesirable consequences. It is said that workers in Russian mills where larch is sawed suffer from headache, sore eyes, and blindness. No complaint seems to have been made against American larch or tamarack."

SUBWAYS FOR RIVERS

THE DIVERSION of an objectionable stream into a tunnel or sewer is no new thing in municipal engineering.

That it may serve very different purposes, however, is shown by two noteworthy recent schemes—that for the Genesee River in Rochester, N. Y., and that for Jones Falls in Baltimore, Md. The Genesee was inclined to have too much water in it, and the Rochester subway was planned to get rid of the surplus, so that it would not overflow the city streets. Later, however, the tunnel plan was abandoned and it was decided, instead, to deepen the channel. On the other hand, Jones Falls was apt to have too little water, especially in summer, when it became offensive. Here the subway is to give the stream an underground channel where it will annoy no one. The work at Baltimore, which has now been completed, is thus commented upon in the editorial pages of *The Engineering Record* (New York, November 7), which says, under the heading "A Unique City Improvement":

"On Thursday of last week the Mayor of Baltimore diverted the flow of Jones Falls, a small meandering stream running through the heart of Baltimore, into a tunnel built in conjunction with what is known as the Fallway, thus forever burying an old open sewer, which has been an eyesore to the city. The remarkable feature of the improvement is that, tho it cost two million dollars and is for general public use, and not for a restricted measured service that can be charged for, it will eventually cost the city nothing. The increased taxes derived by the city from the creation over the stream of a new north and south street,

running from the heart of the business district to the railroad depots, affording a traffic artery on easy grades, will pay the interest on bonds necessary for its construction and create a sinking fund to redeem them. The back lots of the properties backing on the old stream have been converted into valuable, desirable lots for business purposes facing this broad new boulevard. The work is a marked tribute to the man who conceived it, Calvin W. Hendrick, and is suggestive of possibilities in other cities. Had the stream been a wide one, with good water depth throughout the year, the improvement of its shores for shipping or for recreational purposes would have been advisable. Jones Falls, however, had a depth of water only in the spring, and for the rest of the year was a series of puddles. Under these conditions its conversion into a highway beneath which are three channels for carrying the flow was a most happy solution for ridding the town of a physical deformity."

MEDDLING WITH NATURE'S BALANCE OF THE SEXES

NATURE, by laws which have hitherto eluded exact definition, has from the beginning maintained her working balance of the sexes. Is this mysterious balance now in danger of being disturbed? The question is prompted by the claim of Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution's experimental evolution station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, that he has demonstrated the determination of sex and its experimental control. His conclusions, as set forth in *The Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine* (Easton, Pa., October), do not seem to agree entirely with those reached by such earlier investigators as Siebold, Giron, and Duxing, whose experiments with bees, ants, wasps, and sheep indicated that an abundance of food tended to produce a preponderance of female offspring, while a poorer diet made for a surplus of males. According to Dr. Riddle's theory, the difference between the sexes is not one of quality, but of quantity. Eggs that produce males, he says, always contain more water than those that produce females, and he cites the experiments of other scientists in support of this statement. Miss King, of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, found that dried toads' eggs produced 90 per cent. females, while the normal eggs produced 50 per cent. of each sex. On the other hand, Hertwig and Kuschewitch obtained 100 per cent. of males from frogs' eggs that had been allowed to take up water. Dr. Riddle believes that all reported cases of successful sex-control—of which he accepts a number as authentic—are to be explained in this way. Experiments by the late Professor Whitman, the results of which are now in the hands of the Carnegie Institution for publication, show definitely, we are told, that he was able to control the sex of pigeons by this method.

What Dr. Riddle calls "the flexibility of sex under environment" points to the conclusion that it is an affair of quantity rather than of quality, and in this connection the writer points out the existence of sex phenomena that are presented by groups of individuals. There are whole species, he says, that show characteristics that we are accustomed to describe in the individual as masculine or feminine. He writes:

"Not only may individuals exhibit more or less of masculinity or of femininity; species may do the same.

"The (European) cuckoo is an example of a masculine species. Masculinity is here expressed in the following different ways:

"(1) There are from 5 to 25 male individuals for each female in the species.

"(2) There are practically no maternal instincts, not even in the females.

"(3) The reproductive relation of the sexes is essentially a most loosely bound polygamy.

"(4) The sexes are indistinguishable externally.

"(5) They lay few eggs; these at long intervals (five or six days), and these are extraordinarily small.

The temperament of this species has been described by him in these terms:

"The cuckoo is a discontented, ill-conditioned, passionate, in short, decidedly unamiable bird. . . . The note itself, and the manner in which it is emitted, are typical of the bird's habits and character. The same abruptness, insatiability, eagerness, the same rage are noticeable in its whole conduct."

"There exist also feminine species. I am confident that the white ring-dove is such a bird. It is characterized as follows:

"(1) There are probably more females hatched than males; this is certainly so when forced to their maximum of reproduction.

"(2) They are smaller in size than were the members of the ancestral species.

"(3) They are most devoted, and truly monogamous, in their sex-relations.

"(4) Even the males of this species display maternal instincts often and easily. They readily sit on eggs at night, if the female fails or is removed.

"(6) The sexes are often indistinguishable externally.

"(7) The eggs are relatively large, and are laid in greater number than in any other dove I know.

"Again, the species is predominantly passive, caring to fly but little, is essentially domestic. The young are born more immature and dependent than in any related species. The adults are social, non-migratory forms. The males, at all times, take nearly as much interest in the eggs as do the females. They all fall short in the development of color—being white. The species is weak: the term of life short, this probably being nearly always less than five years; and most birds, even with the best of care, live less than three. They are easy and constant victims of tuberculosis and a multitude of diseases."

Going still further, Dr. Riddle asserts that all fishes are predominantly masculine, whereas the crustacea are feminine in appearance and habits. It is also true that change of environment may cause a "male" group to assume female characteristics and *vice versa*. The writer goes on:

"Much has been said and written concerning an alleged biologic equality of the sexes. However definitely an equality may exist from social, political, or ethical points of view, it is doubtful whether this can be truthfully asserted from any biological standpoint. Sex is clearly a characteristic of the organism as a whole, and pervades its every tissue. It is, however, based upon quantitative rather than upon qualitative metabolic differences; and it would seem that social effort for its preservation and emphasis will one day become apparent. Sex is a racial asset, and its conservation a racial problem.

"Some persons, perhaps, may not be prepared to see that sex-conservation presents a problem. This Academy, the eugenics movement, and other organizations are giving much consideration to the feeble-minded and the criminal. The profession represented here, however, is well aware that even in our country there are probably more masculine women than feeble-minded individuals, and more effeminate men than criminals. At present we look upon the appearance of the inadequately sexed individual as inevitable; just as a generation ago we looked upon the perpetual presence of the feeble-minded as inevitable. But once we realize that sex—its kind and quantity—can be controlled, we are brought face to face with many new possibilities, and some new responsibilities in this direction.

"What new elements do the possibility and actuality of sex-control bring to the new science of eugenics? I wish to invite a brief attention to only one. You well know that eugenics as it is being presented before the public of to-day lays chief stress upon heredity—upon the transmission, intact and unchanged from parent to offspring of weakness or of strength, of fitness or of unfitness, of the manifold characteristics of the organism. And the chief remedy suggested rests upon an elimination of the bearers of weak or unfit germs from the citizenship permitted to leave offspring. We can probably all agree that such a remedy, wherever practicable, is very, very much to be preferred to an unchecked continuation of the present situation. But is there not a lot of fatalistic philosophy in that conception? Shall man—a maker of environments—when confronted with the problem of his own improvement, sadly turn to the crude and original methods of nature itself? At least to those biologists and men of medicine who believe that life-processes are controllable—developmental processes along with the rest—that conception and that remedy will not seem final. To those of us who realize that one characteristic—namely, sex—has already been controlled, showing that in nature all are controllable if our industry will but put light where ignorance now enthrones mystery; to some of us the production of strength from weakness, of more fit from the less fit, and better from the best, will seem

more in keeping with the present general aim of our science, which is to secure control over all life-processes. Probably this sort of work is the really fundamental work for a eugenics of the future, for it will give us a eugenics in which man is creating, not merely sorting and eliminating, a eugenics capable of embracing optimism and democracy and the spirit of modern biological research."

MOVIES AND MORALS

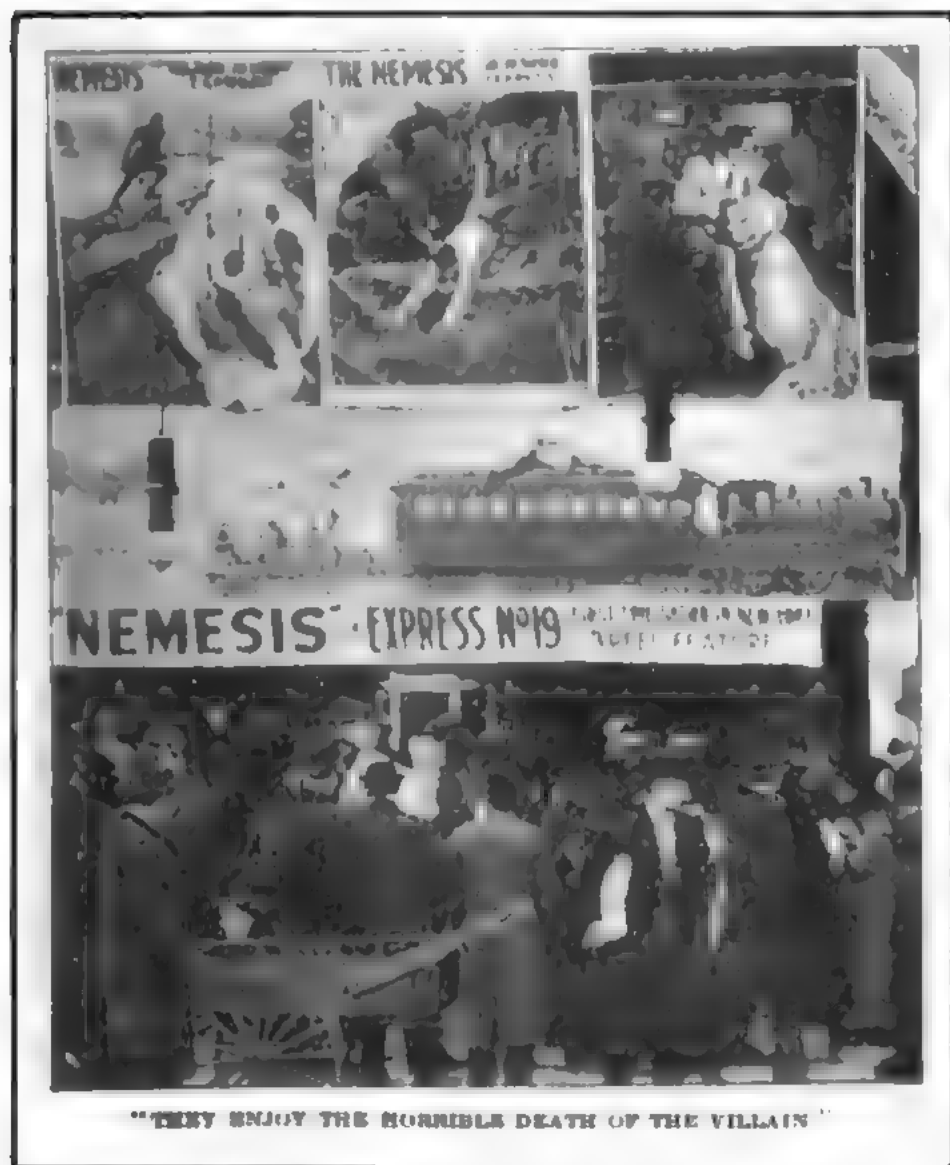
THAT the voluntary censorship of our moving-picture shows, while it has succeeded in eliminating some harmless features, has at the same time left objectionable ones untouched, is the opinion of Dr. Philip Skrainka, writing editorially in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, November). The writer finds especial fault with medical critics of this form of entertainment, particularly when they mourn its lack of "these cultural insignia without which no entertainment is really worth while to-day." The fact is, says Dr. Skrainka, that our atmosphere is getting "sticky with the word 'culture'"; and he hints that in handling the subject medical reformers are making a mess, as people naturally do when they exceed their natural province. He writes:

"Our irrepressible medical reformers are loud in their denunciations of the evil wrought on the morals of an audience that sits spellbound under the influence of moving pictures. To take up only what medical men have written, we glean from their essays that the concentration, the complete absorption in the story as it is unfolded, has a weakening effect on the nerves; and when the various chapters are illustrated in a highly dramatic manner, and, as often happens, in a sensational manner, so weak is human nature that the wrong lessons are learned; in short, many return again and again, the serious side of life is forgotten, a moving-picture habit is formed, and wan faces and overtaxed brains are the outcome. To correct all this, it has been suggested that if the pictures could be made on a higher

taxed and faces have a deadly pallor. To effect this beneficent change, boards of censors have sprung up here and there, and the erstwhile cowboy who brandished his pistol on the slightest provocation, the man who stole some ten thousand dollars to buy his wife enough food to keep her and the one solitary child



"BETTER, INDEED, . . . THE REFORMED GAMBLER AND THIEF," Says a medical writer, than "the unspeakable tortures of ancient history" for the contemplation of the American multitudes.



"THEY ENJOY THE HORRIBLE DEATH OF THE VILLAIN"

moral plane, if the higher intellectual qualities of the audience could be aroused by showing scenes depicting the life of the early Greeks or Romans at home and in the battle-field, a new era would be inaugurated, and no longer would men and women neglect their serious duties, no longer would brains be over-

from starvation until he could get work, which generally happened a few hours later, the distraught maiden who married a banker's son only to find out that he was an ex-convict, the drunken husband who returned home to rob his wife of her savings and incidentally broke up the furniture, are trembling in the balance, so effective has been the work of both lay and medical reformers. Instead of the enervating picture showing the sordidness of life, the criminal tendencies of the unenlightened, and also of the enlightened, we have 'Cabiria,' 'Quo Vadis?' 'Spartacus,' palpitating with Greek and Roman torture-scenes.

"It has often occurred to us that when medical reformers get outside their natural province they make a sad mess of their endeavors. In the first place, the majority of people who frequent picture-shows do not care a rap for early Greek or Roman history, and never will, no matter how often they are compelled to undergo the torture of compulsory culture. What they do care for and do enjoy are the scenes from the daily life they read about in the newspapers or hear about from their friends. They enjoy the triumph of virtue, the horrible death of the villain, the reward that comes from self-sacrifice, the reformation of the drunkard, the gambler, and the thief. Now, to say that because they enjoy this sort of thing, they are going to lose all interest in their vocations and are going to suffer from weakened brains and distraught nerves, is a very wrong conception of the equilibrium which the majority of the people fortunately possess. Enjoyment is to them a boon and a tonic; and just because they take a greater interest in the pictures which they can conceive of as within the bounds of possibility, and which have the crudenesses which go with the lives of the unrefined, than in historical scenes, should not be counted against them or held responsible for the moving-picture habit. Better, indeed, and much more moral are the pictures of the cowboy and the reformed gambler and the reformed thief than those showing the unspeakable tortures of ancient history and the nastiness of such reels as the 'House of Bondage,' 'The Drug Habit,' 'Damaged Goods,' 'Traffic in Souls,' and their many variants."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LUDWIG FULDA ADDRESSES AMERICA

THE LATEST DEFENDER of the German case before the court of American judgment is Ludwig Fulda, the dramatist. He is regarded one of the best-known of modern Germans in this country and has been the guest of our colleges and universities. *The Fatherland* New

therewith should have lost the blind confidence of the impartial in his future assertions. In spite of this, altho the first ridiculous news of German defeats and interior dissent could not withstand the far-sounding echo of facts, there still seems to be no twisting of facts, no defamations, which over there is considered as too thin and too ridiculous by the press and as too shameless by the public."

With this preliminary estimate of the fairness of American judgment, Dr. Fulda proceeds to rehearse the points of Germany's case. They have become tolerably familiar to us by now, but Dr. Fulda's statement of them is perhaps superior to most of his predecessors. To begin with, he asks:

"Should the Germans, who since they fought for and attained their national unity have exclusively devoted themselves to works of peace and culture, suddenly have been transformed into an adventurous, booty-hungry horde which from mere lust challenged a tremendously superior force to do battle? Should they suddenly have sacrificed to their so-called militarism all their other efforts in commerce, industry, art, and science in order to risk their very existence for the love of this Moloch? Do you believe that, Americans?"

Dr. Fulda, who is introduced to us as a critic of the Kaiser, declares that "too many Americans emphasize that they are not making the German people responsible for this war, but only and alone the German Emperor." He replies:

"It is hardly conceivable how serious-minded people can lend themselves to the spreading of a fable so childish. When William II., twenty-nine years old, mounted the throne, the entire world said about him that his aim was the acquirement of the laurels of war. In spite of this, for twenty-six years he has shown that this accusation was absurd, and has proved himself to be the most honest and most dependable protector of European peace—yes, the very circle of enemies which now dares to call him a military despot thirsting for glory has year in and year out ridiculed him as a ruler the provocation to the very blood of whom was an amusement absolutely fraught with no danger. He who has never been misled by the fiery enthusiasm of youth nor by the full strength of ripe manhood to adorn his brow with the bloody halo of glory, now when his hair is turned gray should have suddenly turned into a Caesar, an Attila? Do you believe that, Americans?"

"It is a fact, in times of peace there have been certain differences of opinion between the Emperor and his people. Altho at all times the honesty of his intentions was elevated above every doubt, the one or other impulsive move he took to obtain their realization exposed him to criticism at home. To-day one may safely admit that; to-day, when of these trifling disputes not even a breath, not even a shadow, remains. Never before has his whole people, his whole nation, in every grade of education, in all classes, in all parties, stood behind him so absolutely without reserve as now, after he in the last, the very last, hour, driven by direst need, finally drew the sword to ward off an attack from three sides, long ago prepared.

"Our nation and our Emperor have not wanted this war and are not to be blamed for it. Even the White Book of the German Government, by the very uncontrovertible language of its documents, must convince every impartial being of this fact. And day by day the overwhelming evidence of the plot, systematically hatched and systematically carried out under the guidance



THE CITY HALL AT BRUGES

Bruges promptly yielded and secured bombardment and as it is outside the line of conflict it bids fair to stand intact to enforce by contrast the losses elsewhere.

York, to which he sends his communication, describes him as "a man of marked political ideas and independence," recalling that as "a bold champion of freedom" he has "on more than one occasion disagreed publicly with the Kaiser." One of these acts lost him the Schiller Prize. Dr. Fulda, in *The Fatherland*, asks: "Shall I as a German no longer be permitted to call myself a friend of America because over there they think the worst of us for the reason that we, dastardly attacked by a world of foes, are struggling with unanimous determination for our existence?" Dr. Fulda adds that he "knows very well that public opinion over there has largely been misled by our opponents, and is continuously being misled." He does not so much blame us for being misled at first because through the cutting of the German cable the English were able to "guillotine our German honor without the least interference." But "one should assume that he who has once been unmasked as a liar

of England, which put before us the alternative of cutting our way through or being annihilated, is increasing."

On the Belgian question Dr. Fulda writes:

"How with the aid of this bugaboo the entire neutral world has been stirred up against us, after England made it the hypocritical excuse for her declaration of war! We knew very well that England and France were determined to violate this neutrality; but then we should have been very good and we should have waited until they did so! wait until their armies would break into our country across our unprotected Belgian frontier! In other words, we should commit national suicide. Who even up until now has doubted the German assertion that Belgium, together with England and France, was under one cover and herself had thrown away her neutrality must have his eyes opened by the latest official developments. The documents of the Belgian General Staff which have fallen into our hands contain an agreement according to which the march through Belgium of British troops in the case of a German-French war was provided for in all details. Whosoever in the face of this document repeats the assertion that we have committed a violation of innocent Belgium places himself into the service of a historical forgery."

A few more points that still are troubling neutral nations receive Dr. Fulda's attention:

"Our national Army, permeated with ethical seriousness and iron discipline, wherein the scientist stands alongside of the farmer, the workman, and the artist, should be guilty of unnecessary severity, uncontrollable brutality, brutality against people unable to defend themselves? Do you believe that, Americans?"

"The climax of absurdity, however, is reached when the Germans, who in their love and appreciation of art are not surpassed by any people in the world, are accused of having raged as vandals against works of art. Even now these accusations, which the French Government itself had the pitiful courage to support, have proved totally groundless. The City Hall at Louvain stands uninjured; while the populace fired at them, our soldiers have, risking their own lives, saved it from the flames. An Imperial art commission followed our victorious troops in Belgium on the heel, in order to take charge of the guarding and administration of the treasures of art. The Cathedral at Reims has received but slight damage, and would not have been damaged at all had its tower not been misused by the French as an observation station. I would like to see the commander of an army who, for the sake of the safety of a historical monument, would forget the safety of the troops entrusted into his care!

"Enough of it! What I have stated is sufficient to show what low weapons our enemies are using behind the battle-field to sully Germany's shield of honor. It is enough for those who care to listen at all. But also wherever the weak voice of one rebounds from ears stubbornly closed, the more powerful voice of truth eventually will force a more just verdict.

"Justice—that is all that we expect from America. We respect its neutrality; we do not ask from it an ideal partizanship for our benefit. If it does not have for us the sympathy which we have already extended to it and, after a century and a half of unclouded intercourse between the two nations, have anticipated there, then we can not imbue it with that spirit by reasoning."

One of Dr. Fulda's questions dealt with the point of Germany's supermilitarism, a prepossession that led her in the eyes of her critics to brave the hazard of conflict with any and all foes. While not bearing directly on this, a statement that puts at least part of the responsibility on Germany comes from Prof. Paul Nartop, of the University of Marburg, who examines in the *Kölnische Zeitung* the point "whether Germany went into this conflict with a clear conscience or whether the awful guilt of this catastrophe, in which the whole world must needs share, is

to be laid at her door." In a passage translated for the *New York Evening Post* we read:

"This is the utterance of a German who loves his Fatherland, but who, as a scholar and friend of peace, has sought to maintain an unbiased judgment concerning the politics of his country. This judgment, for that matter, scarcely differs from that which prevails among us, whether in Government circles, the representatives of culture, or the people and Army as a whole."



AT THE STORM-CENTER IN FLANDERS.

Dixmude Church stands a gaunt ruin to mark the spot of some of the severest fighting in the German attempt to reach Calais.

"No doubt our diplomats have committed errors—less within a recent period, but, at any rate, before. In two points, however, even a Bismarck would not have acted differently from our diplomats; he would, as they did, have worked for peace as long as it was possible, but would have held the possibility of a war, even a war with two fronts, steadily in view.

"Never, however, would he have allowed it to come to pass that when the war became inevitable the three greatest Powers outside of Germany and the United States should be allied in opposition against us. And that would probably have sufficed to maintain peace. For no two of the three Powers would, without being sure of the third, have dared to attack the indissolubly united forces of Germany and Austria.

"In this sense I do not hesitate to declare, altho a German, that Germany is not altogether innocent of the outbreak of the war; not that there can be even the slightest doubt of her sincerest love of peace; but her diplomats did not recognize the road upon which alone peace could have been maintained, or did not know how to conquer the towering difficulties which confronted them on that road.

"Of the three opposing Powers, however, England approached nearest, perhaps, for a time, to the intention of maintaining peace; in any case, her attitude was the decisive factor. With England earnestly opposed to it, war could not take place."

ARE YOUR BARRELS OF FLOUR FOR STARVING BELGIUM

TO BE ON THIS SHIP?

S S HUMANITY

The Literary Digest

HUMANITY'S MISSION

THE BELGIUM FLOUR FUND of THE LITERARY DIGEST has grown inspiring. Last week it was reported as 1,217 barrels. This week the report (up to Dec. 2, inclusive) exceeds 3,200 barrels. Digest readers have delighted us with their promptness of response. Their letters have shown how deep is their sympathy, how strong their humanity. To read what some contributors have written quickens the heart-beats and makes the reader's eyes grow "teary 'round the lashes."

An Indiana lady writes: "Husband and I have a beautiful boy, an only child, who was called to higher life six years ago, and enclosed P. O. O. for \$5.00 is sent to you in his name." Says a banker in Minnesota: "Here are two barrels of flour. Hurry it along to the poor starving children." A church in Arkansas took a Thanksgiving offering of \$25.00, which the treasurer sends with warm words of sympathy. An offering of like character from a Pennsylvania church came in the same mail.

A letter from Hartford, Conn., is very touching. "The appeal you made," it says, "struck a responsive chord in the hearts of my four children (eldest, age 12), and they have given me their Christmas savings of months, to help along the good cause. They also asked me to send you the money that ordinarily would go for their Christmas presents. I enclose check for \$20.00, which will buy four barrels of flour. We will have a poor Christmas this year, but will be far happier."

The Clinton Avenue Reformed Church Bible School Board of Newark, N. J., voted that its treasurer send check for \$125.00, for 25 barrels of flour, which he did, with their prayers. A lady from Dayton, O., wrote saying: "Last Saturday I sent woolen garments for the Belgians, thinking warmth more important than food—but a family of five fed for two months! I must send a barrel of flour." And she did.

TESTIMONY TO BELGIUM'S NEED

On Nov. 30 Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, sent a telegram to the American Relief Association saying:

"The German Government renews its official declaration that conditions in Belgium are as represented, and views with great gratification the generous efforts of the American people to relieve the starving population."

And Mr. Whitlock added: "Without such assistance there must be famine."

Mr. Irvin S. Cobb, the famous newspaper correspondent, on Dec. 2d testified through the press to what he had seen in Belgium.

"I wish only," he wrote, "I had the power to write lines which would make the American people see the situation as it is now—which would make them understand how infinitely worse that situation must surely become during the next few months."

"In Belgium I saw this," he continued. "Homeless men, women and children by thousands and hundreds of thousands. Many of them had been prosperous. A few had wealth and practically all had been comfortable. Now with scarcely an exception they stood all upon one common plane of misery. They had lost their homes, their farms, their workshops, their livings and their means of making livings."

"I saw them tramping aimlessly along wind-swept, rain-washed roads, fleeing from burning and devastated villages. I saw them sleeping in open fields, upon the miry earth, with no cover and no shelter. I saw them herded together in the towns and cities to which many of them ultimately fled—existing (God alone knows how). I saw them, ragged, furtive, sorrowing, prowling in the

VERSE-MAKING IN THE TRENCHES

THE FERVOR of "lofty song," which has always flamed above the smoke of battle-fields, burns anew, says a writer in the *Paris Figaro*, who calls attention to poems by Rostand, Zamacois, and other notable poets contributed to the columns of that journal. Yet more striking still, we are told, is the fact that a great quantity of verse comes to the *Figaro* day after day from soldiers, nurses, and general workers at various points along the front. It is admitted that in these efforts the expression does not always measure up to the subject. Yet if, as La Bruyère says, "the writing of a book is a trade in itself," so also, according to the present writer, it is a trade in itself "to cry out one's sorrow and one's joy in the language of Apollo, to drape with harmonious phrase and winged phrase one's hate or one's love." The souls of these poets in action, he explains, are overwhelmed with emotion and their minds confronted with such mighty happenings that they are too strained to conceive of them justly. Spontaneously as patriotic songs spring to the lips of soldiers on the march, poetry flows from the pen of every Frenchman who tries to express what he feels in the present circumstances. Simplicity and sincerity, consequently, are the chief characteristics of this verse from the trenches, and it would seem, the writer tells us, that France is "finding its youth again and can understand only two essential passions—great hate and great love." We read then:

"Love is the subject of all these new poets; love for wounded France, for her ruined monuments, for her imperiled traditions, love for her sons that have died and for those who are about to die. And hate, as well—hate for the barbarians who brought these woes upon her. Yet their love is born of this hate. . . . Take this passage, for example, from a poem written by Maurice Lesneur, a sergeant in the 88th Regiment, on the evening of the battle of Islettes:

No the Prussians passed through here?—
What wake of carnage, ruin, and of hate!
Lo, Vandal and the Cimbric live again
And wallow in their ancient gory mire!
Ye savages of gun and shell
Ye curst assassins in a land despoiled—
The blood ye shed shall ever stain your souls!

Less redolent of anathema, but equally informed with martial spirit, is the picture presented by Lieutenant Jacob, of the 141st Infantry, of a troop movement. He writes:

Comes the order to advance, and the squads deploying while
Seek the foe on every side;
Hold but slowly 'gainst the chance of the warning sound that fills
The air with whisper as it kills.

Prince Charles of Bourbon is responsible for a poem to the memory of a private, Voituret, who achieved fame in the battle of the Marne. A selection from it follows:

The River Marne flows red to-day, and will still redder flow,
For see where singly Voituret has stretched six foemen low.
The lion fighting for its prey, the fiercer grows as triumphs show—
A crash of shell—Voituret's day fate turns to night—so brave men go!

Other poems cited by the *Figaro* writer pay homage to the dead on the field of honor, and not a few are tributes to "heroic Belgium." We read, for instance:

"What of your rights or treaties?"—
The haughty German word—
"Stand by or die, as I make my way!"
Calmly, proudly, Belgium heard.
"What of my soul and honor?"—
Stoic her reply—
"On the cross, but not on the scaffold,
Is the Belgian way to die!"

Another Frenchman, Jean de Kerlaecq, apostrophizes King Albert of Belgium as follows:

The cup of very blood you drank
Nor 'fore the agony quailed or shrank.
Think not we reckon slight of this,
Valiant in field and sacrifice!
Our children shall the legend tell
Of Albert, King, whose name shall spell
Wherever read as none other can:
"Great King, Great Soldier, and A Man!"

As an example of the patriotic devotion awakened by the present conflict, these selections from a hymn to France are offered:

Hail France, my native land and home of all that's high and fair!
I bid thee fear no hostile hand nor burden that grind loved acres bare.
For they shall bloom another morn, a smile more radiant and wide—
Enriched with rarer wheat and corn wherever one last foeman died!

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPREAD OF PRUSSIAN CULTURE

IT HAS BEEN the practise of many American educators to express gratitude to Germany not only in words, but in practical imitation, for the modern methods she has introduced into the field of pedagogics. How far Germany's example has penetrated may not be widely apprehended; but our attention is now called to these facts by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer. Mr. Hueffer, tho an English subject, with part English blood, partakes, as his name shows, also of German extraction, and that same circumstance has already plunged him in serious straits in the spy-suspecting country of his citizenship. While making it clear to his British compatriots that he has a most intense dislike for Prussian culture, he shows at the same time how it has been extending its influence throughout Europe and America. Simultaneously, as he pictures it, this culture has been deteriorating, yet spreading its sway, and he is glad that the war affords a prospect of checking it. Prussian culture is to him a machine-made and dehumanized affair whose extension proves fatal to the gentler and higher culture of other nations.

So far as Germany herself is concerned, it is his contention that "under the auspices of Prussia the standard of culture . . . has steadily and swiftly deteriorated." This in turn has "caused a deterioration of culture throughout the whole civilized world." Germany, he insists in *The Outlook* (London), "has produced no art of a really capital kind since 1870, and all German art and learning have been steadily on the down grade since 1848"—the year after which "the Prussian hegemony of Germany began to become a part of international politics." Mr. Hueffer goes to considerable pains to show that these views have not been suddenly forced upon him by the exigencies of the war, and he insists that the present war has in no way increased his long-standing hatred for Prussia, and that for a quarter of a century he has been writing upon this subject. He declares his hatred of the "by-products theory of life," of materialism, and the "reduction of learning to philology." What he most desires to promote is "sympathetic insight between man and man—the quality that is called imagination." "It is these things that Prussia has desired to impose on the civilized world; it is the last quality that Prussia has desired to stamp out of its dominions and the dominions of the unfortunate nations that Prussia has forced to federate with herself." He writes:

"It will, I suppose, be conceded by most people that the effects of the Prussian university system and of Prussian pedagogics upon this country, upon the United States, and upon the British colonies and dependencies have been profound and far-reaching. But I fancy that most people imagine the Latin countries to be fairly immune from that Teutonic influence."

Mr. Hueffer tries to correct this impression by quoting from

two Latin writers; first the Spaniard, Prof. G. Morente, who delivered a lecture at the Athenæum of Madrid last January, from which we translate the following:

"During the nineteenth century, in effect, the German universities have made the most strenuous efforts to attain to the highest type of scientific corporation, in the modern meaning of the term. To this end they put forth at the beginning of the nineteenth century a multitude of exalted principles applied to the theory of education, self-culture, personal and formal education, and pedagogy. The consequences of these titanic efforts have been a great generation of men who have aspired to be encyclopedists in knowledge, in art, in social science. . . . The dilettante among them is no more than a base caricature of those old classic spirits."

To many American educators this praise from such a source would seem, perhaps, to speak well for a new progressive spirit in a supposedly backward land, but Mr. Hueffer finds it "really amazing as well as depressing to see how exactly Professor Morente has absorbed and adopted the Prussian formula and Prussian ideal." This he supplements with a quotation from the *Mercur de France* (Paris), a journal which was, until its extinction owing to the present war, "on the whole the most influential organ of intellectual France." It said:

"At one time Germany was the first nation in the world in the domain of philological and historical research. During the last dozen years our universities have entered that field and, while we were organizing our faculties and our scientific equipment, Germany has beaten us along another line by devoting all her efforts to the creation and organization of technical universities. It is time to follow her example in this new move, for here it is not a mere question of theoretic sciences or of the luxury of knowledge, but it means the material prosperity of the whole nation."

"The great danger will begin for us when those thousands of workers trained by these technical universities can no longer find sufficient employment in their own land. It only needs a standstill in German industries—and certain branches are at this moment paralyzed—and thousands of engineers and millions of workmen will be out. Then some diversion may become necessary. 'Hungry people have no ears.' It is there, in this prospect, more or less distant, that the danger to the immediate neighbors of Germany lies."

That the same thing, Mr. Hueffer goes on to assert, has happened to many professors in England, "and, much more, to professors in the United States, has been lamentably apparent for many years." We read:

"Particularly in the United States, and more particularly of late years, many distinguished occupants of professional chairs have been remarkably drilled by Prussian leaders of thought. They have indeed been so remarkably well drilled that certain of their utterances, particularly in regard to German life and letters, read or sound exactly as if they had been dictated by and reproduce the exact tone of a Prussian Minister of Education."

"This is in itself lamentable, but it is a fairly familiar state of affairs to any one who has studied the matter. And that English scholarship also should be under the spell of German specialism, to the exclusion of more vital issues, is familiar enough too. But I must confess that my heart failed me when I read those Spanish words to the effect that 'the consequences of Prussia's titanic efforts have been the arising of a

great generation of men who aspire to be encyclopedic in learning, in the arts, and in social problems.' For that that should be held before Spain—that great mother-country of learning; and before Spanish South America, that immense Golconda that may very well be regarded as the land of promise of the future—is a vision very horrible indeed. English imitation and absorption of Prussian ideas is a thing of much older growth—a growth typified by the Great Exhibition of 1851 and by monuments like the Albert Memorial. And I dare say that some such cataclysm as that of to-day was absolutely necessary to make the English nation in general, and English thinkers in particular, revise their estimate of Prussian influence upon the world."

Mr. Hueffer proceeds with the vigor that may be accounted for as partizan rancor, but also produces for us an interesting, forgotten document:

"How deep the Prussian influence upon English life and thought became in the last century, and to what indecent and disgusting lengths it could force its advocates, is, I think, very forcibly proved by the following extracts from a letter to *The Times* of November 18, 1870. It should be remembered that at that date the siege of Paris had begun, but had not ended; that France, the age-long benefactress of every human being whose aspirations soar beyond oatmeal-porridge and raw force, was in such an agony as should have moved the most callous of elders to sympathy. And yet a human being of British extraction could be found to write:

"Sir—It is probably an amiable trait of human nature, this cheap pity and newspaper lamentation over fallen and afflicted

France; but it seems to me a very idle, dangerous, and misguided feeling. . . . The question for the Germans, in this crisis, is not one of "magnanimity," of "heroic pity," and forgiveness to a fallen foe, but of solid prudence and practical consideration. . . . In all history there is no insolent, unjust neighbor that ever got so complete, instantaneous, and ignominious a smashing down as France has now got from Germany. . . . [There follows a long, typically Victorian version of the histories of France and Germany—one long glorification of Prussia and the Prussian spirit, bringing in as usual Charles V., Protestantism, liberty, and all the usual paraphernalia of the generation. And this concludes.] . . . That pathetic Niobe of Denmark, reft violently of her children, is also nearly gone; and will go altogether so soon as knowledge of the matter is had. Bismarck, as I read him . . . shows no invincible "lust of territory," nor is tormented with "vulgar ambition," etc.; but has aims very far beyond that sphere, and in fact seems to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand, and successful steps toward an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation, and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vapor-ing, vainglorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and oversensitive France, seems to me the hopefulest (sic) public fact that has occurred in my time—I remain, Sir, yours truly."

"This letter is signed 'Thomas Carlyle.'"

The writer finally justifies his position by assertions of his long-standing opposition to Prussian ideas:

"I have spent longish periods in reflecting on these and kindred matters. I do not mean to say that I have had Prussia perpetually on the brain—the I could almost say that. . . . And I make the claim, simply because it is the most ardent desire of my public life that these articles should be read with tranquillity and an assured belief in their facts by the uninstructed reader. If their gist were affected by the present war I should be less trustworthy; but the present war has in no way increased my hatred for Prussia."



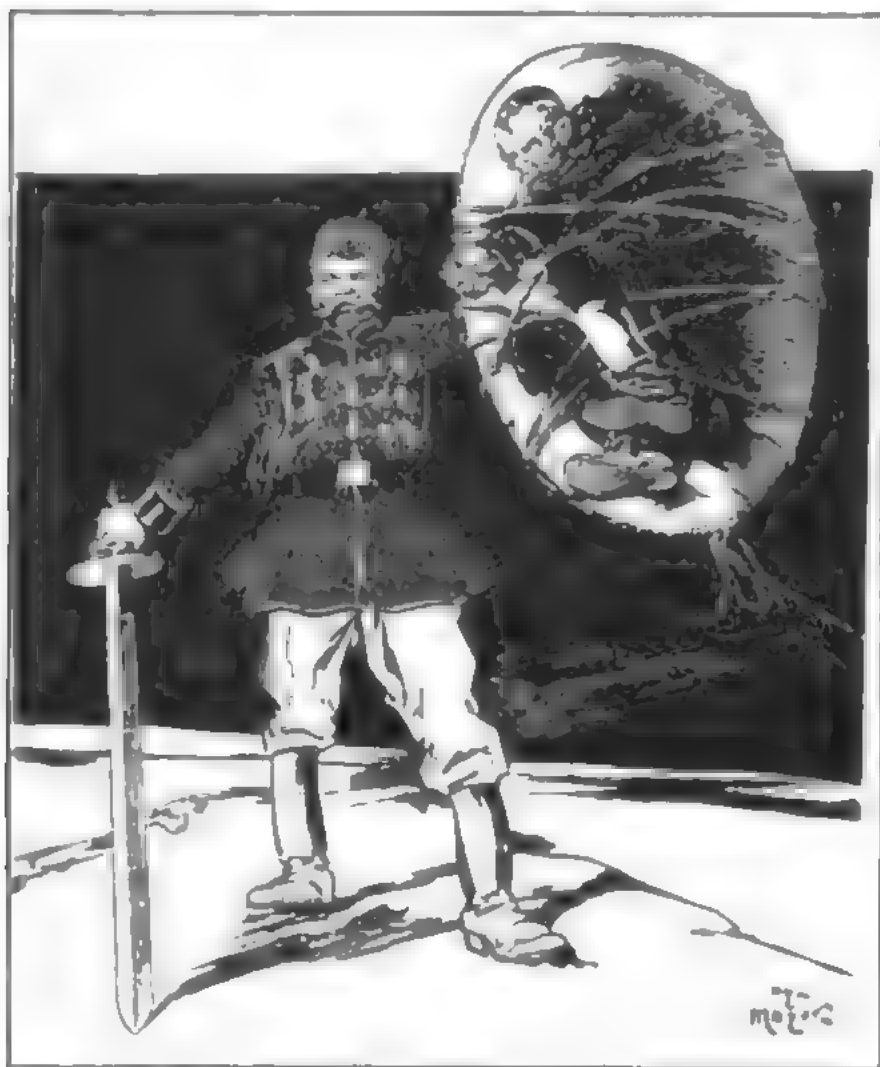
CIVILIZATION LOOKS IN THE MIRROR.

—Cesare in the New York Sun

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE JEWS OF POLAND DURING THE WAR

A VAGUE but general impression has obtained that, through the war, a new day has arisen for the Jew in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Kingdoms of the Czar. So loyally have the Jews been said to be bearing their part of the struggle of the nations where they have been domiciled that their natural reward would seem to be release from the



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THE CZAR'S SHIELD—"MY BELOVED JEWS."

—By Meyer in Puck (New York)

hard conditions under which they have lived. It is, however, asserted by Dr. Georg Brandes that at least in Poland "during the war the glow of the bloody hatred of the Jews has blazed out in far stronger flames, and the Russian Government has as yet done nothing to subdue or quench the fire." Dr. Brandes, who writes in *The Day* (New York), a paper issued by Mr. Herman Bernstein, tells us that during his visit to America last spring he was continually attacked in the Jewish papers of this country as "the callous denier of the Jews." He calls it nonsense "as is most of that which appears in print," but he mentions the fact to prove "at least that it is not on behalf of my blood, but on behalf of my mind, that I speak on this occasion." We read:

"During the mobilization several Polish newspapers, for instance, the *Glos Lubelski*, brought the alarming news in heavy type: 'In England great pogroms against the Jews. The English Government does not check them.' The paper was conscious of the lie. But the question was to set an example to follow.

"When the lack of gold and silver began to be felt, the Polish newspapers accused the Jews of hiding the valuable metals. On closer examination it was found that many non-Jewish business people (for instance, Ignaschewski in Lublin, a very rich Pole) were withholding whole bags full of gold and silver coins, for which they were punished rather severely; but this was not proved against a single Jew.

"Furthermore, the Jews were, among other things, accused of having smuggled in a coffin 1,500,000 rubles in gold into Germany, and the protest against the accusation entered by the representatives and ministers of the Jewish congregation of Warsaw was printed in Russian papers, but not in a single Polish one.

"All these things were preparations for pogroms, but many others were made. The anti-Semites printed a proclamation in Yiddish in which the Jews were called upon to revolt against Russia; they took care that this proclamation was put into the pocket of the unsuspecting Jews in the streets of the different towns; those who had distributed the papers denounced the party concerned to the police. Everybody upon whom the proclamation was found was shot.

"At last the Jews were, as in the Middle Ages, both in word and writing, accused of having poisoned the wells. If some Cossacks or other Russian soldiers died the Poles accused the Jews of having caused their death.

"The chief accusation was, however, the accusation of espionage, which obtained credence and was used both when Austrian troops came to some town or village and when Russian troops expelled the Austrians. The result was the same. A suitable number of Jews were conscientiously shot by the Russians as well as by the Austrians.

"There are, however, lists of those who really have been unmasked as spies. A Potocki was among them and had to pay for it with his life; but no Jewish name is found on these lists."

The accusation, declares Dr. Brandes, is always believed, "as the Jew has for about two thousand years been characterized as Judas," and the famous rationalist Jew proceeds to give us his interesting analysis of what he calls the Judas "legend":

"The legend about Judas may without exaggeration be described as one of the most foolish legends of antiquity; that it has been believed is one proof among thousands of the indescribable simplicity of mankind. Few legends carry like it the stamp of lie on their faces, and few legends have millennium after millennium caused so many evils and horrors. It has tortured and murdered by hundred thousands.

"According to the supposition the story is impossible. The supposition is that a man in possession of superhuman attributes, a god or a demigod, day after day goes about and speaks in the open air in a town and its neighborhood. So little does he make a secret of his doings that a short time before he has made his entry at broad daylight, welcomed with exultation by the whole population.

"He is known by each and all, by each woman and each child. So little does he want to hide that he walks about accompanied by his disciples, preaching day and night, sleeping among them. And to think it should be necessary to buy one of his disciples to denounce him and deliver him, to betray him and that—for the sake of the effect—with a kiss! Indeed, if he had hidden in some cellar, then there would be some meaning to it; but as things are, those who seek him need only ask, 'Which of you is Jesus?' He would not have tried to deny his name.

"Judas is then not only quite superfluous, but an absurdity, the origin of which is to be found in the desire to place the black traitor opposite the white hero of light and in the hatred of Jews arising among the first Gentile Christians, who later made the world forget that not only the straw doll, Judas, but also Jesus and all the Apostles, all the disciples, and all the evangelists were Jews.

"Nevertheless in the conception of the rude masses this Judas—as he was called—has become the Jew, the typical Jew, the traitor and the spy.

"Still as late as in the last decennium of the last century Capt. Alfred Dreyfus fell a victim to this old, foolish legend.

"And now it is again rehearsed against the Jews in Russian Poland.

"The pogroms have, by virtue of these Judas accusations and the many other dreadful accusations, spread all over Russian Poland, and there they are spreading more and more, while

Galicia as well as Posen has proved susceptible to the incitations which have not failed. Many hundreds of innocent people have fallen victims to them."

The writer selects what he calls a few instances out of the many:

"In the town of Beehava, conquered by the Austrians, the Polish leaders, among whom was a very well-known estate-owner, applied to the Austrian commandant, accusing the Jews of secret connection with the Russian Army. In consequence of this the Austrians killed a sixty-seven-year-old man called Wallstein, and his seventeen-year-old son.

"When, after a short time, the Austrians were driven away, the same estate-owner accused the Jews of the town to the Russian commandant of being in communication with the Austrians, having delivered to them all provisions for the purpose of depriving the Russians of them. In consequence of his accusation many Jews were shot and their houses burned down.

"In the towns of Janow and Krasnik the Jews were accused of having put out mines to destroy the Russians. The Jews, and among them many children, were hanged on the telegraph-poles and the two towns destroyed.

"The town of Samosch was conquered by the Austrian Sokol troops, those beautiful, slender people whom you do not forget when once you have seen them train in the capital of Galicia. When they were driven away from the Russian Army the Poles accused the Jews of the town of having been the accomplices of the Austrians. Twelve Jews were arrested. When they denied the charge they were sentenced to death.

"Five of them had been already hanged when, in the middle of the execution, a Russian priest, carrying an image of the Virgin in his hand, appeared and with his hand on this image took the oath that the Jews were innocent and that the accusation was all an outcome of Polish hatred of the Jews. He proved that the Poles of the town themselves had supported the Austrians, and that even a telephone connection with Lemberg could be found. The seven Jews were then set free; five had already been hanged.

"In the town of Juscfow the Jews were accused of having poisoned the wells through which hundreds of Cossacks had lost their lives. Seventy-eight Jews were killed, many women were ravished, and houses and shops plundered.

"Similar events happened and still happen daily by hundreds. Greater or smaller pogroms with murder, rape, and plunder have thus taken place in the districts of Warsaw, Ransom, Petrikow, and Keltz.

"Eye-witnesses have told me about Jewish soldiers in the different lazarettos who have turned mad, not through the unavoidable horrors of the war, but because of the pogroms they have witnessed in the towns they have passed. They mistake those they have seen murdered for their own relations; they imagine they see their own mothers, sisters, or beloved ones in that plight. They are always raving about the same thing.

"The pursuit of the Jews by the Russian-Polish anti-Semites is the more invidious under these circumstances, as 300,000 Jewish soldiers, among them many volunteers, are serving in the Russian Army, and as the self-sacrifice of the army of the Red Cross hitherto has been immeasurable. In the congregations are special hospitals for Russian soldiers—regardless of their creed—founded by Jews and with Jewish moneys.

"Not a few Jewish soldiers have already won the highest military distinctions, nay, a few of them have even received them from Mr. Rennenkampf, the commander-in-chief himself, who used to be a zealous anti-Semite, as the Russian court on the whole is passionately anti-Semite. The manifesto from the Czar 'To my dear Jewish subjects,' which has been printed in the French newspapers, has never been anything but a fabrication.

"While the usual accusation against the Jews in Russian Poland was that of sympathizing with the Russians, for which they have no special reason, A. Warinski, who in Russia is classed among the black ones, also called the true Russians in *Politiken*, has made the charge against them that the German attempts of gaining the Poles 'have only had the effect desired on the Russian and Polish Jews, as these elements because of psychological relation with the Prussians feel disposed to place themselves at the side of Germany.'

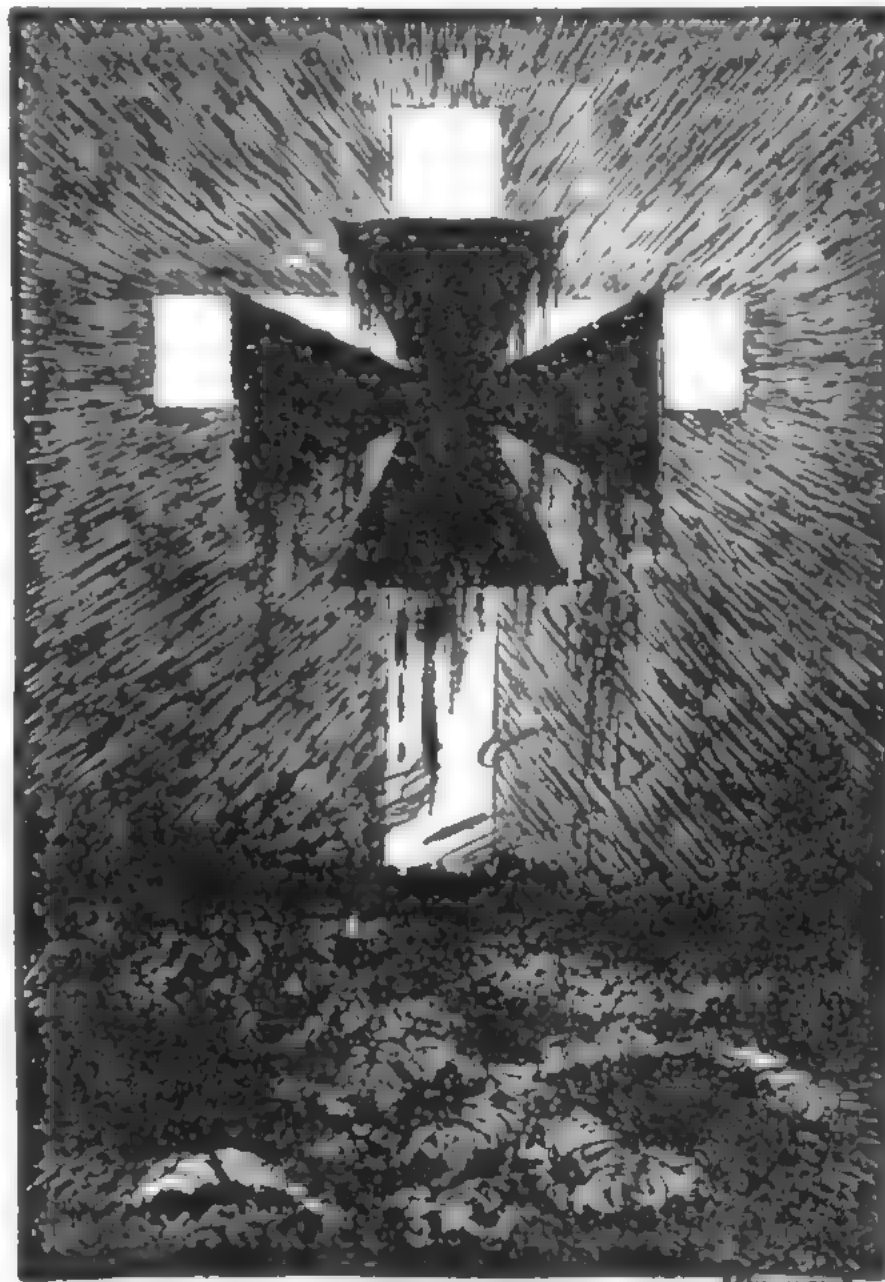
"This accusation and the arguments for it might express the culmination. The Jew shall and must be Judas. If it can not be accomplished in one way, the opposite way is tried.

"Mr. Warinski does not say one word about how many Jews have gone into the war as volunteers out of pure enthusiasm

for Poland. They have not been able to believe, as I for my part can not believe, that the last outcrop of nationalism in Russian Poland is more than a temporary epidemic."

WAR'S DISRUPTION OF RELIGIOUS WORK

FEARS WERE EXPREST at the beginning of the war that the various missionary enterprises of the world might be seriously affected. These fears have been more than realized, it appears, and the missionary situation becomes more and more acute. One of the most serious spiritual effects, says *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, December), is the dismemberment of many international Christian organizations. "The Christian Endeavorers of different lands have been obliged to break off friendly correspondence and to become enemies." Over 200,000 members of the Y. M. C. A. are in the



THE TWO CROSSES.

—Henry in *The Daily Chronicle* (London).

various armies of Europe, reports Dr. John R. Mott, and there is scarcely a secretary not under arms. The Geneva association presents the most poignant case. At the outbreak of the war its three secretaries separated, one to fight under the German colors, one under the French, and the third to stand and wait with the Swiss troops. The survey of conditions continues:

"Sunday-school workers have been closely united all over the world and met last year at Zurich. In 1916 they planned to have a convention in Japan, but to-day many of their members are under arms and under oath to kill one another. . . .

"The Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference is split into British, German, and French factions, and only God by his love and power can weld them together again.

"'What a mockery is war,' writes Bishop Nuelson, of the American Methodist Church, 'that the German Roesch and the Frenchman Campy, two Methodist missionaries, laboring for awhile shoulder to shoulder in our North-African Mission at Algiers, preaching the Gospel of Christ to the Moslems, should be compelled as officers in hostile armies to lead their companies against one another.'

"Dr. Friedrich Roesch was a graduate of the University of

Heidelberg and a Methodist missionary in Algiers. He was fatally wounded in the battle of Verdun, September 10. Dr. Rorsch was one of the best Arabic scholars of North Africa and he put his learning to the Master's use.

"The deadly effect of the war on student work in Europe can be imagined when we realize that it puts an end for some time to such conferences as that held last summer in Austrian Silesia. At that time representatives of some fourteen nations were gathered in harmony at the feet of Christ—Germans, Czechs, Poles, Magyars, Croats, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Russians, Dutch, French, Swiss, English, and Americans. Now political intrigue and national selfishness have brought discord.

"In France it is said that 280 of the 450 pastors of the National Union of Reformed Churches were liable to service when the war broke out. This leaves, therefore, half the churches of Protestant France, for the time being, pastorless.

"Even in neutral lands the deadly conflict has a spiritual as well as a material effect. Dr. Walling Clark, for twenty-five years a Methodist missionary in Italy, reports that in spite of Italy's neutrality, commercial and industrial activities throughout the land are paralyzed. Factories are closed and printing-houses have reduced their corps of workmen by one-half. This means that vast numbers of laborers have been turned out of employment. Multitudes of Italians have also returned to their native land from the countries at war, and they are absolutely without means of support. Dr. Clark continues:

"It is significant that the people in Italy are flocking to the churches everywhere—both Protestant and Roman Catholic. Even men of high social and government positions are turning their attention to spiritual things, and a wave of religious faith is sweeping over all the people. After the war is ended, I believe that one result of the conflict will be the moral and spiritual transformation of the entire Continent."

"As to the effect of the war on the Russian Empire, Mrs. Bertha A. Pancake writes through the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions that words fail to describe the depressing effect upon every one. A large number of Methodist preachers have been called to the colors. Some foreigners, loyal to Russia, and who had lived for many years in Petrograd, were obliged to leave their families and go into exile because they had neglected to take out papers of citizenship."

One of the strange ironies of the war is the situation created for German missionaries, a large proportion of whose work is situated within the limits of the British Empire. As we read:

"In the East and the West an urgent appeal is made to the English public to support German missionary work. 'No matter how hardly we are pressed to maintain our own missions we can not allow fratricidal war which is raging among Christians at home to bring about the starvation of Christian missionaries or the interruption of their work abroad. Any help which we can give to those who are nominally our enemies, but who are our fellow workers in Christ in the mission field, will afford a convincing proof both to them and to their converts that Christian love is a more potent force than the antipathies and prejudices which are begotten of a one-sided and imperfect patriotism. There are no more devoted and self-sacrificing missionaries in the world than those who hail from the Fatherland.'

"Concerning the effect of the war in German colonies the Basel Mission reports to its friends in a circular letter: 'The first effect of the war in Germany, and the mobilization in Switzerland, was the emptying of our mission house. Nearly all the brethren, as far as they were of German or Swiss nationality, were called to arms, including the brethren who were ordained for the foreign field at the last mission feast. When the youngest were called out with the Landsturm, only eight or ten were left of the 121 mission students.

"Another effect of the war is the interruption of intercourse with our mission fields. No one can be sent out or brought back, the many missionaries are greatly in need of rest. Correspondence is greatly hindered. This is the more serious as our brethren have to suffer directly or indirectly from war conditions. Togo already has been torn for the present from the German Empire, and a similar fate is threatened Kamerun. It is very uncertain what conquering England or France will do with our missionaries. The position is also uncertain in the English colonies. Even if our missionaries should not be expelled they will be put under severe control. Money can not be got to them at all. A third effect is financial. Present business conditions make it very hard for the mission to meet all the expenses."

HEALING THE WOUNDS OF BATTLE

THE most complete organization in the war of Europe is not the German Army, says the Rev. Peter McQueen, but a society called *Les Femmes de France*—The Women of France. It has nearly twenty million members, and this includes almost every woman of the Republic. "There is not a hamlet in France with six houses but has a branch of this divinely beneficent society. These women collect money, food, and clothing for the wounded—yes, and tobacco." They meet every train and minister to the sick and those helpless in pain. From The Women of France, Mr. McQueen turns in *The Congregationalist* (Boston) to speak of some American help in the benevolent work of relieving suffering humanity, including a tribute to that particularly American branch of surgery—the dental:

"Words fail me to do justice to the grand work of the American Ambulance Corps, operating in Paris under Dr. Blake, of New York. When the war broke out this was a small hospital in the Faubourg St. Germain. It had accommodation for sixteen patients. It was founded in 1870 and did noble work in the Franco-Prussian War. It was later organized to work for the American colony of Paris. The first thing that Dr. Blake and his Americans did was to get money. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and other Americans gave liberally. They procured from the French Government the magnificent new buildings of the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly, the well-known suburb of Paris. Here they have at present four hundred beds.

"I had heard about this work up near the lines. A French nobleman was driving me over the battle-field of the Marne. He said: 'Your Americans are almost uncanny in their celerity of movement. After the battle near my château there were many badly shattered soldiers. I did not know what to do. They would die from loss of blood. I filled the château. But I had no doctors. Some one told me to telephone to Paris, thirty miles away. In desperation I telephoned to the American Ambulance, which makes a specialty of the badly wounded. I did not expect them inside of twenty-four hours. Judge of my bewilderment when inside of two hours I was surrounded by a dozen or more American ambulances. 'C'est merveilleuse' (it is wonderful).

"Count Haudidier thus interested me in paying a visit to the American Ambulance Corps. I found the physician of the day and he gave me an hour of his time to go all over the hospital. He said: 'Don't call it a hospital; we want it known as the American Ambulance Corps.' The doctor told me to use as few names as possible, because, he averred, 'We are doing this for humanity, not for pay or praise.' I saw wounded Senegalese, Turcos, Scotchmen, Englishmen, Algerians, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and one German. They seemed all getting well and were evidently enjoying their rest after the hideous trenches. I heard of two or three remarkable things from my mentor.

"In the first place, the Americans began their work of healing by having the free services of the best American dentist in France two whole days a week. Every patient has his teeth looked after. They found that the English have the worst teeth and the Arabs have the best. They found many men suffered more from their teeth than from their wounds. Inflamed gums were very common among the French and English. The Moroccans and Algerians have almost perfect teeth. By attending to the teeth, the American doctors cure the wounded ten days faster than any other corps now working either with the Germans or the Allies. The English hospitals are very practical. They have advised the French to take every German hotel in France for a hospital. This has added greatly to the Red Cross facilities. . . .

"The American Ambulance Corps takes, as far as possible, only the desperate cases. They showed me a poor English soldier whose face had been almost blown off. But the skin and flesh and nose were still held on by just a thread of muscle. So they took him, they plastered him, they put his nose back on, they grafted and sewed. I saw him. The doctor remarked, 'We will make a decent-looking man out of him in a month or so.' Another case came in that looked hopeless. A soldier had his abdomen opened right across. These marvelous Yankee doctors saw that his viscera had not been torn. So they washed him out. They sewed together the most delicate tendons that had been torn by the shell. They treated him with antiseptics. They got him so well that he was able to chat when I passed through the ward."

CURRENT - POETRY

THAT valued friend of American poetry, Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite, has published in the *Boston Evening Transcript* his roll of honor for 1914. In accordance with his annual custom, he has named the most distinctive poems published during the year in eleven leading American magazines, and from these he has compiled a list of fifty-two which deserve, he thinks, especially high praise. Of these fifty-two he reprints, to accompany his article in *The Transcript*, seven of the shortest.

The European War, which, for good or for evil, is strongly influencing contemporary literature, is reflected in but one of the seven poems which Mr. Braithwaite quotes. Nor is it the best of the seven. But the lines are spirited and musical and show genuine feeling. It is not a pleasant picture, but war must be shown as it is, in all its gory ugliness, if we are ever to rid the world of it. The poem originally appeared in *The Smart Set*.

HE WENT FOR A SOLDIER ✓

BY RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL.

He marched away with a little young score of him
With the first volunteers.
Clear-eyed and clean and sound to the core of him,
Blushing under the cheeks
They were fine, new flags that swung a-flying there,
Oh, the pretty girls he glimpsed a-crying there
Feeling him with plinks and with roses
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Not very clear in the kind young heart of him
What the fuss was about.
But the flowers and the flags seemed part of him
The music drowned his doubt.
It's a fine, brave sight they were a-seeing there
To the gay, bold tune they kept a-drumming there,
While the hoisting flew shrilled jauntily
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Soon he is one with the blinding smoke of it
Volley and curse and groan
Then he has done with the knightly joke of it
It's rending flesh and bone
There are pain-crazed animals a-shrieking there
And a warm blood stench that is a-reeking there,
He fights like a rat in a corner—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

There he lies now, like a ghouliah score of him,
Left on the field for dead.
The ground all round is smeared with the gore of him
Even the leaves are red.
The Thing that was Billy lies a-dying there,
Writhing and a-twisting and a-crying there,
A sickening sun grins down on him—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

Still not quite clear in the poor, wrung heart of him
What the fuss was about.
See where he lies—or a ghastly part of him—
While life is oozing out
There are loathsome things he sees a-crawling there;
There are hoarse-voiced crows he hears a-calling there,
Eager for the foul feast spread for them—
Billy, the Soldier Boy!

How much longer, O Lord, shall we bear it all?
How many more red years?
Story it and glory it and share it all,
In swas of blood and tears?
They are braggart attitudes we've worn so long;
They are tired platitudes we've sworn so long—
We who have turned the Devil's Grindstone,
Borne with the hell called War!

There is the glamour of Celtic magic
about another of the poems which Mr.

Braithwaite has selected. He found it in
The Forum.

PILGRIMAGE

BY LAURA CAMELLE.

I will tread on the golden grass of my bright field,
When the passion-star has paled, when the
night has fled
I will tread on the golden grass of my bright field,
In the glow of the early day when the east is red.
In my bright field a broken beech-tree leans
And a giant boulder stands by a black-burned
wood,
And a rough-built, falling wall and a rotting door
Sear, like a war, the spot where a house once
stood.
My eyes are mute on the white edge of the dawn,
My feet fall swift and bare upon the way,
The long soft hills grow black against the sky,
The great wood moves, unfolds, the high trees
sway

The worn road stretches thin, and the low hedge
sits,
And a strong old bridge looms frail o'er a
ghostly stream;
And a white flower turns and breathes, and turns
again,
Does it live, as I live? Does it wake, as I
waked, from a dream?

How merciless is the dawn! how poignant the
hush of my soul!
How changeless the changing sky! how fearful
that wild bird's call!
I hear the quick suck of his wing, the push of his
breast—he is gone!
How swift is an run of time! how endless,
beginningless, all!

I tread on the golden grass of my bright field,
The sun's on a hundred hills; the night has fled;
I tread on the golden grass of my bright field
In the glow of the early day; and the east is red

We venture to suggest that Miss Wid-
demer has written with greater sincerity
and skill than in the pleasantly romantic
composition of Mr. Braithwaite's choice.
It first appeared in *The Craftsman*.

REMEMBRANCE: GREEK FOLK-SONG

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my
lover!
Why do you lead me to the forest?
Joy is where the temples are, lines of dancers
swinging far,
Drums and lyres and viols in the town
(It is dark in the forest),
And the flapping leaves will blind me and the
clinging vines will bind me
And the thorny rose-boughs tear my saffron
gown
And I fear the forest.

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my
lover!
There was one once who led me to the forest:
Hand in hand we wandered mute, where was
neither lyre nor flute,
Little stars were bright against the dusk
(There was wind in the forest)
And the thicket of wild rose breathed across our
lips locked close
Dizzy perfumings of spikenard and musk,
I am tired of the forest.

Not unto the forest—not unto the forest, O my
lover!
Take me from the silence of the forest!
I will love you by the light and the beat of drums
at night
And echoing of laughter in my ears,
But here in the forest
I am still, remembering a forgotten, useless thing,

And my eyelids are locked down for fear of
tears—
There is memory in the forest.

From *The Bellman*, that storehouse of
good poetry, Mr. Braithwaite quotes five
exquisite stanzas.

TO A PHOEBE-BIRD

BY WITTEN BYSSER

Under the eaves, out of the wet,
You nest within my reach;
You never sing for me, and yet
You have a golden speech.

You sit and quirk a rapid tail,
Wrinkle a ragged crest,
Then pirouette from tree to rail
And vault from rail to nest.

And when in frequent, witty fright
You grayly slip and fade,
And when at hand you realight
Demure and unafraid,

And when you bring your brood its fill
Of iridescent wings
And green legs dewy in your bill,
Your silence is what sings.

Not of a feather that enjoys
To prate or praise or preach,
O Phoebe, with your lack of noise,
What eloquence you teach!

"Evening," which Mr. Braithwaite takes
from *The Yale Review*, is a splendid example
of condensation.

EVENING

BY CHARLOTTE WILSON

Go, little sorrow! From the evening wood
Faint odors rise, that touch the heart like tears
With inarticulate comfort. Lo, she bears
A weary load—small cares that drag the blood,
Small envies, sick desires for lesser good—
All day, till now the evening reappears.
They drop away, and she with wonder roars
Her aching bright from needless servitude.
The tree-tops are all music; light and soft
The brook's small feet go tinkling toward the sea
Bearing the little day's distress afar;
While yonder, in the stillness set aloft,
My one great Grief, still glimmering down on me,
Smiles tremulous as a bereaved Star.

And this, our final quotation from Mr.
Braithwaite's list, is proof that a real poet
can make a work of art out of sociology.
It appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*.

THE REGENTS' EXAMINATION

BY JESSIE WALLACE HUGAN

Muffled sounds of the city climbing to me at the
window,
Here in the summer noontide students busily
writing,
Children of quaint-clad immigrants, fresh from
the hut and the Ghetto,
Writing of pious Kuros and funeral rites of
Anchises,
Old-World credo and custom, alien accents and
features,
Plunged in the free-school hopper, grist for the
Anglo-Saxons—
Old-World sweetness and light, and fiery struggle
of heroes,
Flashed on the blinking peasants, dull with the
grime of their bondage!
Race that are infant in knowledge, ancient in
grief and traditions—
Lore that is tranquil with age and scary with
gleams of the future—
What is the thing that will come from the night
of the elements blending?
Neuter and safe shall it be? Or a flame to burst
us asunder?

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

HOLIDAY BOOKS—THIRTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST

Atherton, Gertrude. California: An Intimate History. With portraits and other illustrations. 8vo, pp. 329. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2 net.

No one should be more competent than Mrs. Atherton to tell the story of the State with which so many of her works have dealt. The present volume, opening with a chapter on the geological history of California and rapidly sketching the early activities of the Mission Fathers and the periods of Spanish and Mexican rule, is written mainly round the figures of the great California promoters, toward whom Mrs. Atherton's typically Hamiltonian attitude can be seen in this sentence: "One can only admire the ruthlessness of these great imaginations that elevate the beauty and prosperity of their chosen territory above the commonplace needs of the 'plain people' or their own safety." The reader will naturally turn with most interest to her account of recent and contemporary affairs, in which Mrs. Atherton has taken an energetic part. Independent in her view of the corruption, indifference, and bad politics in so much of California society, she makes short work of the agitators who go to the other extreme: "Not one of these agitators since time began has displayed the slightest originality," she says. One regrets that she does not mention the Japanese problem, on which she might be expected to throw some light.

Anderson, Isabel. The Spell of Japan. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xviii-396. Boston: The Page Company. 1914. \$2.50 net.

No mere prose weaves the spell of old Japan about the reader as does such verse as Alfred Noyes's "Flower of Old Japan," nor can the mere traveler or temporary sojourner venture comparisons with Lafcadio Hearn's interpretation of Japanese life. And Mrs. Anderson—for Isabel Anderson is the wife of Lars Anderson, sometime Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Japan—may not be blamed for failing to make us feel all that she herself evidently does. After all, it is the Japan of to-day, with its mixture of new and old, which the writer saw, and which she would help us to understand. Of this we get many attractive glimpses. Mr. Arnell's story of his Ainu bear-hunt is vividly and rather humorously told. Mrs. Anderson's chapters on Japanese literature, religion, art, and flowers are most informing. It is doubtful whether any reader will be moved to make a Japanese tour by reading this book; but if he ever does find himself in Yokohama or Tokyo, he will be glad that he did read it.

Bennett, Arnold. From the Log of the Velsa. With colored cover, colored frontispiece, and 51 illustrations by E. A. Pickards. Royal 8vo, pp. 360. New York: The Century Company. \$1 net.

Mr. Arnold Bennett is the most prolific and versatile of writers, but this book presents even him from a new angle. It is the account of various cruises made by himself and his friend the artist in a cranky, flat-bottomed smack of fifty-one tons, whimsically described and highly colored by its principal passenger. The

son's "Inland Voyage," tho the tone of its humor is scarcely equal to that of its predecessor. The *Velsa* tracked the canals of Holland, visited the Zuider Zee, did not hesitate to explore the Baltic, investigated the Belgian coast, and finally sailed up the estuaries of Norfolk and Suffolk. But Mr. Bennett's mind is busier when the *Velsa* is in port than on the high seas, and he is thus able to fill his pages with fragments of dialog and touch-and-go sketches of Amsterdam, Haarlem, Bruges, Copenhagen (where he found the art museum desolatingly disappointing), and many less known villages by the way. The light and charming pencil-sketches which are interspersed add much to the book, and in the frontispiece the reader may judge of Mr. Bennett's own success in a medium with which he is not usually associated.

Bullard, F. Lauriston. Famous War Correspondents. With sixteen portraits. Crown 8vo, pp. xviii-437. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. \$2 net.

Here is a book that may be called timely without fear of contradiction. Censorship in modern warfare, as every one knows, has revolutionized the rôle of journalism, hitherto very important, and has practically abolished the war correspondent. Hitherto brave journalists at the front, sharing with the fighting men the dangers of battle, have been permitted to send to their papers stirring accounts of what they have actually seen of the conflict, and millions of interested readers knew exactly what was happening in the theater of the war. All this has been changed. Events of stupendous import, sometimes involving the possible fate of nations, can now be kept secret for weeks—a fact illustrated by the sinking of the dreadnought *Audacious*. Instead of the splendidly written reports of battle and strategy which were available almost simultaneously with their occurrence and which were secured at the cost of the correspondent's health and at times his life, we must now be content with the dull, stodgy, official *communiqués* issued with wooden regularity by the opposing camps and categorically contradicting each other. The war correspondents of an olden time whose exploits are chronicled are Sir William Howard Russell, of Crimean fame, Archibald Forbes, Januarius Aloysius MacGahan, Frederick Villiers, Bennett Burleigh, Edmond O'Donovan, the Five Vizetellys, Edward Frederick Knight, George Warrington Stevens, Winston Spencer Churchill, James Creelman, George Wilkins Kendall.

Cable, George W. The Amateur Garden. Illustrated. Pp. 199. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Nothing could be more unlike the Cable-ese stories than this garden rhapsody, and yet the fluent style of this fascinating writer, his well-known choice of pertinent words, and convincing power are still prominently in evidence. When Mr. Cable left the South and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, he identified himself heart and soul with its activities and ambitions. This book tells eloquently of his interest and achievements in the

locality, in enhancing its natural beauties, and describing the ways and means, available to all, of beautifying home acres even against great odds, and by description, precept, and criticism shows the reader the best methods of cooperative gardening in the interest of an entire community. There are all sorts of artistic allusions to places and people, and we become much interested in the "People's Institute," which, by offering prizes for the best unaided efforts in home-beautifying, has done much to stimulate popular interest in the city's appearance. Mr. Cable makes his discussion of trees, shrubs, and flowers entertaining, and especially his consideration of "where to plant what." "A garden is a house's garments, its fig-leaves, as we may say, and the garden's concealments, like its revelations, ought always to be in the interest of comfort, dignity, and charm."

Carruthers, D. Unknown Mongolia. A record of travel and exploration on Russo-Chinese borderlands. With three chapters on sport by J. H. Miller, and an introduction by the Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xviii-659. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$7 net.

These volumes are of unusual interest and value to the geographer and cartographer, the ethnologist, and the student of Chinese-Russian affairs as well as to the hunter of such rare game as the wild sheep of central Asia. They tell the story of explorations, in a region almost entirely new to white men, by the author and two companions, who were unusually well equipped, both with full knowledge of all that had been done in the surrounding region, and with scientific and surveying-instruments which they employed in exploring and mapping regions which have hitherto been the subject of mere guesswork by cartographers. The topographic, ethnological, botanical, and zoological results of the journey, the light gained on economic and political relations of the very considerable area investigated, and the possibilities of developments between the contiguous empires are well set forth. Incidentally, the history and ethnography of the entire region are detailed, and we are reminded vividly of Genghis Khan and Prester John.

Cohen, Israel. Jewish Life in Modern Times. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii-374. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$3 net.

Readers of Renan's "History of the People of Israel" and of the Jewish Encyclopedia will find in Mr. Cohen's comprehensive study supplementary matter in a fascinating story. The task which the author set out to accomplish was a formidable one. He attempted to present for the first time in English an account of the life and achievements of the Jewish people in all parts of the world at the present day. In order to accomplish this object he found it necessary not only to undertake exhaustive researches of actual conditions, but to present an adequate perspective of the past. He has done his work well, and we venture to bespeak for his book a creditable place in the contemporary literature of Israel. Despite the vastness of his subject, the illimitable vistas of

events whose beginnings are lost in the night of time, and the chaotic and heterogeneous conditions occasioned by the dispersion of the Jews throughout the world, the author has attained some sort of unity and order in the plan and presentation of his difficult subject. His aim has been primarily to depict the highly variegated life of the Jewish people in its intimacy and intensity.

Crawford, Mary Caroline. *Social Life in Old New England.* Pp. 504. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. \$2.50.

This is one of those beautifully bound and illustrated social books which usually appear about holiday time, only, in this case, the exterior is an outward promise fulfilled by subject-matter full of information and interesting details of New England life from the seventeenth century to nearly the present day. The author begins with the days of "the little red schoolhouse" and traces the gradual evolution of college and university life as exemplified by Harvard, Yale, Brown, and other well-known institutions. Interesting accounts are given of the social relaxations of the colonies, the prevalent style of dress, the expense of the luxuries and necessities of daily life, and the religious beliefs and restrictions of the New-Englanders. The courting and marriage customs, the remuneration for all kinds of service, and a thousand and one of the details which filled the lives of our forefathers are described vividly and carefully. Such a book, naturally, abounds in detail, but it is full of information valuable in itself, and will make an attractive gift-book.

Ditchfield, P. H. *London Murmurs.* With colored frontispiece and 114 maps, plans, and illustrations. 4to, pp. 312. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. \$3.50 net.

Every year sees the destruction of old London landmarks, and for this reason, too many books have been written about them, the whole treatment of this subject has to be revised almost as often as the treatment of a rapidly developing science. The present work, written by an old London-lover and amply supplemented with quotations from Lamb, Stow, and other antiquarians, is a very pleasant record of the remaining points of interest in the City proper, together with their literary and historical associations. There are chapters on the Roman Remains, the Tower, the pre-Reformation churches (of which eight are still extant), the churches of Wren, the Charterhouse, and other monastic remains, the Inns of Court and Chancery, the Guildhall, the Halls of the City Companies, and the few ancient houses that have not been destroyed. More interesting still, because less familiar, is the record of old tablets, inn-signs, carved stones, ancient pipe-heads, and other sculptural and architectural details which are to be found in out-of-the-way nooks and courtyards. A word should be said for the attractive line-drawings of E. L. Wratten which illustrate many of these little-known points of interest.

Embury H., Aymer. *Early American Churches.* With 102 illustrations from photographs. 4to, pp. 139. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Company. \$2.50.

At a time when American architects are so generally turning back for their inspiration to the genuine national style of the colonial epoch, it is useful to have gathered together in complete form an illustrated record of all the best surviving

colonial churches. Mr. Embury, himself an architect, has compiled, largely out of old parish archives, a systematically grouped account of more than a hundred of these churches, many of them centers of historical interest as well as fine examples of American building during the period 1638-1830; and to this he has prefixed a brief description of church government in early America and added a chapter on the evolution of church architecture. The main characteristic of these churches he finds to be a "dependence on line and mass rather than ornament," and in an interesting passage he shows how, classical in general design, they exhibit a remarkable individualistic tendency away from the tradition of classical "correctness," freely combining Gothic and classical details. In most cases photographs are given of the interiors as well as of the exteriors.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. *Between the Old World and the New.* Crown 8vo, pp. 353. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50 net.

This new work by the celebrated Italian historian treats in an entirely fresh way a problem which has formed the core of so many of his writings: the relation between the past and the future. In form it is a kind of symposium, which takes place on an ocean voyage between Rio de Janeiro and Genoa, and in which the chief characters are Ferrero himself, a Brazilian admiral, an Argentine landowner, and certain other South-Americans and Italians. Nominally the discussion centers in a contrast between Europe and America; at bottom it contrasts the Old World of restricted beliefs and a point of view based upon the acceptance of limits with the New World of quantitative rather than qualitative values, which does not admit limits and in which consequently there is as yet no crystallization of human ideals and aims. The whole discussion is symbolized in one of the passengers, Mrs. Feldmann, the French wife of a New York banker, whose life suggests both of the contrasted standards and whose presence in the book gives it some of the interest of a novel. The book touches in a very suggestive way upon a hundred phases of contemporary life, and should appeal to any one who is interested in the play of the mind.

Hammond, John Martin. *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware.* Illustrated. Pp. 294. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$5 net.

The charm of this book is enhanced by sixty-five illustrations which help to attain the end for which the book was planned. The author describes the mansions, one by one, the location and the architectural scheme, and gives the history of different families who have planned, owned, inherited, or enjoyed such homes. Incidentally we get many interesting bits of colonial history and many suggestions which would increase the beauty and comfort of any houses over which we had any influence. Delaware shows decided evidence of Dutch influence, Maryland the English adaptation of classic models; Maryland shows more the influence of wealth than Delaware, but no more of charm or historical interest. Brick was the favorite material, and most of the mansions face the water. The period of fine building extends from 1735 to the end of the eighteenth century. Some of the traditions that hang about these homes savor of romance, but many of these can not be verified.

Hutton, W. H. *Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country.* Pp. 441. London: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

The series of books known as "Highways and Byways" receives a welcome addition in this volume by Mr. Hutton, who, after forty years' acquaintance of the country, has spent four years in condensing this knowledge into a book so that he might "hand on to others something of the pleasure which has been his for so many years." Mr. Edmund New has profusely illustrated it. There is a map to follow, with chapters on every little town and hamlet, every road and lane, every famous place and person associated with Warwickshire. All famous people whose lives are identified with the country find a place.

Hunt, Gallard. *Life in America One Hundred Years Ago.* Pp. 278. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

This is a sketch of life and manners in the United States in the year when peace was made with Great Britain. When a country celebrates it is well to know what it is celebrating, and the committee of one hundred having this anniversary in charge have asked Mr. Hunt to contribute to this celebration a volume giving the atmosphere of the time "one hundred years ago," and a description of this country's development into one of the great nations of the world. The subject sounds prosy, but the author makes it anything but that for his manner of telling the facts. He studies, with his reader, the country and the people as they were, their customs, habits, virtues, and vices. He discusses the limitations of the traveler and the changes made by invention and progress. He relates the activities of men and women and the reasons why American women played no part in the country's politics. Then comes an entertaining account of the American sense of humor, the religion, education, amusements, and the business of the day. In each case, conditions in 1814 and conditions in 1914 are carefully compared and investigated, with the result that we appreciate the present much more when we read of the great strides this country has made forward in the hundred years of peace.

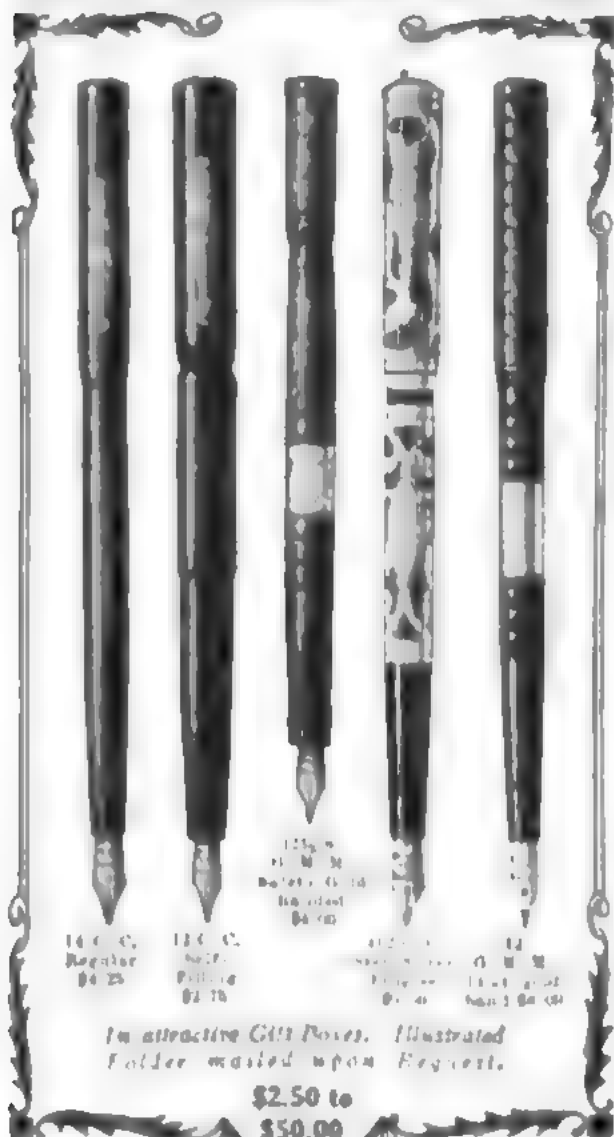
James, George Wharton. *Indian Blankets and Their Makers.* With numerous illustrations and colored plates. 8to, pp. xvi-213. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Company. \$5 net.

With a production, according to Government figures, of nearly a million dollars' worth of Navaho blankets in 1913, including hundreds "that would be the pride of any trained and expert collector, or grace the hall, den, library, or bedroom of the most fastidious, exacting, and artistic housewife in the land," it is time for an authoritative work on these blankets. And Mr. James would seem to have furnished it. Nothing is left untold: we learn the history of Navaho blanket-making, the origin and symbolism of the designs, the methods of weaving, and the business of buying and selling. Even a reader who picks up the book without any previous enthusiasm for Indian blankets will be fascinated by the brilliantly colored plates picturing some of the elaborate patterns. He will also find himself interested in the information regarding Navaho life and history, partly contained in the final chapter and partly scattered through the book.

Jarintzoff, Madame N. *Russia, the Country of Extremes.* 8vo, pp. 372. New York: Henry Holt & Company. \$4.

The great misfortune of Russia has been an unjust system of officialdom, by which

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those who detect, or pretend to detect, crime in another are rewarded and the victim not uncommonly is shipped to prison or Siberia. The Russian lady who is author of the work before us dwells particularly on the intrigues of *agents provocateurs* which torment the life of the peasant and workingman, as well as of professional men and members of the Army, Navy—even of the police force, and render their pursuit of a livelihood so full of dangerous pitfalls. Her aim is thus to create a strong feeling of sympathy with Russians in their struggle toward freedom. As she speaks with full knowledge of her country and her countrymen, she is enabled to write with directness, force, and often with striking effectiveness. This sympathy, she thinks, will give a new impetus to the modern tendency toward international understanding. She deals in terms which show her historic knowledge with the Russian Monarchy. A better account of the Cossacks' past and present we have never read. Her chapter on Russian piety and the clergy of the Greek Church in Russia is as interesting as it is informing. Education and student life and the recent development of schools and colleges receive full consideration, for it is in these nurseries of knowledge that the seeds of revolutionary nihilism are sown and fostered.

Lehmann, Lili. My Path Through Life. Translated from the German by Alice Henschel Seligman. With 50 illustrations. Crown 8vo, pp. 510. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.

An autobiography of unusual interest is that of the great German singer who originated so many parts in the Wagnerian opera and subsequently became known the world over both in opera and concert. Born in 1848, the year of revolutions, she passed her childhood in Prague, wandering thence through the towns of Germany with her father and mother, both famous singers before her, and made her debut at Dantzig in 1868. Most interesting, perhaps, are her reminiscences of Wagner, who wanted to adopt her but was too young, in her mother's opinion, to be the father of such a big girl. She gives many of Wagner's letters, has much to say of the early days at Baireuth, and describes her experiences at court, her friendship with Rubenstein, Liszt, Carmen Sylva, Theodore Thomas, and other famous people, and her life in London, Stockholm, Berlin, and America, where she made her debut in "Carmen." Her book is remarkable not only as a record of the musical world during the last two generations, but as the expression of a richly emotional life.

MacDonnell, John de Courcy. Belgium, Her Kings, Kingdom, and People. Illustrated. Pp. 344. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. \$4.50.

It is the irony of fate that just as Belgium has become a prey to war, and is in danger of losing her identity as an independent kingdom, there should appear this history of Belgian kings, Kingdom, and people. For this reason, the book will, however, have a greater attraction for the general reader. Mr. MacDonnell, after twelve years' residence in Brussels under favorable circumstances, was qualified to give an authoritative account of the growth of that country. The choice of Leopold I., prince of Saxe-Coburg, as King of Belgium is described with intimate details, showing how he began to mold the Belgians into the people they are to-day, and how his son, Leopold II., finished the

task. "Working on the same lines, they made modern Belgium great." Leopold II. is known, best of all, as founder of the Kongo State, which was originally a humanitarian enterprise, into which he poured his private funds. The King is not to blame for what it ultimately became. The rubber scandals of the Kongo are familiar to every newspaper reader, but the author thinks that King Leopold was much maligned and misunderstood. The death of the Prince put the present King Albert in line of succession, and he immediately prepared himself conscientiously for the position of ruler. He is well known as a patron of art and literature.

Marquand, Allan. Princeton Monographs in Art and Archaeology. III. Luca della Robbia. With 186 illustrations from photographs and index. 4to, pp. 286. Princeton University Press. \$7.50 net.

In his monograph on Luca della Robbia, the well-known professor of art at Princeton has arranged in chronological sequence the sixty-two works known to be Luca's, with a final chapter on works in the manner of Luca, 127 in number, attributed to but not known to be by him. In each case a history and brief criticism of the work are given, based upon related documents in the Florentine archives, which are also printed in full, many of them for the first time, and followed by a bibliography. The whole is prefaced by an adequate and severely impersonal introduction, giving the chief facts of Luca's life, style, and method of work in marble, bronze, and terra-cotta, and briefly tracing the development of his chosen medium, usually substituted by him for marble, out of the medieval Italian majolica. The present volume is to be followed by similar monographs on Andrea della Robbia, Giovanni della Robbia, and the Robbia school.

Moqué, Alice Lee. Delightful Dalmatia. Fust & Wagnall Company, New York and London. 1914. Pp. 374. Illustrated. \$2 net.

The sunny shore and island-studded coast of Dalmatia has within a very few years become one of the most visited tourist fields in Europe. With its sister lands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, one of the centers of conflict in the terrible war raging in Europe, Dalmatia forms one of the most picturesque portions of the Balkan peninsula. Mrs. Moqué's book is a chatty, personal account of a summer cruise along the coast of this beautiful province. The personal note in the book is strong, and one gets a deal of gossip of fellow tourists, particularly of "John." The work is built on the guide-book plan, with little or no attention to definite and matter-of-fact information concerning ethnic types, social forces, and economic conditions. The accounts of the coast-towns—and notably of Ragusa, that dream-city of the Adriatic—are well written. The book has forty-five good illustrations and an excellent map.

Northend, Mary E. Colonial Homes and Their Furnishings. With numerous illustrations. 4to, pp. xvi, 274. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. \$5 net.

Miss Northend chooses twenty-two old New-England homesteads with historic associations, tells the story of each, and shows us pictures of exterior and interior. First of all are the House of the Seven Gables, the Olives house, and the Pickering house at Salem. There are the pretentious Rogers house in Peabody, Mass., the

severely outlined Colonel Jeremiah Lee house in Marblehead, the simple Adams homestead in Newbury, Franklin Pierce's commonplace house in Hillsboro, N. H., the Quincy mansion in Quincy, "Hey Bonnie Hall," Bristol, R. I., and that house every American knows—the Longfellow home in Cambridge. Our book naturally is full of graceful doorways, colonial furniture, china-closets, and fireplaces. There are interesting stories a plenty, one of the best of which tells how Martha Hilton became Madam Wentworth. The book is handsomely bound, and in every way pleasing to the eye.

Oleott, Charles M. *The Lure of the Camera.* Illustrated from photographs by the author. Crown 8vo, pp. xv+301. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1 net.

This book has the same kind of charm and attractiveness as have the author's two former volumes, "George Eliot" and "The Country of Sir Walter Scott." Artistic photography and literary quality are brought to bear upon a range of subjects which have unusual interest in America and England. Mr. Oleott, the author, is not a writer by profession. He is a business man whose life has been active and practical and who has yet found time and opportunity to cultivate a natural love for letters—a trait which imparts to his volumes that charm and intimacy found in the amateur, in the fine sense of the word. During recent years he has spent his summers adventuring among the homes and haunts of his favorite authors, among whom are numbered Wordsworth, Burns, Carlyle, De Quincey, George Eliot, Drummond, Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and Mrs. Humphry Ward in England; and Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Aldrich, Colia Thaxter, and John Burroughs in America. Mr. Oleott has succeeded in bringing the reader in close contact with these cherished authors. He introduces us to them personally, as it were.

Powell, E. Alexander, F.R.G.S. *The End of the Trail: The Far West from New Mexico to British Columbia.* With 48 full-page illustrations and a map. 8vo, pp. xiv+462. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3 net.

This imaginative, original writer, author of "The Last Frontier," has succeeded at this late day in producing a book which reclothes our own country with some of the primitive charm, the glow, and fascination which enveloped the New World at the time of its discovery. The principal motive of the book, with its forty-eight striking illustrations, is to set forth the unrevealed wonders of the "Lost West," the region comprised by New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Here is the story of the American pioneers in their onward march from the Hudson to the Ohio, thence to the Mississippi, across the plains to the Rockies, "until athwart the line of their advance they found another ocean. They could go no farther, for beyond that ocean lay the overpopulated countries of the yellow race. The white man had completed his age-long migration toward the beckoning West; his march was finished; in the golden lands which look upon the Pacific he had come to the End of the Trail." Mr. Powell's book is full of surprises. It reveals to us how little we really know of the world, and how vain it is to boast that the globe has at last been ransacked of its wonders.



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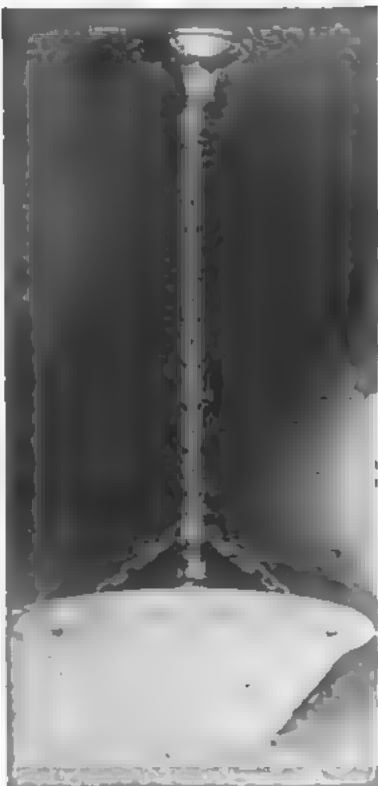
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Pratt, Helen Marshall. *Westminster Abbey Its Architecture, History, and Monuments*. 2 vols., 8vo. New York: Duffield & Company 1914. \$4.50 net.

With London threatened by Zeppelins, and St. Paul's, the Parliament Buildings, and Westminster Abbey presenting such shining marks for German bombs, one instinctively thinks that we can not have too many trustworthy descriptions of so important historic structures. On the other hand, with "Neale's," Dart's, Ackerman's, and Stanley's treatises on Westminster Abbey (to mention only these), each instructive in its own way, one is tempted to ask—why this new essay? But when one examines the present portly work of over 800 pages, with its wealth of architectural discussion and illustration, of historical investigation and narrative, and of biographical detail, he is satisfied that here are combined elements that are worthily brought together. The author's intent was evidently to stress the founding of the Abbey, the work of Edward the Confessor, of Henry III., and Henry VII., and the influence of the English school of Gothic as against that of the French school, these being the foci of critical discussion. Her interest is also very vitally felt in the biography of those who either contributed architecturally or directly in the construction of this pile of buildings, or have been honored therein by burial or monument. In her work great faithfulness and patience in investigation of documents somewhat unused in this connection and of historical treatises are shown, and an amount of reading that would easily qualify for a chair in the history of England. And the result is so lit up with anecdote, allusion, and incident that the effect is pleasing and enticing.

Rihbany, Abraham Mitrie. *A Far Journey*. Pp. 351. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.75.

Abraham Rihbany is a Syrian who had to borrow the money with which to come to this country. He reached here with only nine cents in his pocket. He has since become pastor of the famous church once occupied by James Freeman Clarke. The story of his childhood in Syria is illuminating, with its revelations of primitive conditions into which he was born. His father was a stone-mason of the province of Mount Lebanon. Mr. Rihbany describes most graphically their mode of living, the strange customs attending birth and marriage, and the tenacious enmity that existed among different clans. The Syrian episodes reveal Biblical background, and altho our author was originally a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, his admission to the American mission school marks a new era in his development and a stirring of the elements within which caused him to become Protestant and to have an absorbing desire for education. After trying stone-masonry and school-teaching without satisfaction, Mr. Rihbany joined some friends who were willing to pay his passage to America and reached New York about twenty years ago, penniless, but ambitious. His tribute to America as a land of opportunities is without reservation.

Stevenson, Burton E. *The Charm of Ireland*. Illustrated. Pp. 541. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$2.50.

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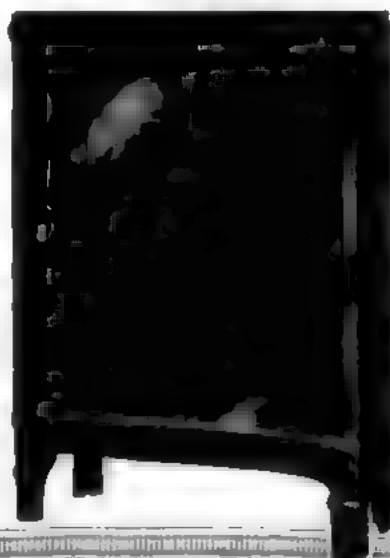
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us famous ruins, wild mountain passes, island-dotted lakes, green fields, and rock-bound coast. No one who reads Mr. Stevenson's "Spell of Holland" would doubt his ability to make his subject alluring. When we take into consideration Ireland's legendary wealth, its political struggles, and the late developments in the English Home-Rule movement, Ireland's real and traditional saints, and its famous points of interest, we realize that it is an exceptional opportunity for an exceptional writer. The book is a decidedly human and intimate account of a trip made by the author and his wife through every part of Ireland, and his sympathy and appreciation of the Irish character, with its virtues and its failings and its lovable limitations, make the account edifying and interesting. Historical facts are not neglected, but history is so woven in with beautiful descriptions and chatty stories that we absorb it unconsciously. We find, as we should expect, excellent descriptions of Dublin, Belfast, Limerick, and Cork, the banks of the Shannon, the land of Tipperary, and the Lakes of Killarney; but, more than that, we enjoy the account of the cashels and raths, the tumuli of the kings, to which one has to crawl on hands and knees, the grave of Ossian, the glens of Antrim, the cross of Monasterboice, and other points of great interest. The author loses no opportunity to get the Irish point of view on the problems of the day.

Stuck, Hudson. *Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog sled.* 8vo, pp. 420. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50 net.

The Archdeacon of the Yukon believes in muscular Christianity, and as a missionary in Alaska has had his creed put to the test. While a great deal has been written about Alaska and the Klondike, we have never yet found a book which leaves upon the mind so vivid an impression of the life and scenery of the place "where winter barricades the realms of frost" as this startlingly brilliant volume. Mr. Stuck is a master of English descriptive style, and his absorbing story is illustrated with numerous half-tone illustrations and equipped with an excellent index.

Taft, Mrs. William H. *Recollections of Four Years.* Pp. 395. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. \$3.50 net.

If Mrs. Taft's recollections were of only the four years when she was the first lady of the land, they would be interesting because they deal with events, problems, and people familiar to every living American, restating as they do experiences with which the daily press kept us familiar. In addition to that, however, Mrs. Taft has had experiences which outweigh in importance even her days in Washington. Her account of the Philippines, as they were when Mr. Taft headed the second Philippine Commission, and the gradual changes for the better accomplished under his direction as governor, is of much attraction for all who realize the gravity of the problem that faces the country now. Altho her view-point is American and democratic, she still upheld and advocated a certain amount of formal dignity in connection with the White House and the social life of the President. The life of the Tafts has covered many countries, and in every case Mrs. Taft's account of places and description of people, notably the Japanese and Chinese, is fascinating and comprehensive. In her allusions to Mr. Roosevelt,

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Whiting, Lillian. The Lure of London. Illustrated. Pp. 356. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1914. \$3 net.

Every traveler has experienced the lure of London, but here is an opportunity for even stay-at-homes to enjoy the fascinations of London's historic landmarks, customs, and strange spell. It is a glorified guide-book. We see London, through Miss Whiting's graphic descriptions, as a city alive, its public buildings, its art galleries, its clubs and social activity, its daily life and routine, its sports and amusements, its religious principles, its well-known writers, artists, and political potentates. No phase of life is omitted. The author has the power of making her descriptions and discussions vitally interesting, especially the spell of Westminster Abbey and the spiritual work done by Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Woodberry, George E. North Africa and the Desert, Scenes, and Woods. Cloth, pp. 361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2 net.

In this volume a well-known critic, poet, and traveler has given his impressions of North Africa and the desert beyond. Tunis and Tripoli and the less familiar towns of Tlemcen, Tougoust, Djerba, and Figuig form the centers for descriptive chapters filled with scenes of life in the villages and of silence on the rolling sands. Mr. Woodberry comes to new experiences in a sympathetic frame of mind and is always ready to look deeply into what there is to see. Indeed, one sometimes thinks that he sees more than is before the eye, and that the outer reality is treated a bit more symbolically than it deserves. It is again the age-old conflict between the reproductive and the representative in art, and yet even if one is a little shy toward some of Mr. Woodberry's results, one must recognize in him a skilful artist of unusual powers of description. The mystery and charms of the borders of the garden of Allah seem the more charmingly mysterious in these pages. A chapter of particular interest is "On the Mat," in which the subtle ties between North-African life and its Moslem faith are appreciatively delineated.

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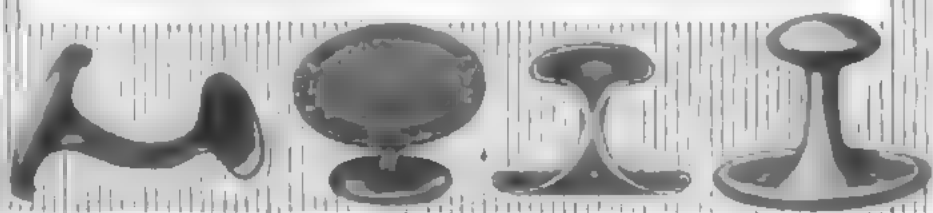
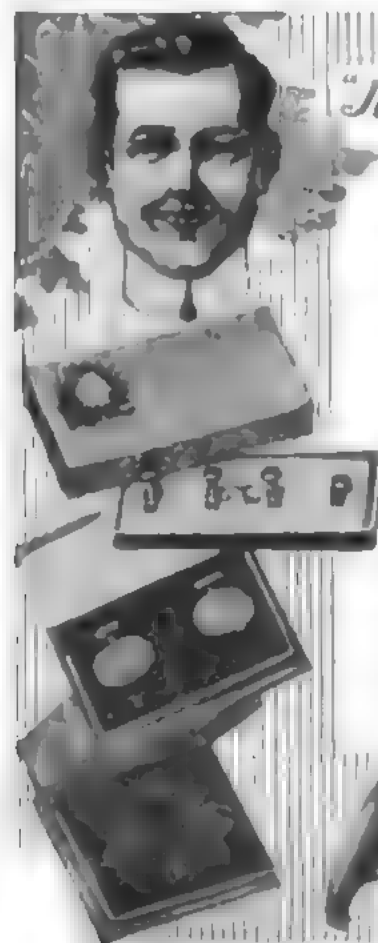
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

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THAT a genius in any line is never the private property of any one nation but is claimed by the world as a whole is emphasized in some of the British comment upon the death of Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, who, at the age of seventy-four, passed away suddenly in Washington, December 1. "The greatest among naval historians" and "the naval philosopher" are the terms which the London *Post* employs to describe this American citizen of world-wide reputation. And the same paper goes even further, practically calling him the Von Moltke of the British Navy, in saying that Great Britain

Owes to the great American a debt which can never be repaid, for he was the first elaborately and comprehensively to formulate the philosophy of British sea-power, and from time to time, as occasions of difficulty arose, he published an essay or an article which indicated the right course for Great Britain to follow.

To which the London *Chronicle* adds:

Admiral Mahan's death will come to the British people with a sense of acute personal loss. His name will rank with those of the greater naval historians, and the influence of the lessons he deduced from naval history has helped to shape the naval policy of not a few Powers.

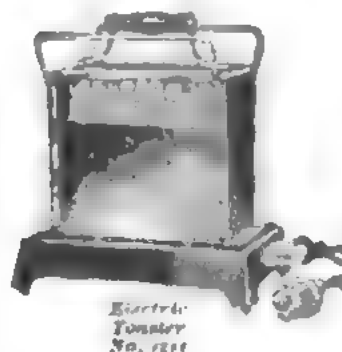
This is high praise, yet it needs only a glance backward a score of years or so to find Germany making fully as eulogistic statements, and indeed acknowledging quite as readily the debt that the German Navy owes to Admiral Mahan's teachings. We are told by the New York *Times* that Mahan's first book of international importance, "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," published in Boston in 1890, is "really responsible for the German Navy as it is to-day." As soon as the book appeared,

It was immediately translated into German. Emperor William was so impressed with the book that he ordered a copy placed in the library of every German warship, and ordered all German naval officers to read and study it. Emperor William praised it as the greatest modern work on naval affairs, and the greatest work on sea-power. This book taught the Germans the importance of gaining sea-power.

That such recognition of the attainments of Admiral Mahan was not unjustified is clearly seen in the accounts of his career that have been published since his death. Terming him "America's foremost naval strategist," *The Times* adds:

Admiral Mahan was as familiar with Europe, her history and armaments, as he was with American history, and knew many of the men actively identified with the war in high places in England, Germany, and France. Some of his intimate

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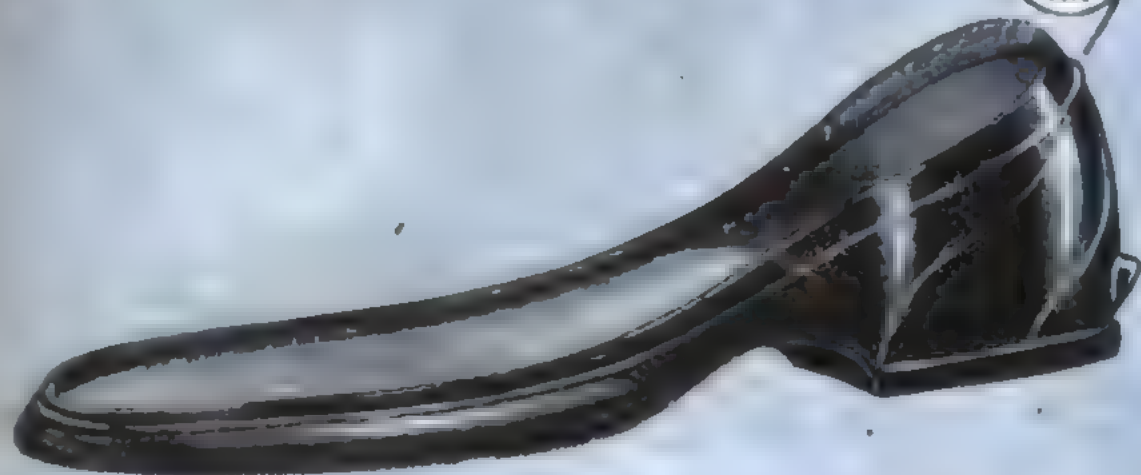
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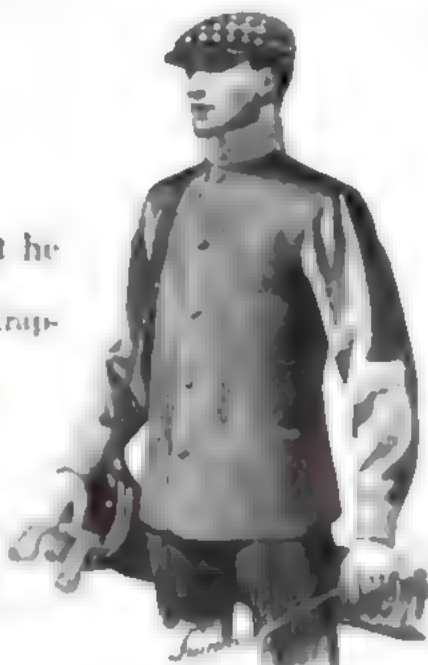
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GUITERMAN BROS.

Dept. J.

ST. PAUL, MINN.



friends among the military and naval men
in Europe had lost their lives in the war, and
this shocked him. Some of these officers he
met in his travels, and when he received
honorary degrees at Oxford and Cambridge
and many more when he went to The Hague
in 1899 as American naval delegate to the
First Peace Conference.

There were distinct reasons why the
American people congratulated themselves
upon the presence of Admiral Mahan, then
Captain Mahan, in the First Hague
Conference. He was not only a naval
strategist and scholar, but was even then
regarded as the most eminent living ex-
pert in naval strategy. Then he had
always consistently advocated strong navies
and preparedness for war, with special
reference to naval influence in making for
peace. Added to his equipment as a
diplomatist in the delicate and complex
task before The Hague Conference was his
experience as a public man who had been
hailed as the first great exponent of the
philosophy of sea-power.

Admiral Mahan has himself told how it
came about that his great naval history was
written. The inspiration came through a
reading of the historian Mommsen. He
was suddenly struck with a realization of
that writer's failure to recognize the all-
important influence of "sea-power" upon
the career of Hannibal. In the same mo-
ment the need became apparent to him
of an exhaustive definition of the part that
this arm of a nation's fighting strength
must play in all international history. The
outline of the subsequent analysis of naval
strategy and strength was submitted to
Admiral Luce, and was discussed at length by
the two men. When the whole work came
to be written it was the result of the thought
and experience of a lifetime and of the most
painstaking method and analytical criti-
cism. In seeking to define in brief what he
felt was embraced in any philosophy of
naval strategy, Admiral Mahan coined the
phrase "sea-power," which has been since
accepted so universally in common speech
that its origin has been nearly forgotten.
Of this choice of terminology the Admiral
has written:

Purists, I said to myself, may criticize
me for marrying a Teutonic word to one of
Latin origin, but I deliberately discarded
the adjective, "maritime" being too smooth
to arrest men's attention. I do not know
how far this is usually the case with
phrases that obtain currency. My im-
pression is that the originator is himself
generally surprised at their taking hold.
I was not surprised in that sense. The
effect produced was that which I fully
proposed, but I was surprised at the extent
of my success. "Sea-power," in English
at least, seems to have come to stay, in the
sense I used it. The "sea-powers" were
often spoken of before, but in an entirely
different manner—not to express, as I
meant to, at once an abstract conception
and a concrete fact.

Tho a man generally of little profit to the
professional interviewer, and much too
modest to permit himself to incur often the
publicity of a radical opinion publicly.

expressed, yet as early as August 3, while the European War was still to the mass of people in this country an event incredible, Admiral Mahan did grant one interview, in which he stated plainly his view of the situation in Europe. The New York Sun quotes from his remarks, as follows:

The aggressive insolence of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, taken with the concession by the latter of all the demands except those too humiliating for self-respect, indicates that the real cause of the war is other than set forth by the ultimatum.

Knowing from past experience how the matter must be regarded by Russia, it is incredible that Austria would have ventured on the ultimatum unless assured beforehand of the consent of Germany to it. The inference is irresistible that the substance of the ultimatum was the pretext for a war already determined on as soon as plausible occasion offered.

If Germany succeeds in downing both France and Russia she gains a respite by land which may enable her to build up her sea force equal or superior to that of Great Britain. Germany's procedure is to overwhelm at once by concentrated preparation and impetuous momentum. If she fail in this she is less able to sustain prolonged aggression, as was indicated in the Franco-Prussian War during and after the siege of Paris.

Mentioning the innate modesty of the celebrated Admiral, *The Times* says:

Altho by no means a militarist, in the sense that he applauded war and its purposes and effects, Admiral Mahan was a firm believer in the doctrine of preparing for the utmost eventualities. He was also modest. It has been told of him that, when he was returning from Europe to take his place on the Board of Strategy, at the opening of the Spanish War, he traveled under an assumed name, so that he would not be interviewed upon his arrival in New York.

He was on the passenger-list of the *Etruria* as "A. T. Maitland," and upon her arrival at the pier in New York the reporters spied him out. There was another captain on board—Captain Paget, of the British Navy. Him they interviewed, failing to capture their man. Had he seen Captain Mahan? "Why, yes; I met him on the boat. A very pleasant man—very. Traveling incog., tho, very much incog. Doesn't want to be interviewed. Said he wouldn't be interviewed on any account. God bless my soul, perhaps I shouldn't have said even so much!" As to his fame, he once wrote in a letter to a friend: "It may seem odd to you, but I do not to this day understand my success. I had done what I intended to do. I recognize that people have attributed to me a great success, and have given me abundant recognition. I enjoy it, and am grateful; but for the most part I do not myself appreciate the work up to the measure expressed by others."

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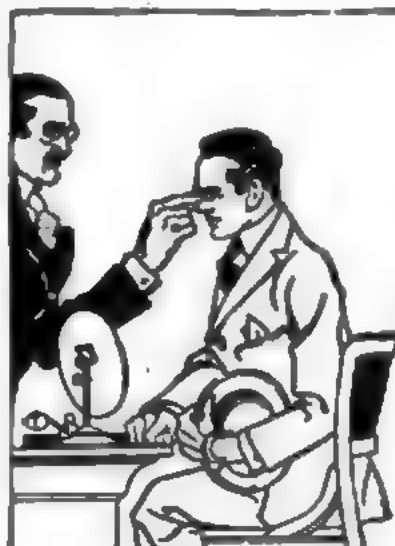
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GERMANY'S WORLD-WARNING

(Continued from page 1170)

"We can enlarge our political power by joining to Germany those middle European States which are at present independent, by forming a central European union, which should be concluded not merely for the purpose of defense, but which should have the purpose of defense and offense, for promoting the interests of all its members. This object can, in all probability, be realized only after a victorious war which establishes for all time confidence in Germany's power, and makes it impossible for Germany's enemies to oppose our aims by force.

"It can really not reasonably be expected that Germany, with her 65,000,000 inhabitants and her world-wide trade, should allow herself to be treated on a footing of equality with France with her 40,000,000 inhabitants. It can really not be expected that Germany should allow 45,000,000 inhabitants of Great Britain (Celtic Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen) to act as arbiters to the States of the Old World, and to exercise an absolute supremacy on the sea. It can really not be expected that Germany, with her constantly growing population, should renounce her claims to become a great Colonial Power and to acquire territories suitable for a settlement, while States with a decreasing or an insufficient population, such as France and England, share the possession of the Old World with Russia, which in the main is an Asiatic Power.

"It became England's task to spread European civilization over the other continents. That country accomplished a truly world-historic mission on the one hand, by founding new and essentially Germanic States in North America, by subjecting India and Australia to European influence, and by effecting settlements on the coasts of East Asia; and on the other hand, by creating the framework of the modern State, by organizing the world's commerce, and by giving an enormous impetus to the manufacturing industries. By this activity England has created civilizing factors which promise to be of permanent value. At the present moment it is difficult to say whether England has arrived at the zenith of her greatness. It is certain that she makes colossal exertions to maintain her predominance, and even to increase it, and she will obviously not allow herself to be deprived of her great position without a struggle.

"History teaches us that the great civilized nations have always gradually declined when they had fulfilled their civilizing mission, when they had reached their zenith. This is a law of nature, and there is no reason to believe that that law will be invalid in the future.

"The white population of the entire British Empire, with its colossal territories, is smaller than that of the comparatively small German Empire. It is worth noting that in the year 1911 alone 200,000 English people emigrated on balance from the United Kingdom. For 1912 the number of emigrants will probably be higher. At the same time, the excess of births over deaths in Great Britain is declining, and the female population exceeds by 1,400,000 the male. In view of these circumstances, it is clear that the number of

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British people does not suffice to people and exploit the enormous British possessions.

"Thus the English are virtually compelled to employ foreigners. Besides, German business men are generally considered to be more reliable and painstaking than Englishmen, and German technical workers of every kind are by many more highly esteemed than their British competitors. Even in Manchester, one of the most important centers of British industry, many Germans act as technical managers, and many English business firms are directed by Germans. We Germans have no reason to thank England for being allowed to trade in her colonies. On the contrary, the English are indebted to us, for without us Germans they would not be able to maintain their enormous commerce.

"The recent political and economic progress of Germany has caused England to become our most determined enemy, for she has begun to fear that she will lose her naval supremacy and her predominance in foreign trade. England opposes Germany as an enemy in all parts of the world, and prevents her colonial expansion, which for Germany is a question of life or death.

"When England decided to ally herself with Russia and France, she did not only consider the necessity of keeping down Germany and preventing her further political development, but had also to consider means for destroying the German fleet. We can not deceive ourselves on this point. The ultimate consideration of British policy has, since the mighty development of the United States, been the question of Anglo-American relations. England sees in the United States her only real rival for the domination of the world. As the danger of an Anglo-American war is immeasurably great, she seeks to be on friendly terms with the great Republic as long as possible. The differences between the two countries are so great that England must constantly calculate with the possibility of an Anglo-American war. The relations of England and America toward Canada, and the problem of the Panama Canal, furnish sufficient inflammable matter; they may lead to the most serious differences between them. In case of an Anglo-American war, England would naturally desire not to have a powerful fleet, such as the German fleet, in her rear, for it would tie the English Navy to England's shores. Therefore the German fleet must be destroyed—that is the Alpha and the Omega of British policy; that is the necessary and logical consequence of the Triple Entente; that is the thread which leads us through the labyrinth of English diplomatic actions and relations. It would be folly if we allowed ourselves to be deceived on this point. The maintenance of English naval supremacy, at least in the Old World, is, in England's view, indeed possible only if the German fleet is destroyed. Germans must calculate with the fact that England strives to destroy their fleet.

"We must try to make the best of things as they are. The tension between England and Germany will remain either until their differences are decided by war, or until one of the two States voluntarily abandons its policy and pretensions. As such an abandonment to the claims and pretensions of England would mean for Germany a complete sacrifice of her political and national future, we must make up our



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SPICE OF LIFE

College Wisdom.—"What are the bonds of matrimony?"

"Baby ribbons!"—*Cornell Widow.*

Naturally.—"Do you know where little boys go who don't go to Sunday-school?"

"Yes, ma'am; dey go fishin'."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Still Doubtful.—**BASHFUL YOUTH**—"I want a present for a young lady."

SALENWOMAN—"Sister or fiancée?"

BASHFUL YOUTH—"Well—er—she hasn't said which she would be yet."—*Judge.*

Hard Times.—"Just tired of him, eh?" asked the lawyer. The actress nodded.

"Well, I wouldn't advise you to sue at this time. The war is crowding everything else off the front pages."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Higher Economy.—"But your fiancé has such a small salary, how are you going to live?"

"Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Her Choice.—**THE MISTRESS**—"I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary."

THE GENERAL—"Yes'm; which?"

THE MISTRESS—"Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress."—*London Sketch.*

Not His Profession.—**THE COP**—"The driver of a hearse asked me just now which was the way to the cemetery, and I told him."

THE CAPTAIN—"Don't do it again. You're being paid as a policeman, not as a funeral director."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Bomb-proof.—**TESTY OLD WOMAN**—"There now! I guess you won't go around poking your nose into other people's business after the raking I just gave you."

REPORTER—"Well, don't get proud about it, madam; you didn't hurt my feelings much. I've been insulted by experts."—*Life.*

Interested.—**GOSSIP**—"That was Tom Jenkins, th' rich old bachelor up on th' west hill. They tell me he's goin' to build a new house."

MILLINER (aged fifty)—"Is he?"

GOSSIP—"Yes. He has asked for proposals."

MILLINER—"Wh-what's his address?"

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Not Treating.—Jock MacTavish and two English friends went out on the loch on a fishing-trip, and it was agreed that the first man to catch a fish should later stand treat at the inn. As MacTavish was known to be the best fisherman thereabouts, his friends took considerable delight in assuring him that he had as good as lost already.

"An', d'ye ken," said Jock, in speaking of it afterward, "baith o' them had a guid bite, an' wis sae mean they wadna' pu' in."

"Then you lost?" asked the listener.

"Oh, no. I didna' pit ony bait on my hook."—*Argonaut.*



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THE NATURE OF THE COMING PROSPERITY

From many quarters indications have been discovered by *The Journal of Commerce* that "what is called prosperity is rapidly returning to the business world," the chief causes for the change being politics and a suspension of foreign competition. The real influences in the improvement are the resumption of trade with Europe, due to the needs of Europe for our supplies, and our own ability, owing to great crops, to meet the European demand. These are potent factors, and no reason is discoverable yet why they should not bring about "an immediate return of better business in trading conditions."

But the writer inquires how far these conditions "really stand for prosperity in the true sense of the word." Undoubtedly there has been a marked rise in the price of many staples, and general conditions probably will continue to make for higher prices, but while this will be advantageous to many producers, it will be equally or more disadvantageous to those who consume the goods. No fallacy has been better exploited than the one which rests on an assumption that a rise in prices is beneficial to the masses. A rise in prices that is certain to come as a consequence of the European War is a rise in the price of money, that is, in the interest cost of getting it and using it. The writer says further on this and other points effecting the outlook for more prosperous times:

"Let it be remembered that the industrial investments with which business is now being done and profits made—the



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Ducillens	11	12	+ 1
General Motors	54 1/2	66	+ 7 1/2
General Motors pf	79 1/2	92 1/2	+ 23
Goodrich	30	25 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Goodrich pf	96 1/2	91	+ 4 1/2
Great Northern pf	112 1/2	114	+ 1 1/2
Guggenheim Exploration	39 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1
Interborough-Met	11	11 1/2	+ 1/2
Interborough-Met pf	32	32 1/2	+ 1/2
Int. Harvester of N. J.	80 1/2	90	+ 9 1/2
International Paper	64	62 1/2	- 1 1/2
Kansas City Southern pf	40 1/2	34	+ 4 1/2
Lehigh Valley	119 1/2	123 1/2	+ 4
Low-Wile Stuart	27 1/2	27 1/2	-
Mexican Petroleum	53	53	-
Miami	17	17	-
Mo., Kan., & Texas pf	27 1/2	27 1/2	-
Missouri Pacific	8	8	-
National Biscuit	114 1/2	119 1/2	+ 5
National Biscuit pf	123 1/2	125	+ 1 1/2
National Enameling	9 1/2	9 1/2	-
National Lead	40 1/2	42	+ 1 1/2
National Lead pf	104 1/2	105	+ 1/2
New York Central	79 1/2	90 1/2	+ 11
N. Y. Ont. & Western	18 1/2	18 1/2	-
Norfolk & Western	90	97	+ 7
Northern Pacific	97	97	-
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	20	25	+ 5
Pennsylvania	103 1/2	103 1/2	-
People's Gas	104	118	+ 14
Reading	134	139 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Southern Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	-
Standard Milling	33	33	-
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Studebaker	28	35 1/2	+ 7 1/2
Studebaker pf	81	84	+ 3
Tennessee Copper	24	25 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Third Avenue	33	33	-
Twin City Rapid Tran	93 1/2	93 1/2	-
Union Pacific	111 1/2	113	+ 1 1/2
Union Pacific pf	77	77 1/2	+ 1/2
U. S. Rubber	44 1/2	46	+ 1 1/2
U. S. Rubber Lat pf	97	98 1/2	+ 1 1/2
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Utah Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	-
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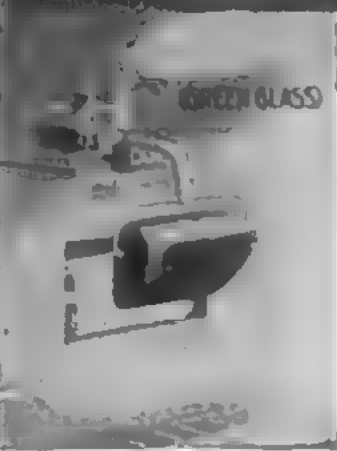
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In the same class of business factors must likewise be placed the withdrawal of capital from the United States inevitably to follow the destruction of fixed machinery of production in Europe. Such withdrawals are absolutely inevitable, and will be effected by sales of foreign-held securities, the results being taken in money or commodities, and in either case constituting a net reduction in the available means of production in the United States. If to these disturbing influences be added the readjustments of the labor-supply likely, if not certain, to follow the war, and the fact that access to accustomed sources of European supplies of goods will be materially lessened, with the corresponding reduction of consuming and purchasing power, a résumé of some of the larger factors to be considered in estimating the probable business prosperity of the United States has been furnished.

The conclusion must be accepted that the advantages supposedly accruing from the war to this and to other countries now at peace are largely illusory and temporary. Whatever they may be, they will show themselves early in the shape of orders for goods, resulting demand for labor, higher prices and correspondingly high returns to owners of existing capital. The long-range results, tending to offset these and to go far beyond them, in upsetting existing conditions, changing the drift of present capital relationships, altering the buying power of the community, and generally producing readjustments of a deep-seated and far-reaching economic nature will be slower but the more powerful in their effects.

The war may result in temporarily transferring to the United States a larger proportionate title to the fluid wealth of the world—indeed, will probably do so. This will be of no advantage if it results in reducing the power of other countries to buy American products either now or in the future or to supply American consumers with the goods they want to buy with the profits they have technically succeeded in making through the business activity induced by war. The whole situation involves an issue far larger than improvement in trade for a period of a few weeks or months. It emphasizes from every angle of the analysis the fact that war, with its destruction of human life and material capital, can never be of genuine advantage to any nation, class, or industrial group. This has been universal human experience in the past; it will be equally undeniable experience in the future.

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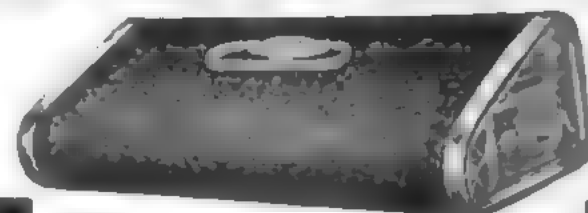
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

November 25.—Petrograd reports that large bodies of Russian troops are making a second entry into Hungary across the Carpathians, capturing several groups of the enemy in the mountain passes.

Berlin announces officially that General von Mackensen has taken 40,000 uninjured prisoners as a result of the fighting about Lodz and Lowicz.

November 26.—The second Battle of the Vistula centers in the region south of the Bzura and east of the Warthe. It is divided into three fairly distinct engagements, one about Zgierz, one south of Głowno on the Mroga River, and one further to the south, which involves the German right wing and German reinforcements from Wielun.

November 27.—It is reported that the Russians have separated the Austrian and German forces in south Poland, leaving the Austrians to hold Bochnia and Krakow without support. Petrograd announces a severe attack on the Austrians at the Raba River near Bochnia.

November 29.—Petrograd reports the Austrians as leaving hastily the fortifications of Bukovina, the extreme eastern province of Austria. Russians occupy Czernowitz, its capital. Austrian troops storm and take Suvotor, Serbia, between Valjevo and Cacak, overcoming an obstinate defense, Vienna announces.

November 30.—A Russian surprise attack on the German fortifications east of Darkehmen, in East Prussia, is reported to have failed with heavy Russian losses. Petrograd reports the fighting about Lodz as still indecisive, with slight Russian advantage in the north. There are indications of a strong German concentration about Kalisz tending to descend upon the Warthe near Sieradz.

Austria reports that the Russian Army of invasion crossing the Carpathians is in part surrounded at the battle of Homonna, in Hungary, near Ungvar, and defeated.

In an official Russian statement it is claimed that during the first half of November 50,000 Austro-Hungarians were taken prisoners, with 600 officers.

IN THE WEST

November 29.—Little change marks the western campaign, tho France reports the repulse of the combined attacks of three regiments of Germans who attempt again to drive through north of Arras.

December 1.—France reports slight successes south of Bixschote and in the neighborhood of Bethune.

December 2.—Activity all along the battle line in France and Belgium indicates an apparent attempt on the Allies' part to test the German front for weakness resulting from the possible sending of reinforcements to the East. Only slight results have been gained near Craonne and in the neighborhood of Thann, on the Alsatian border. In the Argonne and west of Dixmude, Allied attacks have revealed a strengthening of the German line.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

November 26.—The British dreadnought *Bulwark* is destroyed by an explosion while at anchor in the Thames River, off Sheerness Dockyard. Eight hundred lives are lost.

November 30.—Reports from Montevideo

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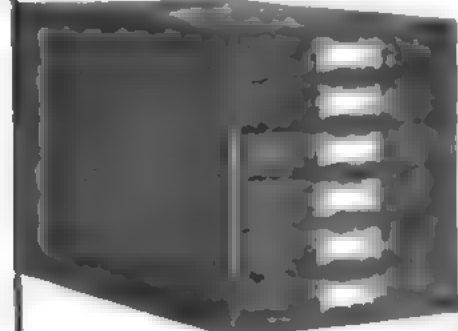
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and Buenos Aires indicate the presence of a German squadron in the South Atlantic, with an engagement with a powerful British fleet daily imminent.

December 1.—It is reported that most of the German Fleet at Kiel is steaming out into the North Sea. Great activity is noted in the Kiel shipyards upon undersea and aircraft, while the work upon five dreadnoughts in preparation slackens.

General De Wet, leader of the rebellion in the Union of South Africa, is captured by Colonel Brits in British Bechuanaland, near Mafeking.

December 2.—German official statements number the Allied prisoners interned in prisoners' camps or hospitals on the 1st of November as follows: *Officers*—French 3,138, Russians 3,121, Belgians 537, English 417; *Privates*—French 188,618, Russians 186,779, Belgians 34,907, English 15,740.

GENERAL FOREIGN

November 28.—Ambassador Herriek and family leave Paris for this country, receiving many tokens of appreciation from French and British subjects, and attended by Military Governor Gallieni and other officials of Paris.

November 29.—An earthquake, felt disastrously through western Greece, tears away and crumbles into the sea a large part of the Ionian island of Santa Maura.

In an official statement General Villa says that he desires only the enfranchisement of his people, and that he feels his own unfitness for the Presidency and does not seek that office.

December 1.—In Mexico, Carranza announced that the differences between his and other parties can only be settled by arms. Villa enters and occupies Mexico City without opposition.

December 2.—The Prussian Reichstag votes a new war credit of 5,000,000,000 marks (about \$1,250,000,000) and adjourns till March 2.

DOMESTIC

November 29.—The President appoints as a commission to settle all future differences between operators and miners: Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation; Charles W. Mills, a Pennsylvania mine operator; and Patrick Gilday, an official of the Miners' Union.

November 30.—Parcel-post service is resumed between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary. The only districts now prohibited are the war zone of northern France and Belgium, and Turkey.

December 1.—The National Security League is formed in New York for the purpose of arousing public opinion in the United States to an understanding of the need for preparedness in our Army and coast defenses.

Rear-Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan, U. S. N., retired, naval strategist and authority on sea-power, dies suddenly at the United States Naval Hospital, in Washington, D. C.

December 2.—As a result of a conference of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive party it is announced that that party is to remain in the political field permanently, and will take a prominent part in the election of 1916.

Word is received that only through the prompt and courageous action of United States Ambassador Morgenthau was it possible for the British colony in Constantinople to escape unharmed from Turkey on November 2.

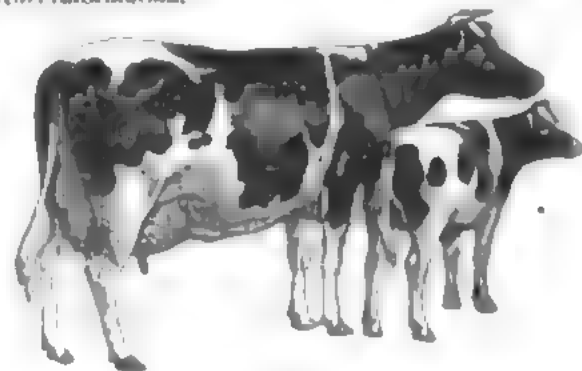
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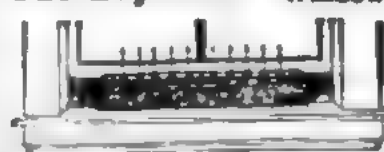
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New York, December 19, 1914

Whole Number 1287

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD NATIONAL DEFENSE

A PACIFIST HYSTERIA and a militarist hysteria, as one editor remarks, have been evoked in this country by the shadow of the European War, and it is not surprising if both make themselves heard in the growing discussion of the state of our national defenses. But neither extreme seems to find a voice in President Wilson's words to Congress on this subject, nor in the straightforward tho somewhat conflicting testimony and opinions laid before the public last week by such authorities as Secretary of War Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Generals Crozier and Scott, Rear-Admirals Fletcher and Badger, ex-President Taft, and Secretary of State Bryan. Some idea of how the newspapers are lining up on the question may be gathered from articles in our issues of December 5 and December 12. In the latter was mentioned the new National Security League, which would rouse the country to an intelligent interest in national defense. Since then another citizens' organization, the National Antiarmament Association, has sprung into being with the purpose of opposing "the exploitation at this time of the so-called military unpreparedness of the United States and the comparison of our national defenses and military and naval establishments with those of European nations."

"We have not been negligent of national defense," nor "unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us," declares the President in his address to Congress at the opening of the short session. While admitting that we are not ready upon brief notice to put in the field a nation of men trained to arms, he says that we have always found means to defend ourselves and "shall find them whenever it is necessary," but "we shall not turn America into a military camp." We have always regarded a powerful navy, he reminds us, as "our natural and proper means of defense," and this he would supplement, not by a great standing army, but by "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms." He sees no "reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened," and therefore warns us against letting imaginary dangers move us to any course that will impair our national reputation as "champions of peace and concord," especially when "it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us . . . the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world." But to form an adequate idea of the President's position in this matter we must turn to

more extensive quotations from his message—a message commended by the *New York Evening Post* for "laying the cold hand of reason" on the fevered brow of the alarmist, and deplored by Representative Gardner as voicing a "lullaby policy" calculated to soothe the country into a false sense of security:

"It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. . . . We shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their lives making soldiers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate indeed."

He admits, however, that there is one constructive reform desirable for the increase of our security, and he outlines a plan for "a citizenry trained to arms," which the *Boston Transcript* calls "a modification of the Swiss system of military training." This, exclaims the *New York Globe*, in approving tones, would mean a truly democratic army. But the *New York Tribune* objects that it would provide only a third line of defense, whereas what the country wants to know is whether the first and second line, the Navy and the regular Army, are efficient. Says the President:

"We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough—right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices—to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the

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—De Mar in the *Philadelphia Record*.

National Guard of the States should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this, also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

"More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble."

In regard to the Navy, he says:

"A powerful Navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?"

Somewhat less optimistic is the note sounded by Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison in his annual report, in which he urges the immediate addition of 25,000 men to the regular Army and the training of 1,000 more officers, and emphasizes the need for legislation by which an adequate reserve can be built up. This necessity for an adequate reserve, he says, exists in the militia as well as in the regular Army. "We have nothing like sufficient artillery and artillery ammunition," he adds, and he sees in the tactics developed in the European War evidence of the need of keeping our Army abreast of the times in aviation and motor transportation. He reports that at the end of June, 1914, there were only 1,485 officers and 29,405 men in the mobile Army within the continental United States, and that we have a reserve of sixteen men. War may some day be superseded by arbitration, but that day has not yet come, and, he believes,

"Merely to enfeeble ourselves in the meantime would, in my view, be unthinkable folly. By neglecting and refusing to provide ourselves with the necessary means of self-protection and self-defense we could not hasten or in any way favorably influence the ultimate results we desire in these respects."

Then he outlines a new plan for the development of a reserve:

"I am firmly convinced that if we can use the standing Army as a school [through which to pass men who come into it, with the knowledge that if they are proficient they can be discharged at any time after a year or eighteen months, we will begin at once to build up the necessary reserve, and will for the first time in the military history of this country have something approximating a balanced organization. . . . It is furthermore true that by intensive military training any young man of good health and average mentality can be made a serviceable soldier in twelve months, and, in fact, has been so made. . . . It is just as essential that the organized militia should have a proper reserve to fill up its ranks as it is that the regular Army should."

Our supply of guns is of no less moment. Testifying on this



LET US HAVE PEACE—AS SOME WOULD HAVE IT

—Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal*

point before the House Committee on Military Affairs, Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, said that in the matter of ordnance this country "has no need to feel uncomfortable." Asked if we had anything to learn from "the new 16-inch field-guns which the Germans are reported to be using in Europe," General Crozier replied:

"We do not contemplate experimenting with those big guns. No one knows what they may come to, but we must consider the purpose for which these guns were used in Europe. The French-Belgian border was defended by armored forts, mounting 3-inch and 6-inch guns, to meet such artillery as ordinarily accompanied mobile armies. The Germans brought up these special guns to demolish them. From what I understand, it is an engineering feat to move those 16-inch field-guns, and they can be transported only by rail. Now, we are not going up against anything like that, and I can see no reason why we should need any such guns as that."

The same committee was assured by General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, that we have on hand for 12-inch mortars 50 per cent. of the ammunition needed; for 16-inch guns, 33 per cent.; for 14-inch guns, 48 per cent.; for 12-inch guns, 48 per cent.; and for 10-inch guns, 100 per cent. At the present rate of appropriation, he said, it would take about four years to complete the supply of ammunition. Asked "What is our condition as to national defense as compared with two, four, or six years ago?" he replied, "It is constantly improving."

Turning to the Navy, we gather some interesting information from the testimony of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admirals Fletcher and Badger before the House Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels sees no reason to depart from our regular, orderly upbuilding of the Navy, but advocates the creation of a naval reserve of 25,000 men, and admits that he would

approve the authorization of four first-class battle-ships this year instead of two "if the revenues were abundant." We have now forty battle-ships built or building, and the Naval Board would like to bring the number up to forty-eight by 1919. All the commissioned vessels in the Navy, says Secretary Daniels, now total 122, and the personnel numbers 50,500. His plan for a naval reserve he outlines as follows:

"Every year, between 3,000 and 4,000 men drop out of the Navy. These men would form a splendid reserve. When we sent the fleet to Vera Cruz my office was deluged with letters and telegrams from men of this class, men who had been in the service and who desired to return. I think there were fully 25,000 such men. We keep their names and addresses, and we could very easily, as they passed out of the service, ask each man if he wished to be enrolled in the reserve. The cost of organizing such a reserve would be small, comparatively. At the next session of Congress I shall ask for authority to proceed with the organization of such a reserve. All retired officers are now being registered with that purpose in mind."

The settled policy of the United States, according to Secretary Daniels, is to have a powerful Navy, and to strengthen it all the time. But he assures the Committee that "we are not building against anybody." To quote him further:

"Whether there ought to be four battle-ships authorized this year, as the General Board of the Navy recommends, or two battle-ships, as I recommend, men's opinions differ. If the revenues of the country were sufficient to provide it, I should say four battle-ships. But as the revenues are not sufficient, I say two battle-ships is the minimum for this year to insure the development of a strong navy. We should have a strong, steady development. You will never have either for the Army



"GOME! S'POSEN' WE SHOULD MEET A REGULAR DOG."
—Donnell in the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

or Navy a defense—arms and ships—to meet the most powerful navy, but you will have a strong navy.

"We are doing all the American people desire us to do, and we are in a strong position. I think the war in Europe is going to exhaust the resources of the countries engaged, and that there is less likelihood of our having any trouble at any time in the future with those nations than there was before. You are not going to have a perfect war defense on our American policy. We do not wish, nor would the people have, a great standing army or military or naval strength that would impoverish this country. We should not go in competition with nations that are military nations."

"Ship for ship," declares Rear-Admiral Badger, "the American Navy is as good as the navy of any other nation." His testimony is thus summarized in a Washington dispatch:

"He contended that for adequate naval defense there should be forty-eight battle-ships, with four torpedo-boat destroyers to each ship of the first line; whereas there are now, including those being built or under construction, forty battle-ships and sixty-eight torpedo-boat destroyers."

Rear-Admiral Fletcher told the Committee that our Navy is virtually a match for any other except England's, because any foreign Power that attacked us would have to keep part of its fleet in home waters, and only England has ships enough to do this while sending an overwhelming naval force against us. He advised against any program calling for extensive building of submarines. In the report of his testimony we read:

"I do not see how we can do better than to develop on the same lines as heretofore."

"As yet no lesson can be drawn from the European War to show that the value of the battle-ship is any less than before or that it is not the main weapon to decide the conflict in any naval war."

"The use of the submarine in warfare may be designated as a weapon of opportunity. If the opportunity occurs it is formidable and destructive, but a skilful enemy need not allow the opportunity to occur."

Ex-President Taft, speaking before the Heptorean Club in Somerville, Mass., said that he welcomed the focusing of public opinion on the state of our defenses, and dissented from the view of "those sincere gentlemen who oppose military and naval defenses for this country on the ground that they will make for war." He sees need of increase in the personnel of our coast artillery, our mobile Army, and our Navy, but he sees "no need of great excitement." Secretary of State Bryan, speaking before the Baltimore Bar Association, explained that the President's aim is to make the people so grateful to their country that they would willingly die for it. Unlike Mr. Taft, Mr. Bryan believes that "you can not prepare for war unless you intend to make war." To quote further:

"The President knows that if this country needed a million men and needed them in a day, the call could go out at sunrise and the sun would go down on a million men in arms."

"They say we are not prepared for war. He believes that the best prevention for war is to so lift the burdens from the people in time of peace that every citizen will be so grateful to his country that he will be willing to die for it when the necessities arise."

"They tell me that preparedness is a means of preventing war. If that were so there would be no war in Europe to-day."



A POSSIBILITY.

"Just a moment! We aren't quite prepared."

—Weed in the New York Tribune.

OUR RIGHT TO ARM THE WARRING NATIONS

THE CELERITY with which Mr. Charles M. Schwab decided to cancel the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's \$50,000,000 order for submarines, destined for some foreign Power unknown, indicates to some his inner conviction that, while "eminent international lawyers" had assured him that the transaction was legal, there was more than a little doubt on his part of its ultimate righteousness. "Of the wisdom of the Administration's attitude," in persuading the cancellation of the submarine order, avers the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, "there can be no possible doubt in the circumstances." And this view of the matter is upheld unreservedly by a number of other writers. Lest there be difficulty in looking at the matter impartially, the *New York World* brings it home by recalling a parallel case in our own Civil War. The *Alabama*, we are reminded, "was notoriously built in England for the Confederates." This was felt to be a sinister blow at the Union cause, tho delivered by a "neutral" nation, but —

"In spite of our complaints and warnings, it was permitted to put to sea, and for twenty-two months it made war upon our commerce. The damage that it did was assessed against Great Britain by the tribunal of arbitration. A submarine is as much a ship of war as a cruiser, and the President was clearly in the right when he notified Mr. Schwab that the work must not be undertaken."

As to the actual legality or illegality of the building and selling of such warcraft there is considerable confusion. *The World*, with some asperity, desires to "know the names of the eminent lawyers who advised Mr. Charles M. Schwab" that there would be no violation of neutrality in a case where "almost any layman could have told Mr. Schwab that in making such a contract he was certain to come into conflict with the United States Government." From this unbending view others dissent. But the *New York Globe* very plausibly argues that the law covering other warcraft also applies to submarines. It remarks:

"Ships of war, for use above the water, may not be built at our yards for any of the belligerents. This is now well settled. The same prohibition would seem to apply to ships for use under the water. The fact that they went abroad in parts and were to be reassembled should not make a difference. Great Britain and the United States are under agreement to use 'diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or to carry on war against a country with which it is at peace, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use.' It would not only be against international practise to build war-vessels for belligerents, but it would be dangerous. A precedent would be set permitting like sales to our enemy should we be at war."

But it is the President's personal interpretation of the law that sticks in the crop of several of the newspapers, particularly in the case of Manhattan's anti-Administration dailies. Added to this, the thought that, while Mr. Schwab "has not given up anything belonging to him," the workers in the steel trades, and through them the whole country, have given up a fat and profitable contract, brings forth a scathing arraignment of Mr. Wilson's policy in the affair. *The Sun*, for example, refers to the many articles that are being knitted in this country for use by the soldiers in the trenches. These will unquestionably "comfort and sustain the fighting men who receive them," and therefore form "a direct contribution to their nation's belligerent resources." What of these? "Does the fact that they produce no trade benefit to this country exempt them?" This attempt at a distinction between articles of use, food, clothing, and so on, and actual munitions of war, which is emphasized in the bill introduced by Senator Hitchcock, is one that many editors feel to be unjustified. The idea generally held is that we are not our brother's keeper. We can make and sell what any nation

wishes to order. It is shipped as contraband, at the buyer's risk. If it happens that only certain nations control the Atlantic, and consequently are the only ones who can trade profitably with us, we are assured that that is not our fault or concern. Both the United States and the Atlantic Ocean have been here for a considerable time, and if any nation has not taken them sufficiently into account, it is obviously that nation's fault. This is the view of the *Brooklyn Eagle* editors, who accuse Mr. Wilson of "leaning backward" in his attempt to "stand straight" on this issue. The effect on the country's welfare which they see in this policy urges them to insist that "the law is the law."

"It should be and will be enforced. The well-defined principles of international law should govern, and will govern, the interpretation and the enforcement of our statutes. But the highest morality as well as the highest consideration of expediency demands that within these limitations we should increase our trade, stimulate our industry, keep our factories busy, in order that depression here may not make it impossible for us to help the rest of the world in emergency conditions, of which the starving condition of Belgium is only a single forecast for thinking minds."

More than half of Schwab's estimated \$50,000,000 new business would have been spent in wages. Twenty-five thousand families might have got \$1,000 a year out of it. But the incidental meaning of such a policy of restriction is far more disastrous than the specific case now affected. Our factories are already busy on 1,000,000 uniforms for belligerents, on 2,000,000 pairs of shoes for belligerents. Cartridge-making concerns are working night and day. Tens of thousands of horses are being bought for cavalry use. Tremendous orders for barbed wire, for machine guns, for engine machinery, for structural steel used in fortifications, are supplementing the demand for our food-stuffs. The logic that bans the order for submarines would ban the selling of even conditional contraband. It appears to us bad logic, tho a great logician stands for it.

"As for the proposed new legislation prohibiting the export of munitions of war, fair-minded Americans must regard it as thoroughly pernicious. It would make us the ally of Germany in a very vital sense. It would accomplish through Washington law-making what Germany would have had to spend at least \$500,000,000 to accomplish herself through a navy controlling the seas as England controls them to-day. It is a great advantage to neutral nations that one side does control the seas. Great Britain is reaping the advantage of her expenditures. Why on earth should we attempt to play into the hands of Germany at immense cost to our home interests?"

"President Wilson should reconsider his general policy. We have been hard hit by Europe's outbreak of medievalism, by the world-tragedy for which we have no responsibility. Let us at least not take the food from our own children's mouths, keep our factories idle, create social unrest here by tenuous argumentative exploitation of 'the spirit of neutrality.' We can not save others unless we first save ourselves."

In similar vein the *New York Press* summarizes what, it is conceived by many, must be our attitude in the future toward the nations at war:

"If we ought to starve them out of war and into peace by keeping them from getting arms and ammunitions, then we ought to starve them out financially. We ought to starve them out economically. We ought to starve them out literally. But of course nobody maintains that this is necessary, and nobody thinks it would be right. Indeed, there are men abhorring war as deeply as President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock abhor it, with convictions that the way to end war, the way to have the least possible evil and the least possible suffering inflicted by war, is to make it so overpowering and so terrible that it must, by the inability of one side or the other to drag it on, be soon over."

"Nobody need take that side of the argument to prove the error of Senator Hitchcock's stand. It is clear enough and it is convincing enough that, whether it be arms and ammunition or money, or food and clothing, what we must do as neutrals is not to interfere but stand prepared to supply alike to all belligerents under the same conditions."

"The real principle—the fundamental principle—involved in neutrality is not to give any help to one Power that would be refused to another Power; not to hinder any Power in ways that would not be used to hinder another Power."



Photograph by the American Press Co. N. Y.

ADMIRAL COUNT VON SPEE

The German Naval Commander whose victory of November 1 was followed by his defeat and death on December 8.



Photograph by the American Press Co. N. Y.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK STURDEE

He left his duties as Chief of the War Staff to restore British naval prestige in American waters.



Photograph by the American Press Co. N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR CHRISTOPHER CRADOCK.

Who went down with his flag-ship in the British defeat of November 1, off the coast of Chile.

THE THREE ADMIRALS.

GERMANY'S ROVERS SUNK

WITH THE DESTRUCTION of the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Leipzig*, and *Nürnberg* in the running fight in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands, German naval power on the high seas is practically at an end, as our press view it. The two or three cruisers and armed liners still at large may do some damage to British shipping, but our editors expect to see them soon interned or sent to the fate of the *Emden*. Admiral Cradock has been avenged, to the delight of the London papers, which are as much pleased at the moral effect as at the practical result of so clean-cut a victory. In a neutral nation the gallantry and efficiency of both combatants are gladly acknowledged. As the *New York Herald* says:

"Bound in the end to be picked up, always facing desperate conditions that demanded desperate remedies, seamen the world over must unite in praising the intrepidity and skill with which the German rovers carried out the duties intrusted to them. On the other hand, with the wide expanse of sea that had to be covered and the will-o'-the-wisp conditions that had to be resolved, no less praise is the mood of the squadron which, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, has added, in a good, old-fashioned gun way, new luster to British arms."

The British victory of December 8 was the "last act in a great sea drama," which the *New York World* proceeds to recapitulate. To summarize the *World's* story:

Just before the war opened, Admiral von Spee, with the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau*, was lying in the British harbor of Singapore, in the Strait of Malakka; the *Nürnberg* was at Honolulu, the *Leipzig* probably at Tsing-tao, and the *Dresden* in the Caribbean. The shortest distance between any two of these scattered units is at least 2,000 miles by any steaming course. About the 1st of August these ships slipped out of their respective harbors.

The other side in the great game that was beginning was represented by the entire Japanese Navy and a number of British, Australian, and French cruisers. Admiral von Spee's scattered squadron was facing heavy odds, but his chance lay in the fact that his foes were as widely dispersed. The first action resulted in two ships, presumably the *Lancaster* and the *Hampshire*, limping into Hongkong Harbor to be beached. Certain units of the German fleet appeared, or were reported, at various places. Then two of them bombarded Papeete, in French Tahiti. But by this time the chase was on in grim earnest. Admiral Cradock's squadron sought the Germans in

the South Atlantic. But Admiral von Spee, in the *World's* opinion, knew all about his pursuers' whereabouts and strength. So on November 1, when Admiral Cradock met the enemy, he lost two ships and his own life, and did the enemy no damage. But his success advertised his whereabouts in a manner certain to bring all the pursuers closer than ever upon his trail. And when a more powerful British squadron came up, Admiral von Spee met his fate at last, with about 1,800 of his men.

It is known that the officer commanding the British squadron was Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the British War Staff, but, as the *London Daily Chronicle* judiciously phrases it, "the Admiralty exercises wise reticence as to the names and number of ships in his command. As our casualties are reported to be few, we may conclude that this time it was we, not the Germans, whose strategy succeeded in bringing a superior force to bear." The moral effect of the victory, says the *London Daily News*, "will carry even to the least understanding or most skeptical mind the conviction that British sea-power is as sure as ever and maintained by men as skilful and valorous as those who created it."

The immediate result of the battle of December 8 is, as several New York editors remark, to clear the waters of the New World of the sea-power of Germany and to make the shipping of Britain and her allies practically safe. The more lasting result, says the *New York Press*, "carries in the unanswerable lesson that the ship that can carry the mightiest guns holds dominion of the oceans and the shores they wash." Here the battle-ship, in the opinion of *The Press*, scores over the submarine. Other New York dailies have come to the conclusion that in modern naval warfare if one side gets the upper hand or has a superiority of metal, it means practically complete destruction for the defeated. *The Globe* recalls the one-sided victories in the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars as further proof that nowadays "it is all or nothing in naval warfare."

"A 10 per cent. margin of inferiority seems as fatal as a 50 per cent. margin of inferiority. The combatant having the superior machine suffers practically no losses and annihilates his opponent as he pleases."

A table of naval losses published by the *New York Times* shows that Germany has up to date lost 30 ships, aggregating 104,410 tons and the British 20 ships, aggregating 156,345 tons.

END OF THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

THE COLORADO coal-miners have voted to go back to work, and with the expected withdrawal of the Federal troops and "the apparent realization at last by the Colorado authorities of their responsibility for the preservation of order and the enforcement of the laws," the *New York Evening Post* finds "reason to hope that this most unfortunate episode in our industrial history has really come to an end." Altho the conditions which brought about the miners' revolt, the *New York Tribune* warns us, "are not yet ended," there is the consolation that we are likely to know more about these conditions. The Federal Industrial Commission is extracting much interesting information from those testifying at its hearings in Colorado, the Rockefeller Foundation intends to do some investigating in Colorado, and the President's mediation commission is ready to do all it can to insure permanent peace in the State. "We recognize no surrender and shall continue to propagate the principles of our humanitarian movement throughout the coal-fields of Colorado," declared the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America in recommending the end of the strike. In view of the President's request that both parties to the Colorado controversy make use of the mediation commission he appointed, the board "deem it the part of wisdom to accept his suggestion and terminate the strike," for "in our opinion, to wage the strike further would not mean additional gain to our members." If the operators should reject the good offices of the Commission, then, says this report, "upon their shoulders will rest the responsibility of any future trouble in the mining-fields of Colorado." The Denver convention of union miners voted unanimously to call off the strike in accordance with the executive board's wishes.

This solution, say several Eastern papers, is a moral victory for the miners. The *New York Tribune* comments:

"The men have agreed to go back to work on terms by which they will receive the scale of wages paid at non-union mines—10 per cent. below the scale in effect at unionized mines. Nevertheless, their decision to end the strike, as the international executive board of the United Mine Workers pointed out, is not a surrender—at least not a complete surrender. They have gained about all that any such protest can be expected to gain at present. They now have a fair investigation under way by a Federal body, and there exists a commission appointed by the President himself to handle future differences. They have also

the good will of most of the public, won by their manifest hardships and the fact that they had confidence enough in their case to be willing to submit it to arbitration, when the mine-owners were afraid to take a similar stand. They have a right to expect State enforcement of laws which now exist and the enactment of further laws to end the un-American serfdom of corporation-owned miners' towns. Public pressure on the State authorities and, if necessary, on the Federal authorities, is the only thing which can counteract the money and political power of the mine-operators. To obtain this public pressure—public sympathy—really this strike has been worth while, even tho it cost the miners the loss of about \$6,000,000 in wages, untold sufferings and the lives of women and children needlessly sacrificed to a 'economic principle' rooted in greed."

On the other hand, some observers think the strike has ended in a complete fiasco, and that, in the *Philadelphia Public Ledger's* words, the United Mine Workers of America "chose a very unfortunate incident upon which to test their case in the court of public opinion." To quote *The Public Ledger* further:

"If the Colorado miners had been working for a scale of wages below the normal, or if their conditions of labor had involved unnecessary hardship, they would have had a good chance to win. The strike was called for the purpose of forcing the operating companies to recognize the union and to close the mines to all unorganized labor. At first there was a certain degree of enthusiasm among the strikers themselves; but this passed away; many of the original complainants returned to work and others left the State for other fields of labor; and the strike was then kept up by artifice—outside idlers being imported by the United Mine Workers of America and kept there as a ruse. The pageant cost the United Mine Workers a colossal sum, and the result has been nil."

"There is no doubt that the outcome of the Colorado strike will have a salutary influence both upon the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America. They will realize that they must not stake their existence upon an artificial case, that they can not win public opinion for a cause in which the issue is unreal, and that they can not hold their component locals together by reverting to the violent methods in vogue several decades ago."

Speaking for the operators, President J. F. Welborn, of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, says the calling off of the strike "is naturally a cause for general satisfaction." But he adds significantly: "The general trade conditions make it impossible for the mining companies to give immediate or early employment to all of the strikers who have not been connected with any violence, tho we will reemploy such men as fast as



IN BELGIUM.

JEAN—"Do you think St. Nicholas will find us, now that we haven't a chimney?" —Marcus in the *New York Times*.



Copyright, 1914, by John T. McCutcheon.

DOING THEIR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

vacancies occur or improved trade conditions make possible." Mr. Welborn is apprehensive of the "lawless element" still in possession of hidden arms and remaining in the tent colonies at strategic points. So he thinks that, "for a time at least, the large army of workmen—to say nothing of the mining properties—must have the protection of military forces, either of the State or nation."

Somewhat in the nature of a reply is the remark of John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the Mine Workers' executive board, that "the calling off of the strike leaves us in a position to demand the enforcement of the statute permitting miners to belong to the union." The tent colonies, he explains, will be continued for the present, since they are the only homes the men have. Strike benefits will be continued, the men who refuse to try to get employment will not be supported indefinitely, according to Mr. Lawson.

In the hearings before the Industrial Commission in Denver Mr. J. F. Welborn, according to the press dispatches, admitted that the operators had paid Colorado militiamen, that certain companies of militia were made up of mine employees, and that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had personally directed some of the operators' movements during the strike. Many questions were asked concerning the pamphlet, "Facts on Colorado's Struggle for Industrial Freedom." Mr. Welborn admitted his inability to guarantee that some of the assertions really were "facts."

He denied the allegations of political control in the coal counties, but other witnesses described this control in considerable detail. So whatever evidence favorable to either side is still forthcoming, the Newark *News* believes that

"The simple recital of these unquestioned facts furnishes sufficient basis for the judgment that the coal companies of Colorado, whatever principle may have guided their actions in this controversy, have been remiss, that the miners have shown the better spirit, and that the conditions surrounding this prolonged conflict were such as neither public opinion nor governmental authority should permit to be repeated."

The coal strike now called off began in the northern fields on April 4, 1910. The State-wide strike, which assumed most importance in the southern fields, was called on September 23, 1913, and, as the New York *Times* recalls,

"Virtually paralyzed the industry in Colorado, threw the commonwealth into turmoil, and finally led to the calling out of the State militia and later to the importation of Federal troops. Sixty-six persons are known to have been killed and about fifty injured as a result of disorders incident to the strike. The battle between strikers, mine-guards, and State troops at Ludlow on April 20 last ended in the destruction of the strikers' tent colony. Twelve children and two women were found dead in the ruins. Subsequent warfare included attacks upon various mining-camps in Las Animas, Huerfano, Fremont, and Boulder counties. The arrival of Federal troops on April 30, 1914, restored peace."

Later came President Wilson's vain offers of mediation, his appointment, on November 29, of a commission to settle future controversy, the questionings and reports of several investigating bodies, and the miners' decision to end the strike on December 10.

PROGRESSIVE DEMISE DENIED

OBITUARIES of the Progressive party, freely given by its editorial critics, appear to arouse a resentment from the subject of the notices which is at least unusual in such sketches. After the November election a number of Republican and Democratic editors, evidently thinking that a drop from 4,119,507 votes in 1912 to 1,746,125 in 1914 was sufficient evidence of dissolution, proceeded to write more or less sympathetic obituary notices for the Progressive party. As if in reply to these, the Progressive chiefs met in Chicago, and have issued a statement declaring their intention to keep

up the organization and campaign of education with the view of being a serious factor in 1916. To the Kansas *City Journal* (Rep.) this only "means that the Progressive party, altho dead, will be embalmed and kept on exhibition a while longer," and the sentiment is repeated by the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), Albany *Journal* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), and San (Dem.), Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.), and Savannah *News* (Dem.). But in Chicago, where the conference was held, *The Tribune* (Prog.), *Post* (Prog.), and *Herald* (Ind.) are hopeful of better days, while the usually unappreciative New York *Times* ventures the assertion that the party will "become a more real one than before."

At the Chicago conference, according to the official statement, there were ninety-one representatives from thirty-four States. These included George W. Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, William Flinn, William Allen White, Medill McCormick, and Miss Jane Addams. Colonel Roosevelt did not attend. Some speakers, we read in the press accounts, urged that the Roosevelt-Johnson ticket be put forward again in 1916. Delegates from the South, the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.) notes, "reported how the Progressives had elected the first non-Democratic Congressman from Louisiana, had carried thirty-one counties in Georgia, as against seven in 1912, and without organization had polled 25,000 votes in Alabama." Other talk is thus reported by *The Progressive Herald* (Kalamazoo):

"It was almost unanimous that there can be no reconciliation with the Republican party under any circumstances. Almost everybody was for a renewal of the fight with Progressive principles all along the line. If it had come to a show-down that the party quit and line up with either a Republican candidate, Borah, Whitman, or anybody else, or President Wilson, the decision would have gone to the President."

It was the unanimous judgment of the executive committee, according to the statement issued after the meeting, "that the Progressive organization and campaign of education should be continued on the lines heretofore followed," for,

"Progressive principles are permanent, and it is now more than ever evident that the Progressive party to-day is the necessary organ for their realization."

The friendly attitude toward President Wilson seems significant to Republican and Democratic papers alike. Thus we find in William Barnes's Albany *Journal* (Rep.) the prediction that "when only the irreconcilables of the late Progressive party are



PATCHING IT UP.

—Kitty in the New York World.

left outside the Republican ranks, the disappearance of the party will be completed through absorption of the irreconcilables by the Democratic party." Such a movement the *Nashville Tennessean* (Dem.) is glad to welcome, saying that the Progressive break-up "should result in wholesale accessions to the Democracy, which has shown itself capable of preserving the best of the past and providing liberally and wisely for present and future public needs." An opposite view, however, is taken by the *Newark News* (Ind.), which calls attention to the Progressive attack on the Democratic tariff and declares that "as between that element of the Progressive party represented at the Chicago conference and the Republican party, the distance is but a step, but between the former and the Democratic party they have dug a chasm."

Perhaps it is but a step, yet the step must be taken by the Republicans, in the opinion of several papers prominent in the Progressive movement, including the *Chicago Tribune* (Prog.) and the *Detroit Times* (Ind.). Says *The Tribune*:

"If the Republican leaders in Congress and throughout the States show a superiority of integrity and intelligence over the Democrats, and if a candidate representative of the best spirit of the nation is nominated for President, he may expect the votes of the bulk of the Progressives."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

High time for Austria to issue a black-and-blue paper.—*Columbia State.*

What gentle souls Attila and Genghis Khan must have been!—*Columbia State.*

Mexican Presidential candidates do their running after they are elected.—*Toledo Blade.*

TURKEY accrediting a representative to the Pope is not the least of the war's ironies.—*Columbia State.*

We may not have been able to get a salute at Tampico, but we got one at Smyrna.—*Oakland Enquirer.*

NATIONAL Civic Federation says we are on the verge of prosperity. Everybody push.—*Wall Street Journal.*

We have a feeling that when this war is over Davy Jones is going to have a strong navy.—*Boston Transcript.*

STRANGE to say, while Europe is encouraging marriage, America has imposed a war-tax on it.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

DEMOCRATS who profess to see a rainbow in the political sky logically confess there has been a storm lately.—*Wall Street Journal.*

With all those armies heading down on him Señor Gutierrez will have a hard time telling whose little President he is.—*St. Louis Republic.*

When some of the principal combatants get whittled down to their size, Portugal and Roumania are going in too.—*New York Evening Sun.*

We trust that England's new tax on tea will prove more successful than that other one.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROPHETS for a time on Christmas day fail to recognize that the Russians and Serbians don't use the Gregorian calendar.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A GERMAN financier is happy in the conclusion he reaches out of exhaustive study that if England wins she will still be ruined.—*Springfield Republican.*

As we misunderstand it, a nation with inadequate armaments is likely to be drawn into war, and a nation with adequate armaments is likely to be drawn into war.—*New York Tribune.*

With Villa in Mexico City and Carranza in Vera Cruz the latter has the advantage of the position when it comes to taking a hurried leave of the country and joining Diaz and Huerta.—*New York World.*

TURK may be some question as to the accuracy of the statement that after the war there will be no more royalty, but there will certainly be a greatly reduced supply of the common people.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

"But if the malign influence of 1912 reasserts itself in 1914 not only the Progressive voters of 1914 and 1912 will stay away but the bulk of the Republican voters will follow them."

Progressivism, asserts the *Philadelphia North American* (Prog.), "is the most vital force in our public life to-day." It adds:

"There is one way alone by which the Progressive party can be disposed of, and that is through the discovery by its members of some more effective instrument to promote their ideals. And let it be noted that there never was a time when the two old parties offered less hope of fulfilling this function than they do now."

"Progressives are more than ever convinced that the Democratic party lacks efficiency and is incapable of scientific legislation. They see the Republican party, on the other hand, more reactionary than ever before, controlled by the most odious of its privilege-serving leaders."

Without any "ifs," "ands," or "buts," the *Chicago Post* says plainly:

"The Progressives are still alive. A million and three-quarter votes is a force to be reckoned with. A settled and defined conviction back of it is an even greater force. . . . The conference determined the cold fact that the Progressive party is still a going concern with a determination to hold for its place in the sun which it has won by its own hard work."

"Holy War Moves Turkey." It's likely to move it to Asia Minor.—*Columbia State.*

Will it be Europe's shocking fate to be torn asunder by wild professors?—*New York World.*

AMBASSADOR SHARP finds Mr. Herrick's house too small. But what about his shoes?—*Columbia State.*

SINCE the Zeppelin scare, it is said that business in London is looking up.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

EVEN in the British War Office the best time to deny an interview is before granting it.—*New York World.*

"Go to war men" says Mrs. Pankhurst. Won't that Sherman quotation ever die?—*Philadelphia North American.*

MEXICAN mothers have the edge in predicting that some day their sons may be presidents.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SOME one should inform Mr. Kipling that the white man's burden is now assisting in carrying the load.—*Washington Post.*

IF Russia had gone in for the good roads movement the Germans would probably be in Warsaw now.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

AND if the size of the Army were to be doubled, the Jingoism would trust upon its being tried out against some other nation.—*Los Angeles Express.*

PERHAPS the censor has made it necessary for King George to go to France in order to get a little news of the war.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

IT'S getting so you can't lay down a concrete sidewalk in Canada without being suspected of sinister motives.—*Washington Post.*

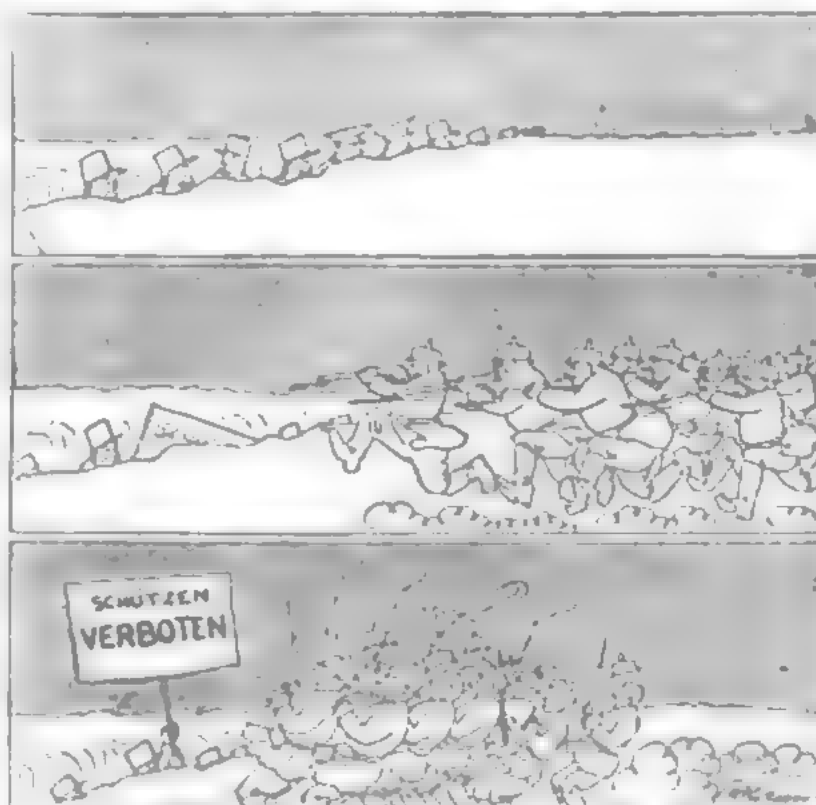
When pickpockets become honest because of lack of work, the New York City unemployment problem enters a new phase.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE entrance of Portugal into the conflict somehow reminds us of the fly assisting old man Noah's elephant up the ark's gangplank.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT would be well if aviators and gunners in the war regions would remember that the use of chimneys as marks must be very exasperating to Santa Claus.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE man who flooded the German position on the Yser, says a cablegram, has been decorated with the Order of King Leopold. What's that, a rubber medal?—*Boston Transcript.*

ANOTHER invasion of cubist paintings from abroad is threatened just at the moment that the weakness of the national defenses is being proclaimed by industrial patriots.—*New York World.*



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HOW THE ALLIES CAN STOP THE GERMANS.

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SCANDINAVIAN TREMORS

THE FEAR of Russian aggression has led Sweden of late years to look to Germany for protection, we have been told, so that it comes as a little of a surprise to hear that all three of the Scandinavian lands are with the Allies in sympathy. As in America, strong efforts are being made by Germany to swing public opinion to the opposite side, and these efforts, combined with the English attitude on contraband, are reported to be causing the Scandinavian Governments considerable uneasiness, while the Norwegians, it is stated, find it hard to believe that Germany may not force Sweden into the fight after all. This view finds expression in a long and interesting article, from the pen of Edwin Bjorkman, in the *London Morning Post*, where the Norwegian attitude is thus summarized:

"In spite of the North Cape excursions of the German Emperor, in spite of the glowing Pan-Germanism of the late Björnstjerne Björnson, and in spite of the employment of Bjorn Björnson as the Emperor's principal Scandinavian press agent, the Norwegians do not trust the Germans very much. . . . The Norwegians do not want to fight anybody, and they would be particularly chagrined at having to fight for Germany against the English. Their sympathies are beyond all doubt with the Allies. And with England Norway has probably more in common than with any other non-Scandinavian nation. To England and to its fleet, Norway, like Denmark, would instinctively look for support in a moment of dire need."

Sweden is inclined, the writer says, to look to Germany for defense against possible Russian aggression, but claims that Swedish opinion has been unfavorably influenced by the treatment of Belgium. Denmark's position is thus described:

"Denmark fears Germany, of course, and fears it more than any other Power. But that fear is mixed with hatred, too—a

hatred that has lost very little of its intensity by the passing of fifty years since the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were taken by Germany. . . . Tho culturally Denmark has always been close to Germany, and tho the economical community of interest between the two countries has been steadily increasing, the prevailing Danish attitude toward its powerful southern neighbor remains distrustful to the verge of open hostility. . . . Denmark has been drawn more and more toward England, not only because here it has found one of its best markets, but because of its keen realization that England more than any other Great Power has an interest in protecting a country which may be said to hold the only key to the Baltic."

Writing in the *London Reynolds's Newspaper*, Mr. Eric Nilsen expresses entirely similar views and comments on the German publicity campaign:

"Ever since the war started the German Press Bureau has made tremendous efforts to influence public opinion in Scandinavia in favor of Germany and against the Allies, Britain in particular. It is not generally known, for instance, that at least one leading paper in Christiania was offered a substantial subsidy if it would adopt a pro-German attitude."

While the bulk of popular sentiment is with the Allies, the German sympathizers have enrolled upon their side some of the most distinguished men in the three kingdoms, thus, for example, the great Norwegian scholar, Hans Aal, in an article in the *Christiania Dagbladet*, writes:

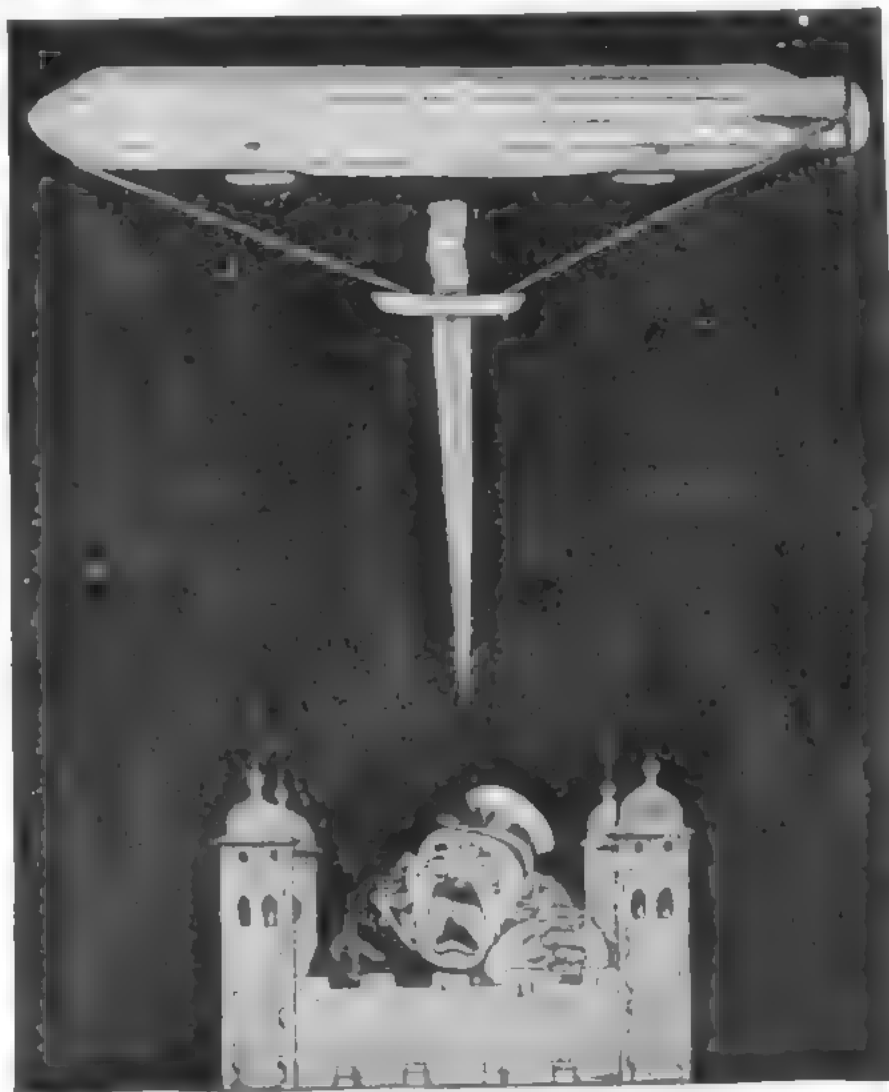
"In the last forty-four years no country has had such an aversion to war with other civilized nations as Germany has had. She has clearly felt that her conquests should be those of culture effected by intellectual weapons, and not territorial ones to be gained by the sword, and she has realized, as no other nation has, her responsibility in the domain of politics."



THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"They'll have to get out and get under—"

—*Bystander* (London).



THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TWO WAYS OF INVADING ENGLAND.



Copyrighted by Brown Bros.

DUKE ALBRECHT OF
WÜRTTEMBERG.



Copyrighted by Brown Bros.

CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT
OF BAVARIA.



GENERAL VON BÜLOW.



Copyrighted by Brown Bros.

GENERAL VON KLÜCK.

THREE ROYAL PRINCES AND OTHER GERMAN GENERALS LEADING THE FIGHT AGAINST FRANCE.

GERMANY'S SHOWING IN THE WAR

GERMANY IS SATISFIED with her showing in the war, according to a lengthy analysis of the campaign on both fronts published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The writer admits that the great German rush on Paris is finally checked, but thinks that this was inevitable. While regretting that the first four months of the war have not brought things to a decisive issue, he claims that events have proved the German forces stronger than all the combinations the Allies could, or can, bring against them. He goes on to say:

"Our enemies did not doubt a moment that Russia would crush us, while France, through a bold offensive in the Rhine Valley, would draw our troops upon itself, leaving England to

throttle us in our desperation by depriving us of breath and sustenance. But of all this nothing has happened. But what have we ourselves achieved instead?

"We breathe freely and fully as ever. Our provision warehouses are filled and in our coffers lie billions of good money which all of us have given and which is only a small part of what our people are prepared to give and will give if the first is spent. Our entire national life in our besieged land has become one single great organization—an organization of battle, an organization of sustenance, of credit, of peaceful work, and of providence."

With conditions at home thus satisfactory, the achievements of the armies abroad are considered equally encouraging:

"The military harvest of the last quarter of a year has been great. Come what may, the mighty advantage which we have won in Belgium and France can not be taken away from us. The State that has become the center of our campaign in the West, Belgium, is almost completely in our hands. Through it lead our lines of support, and its rich resources are a source of supply for a great part of our war needs. Our troops stand almost entirely on hostile soil. Behind the sheltering wall of our armies we lead a scarcely disturbed life. That saves the forces of our people and affords a mighty saving in food-supplies. Belgium, for the immediate future, is a German possession, and it will have to contribute its share in supporting the burden of the war."

While the military situation both within and without the territories of the Dual Alliance is thus hopeful, the writer finds that the Allies are in bad straits:

"But our enemies? The great beast in the East stamps and pants under the lashes of the knout. The people itself, stupid and driven, has been forced into the war. Can that last? France is worn out, almost devoid of effective organization, and in large part unwilling, lacking the open purse of our citizens. Tremendous lists of losses in dead and wounded are carefully suppressed, until the revelation of the truth will prove doubly crushing. Lies and jingoism drive the citizens to the front; a war newspaper on the field tries to inject courage into the Army. The true situation is fearfully concealed from the troops. How long can this forced condition be kept up?

"England sends her heaviest guns to the Continent, and to protect them a force of troops which, measured by German standards, can be accounted but of little value for decisive fighting and for the storm of battle. That is all that the rash Government of that people can do."

The military critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the famous Major Morah, thinks that Russia has failed as a serious menace to German success. He reasons:

"The plan of campaign, originally made in Paris in the interests of France and England, was that Russia should throw her chief strength against Germany. . . . Russia, however, threw



THE GERMAN SPY WARE IN ENGLAND

"And I ask you again for the last time—have you or have you not been concealed about your person?" —C. F. K. (Berlin).



GENERAL VON HEERINGEN.



GENERAL VON EINEM.



THE CROWN PRINCE.



FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG.

AND FIELD-MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG, WHO OPPOSES THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA, AND STAYS IN POLAND.

her main forces against Austria, believing that she would be able to crush that country effectually in a short time, but after four months' fighting this has not been accomplished.

"Russia has now been compelled to change her whole plan of campaign—a step which often enough decides final victory in favor of the opponent."

WHO'S WHO IN THE GERMAN ARMY

FRANCE CALLS THE GERMAN BLUFF, as she terms it, in a note appended to the daily official bulletin detailing the movements of the troops. According to this statement, Germany is claiming an army of impossible dimensions, and, while it may exist upon paper, the French War Office states that the number of men actually in the field falls far short of the number the Germans have announced. This official statement runs in part as follows:

"The German announcement that there are a hundred German army corps in the field is pure bluff. The truth is that there are fifty-eight and a half corps, of which twenty-five and a half were active at the declaration of war, and thirty-three reserve corps formed since the opening of the war. The total force operating in the western theater of war has been fifty-two corps, made up of twenty-one and a half active, twenty-two and a half reserve corps, and eight territorial, or *Landwehr*. Against Russia are four active, ten and a half reserve, and seven *Landwehr* corps, in addition to the Austro-Hungarian forces."

After discussing the number of men employed under Field-Marshal von Hindenburg against the Russians, and the reserves in Silesia, the French estimate amounts to four active army corps, eleven reserve corps, and seven corps of *Landwehr*, or second line of reserves, amounting in all to some 880,000 men in the Eastern theater of war. On the West:

"Against France are the fourth, sixth, second, first, seventh, third, and fifth armies, in addition to four detachments of an army. In Belgium is the fourth army, under the Duke of Württemberg, which contains a division of marines. Five corps of reserves also are in Belgium, extending as far as Bapaume.

"The sixth army, under the Crown Prince of Bavaria, has five active corps and two and a half corps of reserves.

"The second army, under General von Bülow, to the south of the preceding, comprises four active corps and one and one-half corps of reserves.

"The first army, under General von Kluck, comprises on the left of the army of General von Bülow three active corps and two and one-half reserve corps.

"The seventh army, under General von Heeringen, between

Laon and Reims, is made up of five active corps and two and one-half reserve corps and a brigade of *Landwehr*.

"The third army, under General von Einem, has a strength of two active corps, three and one-half corps of reserves, three brigades of *Landwehr*, and two other corps.

"The fifth army, commanded by the Crown Prince, includes two active corps, two and one-half reserve corps, and three brigades of *Landwehr* on the heights of the Meuse.

"The army of General von Strantz is composed of two active corps and about one and a half corps of reserves.

"From the Moselle to the frontier of Switzerland there is the strength of one reserve corps and ten brigades of *Landwehr*."

The total strength of the German Army, according to this estimate, actually at the front, is 2,340,000, taking 40,000 men as the usual strength of a German army corps.



THE EAGLE COMIQUE.

THE KAISER (reviving an old music-hall refrain)—"Has anybody here seen Calais?"
—Punch (London).

IRELAND'S STAND

GERMAN GOLD IN IRELAND to buy Erin's sympathy, enthusiastic pledges of Irish support of England in the struggle, the burial of the Ulster hatchet forever—such are some of the conflicting reports from Ireland appearing in the daily press, making it a little difficult to know just where Ireland stands. We are told by Mr. William Redmond, in the columns of *The Westminster Gazette*, that the passing of the Home Rule Bill has worked a wonderful change in the attitude of Ireland toward her ancient enemy, and that Erin will support England to the last drop of her blood:

"Ireland enters wholeheartedly into the struggle, and England has every reason to feel that in conferring Home Rule she has already been rewarded with the inestimable boon of the genuine and hearty friendship of Ireland.

"In this war, on its merits, Ireland is frankly on the side of the Allies, and if she is taking, as she is, a strong and active part in the war on the side of England and the other Allies, she is doing so with a spirit which she never felt before—the spirit of freedom; she feels that in this war she has her interests in full harmony with her sentiments and sympathies."

Very similar in tone are the utterances of representative Irish papers such as *The Freeman*, *Independent*, *Herald*, and *Evening Telegraph*, in Dublin, and numbers of the provincial papers, as, for example, the *Tuam Herald*, which says:

"We, in Ireland, shall, to a man, back up England in the struggle, and lend every help and aid. We shall do so out of loyalty to the Empire and from a consciousness that it is our duty and our interest so to act in this critical and serious stage in our country's history and fortunes when such far-extending issues rest on the result."

While this may be the attitude of the majority of the Irish press, it cannot be denied that there is a section of Irish opinion which is strongly anti-English and even pro-German in feeling. This we learn from the *Toronto Daily News*, which comments on the situation as follows:

"It is curious that many Irish-Americans in the United States are as hostile to Great Britain as the German population. It was said that the concession of Home Rule would reconcile Nationalist Irishmen the world over to the British Empire. But Home Rule has been passed, and the extreme Irish element in the States maintains its old attitude of sullen and bitter hatred of England. So it appears that recruiting in Nationalist Ireland is restrained by treasonable publications subsidized by German agents."

This allegation of German activity finds an echo in no less an august sanctuary than the Dublin City Council, for the *Manchester Guardian*, in reporting one of its meetings, states:

"The Lord Mayor said circulars from America were going through the post that contained some of the vilest things ever

uttered in the name of Ireland. Some had reached him that morning. German money had been sent to Ireland, but the gentlemen who sent it found they were not getting value, and were cautious about sending more. . . . There was a small section in Ireland at present which was endeavoring to convey to the people of America that Mr. Redmond did not represent Irish public opinion."

Meanwhile the German papers volunteer interesting information. Thus the *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes a lengthy communication from Dr. Julius Pokorny, lecturer in Celtic philology in the University of Vienna. He writes:

"As the English suppress all news which would give us information as to their desperate condition, it is interesting to note that leaflets sent us from Ireland assert that a single German army corps could easily seize Ireland, in consequence of the total lack of fortifications, arsenals, and trained soldiers. The Irish could not desire a better lot than to be administered like Alsace-Lorraine by the German Empire, and would be delighted if they were as 'ill-treated' as the Prussian Poles. . . . The recently published news that Mr. Redmond, while attempting to raise Irish recruits for the British Army, was beaten by his hearers, proves to us that these leaflets have not failed to effect their purpose."

The Berlin Socialist organ, the *Vorwärts*, makes light of Mr. Redmond's recruiting efforts:

"News from Irish quarters shows us that Redmond himself is not wholeheartedly in this recruiting campaign, and we hear that the Nationalist leaders have undertaken it not in the least seriously, but only because they must, if they are going to deprive the Ulstermen of their weapons against the Nationalists. The Ulstermen are watching the movements of the Nationalists with Argus-eyes, in the hope that they will take some false step which will have the effect of reducing the Home Rule Act to waste paper at the end of the war."

The *Echo de Paris* publishes a letter from Lord Ashbourne, a leader in the Gaelic League, who states that the riots in Dublin at the end of July were in a great measure responsible for the war, as the Kaiser was led to believe that they were the beginning of civil war in Ireland. He goes on to say that Ireland is now the friend of England and that recruiting is proceeding with great enthusiasm. This is due to a gradual change in Irish public opinion since the war began and is the result, he claims, of the efforts of Nationalist leaders:

"It is scarcely necessary to say that we had to work earnestly among our people. Mr. Redmond, with the instinct of a statesman, devoted himself solely to this work, but only a week before blood had flowed in the streets of Dublin, and our task was step by step to bring the people of Ireland to see that the moment had come to stretch out the hand of friendship to England.

"We have succeeded to the full, and I am bound to say that our friendship toward France has materially aided us in the struggle. As in South Africa, there are always malcontents, but their numbers are so small that they do not count."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



IRISH NATIONALISTS PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR.

Mr. William Redmond, M. P., who is now an officer with the British Army at the front, presenting the new colors to the junior subaltern of the Cork Battalion of the Irish National Volunteers, after which he reviewed the regiment.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



LAKE MIRAFLORES—INVADED BY THE PACIFIC.

THE FIFTY-FIVE FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL AND EIGHT MILES INLAND, SALT WATER FROM THE PACIFIC OCEAN IS GRADUALLY FLOWING INTO IT.

HOW THE PACIFIC OCEAN RISES TO INVADE A LAKE

CAN WATER, without pressure exerted upon it, flow up hill? It certainly can, if the conditions are right. It does in Miraflores Lake, Panama, and Colonel Goethals's annual report tells just how. It is only fair to say that purists might, with some justice, object to the word "flow," in this connection, but there is no other, in ordinary colloquial English, that could be substituted for it. The facts are that salt water from the Pacific goes through the canal into Miraflores Lake, eight miles away and fifty-five feet above sea-level, in such quantities that the plan to use the lake for water-supply had to be given up. The expert engineers on the spot seem to have been surprised by this peculiar instance of water climbing a hill, especially as the salt water, which performed the feat, is heavier than the fresh. But its weight, it appears, facilitated its ascent. Says a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, November 26), in substance:

"A year and a half ago, the question of a source of water-supply for the towns at the western end of the Canal, including the terminal at Balboa, was under consideration. Various projects were considered, but the one involving the least cost of any was to take the supply from Miraflores Lake. A further advantage of this supply was that its quantity was sufficient for every requirement of the future.

"Miraflores Lake is a basin a little less than a mile long, extending from the foot of the Pedro Miguel locks (which are at the Pacific end of the Culebra Cut) westward to the head of the Miraflores locks. The water-supply of Miraflores Lake comes from Gatun Lake through the Culebra Cut. Every time a vessel passes through the Pedro Miguel locks, a lockful of water is discharged into Miraflores Lake, and a similar amount is, of course, abstracted from Miraflores Lake as the vessel passes through the Miraflores locks. There are also some small streams draining into the lake, and it is, of course, possible at any time to supplement the flow into the lake from Culebra Cut through the Pedro Miguel locks.

"The surface of Miraflores Lake is fifty-five feet higher than mean tide in the Pacific. Besides this, it is to be noted that the Miraflores locks are about eight miles inland from the Bay of Panama. Further, the bottom of Miraflores Lake is at a higher elevation than high tide in the sea-level section below the locks.

"We have recited all these conditions to show that the engineers who made the decision to use Miraflores Lake for a water-supply had no reason to suspect, so far as we can see, that salt water from the Pacific would invade Miraflores Lake in any material quantity.

"To the great surprise of all parties concerned, however, salt water from the ocean invaded Miraflores Lake at an astonishing rate, even tho there was very little operation of the locks at that time. Chlorin-sampling stations were established at the lake in January, and by February it became apparent that a constant diffusion of salt water was taking place throughout the whole area of the lake, extending back into its arms. The proportion went as high as 15 per cent. of salt water."

How does this salt water from the Pacific gain access in such quantities and with such rapidity to this elevated, distant lake? The only explanation possible, the writer asserts, is the diffusion of the water in the process of lockage. He thus explains how it can take place:

"Suppose a vessel is to ascend the Miraflores locks. She enters the lower lock and the gates are closed behind her. She is then floating in a mixture containing perhaps 75 per cent. of salt water from the ocean. The valves are then opened, and fresh water from the lake above is admitted into the lock through the openings in the bottom until the level of the water in the lock is raised to the level of the water in the upper lock. In this process of filling the lock, the salt water and fresh water are thoroughly mixed. The water in the upper and lower locks being now on the same level, the gates between the two are opened and the vessel is moved into the upper lock. While this movement is taking place, however, the heavier salt or brackish water in the lower lock flows into the lower part of the upper lock by reason of its greater specific gravity, while the lighter fresh water in the upper lock flows rapidly over the heavier water in the lower lock. In this manner, while the vessel is being transferred from one lock to the other, a considerable quantity of brackish water enters the upper lock.

"The gates are then closed behind the vessel, and fresh water from the lake is admitted through the bottom of the upper lock until it is filled to the same level as the lake. By this time, certainly, the percentage of salt water in the upper lock should be reduced to a very small amount. Yet there is evidently enough there so that, when the gates are opened and the vessel passes out into the lake, a considerable amount of the water in the upper lock-chamber flows out with it, and is replaced by entirely fresh water from the lake.

"A question of some interest is whether increased traffic will cause an increased amount of salt water in the lake. While it will cause frequent repetitions of the process above described, it will, on the other hand, bring a larger quantity of fresh water down from Gatun Lake to Miraflores, and will also discharge a larger quantity from Miraflores Lake into the channel below."

THE MYSTERIOUS DUMDUM

THE NATIONAL ARSENALS do not make dum-dum bullets. They do not have to. Any soldier can "dum-dum" his own bullets, and many of them do so. Hence, very largely, the charges and countercharges that we have heard during the present war. This statement is from an article contributed to *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November) by a writer signing himself "A. L.," who hides behind these initials, we are told in an editorial note, the personality of "an American who has devoted many years to the study of ballistics and military organization." His conclusions are that many wounds attributed to dum-dums are due to ordinary bullets striking sidewise or "keyholing"; and that such real dum-dums as there are are made by the combatants themselves, on both sides. He writes:

"Every jacketed rifle-bullet ever designed is potentially a dum-dum bullet. Every jacketed bullet may become one of the dum-dum variety either by reason of nature's forces working on it or by the design of the man who dispatched it.

"And this much more is true: There never has been any army—German, French, Belgian, English, Austrian, Russian, Servian, Japanese, Boer, or American—that has not used jacketed bullets that deliberately were made to dum-dum. . . .

"Permit me to make a momentary digression. I want to speak of the arrant nonsense so often printed in newspapers and magazines about 'steel-jacketed' bullets. There is no such thing. The modern small-arms bullet consists of a core of lead and tin composition, surrounded by a jacket of cupronickel or cuprozinc alloy. Were pure steel jacketings to be used they would rip the lands right out of a rifle-barrel.

"The cupronickel- or cuprozinc-alloy jacket is just soft enough to take the rifling. And yet it is so hard—it has to be made so for almost obvious reasons—that after a hundred or so rounds have been fired there is barrel erosion not attributable only to the high-pressure, slow-burning powders used. This erosion increases in battle, because on the firing-line a soldier has few opportunities to clean his rifle often enough.

"The modern jacketed bullet, whether it is of the round-nose or pointed-nose type, swings beautifully true through its trajectory—up to a certain (perhaps I should say uncertain) point. After that it begins to keyhole.

"Instead of continuing on its long axis alone through rotary motion given it by rifling—it is this rotation which keeps the bullet on its course—the base of the bullet swings in a circle larger than its own circumference. When it does this the missile goes through the air with much the movement of a spinning top after it has been free a minute or two of the rotation-giving cord. This exaggerated rotation of the base is called keyholing.

"Keyholing may be due to one of many causes: it may result from an imperfection in the bullet itself (i.e., in shape, balance, weight in ratio to the powder charge, etc.), from erosion or rust in the rifle-barrel, from atmospheric conditions, from decreasing velocity, etc. There is no way to gage it. But the very fact that it is keyholing makes a bullet a splendid instrument to stop, abruptly and permanently, any living thing it hits.

"And if a pointed bullet is not keyholing from the causes enumerated above, it is very likely to keyhole the minute it hits anything that provides real resistance to its easy penetration and continued flight, such as a belt-buckle or a bone. There are instances, even, where the bullet commenced to keyhole when it entered soft flesh; but, in the main, such instances occurred after the bullet had lost much of its velocity.

"This keyholing of a bullet upon contact occurs because the point is checked, albeit for only an infinitesimal fraction of a second, before the base of the bullet is checked. For, with the point engaged and checked, the base starts to catch up with the point.

"What happens next depends upon how fast the bullet was traveling when it hit. If it still retains considerable velocity (or, rather, energy), the bullet will spiral its way in fairly clean fashion through the object hit. But if it is moving with greatly impaired velocity—due to head wind or long flight or some similar cause—the keyholing bullet is very likely to imbed its point in a bone and then, unable cleanly to penetrate the bone, use its remaining energy to push the whole bone ahead of it.

"In other words, enough energy has been lost to prevent clean penetration, but sufficient has been retained to push impediments to its continued flight out of its path. The sharper

the point of the bullet, the more likely it is to keyhole upon impact. This is 'stopping-power' with a vengeance. The German bullet is sharp-pointed. The United States bullet is the sharpest-pointed of all.

"This keyholing naturally causes terrible wounds which, in turn, often bring forth the charge that dum-dum (or explosive) bullets have been used."

That much of the talk about dum-dum bullets is the result of this "keyholing" action of the ordinary projectile, is the writer's belief. There is, however, he tells us, another side of the picture: the deliberate dum-dumming of the bullets by the men in the ranks. The arsenals, he assures us, do not have to turn out dum-dum bullets. Any soldier desiring to accomplish the result can make the most "civilized" bullet a dum-dum by using his knife or bayonet to cut the jacket at the point, so that, when the missile strikes, the lead core will pour through. And Americans who are horrified at the reports of such "uncivilized" doings in Europe may pause when they read that our own Army has not been entirely stainless in this particular. Says this military expert:

"As a matter of fact this was done so often in the Philippines that the commanding officer of every company examined every individual cartridge on every individual soldier at morning inspection, to see that none had been tampered with. And a few hours later you could see many an enlisted man patiently 'sandpapering' his cartridges so that the jacket-point would be worn to such thinness as would effect 'mushrooming' upon impact.

"Prof. William Möllendorf, a German who has not lost his head and who thinks that the soldiers of the countries at war with his own are ethically the equals of his countrymen, said: 'The enforcement in war of international law or Hague covenants depends, in the last resort, upon the moral sense of the individual soldier.'"

When we have reached this point in the exposition, it is not difficult to see that a soldier in the trenches who sees an enemy rushing at him, and who knows from experience that a clean bullet-hole will not stop him, is very apt to attach more importance to saving his own skin than to obeying the behests of The Hague Convention.

WAR AND FOREIGN SCIENCE—Our readers may have noticed that translations from foreign scientific journals are not numerous in our columns of late. The reason is well stated in *The Scientific American* (New York), as follows, under the heading, "A Dearth of Foreign Scientific Journals":

"While the precise effects of the present European conflict upon America's supply of meats, groceries, and the like have been a matter of such uncertainty as to call for Government investigation, the abrupt curtailment of mental pabulum in the shape of scientific literature from the countries engaged in the struggle has been only too evident. The librarian of a large scientific library informs us that not a scrap of literature of a date later than August 1 has come to hand from Germany, and only a solitary scientific journal, viz., the *Oesterreichische Flug-Zeitschrift*, of August 10, from Austria. The Austrian publication opens with the announcement that many of its staff have been called to the colors, and craves the indulgence of its readers for the results of this untoward situation upon the contents of the journal and for possible future delays in publication. Several French scientific periodicals have continued to arrive with little or no delay; others, including the well-known popular weekly *La Nature*, have been definitely suspended until the war is over. The *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy of Sciences has, in accordance with its official character, been strongly colored with expressions of patriotism since the war began. The number corresponding to the session of August 3 contains a declaration by the president of the Academy that all academicians not already mobilized in the public service hold themselves ready to aid the national defense according to their several specialties. The number of August 10 pays tribute to the Belgian nation and Army, and contains a memoir address to French military surgeons giving practical advice as to the treatment of wounds. The English journals are still arriving regularly."

PORTO RICO'S TELEPHONE-PLANTS

THE TELEPHONE-PLANTS of Porto Rico are of two distinct kinds, it appears, and both provocative of trouble at times. One is the peculiar growth shown in the accompanying photographs; the other is a curious ganglion of telephone-wires owned by two private corporations and the insular Government, which, through an ill-balanced system of cooperation and competition, attempts to serve adequately this none too thickly populated island of less than 30,000 square miles. The two private companies, under the direction of American managers, says a writer in *Telephony* (Chicago), are succeeding fairly well through an even partition of the island. The government line is the troublesome factor. Fortunately it is a plant of languishing growth; for only when its service is broken down entirely do the islanders have anything like adequate service. This paradox the writer explains:

"The Government operates both telegraph and telephone systems and controls the toll-lines. It might be interesting to note, in connection with the question of government ownership, the following conversation between the writer, who wished to telephone from Ponce to San Juan, and a resident of Ponce:

"RESIDENT: 'If the government lines are down, it will be all right, but you can not talk over their lines when they are working and understand what the other fellow says.'

"WRITER: 'How will it help if they are down?'

"RESIDENT: 'When government lines are working, the telephone company has to make all toll-calls over those lines; but when they are down, the telephone company is privileged to use its own lines, and you are then able to talk with the party you are calling.'

"This incident will probably give a fair idea of the general telephone conditions in Porto Rico at the present time. It is also interesting to note that while several of our representatives

Telephone Co. control not only of the holdings of the South Porto Rico company, but also the lines and equipment of the Government. The Porto-Ricans are heartily in favor of this movement, as the service rendered by the independent telephone companies is much better than the service given by the government system at the present time."

The other "telephone-plant," tho more literally plantlike



By courtesy of "The Telephone Review," New York.

PLANTS THAT PERCH ON TELEPHONE-WIRES

They have no roots and derive their nourishment from the air.

than just described, is not so easy to explain, nor to uproot. It is, as may be seen, a growth of most peculiar habits, preferring electric wires to the nourishing earth. It is briefly described:

"It is an air-plant something like an orchid. It has no roots, but derives its nourishment from the air, the seeds evidently being carried by the wind or birds and insects to some substance where they lodge and sprout.

"This growth is found most frequently on insulated wire, altho it has been observed on bare iron wire that has rusted. It has never been seen on new bare iron, copper wire, or cable, and causes little trouble as the mass is seldom large enough to cross two wires."

PATENT HUMBUGS—Those who make the most noise about the exclusive use of their right to particular inventions and improvements upon which patents have been granted, says a writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, November), often have the most unsubstantial claims to rest upon. Says this journal:

"Not infrequently a great noise is started and kept up by those perfectly conscious of the weakness of their boasted rights in order to scare away competitors in the same kind of business without testing the strength of the claim. Sometimes it is downright ignorance of the real value of patented claims that gives the greatest assurance and leads to foolish aggression. A new manufacturer of a particular kind of machine or mechanical object, on which patents have been granted, coming into competition with old and well-established manufacturers of a like article, needs to have a good supply of pluck, energy, and penetration, or he may be driven from the field by threats or suits for infringement without having trespassed upon anybody's actual rights or valid patent claims.

"Threats of prosecution often accomplish more than the prosecution itself, for purchasers are generally deterred from investing in anything they may be called upon to pay a royalty for using so long as they can procure something of the same kind without any prospects of a demand for royalty. Injustice has been done by taking advantage of this fact. There is too much inclination among business men to accept as established facts many things, simply because they have been so often and so positively asserted without anybody taking pains to



By courtesy of "Western Electric Review," New York.

NOT A BIRD'S NEST, BUT A GROWING PLANT.

A parasitic plant that favors Porto-Rican telephone-wires.

in Washington are introducing bills and recommendations to break up monopolies and make telephone and telegraph service government-owned in the United States, an appraisal is being made in Porto Rico of all telephone equipment on the island for the purpose, as reported, of giving the Porto Rico General

deny them. Occasionally some one pulls away this mask, and men wonder why they have been so foolish as to accept a sham for a reality so long without investigating it. Patent rights furnish the material for numerous humbug pretensions."

ASHES AS A COMMODITY

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that the shortage of potash, due to the stoppage of imports from Germany, may be made good, at any rate in part, by going back to the old source of potash that was so long sufficient for our fathers, namely, the ashes of burned wood. Wood-ash used to be an important article of commerce; little of it is bought and sold to-day, yet its content of potash has diminished neither in amount nor in value. An editorial writer in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago, November 10) thinks that a million and a half tons of ash would make good the loss of 250,000 tons of potash, which is what we have been getting yearly from Germany. Our waste sawdust alone, if burned, would yield about one-third of this. Is it possible that the European War may do us good by making us a little less wasteful? Explaining the nature of the wood-ash, and its history as an article of commerce, the writer in *The Record* says:

"When wood is burned, the remaining ash represents what the growing tree extracted from the soil, while the smoke that goes into the air represents what the tree derived from the atmosphere. The charcoal, if sufficiently burned, disappears. A small portion of a tree comes from the soil and much from the air. Some trees do not take one pound from the soil to one thousand pounds from the atmosphere, while others may take one from the soil for fifteen or twenty from the air.

"When English colonists settled on the Atlantic coast from New England to North Carolina, the abundance of wood suggested to them that there might be profit in the sale of ashes. In 1621, less than fifteen years after the founding of Jamestown, the Virginians were selling ashes at from thirty to forty dollars a ton for export to England. The burning of ashes was a favorite business undertaken by negroes who had run away from slavery in the South and had settled in Canada. No capital was required, as wood was free; and, tho the income was small, the work was easy and served to attract a good many people. As late as 1898 Canada exported annually 1,323 barrels of potash and pearlash, the equivalent of more than 20,000 barrels of ashes."

We are told that the domestic wood-ash was depended on both in soap-making and, originally, in the preserving of meats. In agriculture, however, is its great and permanent value. As we are told:

"The fertilizing value of wood-ashes is due principally to the potash and other ingredients they give the soil. The soil on which a wood grows is influential in determining the proportionate amounts of fertilizing elements incorporated with the ground. Trees occupying salt marshes do not yield ashes satisfactory as fertilizers, because of the presence of salt in the ashes. . . .

"The potash in wood-ashes is taken up by the soil more readily than in most other forms, because the grains are generally extremely fine and the minute particles are easily distributed through the soil in convenient form for assimilation by plants. When tanbark is burned, the ash is poorer in potash and phosphoric acid than wood-ash, but may be richer in lime."

What we waste now in wood-ash is incalculable, for the waste occurs everywhere that wood is burned. Of some specific wastes, we read:

"Slabs and edgings now thrown away may be sufficient to produce 50,000 tons of ashes annually, calculated on figures given in Louis Margolin's 'Waste in Milling.' Figured on the same basis, ashes from sawdust would total 500,000 tons a year. Cord-wood now burned as fuel would be good for 500,000 tons, making a total of more than one million tons of ashes annually, little of which is now saved. . . .

"It has been suggested that this country can produce its own potash to make good that cut off by the closing of the German trade. We have been getting about 250,000 tons a year from

there. If an attempt is made to convert ashes into potash, we might figure that six pounds of ashes will make one pound of potash. A million tons of ashes would be good for 150,000 tons of potash, or rather more. At recent market prices it would be worth \$12,000,000. It would be worth twice that at present quotations, but the usual price is about four cents a pound."

HOW ONE MAY FEAST AND STARVE

IT HAS LONG BEEN RECOGNIZED that we are nourished not by what we eat, but by what we assimilate, and that it is possible to die of starvation while feasting, simply because the processes of assimilation have somehow failed. Hence there is a group of so-called deficiency-diseases or diseases of malnutrition, whose causes have for years been very imperfectly understood. It is now asserted that they are all due to lack, in the food, of a newly isolated group of nitrogenous compounds to which the name "vitamines" has been given. Such obscure diseases as beriberi and scurvy, and probably also pellagra, rickets, and other similar maladies, are caused, we are told, by lack of vitamins, and may be termed "avitaminoses." We quote from a recent article in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne, September) by Dr. Edward Combe. From this we learn that Dr. Casimir Funk, who made this discovery, was led to it by a prolonged study of beriberi, the serious malady which has been especially fatal in Japan. Dr. Eykmann, now professor of hygiene at Utrecht, but then located in Java, made the discovery that beriberi was not found among populations using rice from which the outer covering had not been removed, but did exist where the covering was removed. Other cereals prepared by such decortication may produce similar maladies. We read:

"In Europe, where a varied diet is usual, beriberi has not been epidemic. . . . but it has been observed in exceptional circumstances, among others during the siege of Paris—and when a too uniform diet was adopted in institutions."

Where nursing mothers lack vitamins in their food their infants may be attacked by a severe and rapid form of beriberi, whose symptoms disappear when they are fed by a healthy mother. Eykmann produced experimental beriberi in pigeons and chickens by giving them a uniform diet of polished rice, white wheat flour, starch, or sugar. Little by little it became evident that beriberi could be explained only as due to prolonged and exclusive use of foods deprived of substances indispensable to the normal chemical changes of nutrition. Many scientists at once address themselves to the task of discovering this indispensable element in rice-bran. The result was the isolation of the vitamins. To quote further:

"Experiments on hundreds of pigeons suffering from experimental beriberi through an exclusive diet of polished rice, and apparently about to succumb, demonstrated without exception the remarkable activity of the crystallized vitamins. Four or five milligrams injected under the skin of a dying pigeon cured it in two or three hours with miraculous rapidity, proving at once the importance of the vitamine and the phenomenal avidity with which the body absorbs and utilizes it."

As for scurvy, another disease of malnutrition, it is cured, as has long been known, by fresh vegetables or their juices. These, however, Dr. Combe tells us, often rapidly lose their activity. He writes:

"Moderate cooking diminishes it, and cooking at a temperature above 100° C. destroys it when even moderately prolonged. On the other hand, a *purée* of potatoes or a bouillon of carrots retain their activity in spite of cooking. . . . Foods differ in this respect. Dried dandelion is inactive, while dried cabbage is still active, tho much less so than fresh cabbage. Lemon-juice retains complete activity even when cooked and sterilized. Hence the juice of lemons and oranges is best. Cooked milk loses a part of its activity, and sterilized milk nearly all."



By courtesy of *Engineering News*, New York

A STREET-TRAFFIC SEMAPHORE SYSTEM THAT EXPEDITES TRAFFIC 20 PER CENT.

One policeman, in his observation station, seen at the left, may direct single-handed all the traffic at this busy Cleveland street-crossing. In case of a fire he may, with a turn of the hand, stop all traffic, and clear the way for the fire-apparatus.

The conclusion is that the vitamins which cure scurvy are much less stable than those that cure beriberi, altho the former may be transformed into the latter by chemical action. Another conclusion, perhaps more interesting to Americans than either of those recorded above, is that which classes pellagra among these diseases of malnutrition. Dr. Combe declares it to be increasing in America, where the form it assumes is both more acute and more fatal than elsewhere. This, we are told, is due to the superior machinery here, which more effectually decorticates the grain. Students of the disease have ascribed it variously to mold or fungous growth in the grain, to infectious bacilli, and to the effect of light on the skin, but Funk unhesitatingly classes it as a deficiency-disease due to the lack of vitamins. We read:

"Numerous examinations of the food of its victims and of their blood have always shown a complete absence of microbes. What renders research extremely difficult is that as yet no animal is known to react to pellagra. Funk, however, does not hesitate to give as its cause the disappearance of the vitamins in corn either too much 'polished,' too much cooked, or too much dried."

Vitamins are found chiefly in vegetable foods, we are told, but the proportions vary greatly. Cereals contain them in notable proportions, but chiefly in the pericarp or husks, barley, oats, wheat, and buckwheat being particularly rich in them; while fresh fruits, notably the juice of oranges and lemons, contain notable proportions of vitamins. Fresh vegetables, especially green peas, and above all potatoes, contain large proportions, and this is why soups of vegetables are so useful. Raw milk contains a quantity beneficial to the young, but cooking or sterilization completely destroys the vitamins. Cow's milk contains more in summer than in winter, and more when the animals are given fresh instead of dried fodder. In eggs the vitamins are found only in the yolk, and the effect of cooking is not known. In raw meat of all sorts, especially uncooked sweetbreads and liver, they are found plentifully, but are lacking in boiled meat, where they pass into the broth, but they are retained in roasts. In conclusion, Dr. Combe calls attention to the fact that the great epidemics of scurvy common in Europe in the Middle Ages vanished after the introduction of the potato, and he ascribes this to the fact that the potato is rich in vitamins which are not destroyed by cooking. He emphasizes the fact that children in their second year are frequently pale, weak, anemic, and without appetite because they are fed exclusively on such foods as flour soups, white rice, white bread-

puddings, zwieback, and sterilized milk. Such a diet should always be supplemented and corrected by free use of potatoes, fresh vegetables, cooked fruits, and raw ones if possible. He declares finally that a restricted diet is useful only to cure abnormal gastric conditions, and that as soon as is safe, even in fevers, the diet should be as varied as possible, since this is the surest way of securing the needed amount of vitamins.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AN ELECTRIC TRAFFIC SQUAD

THE PROBLEM of traffic control appears to be demanding more and more attention of municipal authorities each year. In the days of horse-drawn vehicles the pedestrians and the street traffic were fairly capable of untangling themselves, save on the most extraordinary occasions. But this the motor has been changing, so gradually in some places that the authorities are only just becoming aware of the inadequacy of existing traffic regulations. New York stations policemen on foot at busy corners, who wave their arms about like trainmen in a railroad-yard. One city, however, to judge from an article in *Engineering News* for December 3, is striving to cope with the traffic demands in the most modern and thorough manner. This is Cleveland, Ohio, where, some months ago, an electric traffic-control system was installed at the street intersection shown in the above photograph. Says *The News*:

"The system is operated practically the same as a railway-crossing, altho there are modifications in the apparatus itself to suit street conditions. It is estimated that traffic can be handled 20 per cent. faster than by a policeman in the street.

"Electric signal-lights are placed on the right-hand side of each street, facing oncoming vehicles. A red light signifies stop, and green proceed. The switch controlling the lights is operated by a traffic officer in the booth to the left, in the accompanying illustration. The switch is so interlocked that it is impossible to give conflicting signals. The sides of the booth are glass, so that the officer may see out on all sides. The red-light signal is shown on the near corner of the crossing street and the green light on the far corner, instead of having both lights on the same pole as in railway practise.

"A fire-alarm signaling instrument, connected to the fire-department headquarters, is installed in the officer's booth, so that he is informed when it is necessary to clear the crossing for the passage of fire apparatus. On these occasions the officer closes an emergency-control switch, which sounds an alarm-bell and shows red lights on all signals. He is then free to leave his booth and give his attention to the street."

GERMAN FEAR OF SLAV BARBARISM

IN THE VARIOUS REASONINGS about the causes of the war, especially those emanating from German sources, the responsibility is laid by one on Russia, by another on England. Whatever Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg may say about England, Dr. Dernburg, Germany's spokesman in

They helped to organize bureaucracy and to build up the military system, which was founded on German models. As time went on Russia depended less on foreigners, but Germans belonging to the Russian lands of Esthonia, Livonia, and Kurland were, in the early years of Nicholas I., still preponderant in the higher commands in the Army and in important State offices.

It was Benckendorff who organized the Political Secret Police (Third Section), perhaps the most unpopular institution introduced by Nicholas.

"And the influence of Germans at court and in public administration has continued till the present time. A high authority [Professor Pares in 'Cambridge Modern History'] on Russia writes, referring to the reign of Nicholas II.:

"Englishmen and Germans who had lived long in Russia almost invariably maintained that it was the German who was disliked. There were reasons why this should be so. Russians at large were more nearly touched by their own system of government than by questions of foreign policy, and here the Germans were constantly presented to them as the agents of power. Baltic Germans were strong at the court; they held many of the highest administrative posts and were in every chancellery; they had, for instance, a disproportionate share in the work of the court martial. German stewards with scrupulous exactness collected the revenues of their absent masters. German firms captured the strategic posts of trade, and German managers ruled Russian workmen. Owing to a strong contrast of character between

the two races their use of their power was often contemptuous and rarely sympathetic."

"It is certain that, whatever judgment may be found of Russian civilization in its political aspect, men of the German race have largely participated in its development."

Up to the last decade of the nineteenth century, Professor Bury asserts, the relations of Prussia and Russia were "almost invariably relations of friendship and cooperation." Indeed,

"Neither Prussia nor Germany ever betrayed the slightest symptom of a desire to stand forth as champions against 'Muscovite barbarism.' That the two Powers should hold together in the interest of monarchism was the policy of Bismarck, as of Nicholas I. The one thing which Prussia feared was that if her neighbor adopted a liberal policy in Russian Poland trouble might be created in her own Polish provinces. Her object, therefore, was to confirm what she now stigmatizes as 'Czarism' in its autocratic principles, and to hinder any liberal concessions that might be entertained at Petrograd."

"Till the end of the Bismarckian period the danger of Slavism lay, so far as Germany was concerned, in the possibility of the adoption of the philo-Polish policy by the Russian Government, and she was comparatively indifferent to Russian relations with the South Slavonic States. This indifference ceased when she began, in the reign of William II., an ambitious policy in the sphere of the Turkish Empire. The direct interest of Austria-



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WHERE NO CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG.

The church at Barry, one of the most unfortunate victims of shells.

America, lays the blame on Russia, and in the early days of fighting we heard much about Germany's fighting the battle of Western civilization against Asiatic barbarism. Tho the phrase is vague, it seemed to mean the fight against Russian autocracy. Now it is pointed out by the Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, England, Dr. John B. Bury, that Germany's discovery of Russian barbarism is a very recent one. "An unfriendly critic might observe," he says in the *New York Times*, "that while Russian autocracy lasted in an unmitigated form, Prussia was hand in glove with Russia." The Professor backs up this statement by a careful survey of their political relations since 1772, supported by citations mainly from German historical sources. Prussia, he declares, has waited till the Russian Government "has inaugurated a liberal policy by the creation of a parliament to go to war and denounce the Power which was her traditional friend as 'barbarous' and 'Asiatic.'" He goes on to sketch the part that Germany has taken in building up the bureaucratic system which has been the great obstacle to reform in Russia:

"In the process of Europeanizing the Muscovite Empire, which began with Peter the Great and progressed steadily throughout the nineteenth century, Germans played a leading part and filled most important positions in the State's service.

Hungary in the Balkan countries now became the indirect interest of Germany.

"Here we have the only tangible meaning that can be discovered in the cry of Teutonic versus Slavonic civilization. The sole actuality behind the claim that the present war is a struggle of Teutonic enlightenment against Slavonic 'barbarism' lies in the fact that German and Austrian interests in the Balkan Peninsula are embarrassed by the sympathy of Russia with the small Slavonic States, which oppose an obstacle to those interests, and that Germany is afraid of the Russian philo-Polish policy."

In tracing these relations Professor Bury avers that his purpose has not been to criticize Germany so much as to point out that she is the last Power in the world that has the right to reproach another Power for cooperating with Russia:

"Her policy has been legitimately determined by her conception of her own interests. In 1907, Great Britain concluded a convention with Russia. The understanding thus initiated between the two countries has ripened into friendly cooperation. This policy, on our part, has been dictated by the consideration of our own interests. If there were anything exceptional in it we might well offer the defense that we have simply followed Germany's example. We may, indeed, also urge that, as a people to whom political liberty has for centuries been the first principle of social life, we naturally sympathize with Russia in the process of transformation which has recently begun, and think we may reasonably hope that her intimacy with France and England will help her in her path away from the autocratic system in which Germany always sought to confirm her toward the political ideals of Western civilization.

"Muscovite barbarism." "Asiatic Russia." These are phrases which were fully applicable two hundred years ago, but which since then have been steadily becoming less and less appropriate as descriptions of Russian civilization. To-day they are so glaringly far from the truth that they are no more than terms of abuse.

"On the history of the Europeanizing of Russia in the eighteenth century we owe the best book to a German [A. Bruckner], whose concluding observation is that 'Russia is continually winning new forces, which bind her indissolubly with the Western *Kulturwelt* and will ultimately merge her completely in Europe.' Just thirty years ago Rambaud remarked: 'Russia is too European to continue to live outside the conditions of European political life.' [*Histoire de la Russie*.] There is, indeed, no question that, according to the general consent of opinion, Russia and the Slavs, tho their development has been late, have taken their place in the sphere of European civilization. I may refer to a writer, with most of whose views I disagree, but whose work, '*Die Grundlagen des Neunzehnten Jahrhunderts*,' has enjoyed a wide popularity in Germany. [An English translation of Houston Chamberlain appeared in 1911.] His subject is the *Kultur* of the 'Germanic' peoples, and among the Germanic peoples he includes the Slavs. Translating this into terms which do not imply his unacceptable Germanic theory, he means that the Slavs are one of the races which are bearers of what is commonly called 'Western civilization.' And in this he is right.

"The supreme value of the work done by Russia in physical, historical, and philological science is recognized by all competent people. Is it necessary to speak of Russian musicians? Every educated European knows how Russia has enriched European literature. The German historian of Russian literature [Brueker, '*Geschichte der Russischen Litteratur*'] wrote: 'The tenacity and the soaring flight of the Russian spirit have created a world literature. May it remain in the future true to the humane and ascetic conditions of its glorious past'

"No judges are more capable of recognizing merit than the Germans in the fields of literature and art, science, and learning, in which they had themselves done such magnificent work. In these domains there can be no question of an antipathy between Teutonic and Slavonic civilization. The alleged antipathy must therefore be sought in the political and social institutions and ideals. Here there are specific differences between Russia and Germany; and there are specific differences between Russia and France, between Russia and Great Britain. But if the institutions and ideals of Great Britain and France differ profoundly from those of Russian autocracy, they also differ from those of Germany. If, therefore, differences in civilization have anything to do with the matter, it is difficult to see why France and Great Britain should be expected simply on this ground to cooperate with Germany against Russia rather than with Russia against Germany.

"The two great Western republics, France and the United States; the two great constitutional monarchies, Great Britain and Italy, and most of the smaller States of Europe, as well as the self-governing States of the British Empire, have in common responsible government, democratic institutions, and a similar ideal of political liberty. From this point of view, the Western Powers stand, as Bismarck clearly recognized in his explanation of his philo-Russian policy, on a different side of the fence from Germany and Austria.

"We have watched with respectful interest Germany's development on her own lines with monarchism, paternal government, the divine right of kings, the preponderant influence of a military caste (who seem to believe with Von Moltke that 'war is an essential element in God's scheme of the universe'), and a form of constitutionalism which we regard as spurious. This system may lead to greater efficiency, and it seems, as Prince von Bülow has explained, to suit the Germans. They feel free under it.

"But we—and we can answer for France, Italy, and America—should not feel free under it. It is not our ideal of political liberty. Paternal government, 'paternal favor,' is repugnant to us. We will not submit to any authority except an authority appointed and controlled by ourselves. The irresponsibility of the German executive is, in principle, no less opposed to our ideas than Russian autocracy. The Imperial Chancellor is responsible only to the Emperor, who appoints him, and the Emperor is responsible only to God."

BERGSON ON GERMANY'S MORAL FORCE

GERMAN DEFEAT is figured out by Prof. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher and academician, in the *Bulletin des Armées* (Paris). He bases his statement on the fact that she is destined to exhaust her stores not only of material but also of moral forces. Quite contrary is the condition of France, as he sees it, whose power, both moral and material, "does not exhaust itself," but "renews itself unceasingly." Professor Bergson's argument is that Germany's spirit is animated by false ideals, which will fade when she begins to want for material resources. After canvassing the resources of both sides, in foodstuffs, munitions, and men, and striking a balance in favor of the Allies, he asks:

"What of moral forces, which are invisible, tho of the greater importance, because they can supplement the others, and because without them material forces are worth nothing?

"The moral energy of races, as of individuals, subsists only through an ideal that is superior to them and stronger than they. When courage wanes, they hold fast to this ideal. Now what is the ideal of Germany of to-day? The time is past when her philosophers proclaimed the inviolability of right, the eminent dignity of the person, the obligation of one people to respect another. Germany, militarized by Prussia, has cast aside these noble ideas, which for the most part she imbibed from France of the eighteenth century and of the Revolution. She has created a new soul for herself, or rather she has meekly accepted the one that Bismarck gave her. The famous line—'Might makes Right'—has been attributed to this statesman. In truth, Bismarck never said it, for he knew the distinction between right and might. Right, in his eyes, was simply the will of the strongest, which is embodied in the law that the conqueror imposes on the conquered. In this consisted his morality; and Germany of to-day knows no other."

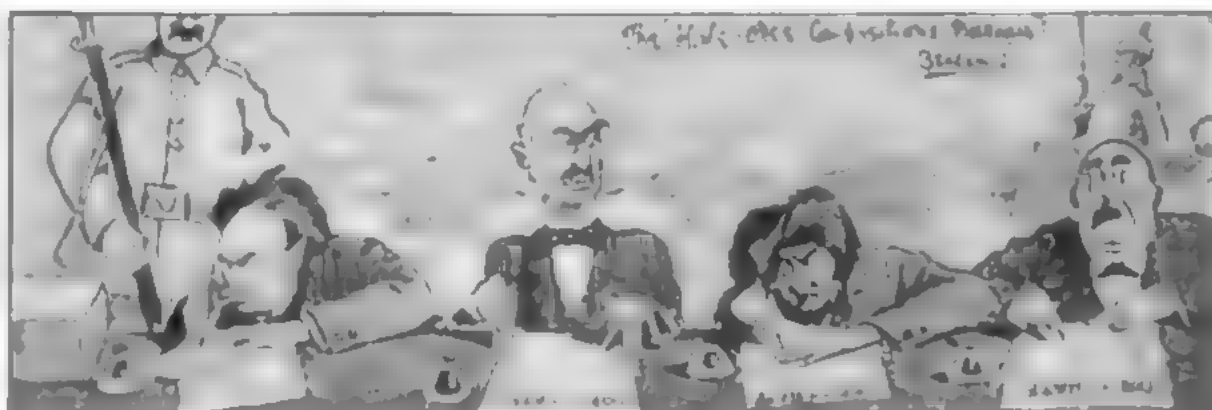
Furthermore, Professor Bergson says, Germany makes a cult of "brute force," and, believing herself the most powerful among the nations of the earth, "she is wholly absorbed in self-adoration." We read then that—

"From this pride proceeds her energy. Her moral force is only the confidence that her material force inspires. That is to say, here again she is living on her reserves, and has no means of replenishment. Long before England began to blockade her coast, she had blockaded herself morally by isolating herself from all ideals capable of revivifying her.

"Consequently she is going to see her forces and her courage used up simultaneously. . . . Against this force, which is nourished on its own brutality, we oppose that which seeks, outside of itself, above itself, a principle of life and of renewal. While the former exhausts itself little by little, the latter renews itself unceasingly."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST

GERMANY'S EXALTATION IN WAR

SOMETHING REMARKABLE is taking place in Germany under the stress of her war with five nations. She has been turned from a nation of peace to one which discovers that her highest spiritual realization is to be achieved through war. During her forty-four years of peace, says Prof. Theodor Elsenhans in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipzig), war was always presented to the German people as "the awful destroyer, the mightiest of terrors, the annihilator of all the cultural achievements brought about by much painful labor." Their constant study had been "how best to keep this awful catastrophe far away from our own country and from Europe." Consequently they see "no calumny of our enemies so laughable to any one who understands our people as the statement that Germany began the war for the purpose of conquest." But now that



HATE WHILE YOU WAIT

"The production of odes of hate of England is now quite an important branch of Prussian military machinery."
—E. R. in *The Bystander* (London).

war stands before them as an awful fact, "now that the torch has been thrown out to spread flames where it may, now that the loyal, peace-loving German nation has to face one mighty foe after the other . . . we feel deeply the terrible facts of the times, we mourn the sacrifice of young lives which the war has made necessary; but all weeping and sorrow, all regret are swallowed up by the mighty stream of a new national life which has gushed forth over our German Fatherland." As remarked in another article on the revival in France, such spiritual effects are probably taking place in all the warring lands, so that the words below, with a change of names, might apply to any one of them. The *New York Sun*, which translates this article, presents these further remarkable words:

"Even if the impossible were to be made possible, even if we could turn the wheel of time backward, no real German would dare to wish for the return of the dull, uneventful, disagreeable times. The new impulses are too valuable, too deep-reaching, and too full of promise for an inner change and uplift of the German people. No conscientious and well-meaning work for peace, no talking and teaching of inspired minds, no self-sacrificing activity of the friends of the people could have produced that which the war has brought about or is about to arouse. Among all the educative forces at work upon a people the most powerful are the fortunes through which it passes historically as a whole, and among these the deepest and most tenacious are when the existence or non-existence of the people is at stake.

"Just here lies the secret. The expression 'inspiration for the Fatherland' is not sufficiently clear to make it understood by others how we can associate war and the education of a people so closely. Is not war a destroyer? Many blood-stained pages of history, especially of the history of Germany, whose soil has often been the fighting-ground for hordes of warriors for ten years at a time, tell us how frightful its destructive power is. How can the destroyer do any good? In what sense can we understand those words which Schiller put into the mouth of Max Piccolomini: 'War is fearful as heaven's plague; yet is it good, it is destiny.' How can it be the well-spring especially of the deep and fine activities of the inner life which we include under word education?

"Just the fact that it is the greatest of destructive powers hides the secret from us. It drives us to destroy what is valuable to us, to shatter what we love, and just in this way does its value come into our consciousness.

"Let us begin in the small circle of family life. The husband, father, son, brother, goes forth to the battle-field, perhaps never to return. The farewell is a sad, hard trial. Even here the solemnity of that hour of companionship, taken as a matter of course before, is now different in depth and power.

"The daily pursuits are followed, but there is something missing. Thought of those who have gone forth to battle fills every day, every hour. What he really meant to his own, what was taken for granted, is now recognized at its full value. Every indication of life is greeted with jubilation, and the bond, which held all together, is ennobled by a common care in which each forgets self. And those who lie out there under the stars, who in camp or battle can not but think of their homes, they have become dearer than they ever could have been in times of peace, something for which to long, a source of inspiration.

"This raising of values through danger and the desire to meet again rises to an even higher level in that great family formed by the German people. All of those warriors facing death out there in the field with such incomparable bravery, fighting so hard and long for the Fatherland, are members of this one family. Their privations and sufferings, their battles and victories are felt, too, by those at home.

"It is the people as a whole whose entire existence is in danger, and now more than ever does it feel deeply the value of this unity. Differences based upon party lines, ideals or religious allegiance, which have played so great a rôle during the last few years in separating those of the Fatherland, which threatened to split the German people into any number of different camps, disappear as if by magic in the face of the knowledge that their common home is in peril."

The Professor also sees "an alteration in the kind of perfection," to which is to be attached "special value brought about by the influence of war." Here is the transformation:

"Whoever wishes to know in what the people are interested need only listen to them talk. What, indeed, was it that made up the conversation of business men three months ago! What trifles and foolishness were talked over at length! At a stroke all is different.

"The matter in which the people are interested is altogether changed and more elevated. One subject rules all of them. The talk is no longer about themselves or their neighbors, but of the entire community, of the Fatherland oppressed by its enemies. More than one hundred years ago Fichte declared, in his flaming 'Talks to the German Nation,' that the way toward the reinvigorating of the German people lay along the line of obliteration of selfishness; and this has been accomplished by the world-war, which has snatched the individual from the narrow circle of selfish interests and shown him that his own fate is closely connected with that of the entire nation.

"And this national fate is, at the same time, the test of values which will outlast all time. They must prepare for the sacrifice required by a contest of life or death. The superficial, petty, weak, and frivolous has no excuse for being. The soldier who looks death in the face finds it impossible to concern himself with trifles. In the same way those who remain at home, who feel themselves bound up with him in the same spirit of love for the Fatherland and willingness to make sacrifices, must devote themselves to the same battle as the Army and the Fleet. Whatever they do, whatever they say, must be sanctified by the thoughts that the furtherance of the national purposes is purchased by the wounds and the deaths of many brave men. . . .

"With this 'revaluing of all values' which has come about as a result of the war in the depths of the German spirit there is coupled an appeal to the will-power, to the bravery and endurance of the German people such as has hardly ever been demanded in all the long course of its history. It is worth while to defend all these virtues against a world in arms, and to compel from the ruthless disturbers of the peace such a peace as will make it impossible for them to wage war with Germany for a long time to come."



THE RESTAURANT BAND BEFORE THE WAR



THE SAME PERFORMERS—PRESENT TIME.

THESE CHANGING TIMES.

—Maybank in *The Bystander* (London).

HARDEN DISDAINS APOLOGY

ANOTHER VOICE in Germany's behalf is raised by Maximilian Harden, the famous journalist who has served a prison term in the Fatherland for the crime of *lèse-majesté*. He voices not so much a plea directed to outsiders as an exhortation to those who, he thinks, have been wasting words in that direction. "Cease the pitiful attempts to excuse Germany's action," he cries. "No longer wail to strangers, who do not care to hear you, telling them how dear to us were the smiles of peace we had smeared like rouge upon our lips, and how deeply we regret in our hearts that the treachery of conspirators dragged us, unwilling, into war." "Because our statesmen failed to discover and foil shrewd plans of deception is no reason why we may hoist the flag of most pious morality," he declares in an article translated by the *New York Times* from the German *New Yorker Review*. It is not as "weak-willed plunderers," he asserts, that Germany undertook the fearful risks of this war. On the other hand: "We wanted it. Because we had to wish it and could wish it"; and he consigns to "the Teuton devil" those "whiners whose pleas for excuses make us ludicrous in these hours of lofty experience." He voices the feeling of Germany not as one appealing to the court of Europe. "Our power shall create new law in Europe. Germany strikes. If it conquers new realms for its genius, the priesthood of all the gods will sing songs of praise to the good war." With the same frankness that sent him to prison for criticizing the Emperor, and involved him in a libel suit in 1907, when he attacked the members of the Kaiser's "Round Table," he now speaks out for Germany herself:

"We are waging this war not in order to punish those who have sinned, nor in order to free enslaved peoples and thereafter to comfort ourselves with the unselfish and useless consciousness of our own righteousness. We wage it from the lofty point of view and with the conviction that Germany, as a result of her achievements and in proportion to them, is justified in asking, and must obtain, wider room on earth for development and for working out the possibilities that are in her. The Powers from whom she forced her ascendancy, in spite of themselves, still live, and some of them have recovered from the weakening she gave them. Spain and the Netherlands, Rome and Hapsburg, France and England possess and settled and ruled great stretches of the most fruitful soil. Now strikes the hour for Germany's rising power. The terms of a peace treaty that does not insure this would leave the great effort unrewarded. Even if it brought dozens of shining billions into the national treasury, the fate of Europe would be dependent upon the United States of America.

"We are waging war for ourselves alone; and still we are convinced that all who desire the good would soon be able to rejoice in the result. For with this war there must also end the politics that have frightened away all the upright from entering into intimate relations with the most powerful Continental Empire. We need land, free roads into the ocean, and for the

spirit and language and wares and trade of Germany we need the same values that are accorded such goods anywhere else.

"Only four persons not residents of Essen knew about the new mortar which the firm of Friedrich Krupp manufactured at its own expense and which later, because its shell rapidly smashed the strongest fortifications of reinforced concrete, our military authorities promptly acquired. Must we be ashamed of this instrument of destruction and take from the lips of the 'cultured world' the wry reproach that from 'Faust' and the Ninth Symphony we have sunk our national pride to the 42-centimeter guns? No! Only firm will and determination to achieve, that is to say, German power, distinguishes the host of warriors now embattled on the five huge fields of blood from the race of the poets and thinkers. Their brains, too, yearn back, throbbing for the realm of the muses. Before the remains of the Netherlands Gothic, before the wonders of Flemish painting, their eyes light up in pious adoration. . . . Out of all the trenches joyous cheers of thanks rise for the fearless music-master who, amid the raging fire, through horns and trumpets, wrapt in earth-colored gray, leads his band in blowing marches and battle-songs and songs of dancing into the ears of the Frenchmen, harkening with pleasure.

"Not only for the territories that are to feed their children and grandchildren is this warrior host battling, but also for the conquering triumph of the German genius, for the forces of sentiment that rise from Goethe and Beethoven and Bismarck and Schiller and Kant and Kleist, working on throughout time and eternity."

It is not a land-thirst that impels the Germans, so this writer points out. Neither France nor Russia could vacate for them any stretch "useful in the real sense of the word." To desire such would be courting unworthy ideals:

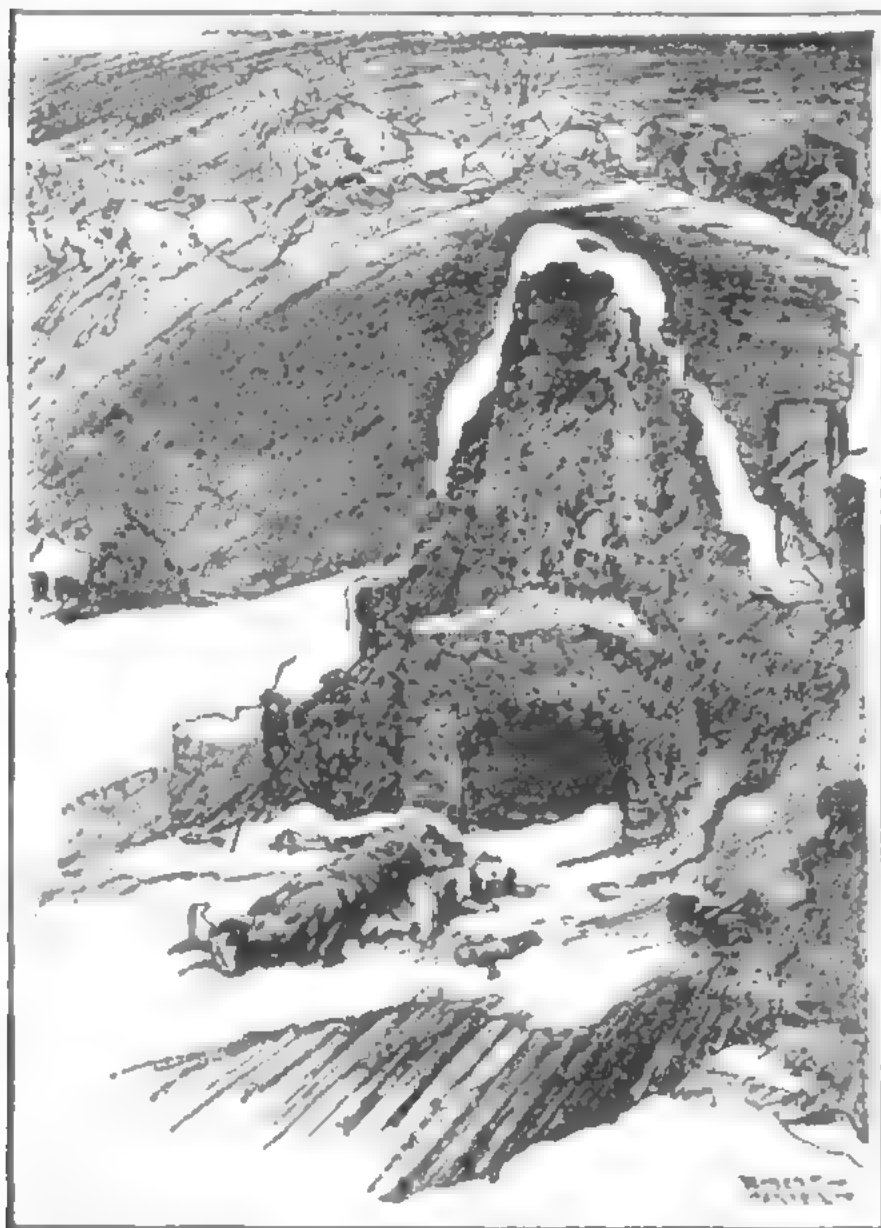
"No! To hoist the storm-flag of the Empire on the narrow channel that opens and locks the road into the ocean. I could imagine Germany's war-lord, if, after Ostend, Calais too is captured, sending the armies and fleets back home from the east and from the west, and quietly saying to our enemies:

"You now have felt what Germany's strength and determination can do, and hereafter you will probably weigh the matter well before you venture to attack us. Of you Germany demands nothing further. Not even reimbursement for its expenses in this war—for those it is reimbursed by the wholesome terror which it evoked all around in the autumn battles. Do you want anything of us? We shall never refuse a challenge to a quarrel. We shall remain in the Belgian netherland, to which we shall add the thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais (you Frenchmen have enough better harbors, anyway); we terminate, of our own accord, this war which, now that we have safeguarded our honor, can bring us no other gains; we now return to the joy of fruitful work, and will grasp the sword again only if you attempt to crowd us out of that which we have won with our blood. Of a solemn peace conference, with haggling over terms, parchment, and seal, we have no need. The prisoners are to be freed. You can keep your fortresses if they do not seem to you to be worthless, if the rebuilding of them still seems worth while to you. To-morrow is again a common day."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA ALONE CAN SAVE

SIR GILBERT PARKER reports to America, at the request of the American Committee for the Relief of Belgium, upon the conditions he observed as near the frontier as a British subject was permitted to approach. He says he knew beforehand what most of us know who read the daily papers, but the repetition of words results in blunted effects. For even



A BELGIAN SANTA CLAUS

—Carter in the New York Evening Sun.

to one whose trade is the manipulation of words, the horror of what he saw, he declares, almost paralyzes expression. At Maastricht he met Belgian municipal authorities who said they had food only for a fortnight longer. But the food they had was not meat or vegetables. It was "one-third of a soldier's rations of bread for each person per day." On the day of his writing, December 5, Liège, which stemmed the tide of invasion long enough to save France and Paris, had "food for only three days." These cities hold out their hands for bread and salt. "They do not ask for meat; they can not get it. They have no fires for cooking, and they do not beg for petrol. Money is of little use to them, because there is no food to be bought with money." He proceeds:

"Belgium under ordinary circumstances imports five-sixths of the food she eats. The ordinary channels of sale and purchase are closed. They can not buy and sell if they would. Representatives of Belgian communities told me at Maastricht yesterday that the crops were taken from their fields—the wheat and potatoes—and were sent into Germany.

There is no work. The factories are closed, because they have no material, coal, or petrol, because they have no

taxes are falling with hideous pressure upon a

people whose hands are empty, whose workshops are closed, whose fields are idle, whose cattle have been taken or compulsorily purchased without value received.

"In Belgium itself the misery of the populace is greater than the misery of the Belgian fugitives in other countries, such as Holland, where there have come since the fall of Liège one and a half million of fugitives. To gage what that misery in Belgium is, think of what even the fugitives suffer. I have seen in a room without fire, the walls damp, the floor without covering, not even straw, a family of nine women and eight children, one on an improvised bunk seriously ill. Their home in Belgium was leveled with the ground, the father killed in battle.

"Their food is coffee and bread for breakfast, potatoes for dinner, with salt—and in having the salt they were lucky—bread and coffee for supper. Insufficiently clothed, there by the North Sea, they watched the bleak hours pass, with nothing to do except cling together in a vain attempt to keep warm.

"Multiply this case by hundreds of thousands, and you will have some hint of the people's sufferings.

"In a lighter on the River Maas at Rotterdam, without windows, without doors, with only an open hatchway from which a ladder descends, several hundred fugitives spend their nights and the best parts of their days in the iron hold, forever covered with moisture, leaky when rain comes, with the floor never dry, and pervasive with a perpetual smell like the smell of a cave which never gets the light of day. Here men, women, and children were huddled together in a promiscuous communion of misery, made infinitely more pathetic and heartrending because none complained.

"At Rosendaal, at Scheveningen, Eysden, and Flushing, at a dozen other places, these ghastly things are repeated in one form or another. Holland has sheltered hundreds of thousands, but she could not in a moment organize even adequate shelter, much less comforts.

"In Bergen-op-Zoom, where I write these words, there have come since the fall of Antwerp 300,000 hungry marchers, with no resources except what they carry with them. This little town of 15,000 people did its best to meet the terrible press, and its citizens went without bread themselves to feed the refugees. How can a small municipality suddenly deal with so vast a catastrophe? Yet slowly some sort of order was organized out of chaos, and when the Government was able to establish refugee camps through the military the worst conditions were moderated, and now, in tents and in vans on a fortunately situated piece of land, over 3,000 people live, so far as comfort are concerned, like Kaffirs in karoo or aborigines in a camp in the back blocks of Australia. The tents are crammed with people, and life is reduced to its barest elements. Straw, boards, and a few blankets, and dishes for rations—that constitutes the *ménage*.

"Children are born in the hugger-mugger of such conditions but the good Holland citizens see that the children are cared for and that the babies have milk. Devoted priests teach the children, and the value of military organization illuminates the whole panoply of misery. Yet the best of the refugee camps would seem to American citizens like the dark and dreary life of an underworld, in which is neither work, purpose, or opportunity. It is a sight repugnant to civilization."

The most heartrending thing this novelist reports having seen is "the patience of every Belgian whatever his state." "No man, no woman railed or declaimed against the horror of the situation. The pathos of lonely, staring, apathetic endurance is tragic beyond words." Further:

"None begs, none asks for money, and yet on the face of these frontier refugees I saw stark hunger, the weakness of long weeks of famine. One man, one fortunate man in Verviers, told me he could purchase as much as two shillings' worth of food for himself, his wife, and child for a week.

"Think of it, American citizens! Sixty-six cents' worth of food for a man, his wife, and child for a whole week. It is not permitted to purchase that much! Sixty-six cents! That is

what an average American citizen pays for his dinner in his own home. He can not get breakfast, he can only get half a breakfast, for that at the Waldorf or the Plaza in New York.

"This man was only allowed to purchase that much food if he could, because if he purchased more he would be taking from some one else, and they were living on rations for the week which would represent the food of an ordinary man for a day. A rich man can have no more than a poor man. It is a democracy of famine.

"There is enough food wasted in the average American household in one day to keep a Belgian for a fortnight in health and strength. They want in Belgium 300,000 tons of food a month. That is their normal requirement. The American Relief Committee is asking for 8,000 tons a month, one-quarter of the normal requirements, one-half of a soldier's rations for each Belgian. The American Committee needs \$5,000,000 a month until next harvest. It is a huge sum, but it must be forthcoming.

"Of all the great Powers of the world the United States is the only one not at war or in peril of war. Of all the foremost nations of the world the United States is the only one that can save Belgium from starvation if she will. She was the only nation that Germany would allow a foothold for humanity's and for Christ's sake in Belgium. Such an opportunity, such responsibility, no nation ever had before in the history of the world. Spain and Italy join with her, but the initiative and resources and organization are here.

"Around Belgium is a ring of steel. Within that ring of steel are a disappearing and forever disappearing population. Towns, like Dendermonde, that were of 10,000 people, have now 4,000, and in Dendermonde 1,200 houses have fallen under the iron and fire of war. Into that vast graveyard and camp of the desolate only the United States enters with an adequate and responsible organization upon the mission of humanity.

"No such opportunity was ever given to a people, no such test ever came to a Christian people in all the records of time. Will the American nation rise to the chance given to it to prove that its civilization is a real thing and that its acts measure up with its inherent and professed Christianity?

"I am a profound believer in the great-heartedness of the United States, and there is not an American of German origin who ought not gladly and freely to give to the relief of people who, unless the world feeds them, must be the remnant of a nation, and the world in this case is the United States. She can give most.

"The price of one good meal a week for a family in an American home will keep a Belgian alive for a fortnight.

"Probably the United States has 18,000,000 homes. How many of them will deny themselves a meal for martyred Belgium? The mass of the American people do not need to deny themselves anything to give to Belgium. The whole standard of living on the American continent, in the United States and Canada, is so much higher than the European standard that if they lowered the scale by one-tenth just for one six months the Belgian problem would be solved.

"I say to the American people that they can not conceive what this strain upon the populations of Europe is at this moment, and, in the cruel grip of winter, hundreds of thousands will agonize till death or relief comes. In Australia in drought times vast flocks of sheep go traveling with shepherds looking for food and water, and no flock ever comes back as it went forth. Not in flocks guided by shepherds, but lonely, hopeless units, the Belgian people take flight, looking for food and shelter, or remain paralyzed by the tragedy fallen upon them in their own land.

"Their sufferings are majestic in simple heroism and uncomplaining endurance. So majestic in proportion ought the relief to be. The Belgian people are wards of the world. In the circumstances the Belgian people are special wards of the one great country that is secure in its peace and that by its natural instincts of human sympathy and love of freedom is best suited to do the work that should be done for Belgium. If every millionaire would give a million, if every man with \$100 a month would give \$10, the American Committee for the Relief of Belgium, with its splendid organization, its unrivaled efficiency, through which flows a tide of human sympathy, would be able to report at the end of the war that a small nation in misfortune

had been saved from famine and despair by a great people far away, who had responded to the call, 'Come over and help us.'

FRANCE'S SPIRITUAL REVIVAL

SERMONS are not confined to churches and pulpits in these days of stress. Some that are effective for faith are being preached outside the Church's boundaries, and Mr. Lloyd-George has supplied a text both for his own and for others' exhortation. "It is not what happens to you in life that matters—it's the way in which you face it." Mr. Vance Thompson applies this text to the state of France, developed during its



THERE WILL BE A—CHRISTMAS IN EUROPE, TOO.

—Cecile in the New York Sun.

hours of crisis, and shows a regenerated nation. "France has found unity," he declares, "and has learned—in the darkness—to call upon God." These, he points out in the *New York Evening Sun*, are "two new things." And "in them there is a hint of what the new Europe may be." He speaks especially of France, because we know more about her. "What is happening in Germany and Austria and Turkey few of us know, but as men do not differ much world-over (that is the chief thing one learns from travel) one may take it for granted they are facing the war with high courage and exultation. . . . I have no doubt momentous things are happening in Germany and Austria; that the people, notably, are learning lessons that will change the entire national structure—when the fighting is done and the day of reckoning comes for the rulers." What is happening in France and England he lays claim to knowing:

"Extraordinary things—things that had seemed impossible to the wildest prophet or dream-reader last July. There is no exaggeration (for I have no need of it) in saying that a new France has been born—as in war-pains unspeakable. For fifteen years France has been in the hands of the politicians whereof you know.

"When you looked out your window what you saw was moral, political, social anarchy.

"Came the war.

"France had done brave things in every sphere of human activity. Her musicians were in the front of all nations; she was at the head of science and scholarship; from painting to flying she led; but it seemed that her high spiritual destiny was

to end in the gutter and the mud, and that her political destiny was to die in the appetites and greeds of the politicians.

"In a day—in an hour—war knit together the old energies of the race. (And it was a strange thing to see laughter die in France. After the first horror of unexpectedness was conquered, the faces of men and women were wiped clean of fear and, also, of laughter—as soap-suds is wiped from a plate. It was strange to see the new faces—grave and steady, awed but courageous. Faces of Gaulish men and women.)

"The old energy came back; and the old unity. Priest and Socialist, cleric and *révolutionnaire*, were merely Frenchmen. And the old high idealism came back. It was a strange thing—unfamiliar and uncomfortable—to the middle-aged generation.

"Some day the history of the war will give a page to that strange scene when Paris—the shrill, derisive Paris you know—swarmed and jammed its way into Notre Dame. And they filled the vast cathedral from wall to wall. They hung like bunches of grapes on the ancient pillars. And outside the parvis and the square were black with humanity—kneeling. Streets to right and left were filled, and the bridge and the quays; and all who could kneel knelt; and they sang the ancient canticles, and the old Archbishop came out and blessed them.

"That was as miraculous a thing as has happened in the twentieth century—Paris on its knees, praying."

In July you would have said this was an impossible thing, observes Mr. Thompson. "It was as tho there had come back to France the old fierce spirit of faith that sent the Crusaders over sea and desert, crying their *Dieu le veut*." Further:

"No matter what happens to France, she is facing things in a new way—to use the Welshman's thought once more.

"If this war were merely a dirty squabble of greeds—trade-grabbers jostling for places in the sun—there would be small hope for civilization. But the men who have watched it—as I have—coming slowly to an issue, since 1907, know it is the inevitable struggle between the old forces of democracy and armed aristocracy. And it is already bearing fruit in all the nations. I know more about that in England and France, but I am sure it is true of the others. Humanity is knit pretty close in these days. . . .

"In the first anger and surprize of war lots of foolish, bad things were said and written in England, as elsewhere. What you hear now is different—and what you read. I think Lloyd-George voiced it first; and his words are worth knowing. He said the nations were 'shedding themselves of selfishness,' and making a new Europe—a new world. That view is worth while. And the newspapers are dropping the tone of brag and anathema. The London Times in a fine way denounces those who exult over the enemy—or envy them. This article in *The Times*—and if you know that essentially English newspaper you will agree with me—shows definitely how new and splendid an ideal has risen up in the public mind of England. A new ideal has risen where there were sloth, obscurity, and fatted insolence. You can see it in this: 'The comparison we have to make is with our own ideal, not with other existing men or nations. It does not matter whether we are inferior or superior to them in any respect; it matters only whether we are doing our best to reach our own ideal. In that effort men and nations alike would neither hate themselves nor others, but only forget themselves and all comparisons with others; and when comparisons were forced upon them by the struggle for life they would not suffer them to trouble the peace of their souls with pride or hate or envy. So a nation would be able to make even war without hate. We hope and believe we are making war so; but we must be on our guard lest we think of victory as a heaven beyond which we need not aspire. Victory is glorious in proportion to the value of the cause that triumphs in it.'"

OF HATREDS

WORSE THAN WAR is the extreme race hatred that sometimes permeates and possesses the souls of warring peoples. So *The Congregationalist* (Boston) regrets to find evidence that a mutual recognition of one another's good qualities that once characterized a large portion of the citizenship of the belligerent nations "is rather breaking down under the strain of continued anxiety and losses." And in the mind of the editor of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), amazement is joined with regret, for "when a German newspaper of to-day calls upon the people of England's mother

country—as Germany may not altogether erroneously be described—to vow eternal hatred to England, the world gazes at a spectacle unparalleled in ethnic history." In neutral America we wish to think equally well of all the peoples now at war. Hence *The Congregationalist* believes it a mistake "when American public opinion is appealed to by partisans of either side in the present war by contemptuous depreciation of manhood in their enemies." And it remarks:

"We have the highest respect for the good qualities of Germans, Japanese, and British, drawing no distinction among them excepting such as is compelled by their ideals and behavior. The too-familiar and regrettable characterization by some Germans of their Japanese

enemies as 'yellow apes' strikes us as an impeachment both of the German sense of humor and of proportion. If Germany had not despised so large a proportion of the world's population in Europe and Asia, she would not now be at war, nor have alienated so large a proportion of neutral public opinion. . . . We have difficult questions of adjustment to settle with Japan, questions involving national feeling and the practical rights of Japanese in America and of Americans in Japan; but the best opinion of America more and more is determined that they shall be settled without calling in race hatred or contempt.

"The hatred of the Belgians for their conquerors is one of the most sinister and portentous facts of the hour. A correspondent of the *New York Times* relates the words of a Belgian officer convalescing in England. 'His one idea was to get back "to kill, to kill the Germans," and his greatest wish was to "see the palace at Potsdam in flames." His eyes simply glittered, and he looked more like a savage beast than an educated and cultivated officer.' Time brings some mitigation of these national hates, but, whether Belgium is incorporated with the German Empire or set free, it will take more than a generation to extinguish the Belgian hate.

"We regret to note some signs that public feeling in Great Britain is becoming embittered, not only toward German militarism, but also toward Germans as Germans. In the first stages of the war there were few traces of such contempt and hatred in the British newspapers. . . .

"A nation may fight a defensive war or a war for the succor of the weak, such as the British believe they are now fighting, and not sacrifice the justice and dignity which become Christians. England and Germany and France have got to live together peaceably in a future which we hope may not be long delayed."

These manifestations of hate seem to the editor of *The Catholic Standard and Times* only some of "war's false hatreds." For he does not believe, despite Ernst Lissauer's "Chant of Hate Against England," and other similar utterances to the contrary, "that the great mass of the German people entertain such unlovely sentiments toward the people who are so largely of their own blood and bone as the Anglo-Saxons."



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A PRAYER-BOOK AS A SHIELD

This Jewish prayer-book stopt the shrapnel shot that might have killed the Schleswig officer of the *Landwehr* carrying it.

THE MIDWINTER TRAVELER



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, BORDERING THE MOUNTAIN-WALLED BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO DISCOVER AMERICA

NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTEEN bids fair to become famed as the year when a good many Americans discovered America. Several things are going to tend toward that end. For instance, there is the great war, which, to say the least, is going to do nothing to increase the volume of traffic from New York, Boston, and other ports to northern Europe; and for two other instances—there are the two great expositions out upon the Pacific coast which are just about to open their doors for what is to be practically the entire twelve months of 1915. As to the European traffic, an editorial from a recent issue of the *New York Times* is informing, it shows that the war has established a moratorium in immigration as well as in finance. Figures taken in early November showed that there were 15,223 fewer first-class passengers west-bound and 16,557 fewer east-bound than up to the same time in 1913. And this was despite the fact that the great proportion of those Americans who count upon an annual trip to the Continent were already there, trapt at the very unexpected outbreak of the war.

As to the expositions, if they only accomplish the Herculean feat of getting the people of the much-peopled Eastern States to plan and make the trek all the way across the United States, they will be worth every cent that they have cost. That object was probably in the minds of the men who

built them. As practical incentives to the much-heralded campaign of "Seeing America First," they are factors hardly to be underrated. But, as a matter of fact, they are so much more than this that this excuse for their existence is rather apt to be overlooked.

TWO MILESTONES OF NATIONAL PROGRESS

On the very day that the fatal shot was fired that ended his life, President William McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo pronounced expositions as "mile-stones of progress." That epigram became classic. Every great "world's fair" held in the United States has been, in truth, a mile-stone of its progress. The great fair which is to open at San Francisco on the 20th of February, as well as its slightly smaller brother which opens at San Diego on New-year's day and continues throughout the year, shows the progress of America up to the beginning of the year of grace 1915. There will be some showing of the progress of other nations as well, but you may be quite sure that there will be no showing of the development of the engines of destruction that just now are wreaking such havoc on the far side of the Atlantic.

All the progress evidenced at San Francisco—to take up the Panama-Pacific Exposition first—is not to be within the exhibit buildings, large and small. The architecture of the buildings themselves

is to be a record of development in a land which has tried nearly every sort of architectural fad or whim and seems at last to be settling down to a dignified building-plan of its own. If you do not believe that, stop off at almost any one of the many enterprising cities between the East Coast and the West and see what it has done within the past ten years in public buildings and in private—in churches, hotels, theaters; most particularly of all, in the designing and decoration of homes.

The Panama-Pacific Exposition is a reflection of this development. In the ingenious use of color on its giant buildings, the delicate tintings of their side walls, and the flamboyant but entirely harmonious colorings of their roofs, domes, and minarets, it represents the answers of the American architect and decorator to those folk from across the sea who laughed in scorn at the construction efforts of the Centennial Exposition. But it is nearly forty years since that memorably hot summer at Philadelphia. Those forty years have needed several mile-stones to record the progress of our land.

Architecturally, as well as in the placing of its group of buildings, the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego is radically different from the San Francisco show. While the buildings of the San Francisco fair are almost washed by the waters of the Golden Gate, the concrete "palaces" of San Diego crown a gentle

(Continued on page 1250)



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A GLIMPSE OF TYPICAL ARCHITECTURE EMBODIED IN THE SAN DIEGO PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION, AS VIEWED FROM THE PRADO.



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CURRENT POETRY

DURING the year now drawing to a close, many hitherto unpublished poems by great writers have been discovered. In these columns were reprinted several by John Keats and one by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. *The Yale Review* contains a sonnet by Robert Browning which was recently found among some papers of the late Mr. George Smith, of London.

The sonnet was not this great poet's favorite form of expression; his talent was not especially suited to its strict limitations. But these lines, lacking as they are in grace and smoothness, have their author's characteristic strength. Only Browning could have written the majestic final sentence.

THE "MOSES" OF MICHELANGELO

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BY ROBERT BROWNING

And who is He that, sculptured in huge stone,
Sitteth a giant, where no works arrive
Of straining Art, and hath so prompt and live
The lips, I listen to their very tone?
Moses is He—Ay, that, makes clearly known
The chin's thick beard, and brow's prerogative
Of double ray; so did the mountain give
Back to the world that visage. God was grown
Great part off! Such was he when he suspended
Round him the sounding and vast waters; such
When he shut sea on sea o'er Mizraim.
And ye, his horses, a vile calf raised, and bended
The knee? This Image had ye raised, not much
Had been your error in adoring Him.

Here is a war-poem which can offend no one, whatever his sympathies may be; a stirring song in praise of valorous men. It appeared in the *New York Times*.

THE MEN OF THE "EMDEN"

BY THOMAS R. YBARRA

What matter if you
Be staunch and true
To the British blood in the veins of you,
When it's "hip hurrah!" for a deed well done,
For a fight well fought and a race well run—
What matter if you be true?
Hats off to the *Emden's* crew.

There's was the life of the storm-god's folk,
Unrouted miles from the Fatherland,
With a foe beneath every wisp of smoke,
And a menace in every strip of strand.
Up, glasses! Paul Jones was but one of these,
Hull, Bainbridge, Decatur, their brothers, too!
(Ha! those pirate nights
In a ring of foes,
When you downed your lights
And drove home your blows!)
Hats off to the *Emden's* crew!

Ere on the wave-washed decks stood they
And heard with a viking's grim delight
The whirr of the wings of death by day
And the voice of death in their dreams by night!
Under the sweep of the wings of death,
By the blazing gun in the tempest's breath,
While a world of enemies strove and fumed,
Remote, unaided, undaunted, doomed,
They stood—Is there any, friend or foe,
Who will choke a cheer?—who can still but
scuff!
No, no, by the gods of valor, no!
To the *Emden's* crew—
Hats off!

The war is great, but not so great as
Christmas. And already the light of an
unfading Star to pierce through the

angry clouds of smoke. Here is a Christmas poem which we take from the December issue of *Harper's Magazine*. There is beauty in it, and the true spirit of devotion.

THE GLORY OF THE GRASS

BY CLAIRE WALLACE FLYNN

"And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapt him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger. . . ."
Luke ii, 7.

In what far, green Judæan field
Did those upgrowing grasses yield
Their promises of gentle strength
When they should cradle Him at length?

What secret grace did earth produce,
That made those grasses for his use?
What glory from the sun they drew,
And what of pity from the dew?

What lad with sudden singing heart,
From all the other lads apart,
Cut them and bound them in the sun
And went his way—his work all done?

What tender girl, dark-haired and brown,
Carried the sheaves into the town;
Nor felt the weight of all that load
Along the narrow, hilly road?

And then the night, when Mary's face
Grew pallid in that lowly place,
Who filled the manger, made the bed,
Where only dumb beasts long had fed?

The humblest thing that grows on earth—
You gave Him comfort at his birth,
And kept Him warm, and made a nest
Wherein His tiny limbs might rest!

Still with strange blindness have we trod
Among the common fields of God,
Seeing but dimly as we pass
The ancient glory of the grass!

Mr. John Masfield is at his best when he sings of the sea. One of his "Salt-Water Ballads" is worth a dozen poems like "The Widow in the Bye Street." To *Harper's Magazine* he contributes these sonorous and picturesque lines. Only a poet who really has "gone down to the sea in ships" could write of them so intimately and convincingly.

SHIPS

BY JOHN MASFIELD

THE ORE

Before Man's laboring wisdom gave me birth
I had not even seen the light of day;
Down in the central darkness of the earth
Crushed by the weight of continents I lay,
Ground by the weight to heat, not knowing then
The air, the light, the noise, the world of men.

THE TREES

We grew on mountains where the glaciers cry,
Infinite somber armies of us stood
Below the snow-peaks which defy the sky;
A song like the gods' moaning filled our wood;
We knew no men—our life was to stand stanch,
Singing our song, against the avalanche.

THE HEMP AND FLAX

We were a million grasses on the hill,
A million herbs which bowed as the wind blew,
Trembling in every fiber, never still;
Out of the summer earth sweet life we drew,
Little blue-flowered grasses up the glen,
Glad of the sun, what did we know of men?

THE WORKERS

We tore the iron from the mountain's hold,
By blasting blew we smithied it to steel,
Out of the shapeless stone we learned to mold
The sweeping bow, the rectilinear keel,
We hewed the pine to plank, we split the fir,
We pulled the myriad flax to fashion her.



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Water our strength—all bowed to our machines.
Out of the rock, the tree, the springing herb
We built this wandering beauty so superb.

THE SAILORS

We, who were born on earth and live by air,
Make this thing pass across the fatal floor.
The speechless sea; alone we commune there
Jesting with death, that ever-open door.
Sun, moon, and stars are signs by which we drive
This wind-blown iron like a thing alive.

THE SHIP

I march across great waters like a queen,
I whom so many wisdoms helped to make;
Over the uncrumpled billows of seas green
I blanch the huddled highway of my wake
By me my wandering tenants clasp the hands
And know the thoughts of men in other lands.

Always there was charm in Corinne
Roosevelt Robinson's verse, but charm
alone never insured a poem's place in
literature. Recently, her work has gained
noticeably in sincerity and power. Her
latest book, "One Woman to Another, and
Other Poems" (Charles Scribner's Sons),
contains poems that are characteristically
graceful, but also genuinely passionate. It
is the poet's deep sincerity, not merely her
deftness, that makes this poem so strong in
its appeal.

HOSTAGE

BY CORINNE ROOSEVELT ROBINSON

Life, wilt thou wait awhile
And let me smile?
Before the stress and turmoil have begun.
Grant me one hour,
One hour of golden dalliance in the sun,
The fair, sole dower
To hold forever close against my breast,
And so forever rest
In happy knowledge that joy has been mine,
That in my veins like wine
Has run the glamour of the sunlight's glow;
That winds so soft and low
Have brought me fragrance of the distant brine,
Or honey-sweet amid the spring-touched trees
Have swept the scent of these
Upon my eager senses, till I seem
A part of my own dream,
My dream of youth
And nature's flowering.
Life, let me sing!
Wilt thou not stand aside
Until with all the fair world's gifts allied
I shall have armor of delight to bring
Against the fierce hot sting
Of thine assault when that dread day shall come?
I promise thee, O Life, I shall be dumb,
Nor utter one reproach if only now
I may go forth with gay uplifted brow
And meet my golden hour of happy fate—
Life, wilt thou wait?

I am no coward—when the trumpet calls,
Valiant, my feet shall climb the crumbling walls,
My breast be bared to hail of shot and shell,
But now, while all is well,
Let me hold fast
To this sweet hour that it shall ever last,
A hostage to the future and the fight.
Thus when the darkness comes and clash of arms
And my soul is sick with fierce alarms,
The healing light,
The peace of what has been,
Shall guide me through the din,
And pledge me promise of what is to be:
Thus may I see
My happy hour once more restored to me,
Transfigured, dim, perchance, yet glorified
Altho with death allied!
So be it, then—if now,
Stern Life, if thou
Wilt wait a little while
And let me smile.

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(With apologies to Clement C. Moore)

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IT is rarely that an expert at any trade finds himself utterly destitute and an outcast, no matter how badly fortune may treat him. In this fact there is comfort for Belgium in her present straits. Tho the immediate condition of her people is one, for the most part, of utter destitution, yet hope for them persists in the fact that a people so expert as are the Belgian small farmers are bound to be in demand in any country that is attentive to its own welfare. In this country we have not been slow to recognize the opportunity for us. Some mention was made in these columns recently of the plans that are being perfected in Louisiana to secure Belgian immigrants. The New York Sun calls our attention to the endeavors of two departments of the Federal Government to arrange for many more for our Western lands. The first step was taken by the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, in its attempt to secure thrifty farm-folk for the newly reclaimed areas west of the Missouri. Inquiry was made of the Department of Labor, where the Bureau of Immigration is administered, with the result that the subject of possible Belgian immigration was looked into. Of the subsequent steps taken we read:

The Department of Labor reported that Belgians were coming in greater numbers than any other class of farmers that were equally desirable. Those refugees who had fled to England and Holland were looking for a chance to make a new start. There was even the shadow of a permanent German domination of their native land, which was anything but pleasing to them. They were looking to America. Many were coming.

The Reclamation Service made a study of these Belgians. It was interested only in those from the farms, but they were in the majority. It found, in the first place, that the Belgian farmer was intelligent and skilful as an intensive cultivator of the soil. The small farms of Belgium are the best worked in the world. Particularly is the Belgian an experienced cultivator of sugar-beets.

Here was exactly the thing for which the Reclamation Service was looking. The European countries that produce the greater part of the best sugar of the world were at war and their production is practically shut off. The United States saw the great chance of prosperity that awaited those regions over here that are particularly fitted to the production of this crop. Those regions were the irrigated lands of the West. This new reclaimed land grows such sugar-beets as Germany dreams not of. The sugar-beet industry of the West could take care of every Belgian sugar-beet farmer it could get hold of. But this was not all. It was found that another section of Belgium, along the Dutch border, was inhabited by a people given over almost entirely to dairying. Here is another industry that leads to prosperity on the reclaimed lands. A

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little farm laid down in alfalfa will furnish food for a dairy herd that will bring sure and abundant returns to the man who knows how to run it.

On these projects a creamery is usually one of the first industries established and so is a market created for the yield of the dairy farms. The climate is so mild in many places that no housing is required. The hay of the alfalfa is an ideal winter food. All that is needed to go into the dairy business is a few cows.

The Reclamation Service wanted to know more about the adaptability of the Belgian to such conditions as existed in the West, and therefore took the matter up with the Belgian Consuls in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It asked if they thought that the refugees would fit into the American scheme of things.

The Consuls said, in the first place, that certain considerations should be kept in mind in settling these Europeans in the West. It should be remembered that the Belgians were accustomed to living in densely settled communities, closely in contact with their fellows. For generations they had never stirred from one community. They were provincial and unaccustomed even to the manners of fellow citizens who lived a hundred miles away. They stuck very closely to their own kind.

They could probably not tolerate life on the open plains. A Belgian family settled among Americans would be very unhappy. They should be handled in groups and settled close together.

This exactly fitted in with the scheme of the Reclamation Service. Of these irrigated lands ten acres is sufficient for an intensive farmer. With a settler on each ten acres a community becomes almost a continuing village. It makes the sort of community to which the Belgian farmers are accustomed. The Consuls suggested also that it was advisable to establish community centers and that the Belgians were accustomed to a community leader, often the priest. It might be advisable to offer certain inducements to this leader, such as establishing a church and parsonage.

This fitted in with the plan which the Reclamation Service had followed since its inception. It was found that reclaimed lands offered the ideal opportunity for laying down model community centers. On many of the projects towns have been laid out with roads radiating in all directions and with the division of the tract so arranged that the farms all about would fit into the scheme of an ideal community center where everybody got the advantage of village life while engaged in farming.

Schoolhouses, churches, post-office, and stores were grouped about the center of the model village. Its streets were laid out with the idea of ultimate possibilities in mind. The farms, the road scheme of the community, all were so arranged as to make the best possible community when it had grown to its utmost. The Belgians seemed to fit ideally into the reclamation scheme of things.

There are several reasons, in fact, why it would not be possible to settle Belgians on unreclaimed Government land. In the first place, being aliens, they must have taken out their first papers before they can file claims; again, the scrambling method of grabbing up new tracts prevents any

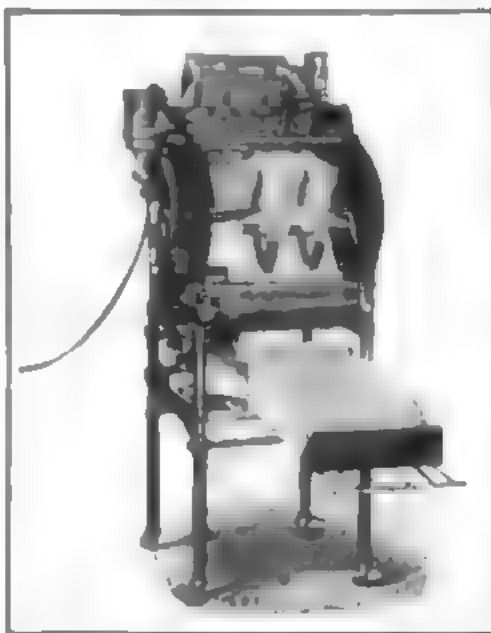
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adequate attempt to group the applicants in the allotment. More important still is the impossibility that would face the new arrival in developing and fertilizing his tract, were he given one in the unimproved regions. How the Reclamation Act obviates these difficulties is explained:

The Reclamation Act provides that water may be furnished to individuals for only given amounts of land, forty or eighty acres in most cases. The idea is to make it impossible for individuals to possess themselves of large tracts. It is the most effective scheme so far for getting the land into the hands of the many instead of the few.

On practically all of the projects there were individuals who held title to large tracts of land before the water was brought on them. As these men can get water for only a small tract, it becomes advisable for them to subdivide and sell their holdings. Such men are looking for opportunities to colonize good farmers on their lands and let them work out their ownership. These men will hire such settlers, paying them wages for the first year to clear up and prepare the land for crops. The second year the hired man may assume title and plant crops on his savings. He may pay for the land out of the crops he subsequently raises.

A man on the Uncompagne project in Colorado had 640 acres, which was much more than he would be allowed water for. He subdivided it into small farms and settled fifty families upon them. These settlers be advised in the right way of farming under the local conditions, as to crops that should be planted, and helped them in their marketing. The settlers turned half of their crops toward paying for their lands.

In three years they had paid for and owned their homes. Also they had converted a barren desert into a garden-spot thickly studded with prosperous homes.

A part of the scheme of the Reclamation Service of placing Belgians on its Western lands lies in gathering information as to where there are privately owned lands that may be improved by such settlers. It is getting in touch with such owners throughout the West. It is working out with these people the methods by which groups of immigrants may be placed on these lands.

Local bankers in various communities are figuring out schemes for financing such groups of settlers. In many of the Western States there are great tracts of land that are owned by the railroads. Many of these roads are anxious to settle their lands with immigrant farmers. They are ready to make many concessions to prospective productive farmers, for they will get freight to haul after they have got their money out of the land.

The best-growers of the West also offer opportunities to the farmer who knows best-culture. Such a grower may turn over a forty-acre patch of beets to an immigrant family which contracts to take care of it until it is mature. The family may be paid a flat price for this, something like \$25 an acre. It may be advanced the necessities of life in the meantime. Men, women, and children will work early and late in the fields and accomplish such amounts of toil as the American family can hardly appreciate. When the season is over the



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family has earned \$1,000, of which \$500 has been saved.

This is enough to start a Belgian family on a farm of its own. So may a start be gained in a new land from almost nothing. So may America profit by gaining the best sort of blood engaged in the most productive and beneficial of callings.

THE PLAYFUL RUSS

The *muzhik* is a playful animal apparently. Those who invaded East Prussia and returned to Moscow to tell of their adventures described with enthusiasm the joys of rollicking through a deserted German village, and had many tales of the excellent playthings found in the villagers' homes. How the villagers liked it is not stated. The *Philadelphia Ledger* is responsible for the story:

"Germany is a fine country," said one Cossack. "No comparison with our villages. They have stone houses, brick houses, fine carpets, chairs, and talking-machines. Every house has a phonograph, and we learned to set them going. One day I had just started one when an officer put his head through a window and ordered the music stop. I didn't know how to stop it, so I just hit it, biff! in the middle, and the wheels flew all over the room."

"They also have fiddles and a big black box with a lid. When you open the lid and bang it it goes 'bir, bir, bo, bo.'"

It was explained to the Cossack that this was a piano. An officer said the streets of all German villages were strewn with books, phonographs, vases, silver plate, and piano keys, but pictures and statues were not touched by the Russian troops. Asked if they had plenty to eat in Germany, another wounded man said:

"Yes, plenty of pigs. We had roast German pork every day. There were thousands of pigs, and we carried them off to camp."

INFANTILE ATROCITIES

Naming babies after great men and events is a practice that no amount of civilization seems able to stamp out. While waiting for the arrival of pink, gurgling, and helpless Przemyśl Smith, let us consider past and present offenses, quoted by the *Philadelphia Ledger* from British correspondence:

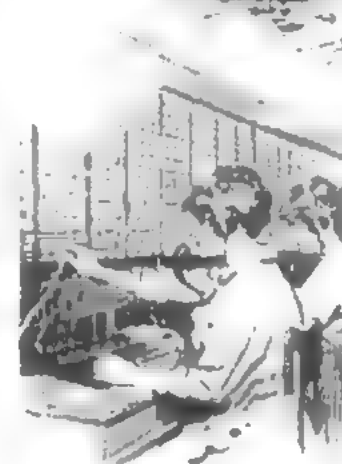
Scores of babies born during the present war will bear for life names inflicted upon them by parents carried away with patriotism or wishing to keep fresh events in history by the children whose names will recall the events. Among the child insurance registrations recently were: "Alsace Lorraine Jones" and "Louvain Nicholls."

A similar epidemic prevailed during the South-African War. This prompted a song which became popular and a chorus of which went:

"The baby's name was Kitchener, Carrington, Kekewich, Methuen, White, Cronje, Kruger, Powell, Majuba, Gatacre, Warren, Colenso, Bright, Cape Town, Mafeking, French, Kimberley, Ladysmith, Dobbs, The Union Jack, Fighting Mack, Buller, Pretoria, Bobs."



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 5.—Reinforced from the West, the Germans gain Lodz, entering the city without great opposition. South and east of the city violent encounters continue.

December 6.—A Russian force numbering 270,000 is before Krakow, the suburbs of which, to the southeast, are reported under bombardment.

December 7.—It is claimed from Petrograd that the German capture of Lodz, which imperils Russian communications with Warsaw, and the advance from Warsaw of large Russian reinforcements, begin a new phase of the Poland campaign.

IN THE WEST

December 3.—Heavy artillery engagements between Altkirch and Damerkirch, in Alsace, are heard at Basel and elsewhere on the Swiss frontier.

December 4.—Hot fighting is reported north of the Lys and in the Argonne region. Reims is again under bombardment.

December 8.—All day heavy artillery firing is kept up from the Channel to the Lys.

December 9.—Germany claims successes north of Arras. The French report recent advances in the Departments of Pas de Calais and the Somme. German and French claims as to successes in the Argonne region continue contradictory.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

December 2.—Petrograd reports Russian successes on the northern Turkish-Persian border.

Allied transports reach Antivari, the port of Montenegro, but the troops can not disembark owing to the activities of Austrian aviators.

December 3.—Berlin quotes the Russian official military paper as announcing 33,000 Russian officers killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, up to December 1.

Nish, Serbia, reports the blowing up of a great tunnel near the Servian border, thus cutting rail communication with Roumania. The Serbs retire before the Austrians, but cover their retreat.

December 5.—There are persistent reports of Servian aggression, including a pursuit of the Austrian right wing as far as the river Kolubara.

December 7.—An authoritative tho unofficial estimate from Paris places the French loss in dead up to November 10 at 100,000, the wounded at 400,000, and prisoners in German territory at 90,000.

December 8.—A British squadron, under Rear-Admiral Sturdee, defeats Admiral von Spee's squadron in the South Atlantic, at the Falkland Islands, sinking the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, and *Leipzig*. Nearly 2,000 are reported lost.

Kragujevatz reports a Servian victory over the Austrians in which many prisoners and arms are taken.

The British Indian expeditionary force at the head of the Persian Gulf gain Kurna, giving them control of the valuable territory from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates to the sea.

GENERAL FOREIGN

December 4.—Villa and Zapata announce that they will work together and retire

to private life when their joint ends are gained.

December 5.—Generals Salazar and Campa, former Huerta leaders, begin a new revolutionary movement in Mexico.

December 7.—A battle is reported as taking place in the streets of Mexico City between Villa and Zapata forces when the representatives of the two leaders quarrel. A constitutionalist victory is reported near San Martin.

Holland loans to the Belgian Relief Committee 10,000 tons of wheat, enough to prevent starvation in Belgium for two weeks, thus enabling the Commission to carry on its work successfully pending the arrival of American ships.

DOMESTIC

December 4.—The Italian Ambassador lodges a complaint with the State Department against the Arizona law prohibiting more than 20 per cent. of alien workers in certain industries.

Miners and operators of the Ohio coalfields, in conference in Cleveland, adjourn *sine die*, leaving the strike, which has persisted since April 1, unsettled.

December 8.—In his message to Congress the President urges, among other things, legislation to facilitate the development of the nation's water-power and to unlock the resources of the national domain; to give a larger measure of self-government to the Filipinos; and to increase our merchant marine by the addition of Government-owned ships. He says that his party's program of business legislation is "practically completed," and, turning to the subject of our military preparedness, he declares that "we have not been negligent of national defense," but that we must depend, not upon a large standing army, but upon "a powerful navy" and "a citizenry trained to arms."

The Secretary of War orders the guard at Naco, Arizona, reinforced by three batteries of the Eighth Army Brigade.

The governing board of the Pan-American Union in Washington adopts unanimously Argentina's project to create a commission for the especial consideration of new problems affecting the western hemisphere, which may grow out of the present war.

The convention of District No. 15 of the United Mine Workers of America votes to end the Colorado coal strike on December 10.

December 10.—The *New York Times* gives the comparative naval losses, to date, in tonnage, as 100,960 for the Germans and 156,345 for the British.

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BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

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Crossed Wires.—"Now they've got a new contrivance for reducing adiposity."

"Dear me! There won't be a city in Europe when this awful war is over."—*Buffalo Express*.

Proof.—"And are the divorce laws so very liberal in your section?"

"Liberal? Say! They are so liberal that nobody ever heard of a woman crying at a wedding out there."—*Detroit Journal*.

Very Like.—"Pa, what is a retainer?"

"What you pay a lawyer before he does any work for you, my son."

"Oh, I see. It's like the quarter you put in the gas-meter before you get any gas."—*Boston Transcript*.

A New Horror.—**SHOW GIRL.**—"Has your feller felt the effects of Cupid's shafts yet, Queenie?"

CHORUS LADY.—"Honest to goodness, Rosemary, I'm afraid Cupid will have to use dumdums on that guy."—*Puck*.

Suggested.—"What do the suffragettes want, anyhow?"

"We want to sweep the country, dad."

"Well, do not despise small beginnings. Suppose you make a start with the dining-room, my dear."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Their Advantage.—"Yes," said the world traveler, "the Chinese make it an invariable rule to settle all their debts on New-year's day."

"So I understand," said the American host, "but, then, the Chinese don't have a Christmas the week before."—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

Disappointed.—"Do you find that set of books you bought interesting?"

"Not very," confessed the man who tries to improve himself. "But I'd feel better about it if the man who comes around to collect were as good an entertainer as the one who sold me the books."—*Washington Star*.

Willing to Please.—**OLD LADY** (irritably)—"Here, boy, I've been waiting some time to be waited on."

DRUGGIST BOY.—"Yes, ma'am. What can I do for you?"

OLD LADY.—"I want a stamp."

DRUGGIST BOY.—"Yes, ma'am. Will you have it licked or unlicked?"—*Los Angeles Express*.

High Praise.—Kate Douglas Wiggin's choicest possession, she says, is a letter which she once received from the superintendent of a home for the feeble-minded. He spoke in glowing terms of the pleasure with which the "inmates" had read her little book, "Marm Lisa," and ended thus superbly:

"In fact, madam, I think I may safely say that you are the favorite author of the feeble-minded!"—*Woman's Home Companion*.

Closed Car Comfort at Open Car Cost

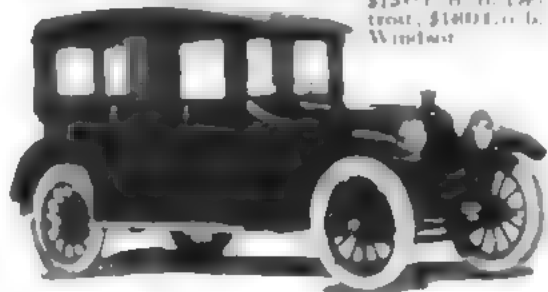
There has never been a demountable winter top like the Hupmobile coupe and sedan.

Such others as you have seen have been built on a general plan, in local shops, for all cars.

This Hupmobile sedan is a thing of beauty as well as utility; designed and built in the Hupp factory.

The others destroy the lines of the car; this retains the graceful beauty of the new Hupmobile.

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The others have rattled and shaken loose; this is as firmly attached as any other part of the car.

The others, at best, are simply protection against wind and cold; this, in spite of economy of cost, actually has limousine luxury in its exterior and interior finish.

Business and professional men—doctors and the like—are turning to the coupe-roadster.

Women find it endowed with delightful ease of handling, a motor that can't stall, a big parcel compartment, and plenty of head-room for hats and feathers.

Families, with one accord, favor the sedan-touring car, which brings them winter pleasures and conveniences and comfort they have never known.

Special sedan top booklet on request.

Hupp Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.

THE LEADING BRAND

Sales 1907
Approximately
\$3000.00
Sales 1914
Approximately
\$1,000,000.00

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

"Don't-Snore"

Stops snoring and mouth breathing.

Money Refunded if it Don't. Ask for Booklet. THOS. B. MORTON CO. (Inc.) 7 Starke Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Half A Century Of NAVAL SERVICE AND SPORT In Many Parts Of The World

"From Naval Cadet to Admiral"

By Admiral Sir ROBERT H. HARRIS of the British Navy



An intimate narrative by one of the old sea dogs who have helped to make the British Navy what it is to-day. It is full of the spice of adventure. As the Admiral's penchant for danger frequently placed him in hazardous situations, he has many halfbreath escapes to relate. Moreover, there are many illuminating chapters on the great events in recent history in which the Admiral had a part. It is interesting, entertaining and informative, the anecdotal style giving it a charm peculiarly its own. As the Admiral's experience ranges from the days of wooden walls to the iron sides of to-day, it is of exceptional value to naval men interested in the progress of their profession.

A large octavo volume. Bound, Illustrated. Bound in cloth. \$2.50 net; by mail 25 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354 Fourth Avenue, New York



The New Reo The Fifth—The "Four"

WHAT NEED WE ADD to that you already know of this great car? For of course you do know. If you have not owned one, you have many friends who do. And they have doubtless told you in more extravagant terms than we would care to use.

MORE THAN 10,000 of them are today in hands of users. 12,000 were sold last season.

AND AS PROVING the popularity of this model we need only say that on November 10th the last Touring car left the Reo factory. And that for thirty days at least there has not been, so far as we know, a Reo the Fifth on any Dealer's sales floor anywhere.

THE PROOF OF QUALITY in any product is "will it sell in the off-season?" Autumn is supposed to be the off-season for motor cars. Not for Reo cars though—we have never known a time when, even with our splendid factory facilities, we were able to make enough Reos to supply the demand.

WE HAVE JUST INCREASED our plant, nearly 50 per cent—necessary to produce the new "Six." And we hope to be able to more nearly supply our dealers this year than formerly.

AS WE HAVE NO AMBITION, however, to be maker of the most automobiles, but of the best. We do not expect, ever, to supply all the demand for Reo cars. That would be a strain of—well, the reverse of success.

TO MAKE THEM EVER BETTER—an much better that, all ways, the demand will beckon the supply—that is our aim.

FOUR YEARS AGO we announced that, after more than 25 years of experimenting—testing—proving—we had produced a chassis that we believed was finally in all essentials of design. And we said so.

SOME FRIENDLY RIVALS laughed at that statement—said that changes would continue to come with the seasons—as they always had.

NEVERTHELESS WE WERE CERTAIN in our own minds that, in the three-unit power plant and in other features that have become known as peculiarly Reo, we had established principles that would not change—so long at least as the principles of gas engines remained as they were.

IMPROVEMENTS? Refinements? Of course—but only in minor details. The world moves and of course we expect to move with it.

BUT IN THE FUNDAMENTALS of a self-propelled pleasure car, we were convinced we were right. Events have only served to confirm us in that belief.

FROM SEASON TO SEASON we have made such improvements as the progress of the science has made possible. And as our facilities have increased and our purchasing ability become greater, we have from time to time reduced the price of Reo cars at the same time that we have increased the quality and the size.

IN THE CASE OF THIS FOUR we have been able to do two things we had considered impossible—we have made a bigger and at the same time we have made a still better car.

HOW WAS THAT POSSIBLE?

you ask. Tell you—THE MOTOR PROVED to have more power than was necessary—more than was really desirable for the weight of the car. Refinements, recently made, increased that power still more.

SO WE FOUND we could add three and one-half very desirable inches to the length of the car, give the buyer a more luxurious equipage, and yet have a car of ample power.

THAT DIFFERENCE in length—and we made it wider at the same time—makes all the difference in the world in the capacity and the comfort of the car.

OTHER NOTICEABLE improvements—in a car which formerly seemed almost perfect—are:

IMPROVED UPHOLSTERING—higher backs to seats.

IMPROVED WINDSHIELD support—with braces running from cowl to body sill.

POCKETS in all doors.

INSTRUMENTS mounted flush on instrument board.

HOOD FASTENERS—new and improved type. Stay put—and unfasten readily when you want them to.

ENTIRELY NEW TOP—a real One-man top. Can actually be put up or down by one man—after long use as well as when new.

WINDSHIELD—Oval moulding and pressed steel construction throughout.

RADIATOR—New method of securing to frame—more flexible—prevents strains on roughest roads. More cooling capacity.

WHEEL BASE—increased 3"—now 115".

NOBBY TREAD TIRES on rear wheels and extra wide, oversize, demountable rims.

SPRINGS—Improved method of lubrication for spring shackles.

STREAMLINE HUB-CAPS—an exclusive Reo feature.

ANTI-RATTLER on brake, and anti-rattling support.

IMPROVED STARTING mechanism—no sliding contacts and resistance.

NEW HEADLIGHTS with hingeless anti-rattling doors and outside for use attachment.

NEW DESIGN FENDERS—crown type, closer fitting under pan.

NEW METHOD of supporting ignition coil. New design universal joint for generator.

NEW CYLINDER DESIGN—Independent exhaust ports. Injector type exhaust manifold. New low-pressure muffler.

NEW THREE-PIECE piston rings, giving greater power and acceleration.

IMPROVED VALVE operation mechanism—larger surfaces, ball joints, self-lubricating.

NEW ONE-PIECE cam shaft—larger bearings—and hardened and ground.

ADDED FRICTION SURFACE to clutch. New operating mechanism calling for less foot pressure. Improved thrust bearings.

EQUIPMENT—One-man top. Finish instruments; highest priced d'Arsonval type ammeter and usual tools and accessories.

DELIVERIES BEGIN. Deliveries begin. Your local dealer will be able to show you and to take your order for this matchless car on or about that date.

Reo Purchasing Power Made

A Condition That Was An Insurmountable Obstacle To Some, Proved To Be Reo's Golden Opportunity

WE PROMPTLY TOOK and are giving you—full advantage of it.

READ CAREFULLY—It's the Silver Lining to the War-Cloud.

YOU ARE OF COURSE AWARE that the Reo Motor Car Company is financially the second strongest Automobile concern in the world.

OR WEREN'T YOU?—We had supposed that knowledge was common property. Anyway, you can easily ascertain the truth of the assertion.

WE WOULDN'T MENTION IT HERE, never have before—but it is necessary to state the fact in order to explain something that is otherwise unexplainable—the wonderful values we are able to give in the two Reo models shown and priced above.

FOR "WONDERFUL VALUES" is the only term that expresses it. Think of it! The New Reo the Fifth—that incomparable four, improved at many points and a larger car than its immediate predecessor—and at \$125.00 less than last season.

AND THE SENSATIONAL REO SIX—a Six designed and made the Reo way and with the Reo guarantee, at the amazing price of \$1385!

THAT CALLS FOR EXPLANATION—for you nor anybody else dreamed it would ever be possible to produce such cars at such prices.

SOSURE WERE WE OURSELVES of that, we went so far as to state in an advertisement a year ago "no maker ever can—not even Reo ever can—give greater value than this"—speaking then of Reo the Fifth at \$1375.

YOU RECALL THE STATEMENT doubtless—so when you saw the price, \$1050, quoted above—and realized also that this latest Reo the Fifth is a larger and an improved car, you wondered.

WELL, HERE'S THE ANSWER—and it's mighty interesting.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR has created two sets of conditions—contradictory in some aspects.

FOR EXAMPLE, while we know that Six Hundred Millions of dollars go into American banks every thirty days—a guarantee of prosperity and of a market for automobiles in the coming months—at the same time you know that the banks are most conservative about loaning it out. And that is as it should be. Safety First.

AND SO YOU KNOW—if you stop to think about it—that many manufacturers, of automobiles and of other commodities, who were financially sound but who lacked a large surplus of cash, found it impossible to borrow during the past few months. These were necessarily limited in their buying and production capacity to the scope of their own funds.

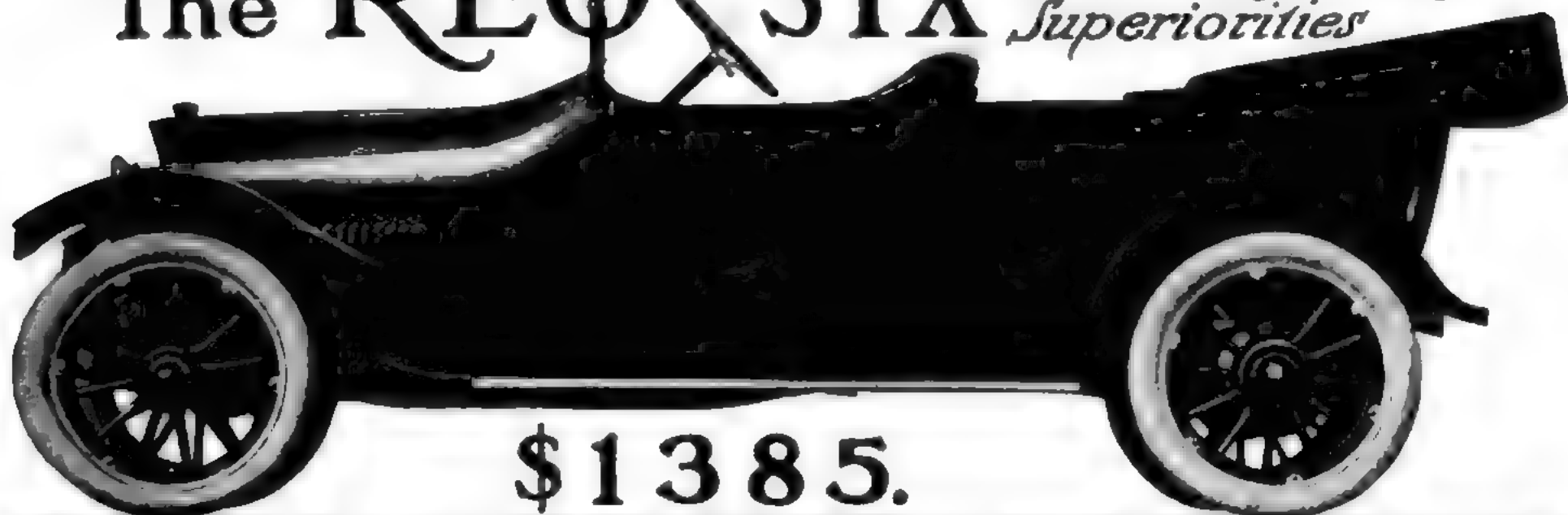
AND THAT WAS WHERE REO, with its enviable financial position—having the money, and in cash, and controlled, not by absentee shareholders but by the men who daily direct the Reo destinies—was able to avail itself of the condition that then existed.

TO BUY WHEN OTHERS WERE EAGER TO SELL—and when there was practically no competition in the buying market.

TO MAKE MORE CARS at a time when most makers must perforce curtail—and to have them ready for our dealers, and customers when the demand will be heaviest.

NO ONE COULD HAVE FORESEEN the condition that had arisen. The best authorities on world affairs did not anticipate the war. At the time when we said, "this is the best value it will ever be possible for us to give," we had in mind, of course, the normal conditions that then existed. Those conditions changed over night.

The REO SIX *The Six of Sixty Superiorities*



\$1385.

These Wonderful Values Possible

WHY, A FEW MONTHS AGO, if a manufacturer wanted a few thousand tons of steel, of a special kind, he had to go to the mills, say please— and wait his turn.

THEN THE WAR—The doubt, the uncertainty—stagnation for a time.

THEN IF IT BECAME KNOWN there was an order for steel in sight we found, figuratively speaking, representatives of twenty steel mills camping on the steps of a morning, waiting to say please to the purchasing agent!

THAT CONDITION was of the moment only—but it existed. And only because we were alert and able to take instant advantage of it are we now able to give you the unprecedented—the unexpected—the un-hoped-for values we announce in this ad.

WE HAD THE CASH—our own, to use on the instant without let or hindrance from anyone. We could declare another dividend—or invest it to vastly greater advantage in the future of Reo. We chose the latter course.

SO WE BOUGHT, and, paying the cash when cash was at a premium, bought right. Bought better than we had ever hoped—secured quality at prices theretofore impossible. From tires to electric starters—steel to leather—and hair—and paint.

THE WAR IS BENEFICIAL to those American manufacturers who, like Reo, are alert to take advantage of it.

AND SO WE HAVE NO APOLOGIES to make even to those friends to whom we sold 12,000 Reos last season. Not for a statement that we made in the best of faith—and must now contradict in the same good faith.

FOR IN GIVING OUR CUSTOMERS the full benefit of the Reo purchasing power—instead of retaining the former price and taking the additional profit ourselves—we are only carrying out our policy which, adhered to from the first, has placed the Reo Motor Car Company in the splendid position it occupies today.

SPEAKING OF POLICY—let us correct an impression that we know is abroad.

OUR FRIENDS CRITICIZE US at times for what they call our "ultra-conservatism."

ABOUT THE ONLY COMPLAINT we ever hear from Reo dealers is that we are too modest in setting forth the merits of the Reo product.

WELL, PERHAPS THAT IS TRUE—if adherence to the strict truth in our ads; if a determination not to be carried away by the mania for mere quantities; if we prefer to be second in numbers of cars produced that we may be first in quality—if these be indications of "ultra-conservatism"—why then we plead guilty.

BUT OUR FRIENDLY CRITICS must concede that that Conservative Reo policy has produced tremendous results. Note the statement in the third paragraph of this ad.

WE DON'T CALL IT that, however. We call it conservatism militant. Aggressive conservatism. Alert conservatism. Being sure—absolutely sure—we are right, then going ahead unfalteringly—irresistibly.

DOESN'T THE VERY FACT that we were financially able to and did take advantage of a condition that we knew was transitory; and the further fact that, having bought better, we instantly offered the better values to Reo buyers—doesn't that look like "militant" rather than "ultra" conservatism?

WE THINK SO—and we leave the case in your hands.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
LANSING, MICHIGAN

The Six of "Sixty Superiorities"

THIS SIX IS SENSATIONAL not because it is a six—but because it is a Reo Six.

FOR REO WAS NOT one of the first to embrace the "Six" idea. Reo is one of the last.

REO WILL NEVER BE one of the first to adopt any new innovation. For our policy has ever been, to sell not ideas but automobiles. Dependable automobiles.

AND YOU WILL ALWAYS find Reo "trailing" to just that extent. We will never be one of those to "take a chance"—with our customer's money.

NOT UNTIL EVERY uncertain or unknown quantity has become a certainty will any new type of car or motor or axle or part be offered with the Reo name plate.

SO YOU CAN ALWAYS BE sure—as you have in the past—that in buying a Reo you are investing in no experiment.

THIS SIX IS THE RIGHT RESULT of Reo engineering experience. The very fact that we make and offer it to you is evidence that the "Six" idea has now passed the realm of uncertainty.

THE "SIXTY"—

(1) **FLAT TUBE RADIATOR**—won't leak through freezing. Flat tubes expand—don't fracture under pressure of frost.

(2) **RADIATOR DESIGN**—the sloping, curved vision and graceful contour give class to the entire car.

(3) **STREAMLINE HUB CAPS**—original with Reo. Will be widely copied.

(4) **EXTRA HEAVY**, one piece, forged front axle—50 per cent more size.

(5) **TIMKEN BEARINGS**—(1) in front hubs.

(6) **REO CYLINDER DESIGN**—300 strokes straight cylinders, uniformity of water jackets, no distorted cylinders—no scored pistons.

(7) **SAFETY FIRST**—and sure—safety system.

(8) **THREE PIECE** piston rings—more power, quicker acceleration.

(9) **FIFTY PERCENT** over-size crank shaft.

(10) **EXTRA HEAVY** cam shaft—extra large cams, the reason for silence and uniformity of power in this Reo.

(11) **ECCENTRIC FAN** belt adjustment.

(12) **SPIRAL HALF-TIME** gears.

(13) **VALVE ACTION** roller lifters.

(14) **OVERHEAD INTAKE VALVE**—not exhaust. Another reason for greater power and silence.

(15) **FIBRE ROLLER** tappets on intake—another "silence" feature.

(16) **VALVE ENCLOSURE**—silences, and keeps them silent—see next paragraph.

(17) **BREATHER TUBE** exhausts in valve enclosure—keeps parts bathed in oil spray, and—

(18) **NO OIL SPRAYED** on outside of motor by breather tube.

(19) **TWO FLEXIBLE JOINTS** between motor drive and generator.

(20) **ADJUSTABLE** main crank-shaft bearings.

(21) **DUAL**—injector type—exhaust manifold.

(22) **WATER-HEATED INTAKE** manifold.

(23) **REO STEERING** gear. Not a "taking point," but a driving convenience much prized by Reo owners.

(24) **DRY DISC CLUTCH**—no tendency to drag.

(25) **THREE UNIT** power plant.

(26) **FOUR** universal joints.

(27) **BRAKE AND CLUTCH** control system—only one hand-lever.

(28) **REO one-rod** control—simplest ever devised.

(29) **REO GEAR-shift**—direct connected lever you feel the gears as if your fingers touched them.

(30) **REO patented** locking device—impossible for two gears to mesh at once.

(31) **HYATT** bearings in transmission.

(32) **"INDEX" PLATE** surrounding control rail.

(33) **FULL FLOATING** rear axle.

(34) **TIMKEN** bearings in rear axle.

(35) **NEW TYPE** torque-arm. See the Book.

(36) **WORM BEVEL** driving gears.

(37) **CANTILEVER** rear springs.

(38) **RIGID** attachment of cantilever springs to axle.

(39) **REMY** electric starter and lighting.

(40) **STARTER** hook-up—exclusively Reo. Worm drive. No shifting gears—no over-running clutches.

(41) **STARTER LEVER**—handy but unobtrusive.

(42) **TIRE PUMP** attached to main driving shaft.

(43) **DIMMING** attachment to headlights.

(44) **PILOT** light and tail light connected in series.

(45) **SPECIAL** tail-light switch.

(46) **PRACTICALLY** one-piece pressed steel cowl.

(47) **6 1/2-INCH** wider ton-bron, 12 1/2" wheelbase.

(48) **50 PERCENT** OVER-SIZE in all vital parts.

(49) **REO ACCURACY**—REO CAR—Reo inspection everywhere. Path ground to absolute exactness.

(50) **100-ODD** STEEL FORGING.

(51) **REAL LEATHER** upholstery—we've never found any substitute that was "just as good."

(52) **REAL HAIR**—retains its spring.

(53) **REAL RUBBER** and Sea Island cotton in tires.

(54) **VENTILATING**, rain-vision, clear-vision windshield.

(55) **WINDSHIELD** and top support—have to study in detail to fully appreciate.

(56) **GENUINE** one-man top.

(57) **LIGHTER** weight in proportion to power.

(58) **EVERY PART**—radiator-cap to tail light—Reo made and Reo guaranteed.

(59) **MOST ACCESSIBLE** car in the world. We will prove it to you.

(60) **FINALLY**—and most important to you—the Reo name plate signifies that the Reo guarantee, with all it stands for in integrity and financial stability, goes with the car.

DELIVERIES Will begin about January 1st. Only way to be sure of getting yours early is to order now. See your local dealer.

INVESTMENTS -AND- FINANCE



RISE AND DECLINE OF THE COST OF LIVING, AS COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK "TIMES ANNALIST"
FROM THE WHOLESALE PRICES OF TWENTY-FIVE COMMODITIES IN UNIVERSAL FAMILY USE.

A Christmas Present For 1000 Readers of Literary Digest

A Beautiful Portfolio of
"THE THREE GRACES," by Stanlaws
Let Santa Claus Bring It to You!

Accept this charming Portfolio with the compliments of the METROPOLITAN Magazine. It contains three of Penrhyn Stanlaws' piquant girl studies. (Mr. Stanlaws paints in full colors only for METROPOLITAN.) Each picture is **12 inches by 17 inches**, separately **mounted** on imported, cream-colored, French Brittany, deckle-edged mounts. The pictures are reproduced by the new rubber-offset color process, in **6 colors**, which transfers all of the softness and charming delicacy of coloring in Mr. Stanlaws' original paintings. It is this process which has made METROPOLITAN covers the art sensation of the magazine world. No other popular magazine has this rubber-offset process.

The pictures—framed—cannot be told from the original paintings. They will make ideal gifts for three of your friends.

1000 of these portfolios are waiting for readers of this magazine who send the coupon below. The Portfolio could not be duplicated in any art store for \$1.50 (as a matter of fact it is not for sale anywhere).

METROPOLITAN

"The Livest Magazine in America"

We do not ask you to send any money—

Just fill out the coupon and send it to us. We will at once mail the Portfolio, carefully packed, carriage charges prepaid, and a copy of the January number, entering your subscription to the METROPOLITAN for one year. When you receive the Portfolio and first copy of METROPOLITAN, send us \$1.50, the regular subscription price, for the magazine, if you like them.

If you are not entirely satisfied, return the Portfolio to us.

We make this generous offer to introduce the METROPOLITAN to the readers of this publication who may not be familiar with the splendid magazine we are publishing. We are fully assured that you have only to glance at one issue of METROPOLITAN to appreciate what a wholly desirable, unusual and fascinating magazine it is.

The METROPOLITAN for 1915 will contain the biggest and most costly editorial features ever announced by any magazine. Here are some of the good things you will enjoy: A new serial novel by HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON, who wrote "Queed" and "V.V.'s Eyes." "The Story of a Pioneer," which is the autobiography of DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW. All of the short stories of RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, JOSEPH CONRAD, W. W. JACOBS, and more short stories by RUDYARD KIPLING than will appear in any other magazine. A new series of humorous and tender Irish stories by RUPERT HUGHES. A new boy series, more enjoyable than his "Penrod" stories, by BOOTH TARKINGTON. JOHN REED'S vivid word-pictures of the great War. Other contributions by LARRY EVANS, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, FANNIE HURST, INEZ HAYNES GILL, MORE, ARNOLD BENNETT, F. TENNYSON JESSE, WILL PAYNE, CONINGSBY DAWSON, HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER, A. E. W. MASON, LEROY SCOTT, W. B. MAXWELL.



Pictures reproduced in 6 colors by new Rubber-Offset Process and mounted

Each Picture is
12" by 17"



"Mail the coupon now and I will come down your chimney"

U. D.

METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE

432 Fourth Avenue, New York

Gentlemen:—Send me the Penrhyn Stanlaws Portfolio, prepaid, and METROPOLITAN for one year beginning January, 1915. On receipt of first number, I will remit \$1.50 for my subscription, with understanding Portfolio is to be mine, FREE. If I am not satisfied, I will return the Portfolio and owe you nothing.

Name

Street

Town State

(Canadian and foreign postage extra)

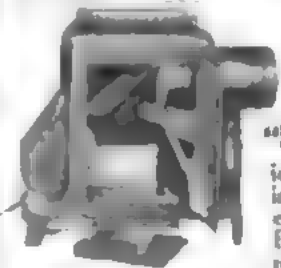


Pictures sharp to
the corners, not
dull and hazy.

Type like
this—
not like
this

Bausch & Lomb Balopticon

gives entertainment as novel, as interesting; as varied and as instructive as the talking machine gives in its field. The Home Balopticon projects pictures, post cards, solid objects, etc. Pictures in correct position from left to right, not reversed. Now fitted with special nitrogen-filled Mazda lamp, giving illumination superior to any similar instrument on the market. Absolutely safe and automatic and simple enough for child to operate. Lenses, mirrors and all mechanical parts of high quality—not a toy. Ideal equipment for clubs and small schoolrooms as well as the home.



Costs but \$35—with
aluminum coated wall-
screen included. Other
models for various re-
quirements \$22 and up.

"Fun—and Better"

is an interesting booklet tell-
ing of many novel ways to
entertain with the Home
Balopticon. Sent free upon
request.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
512 ST. PAUL STREET ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE NEW CANADA

By PAUL HORN AND CAROL THORNTON
UNDEVELOPED NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

By F. A. Tollett

"The author traveled 120 miles of this unbroken wilderness. He was particularly interested in its agricultural resources, its adaptation for stock and fruit raising, its mining and lumbering possibilities, and the opportunities it presents for investments."—*The Boston Herald*.

"Exceedingly interesting," says the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. "Here can be found statements as to the immense crops actually raised, also bear hunting stories, and as for the various experiences met with while on the long journey, they are legion."

Large crown octavo, profusely illustrated with full page half-tones. Bound in cloth, \$2.50 net; by mail, \$2.75. FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y.



Advice to a Wife

on the Management of Her Own Health and the Treatment of Some of the Complaints Incident to Her Sex. By Dr. F. H. CHAMBERLAIN, F.R.C.S. Covers a wide variety of subjects that have an intimate relationship with the married state. Every woman, old or young, can profit by the wise counsel and advice given in this volume.

128th bound. By mail, postpaid, \$1.00

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.

beginning in 1901, amounts being given with six figures omitted:

Fiscal Year	Total		Indebtedness*		48 States	
	Amount	Per Cap.	Amount	Per Cap.	Amount	Per Cap.
1913	\$1,374	\$14.15	\$1,028	\$10.59	\$345	\$3.57
1912	1,327	13.89	1,027	10.75	299	3.15
1911	1,291	13.75	1,015	10.91	275	2.93
1910	1,302	14.11	1,046	11.34	256	2.78
1909	1,263	13.95	1,023	11.39	241	2.67
1908	1,177	13.22	938	10.53	239	2.70
1907	1,113	12.74	878	10.05	235	2.70
1906	1,202	14.01	954	11.24	218	2.79
1905	1,228	11.59	989	11.75	218	2.85
1904	1,202	14.56	967	11.71	215	2.86
1903	1,157	14.29	925	11.42	212	2.88
1902	1,208	15.23	969	12.22	239	3.03
1901	1,273	16.38	1,044	13.44	228	2.95

* Less sinking-fund assets or fund available for payment of debt.

From this table it appears that there has been "a slight falling off in national indebtedness during the period in question, but this is much more than offset by the increases in State debts, the total of the latter at the end of the period having increased over the beginning of the series of years by about 50 per cent." Meanwhile "great advances in population have kept this growth from showing so markedly when stated in per-capita terms, altho even when so stated an advance of some 17 or 18 per cent. is indicated, the per capita being \$3.57 for all State governments, against \$2.95 in 1901."

For national and State governments combined the final figure was \$14.15 at the end of the series of years (1913), against \$16.38 in 1901, "a technical decline due to the fact that national indebtedness remained about stable while population increased." The great advances in debts was made in States, "which are thus keeping pace to a somewhat greater extent with conditions in the cities." Another table analyzes conditions as to States. It presents the amount of debt and the per capita of debt as follows:

State	Amount	Per Cap.
Alabama	\$13,132,375	\$5.95
Arizona	3,008,818	13.28
Arkansas	1,230,090	0.76
California	10,222,744	3.83
Colorado	3,173,949	3.70
Connecticut	7,110,451	6.12
Delaware	768,122	3.70
District of Columbia		
Florida	619,199	0.77
Georgia	6,914,202	2.37
Idaho	2,141,114	5.92
Illinois	2,272,020	0.59
Indiana	1,559,905	0.49
Iowa	3,000,670	0.16
Kansas	241,121	0.14
Kentucky	4,441,867	1.00
Louisiana	13,540,150	7.89
Maine	1,254,098	1.87
Maryland	7,311,913	5.56
Massachusetts	20,751,000	22.78
Michigan	7,089,092	2.41
Minnesota	1,315,200	0.63
Mississippi	4,469,519	2.41
Missouri	4,071,218	1.40
Montana	1,512,874	3.73
Nebraska	374,794	0.31
Nevada	607,095	6.70
New Hampshire	1,055,611	4.50
New Jersey	642,069	0.24
New Mexico	1,218,299	3.41
New York	86,265,247	9.05
North Carolina	8,078,430	3.54
North Dakota	820,424	1.29
Ohio	5,142,042	1.05
Oklahoma	6,000,243	3.74
Oregon	30,852	0.04
Pennsylvania	6,126,815	9.02
Rhode Island	6,191,016	3.98
South Carolina	370,100	0.54
South Dakota	11,811,640	5.32
Tennessee	4,650,499	1.14
Texas	1,422,064	3.62
Utah	592,005	1.58
Vermont	22,045,145	10.46
Virginia	1,556,012	1.21
Washington		
West Virginia	2,251,000	0.93
Wisconsin	122,375	0.27
Wyoming		
Total	\$345,902,316	\$3.57

"Great variations in per-capita indebtedness are indicated, but in general it is seen that the Eastern and New England States are far the most heavily indebted

Esterbrook Pens

250 styles

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per capita. Thus Massachusetts has a debt of \$22.78, New York of \$9.05, Connecticut of \$6.12, Rhode Island of \$9.02, and Virginia of \$10.46. The lowest reported indebtedness is that of Oregon, which is only 4 cents per capita. New Jersey stands as an exception among the northeastern States, as she has only 24 cents per capita outstanding; Louisiana and Tennessee among the Southern States, with \$7.80 and \$5.32, respectively, and Arizona among the Western, with \$13.25, are exceptions, but generally the rule holds good that, whereas the Eastern States are accumulating large debts, the Western and Southern have not done so. This is in part due to the superior credit of the Eastern States, which enables them to borrow at low figures, but is largely due, it would seem, to the fact that they are carrying very heavy taxes and so are not able to borrow for new outlays, while the Western get their funds directly from taxes.

Taken as a whole, the returns show that the gross debt of the States and the nation, while increasing rapidly in the total and readily in the per-capita figures, is not yet large or overburdensome when compared with that of other nations. Heavy taxes are supplying the resources for the current expenditures of all classes in the main, but the fact that these taxes are reaching their limit in some States is illustrated in the disproportionate growth of the debt in certain sections as compared with others. The figures given are net—after the deduction of sinking-fund assets. A study of the return for such assets shows, moreover, that provision is in many States being made from taxation for the liquidation of the indebtedness. The facts in the case demonstrate in a cumulative way one important reason for the burdensome character of government expense, inasmuch as the bulk of it in most parts of the country is still being supplied to meet current requirements from current incomes."

An Urgent Case.—A girl, reading in a paper that fish was excellent brain-food, wrote to the editor:

"Dear Sir—Seeing as you say how fish is good for the brains, what kind of fish shall I eat?"

To this the editor replied:

"Dear Miss—Judging from the composition of your letter, I should advise you to eat a whale."—*Tit-Bits*.

A Spontaneous Affair.—One day Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, the author, walked down a street in Nashville. The street was crowded with negroes, who were forming in a line for a parade.

"What's the occasion for the parade, Tom?" she asked of a boy.

The boy looked at her with a grin. "La, Miss Daviess," he replied, "don't you-all know colored folks well 'nough to know dat dey don' need no 'casion foh a parade?"—*New York Sun*.

Withdrawn.—Among the Monday morning culprits baled before a Baltimore police magistrate was a darky with no visible means of support.

"What occupation have you here in Baltimore?" asked his Honor.

"Well, jedge," said the darky, "I ain't doin' much at present—jest circulatin' round, suh."

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"Please enter the fact that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for sixty days."—*Green Bag*.



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(12) Many educators claim that the use of The Literary Digest as a text develops initiative and trains children to be leaders of thought. In this magazine study the consideration of unsettled problems encourages the pupils to do original thinking and to form independent judgments.

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(13) In the average class-room questions are asked by the teacher for the purpose of finding out what a pupil does not know. In The Literary Digest class this process is reversed and the children ask the questions. This is as it should be, for in life most queries are put by one who does not know and wants to find out.

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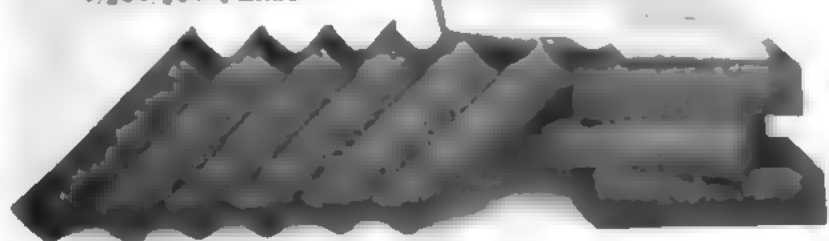
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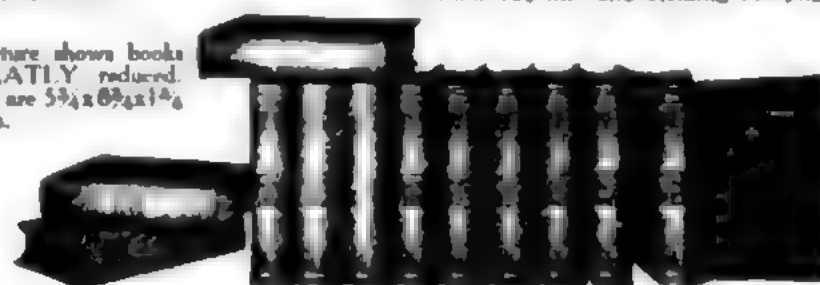
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THE MIDWINTER TRAVELER

(Continued from page 1229)

foot-hill whose crest also looks out toward the sea. They are of concrete and are soft gray in color—yet they are neither dull nor somber, for their architect—Bertram G. Goodhue, of New York—has laid here and there mosaic patterns of colored tiles that give accent to the flat tints of the walls. Mr. Goodhue has shown no less ingenuity than charm in the modeling of his surfaces and in the composition of his roofs and towers. Given age with a few picturesque legends and traditions, and the group of buildings on the hillside back of San



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Diego might pass as one of the brilliantly beautiful small cities of old Spain.

The winter traveler of 1915 will be fortunate in seeing these two great expositions at the thresholds of their existence—while they are still bright, fresh, and new, and before the great midsummer trek to the far side of the Rockies and the Sierras has begun. Altho new, they will be in no sense incomplete. In the strict time-rules which they have formulated, the managements of both the shows have seen to it that all exhibitors are to be ready with their entire showings before the doors swing ajar upon the opening days. They have put their own houses in order. By the first of November persons who were on the West coast noticed that the fairs were complete—not practically complete, but entirely complete—complete as to buildings and decorations, as to pavements and lawns, trees and shrubs, complete in their intensely interesting and varied exhibit-booths. They have profited by some of the failures of other expositions to be ready upon their opening days—or for some time afterward. Both San Francisco and San Diego planned well enough in advance and carefully enough in detail to prevent such fiascos.

The winter traveler will find much at San Francisco to interest him—even outside the exposition walls. The charms of that city as a winter resort have never been sung. Yet its climate in January or February is hardly different from that of August, when the largest throngs are expected to visit the exposition. Its

own accommodations and hospitality

—express in more than nine hundred hotels and almost innumerable restaurants, of inconceivable charm and variety—will be more than ample for the midwinter visitor.

If the midwinter visitor has not before visited the wonder-city by the Golden Gate, he should be envied. The most metropolitan city in the Americas—with the possible exception of New York—it has a certain life, gaiety, and brilliancy exceeding that of New York and reminiscent of the old Paris—the Paris of a decade ago. The Panama-Pacific Exposition is immense, yet so much greater is the charm of San Francisco that it becomes but an incident to the city, the largest of her many lions. To see San Francisco as she really is, one must not be content merely to stay closely by his hotel, to take an occasional airing in a motor-car, or to make repeated visits to the Fair grounds. He must be prepared to awake with the rising of the sun, to tramp up the big hills and slip down off them again to find himself at daybreak at North Beach with the fishing-boats coming in—they still use the lateen-sail craft, altho the motor-boats are fast beginning to crowd these out—to drift through Portsmouth Square as Stevenson did and see with his eyes the strange folk from the seven seas who still gather there, to wander in the new Chinatown, which perches ghostlike upon the ruins of its unspeakable predecessor.

Those folk who know the old San Francisco, the San Francisco before the fire, will be glad to know that its personality lives in the new. And those persons who are hurrying to the Exposition to see the latest triumphs of American architecture will find the architecture of the new San Francisco hardly less interesting. Solid blocks of substantial buildings, not one of them more than eight years old, to-day give the city by the Golden Gate the most beautiful and distinctive business center of any city in the land, if not, indeed, in the world.

From San Francisco as a center a variety of routes over land and water stretches in a bewildering and fascinating profusion. There are steamer routes to the Orient—of which more in a moment—railroad-lines north and east and south, some of which we are going to follow in a little time. There are flat-bottomed, stern-wheeled steamboats leisurely poking their way up broad rivers, whose low and fertile shores are more than a little reminiscent of Holland. Even the white ferry-boats of San Francisco Bay lead to delights that are close

at hand and may be seen between sunrise and sunset. Of all these one-day journeys—the trip to Mount Tamalpais and the Muir Woods is perhaps the most satisfactory. A ferry-boat, leaving the foot of Market Street after breakfast, takes one in a half hour across the mouth of the bay, giving vistas of the Golden Gate, to Sausalito, a fascinating residence suburb perched high upon a clifflike bank, its villas and terraces gleaming out through the perpetual foliage like the little Italian towns near the Riviera. But Sausalito should be reserved for a separate trip. The train is in waiting at the ferry-landing and in a short time it gives way to another train—made up of an open car or two pushed by a short but tremendously powerful mountain-climbing locomotive.

The longest straight stretch of track on the ten or a dozen miles of line by which this railroad gains the summit of Tamalpais is a tangent of some 400 feet. The climb is a hard one, but the view from the summit—some 2,600 feet above the sea—most entrancing. There are few mountain peaks from which one can look far out at sea on the one hand and over a widely diversified panorama of bays and rivers and woodlands upon the other. And when one tires of the exquisite view from the sharp peak of Tamalpais, if ever one can tire of it, there is a coast downhill in a gravity car that ends in the deep silences of the Muir Woods, filling a deep ravine for many hundred acres. There is time for a stroll among the giant redwoods before the train leaves which brings one into San Francisco before dusk and dinner.

THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN

To the tourist with an automobile—either rented and brought to California for the especial purpose—the great motor-road stretching south from the Golden Gate offers a supreme enticement. It is a historic trail, once known as *El Camino Real*, and built to give access between the missions which the Spaniards built many years ago all the way from San Francisco down to San Diego. California to-day is preparing to make it a paved roadway for the entire five hundred miles or more between the two cities. Already a large amount of this pavement is completed and to-day a car can sweep out from San Francisco, past the Mission Dolores, originally the north terminal of the old road, through crowded suburbs not unlike those of Eastern cities and finally through the show suburbs of San Francisco



ONE OF THE ROMANTIC WALKS UNDER THE PALMS AT PALM BEACH, FLORIDA.

Burlingame, San Mateo, Redwood City, environs decidedly different from anything in the East and rarely beautiful into the bargain—through Santa Clara and San José, surrounded by many miles of the most exquisite orchards one can possibly imagine, then through rugged, barren mountainous country once again, until one comes to Monterey, a little more than a hundred miles south of San Francisco.

The Bay of Monterey has been likened to the Bay of Naples. So has Carmel Bay, hardly five miles distant across a narrow neck of land. Between them is a bit of bold headland, rough shore whose only gentleness is the presence of the "cedars of Lebanon," the strange green and gray cypress-trees which defy the rough winds off the Pacific and are to-day the oldest living things upon this continent. Back of these bays are mountains. It is these bays and the exquisite blue of their waters under cloudless skies that make the likeness to the Mediterranean coast.

There is a splendid hotel at Monterey—the Hotel del Monte—set in gardens so elaborate and so immaculate that they seem more like stage-settings than reality, and back of it is a golf-course so good and so sporty that the great championship contests of the West Coast are held there each year. And the man or woman interested in the history of California will find the Carmel Mission only a little way distant, while Monterey itself is filled with the lore of the earliest days of Alta California and the more recent tales of its most distinguished resident—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Before we leave San Francisco consider a moment the possibilities which some of its far-reaching water-routes offer to the winter traveler. Suppose that he is not pressed for time and is duly mindful of the fact that European travel is to be a fairly difficult thing in 1915. If he has become so addicted to long ocean voyages that they have already become part of his yearly routine, why not a trip across the Pacific? A journey to Japan, China, and the Philippines—even to the ever-joyous Hawaiian Islands—would not be a bad side-trip from the exposition. The great steamers of the Pacific Mail have a well-won reputation. There are several other lines, one of them Japanese, of equal merit.

PASSENGER LANES LEADING THROUGH PANAMA

But the man who must have that long sea voyage and can not spare the time for a journey across the Pacific to the other side of the world can still have his fill. The Panama Canal, which has just begun to rearrange the passenger lanes of the oceans, offers this year an unusual and most attractive water-path all the way from New York to San Francisco. The Red Star line, even before the war began, was preparing to place two of its modern ships flying the American flag in regular service between these two cities.

The Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, controlled, as its name may indicate, by James J. Hill's two trans-continental railroads, is preparing to place two handsome new vessels in coastwise service between San Francisco and Portland, Ore. They will bring the two Hill roads in a direct touch with the Golden Gate. These ships have been just completed at Philadelphia. In order to bring them into their territory, the journey through the Panama Canal is a necessity.



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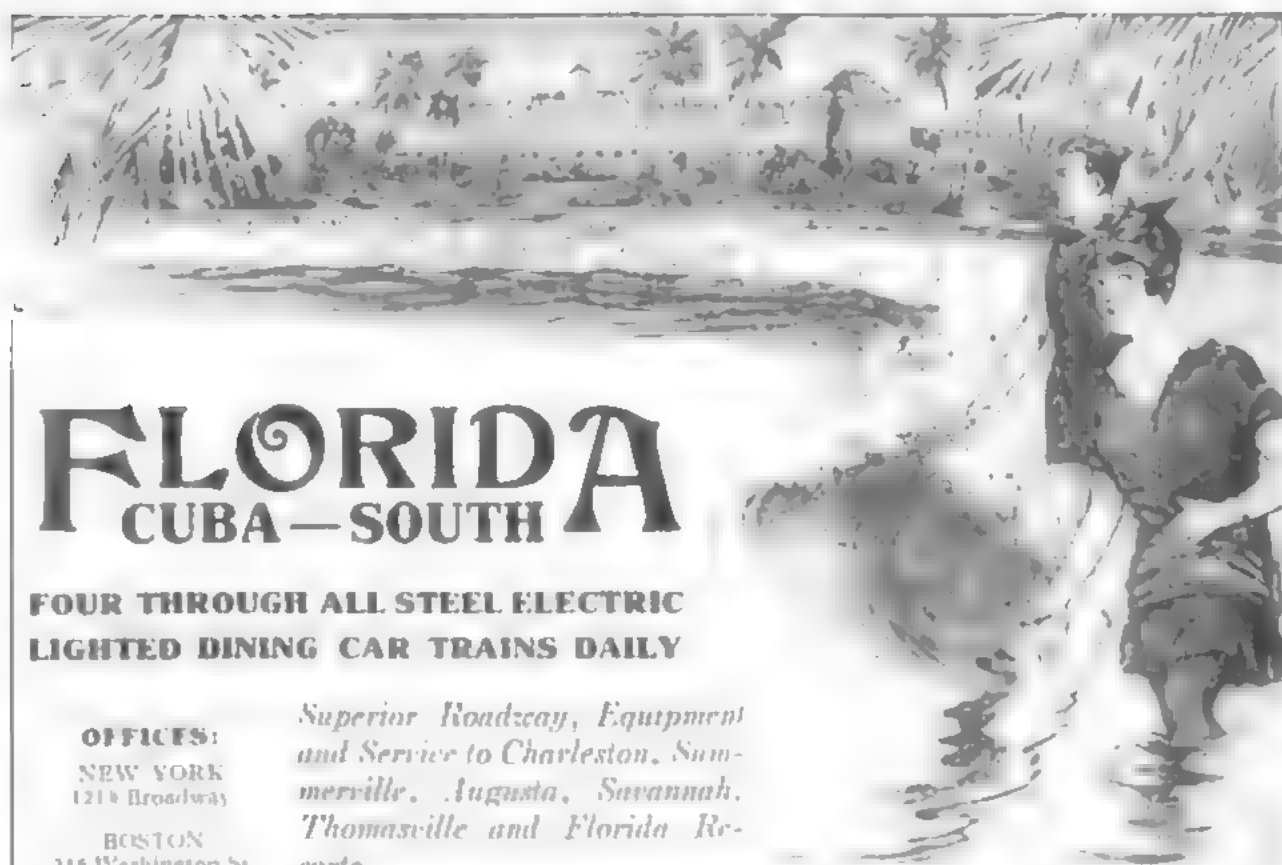
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A very considerable portion of Digest readers are inveterate travelers (transportation men recognize the Digest as America's leading travel magazine). And yet many of our readers have spent most of their travel time abroad. To suggest trips in their home land, we publish the second series of our Winter Travel articles in this issue (the first series appeared in our October 24th number).

If any of our readers desire further suggestions or information, we invite them to write us and we shall be glad to put them in touch with those transportation authorities who can supply all necessary data.

TRAVEL BUREAU

The Literary Digest

The management has planned to make each of these journeys a full-fledged passenger-trip. One of the steamers will leave Philadelphia in January, the other in February, and each will sail direct to San Francisco.

Other water-routes from New York to the Golden Gate are being announced. The running time for all of these will be anywhere from fifteen to twenty days, a full day being allowed for the passage through the locks and levels of the canal. By special train arrangements at the Isthmus it will be possible for such passengers as may so wish to alight there and see something of the important ports at either terminal.

Santa Barbara is the first important coast-town south of Monterey, altho upon the line of the railroad that connects them are the important health resort and springs of Paso del Robles. Like Monterey, Santa Barbara has played a distinguished part in the making of California. Her mission, standing on a natural terrace at the rear of the town and commanding a sweep of the Pacific, is a lion well worth seeing. She has narrow streets and quaint houses, splendid hotels and cottages of a sort that would make even Newport or Bar Harbor envious.

When you arrive at Santa Barbara from the north you are at last in Southern California. For nearly two hundred miles south along the shore stretches a variety of fascinating resorts. Many of them group around the bustling city of Los Angeles, which, while offering few tourist attractions in itself, is nevertheless a great focal point for many places appealing to the winter traveler. The nearest of these is Pasadena, which is a sort of inland Santa Barbara set upon high hills at the foot of snow-capped mountains and possessing superb hotels and private homes. A little farther distant and in the opposite direction is a group of ocean beaches—Santa Monica, Long Beach, and Venice most distinguished among them. Beyond these beaches is a world-famed ocean resort, Santa Catalina Island. It is easily and quickly reached by a daily steamer from the mainland, which connects with both the steam and electric trains from Los Angeles. The delights of Santa Catalina are not easily forgotten. Perhaps the most distinctive of all is the riding along shore in a glass-bottomed boat, which gives an exceptional view of the elaborate life under the waters of the clear Pacific.

It is hardly sixty miles inland from Los Angeles to those joyous winter resorts, Redlands and Riverside. The last of these is distinguished by what is beyond a doubt the most satisfactory and wonderful hotel in America. Designed after the fashion of the mission architects, this tavern at once has a charm and atmosphere such as one can not find in the average hostelry.

Indeed, all of Southern California has charm and atmosphere. It is Italy in America, Italy scrubbed and cleaned and with the folk speaking a familiar tongue, the dash of Spanish in the air giving character to the whole. The charm and atmosphere increase as you go south until finally you come to San Diego, just above the international boundary—San Diego which, three years ago, decided that she, too, would have an exposition. Despite her comparatively isolated location down in the southwest corner of the United States, despite that fact that at that time she had hardly more than 35,000 residents,

she has built and completed her Panama-California Exposition—at a cost of tremendous effort—and some five million dollars.

But San Diego, like San Francisco, offers winter tourists far more than an exposition. For one thing, there is Coronado Beach, that wonderful sand-spit reaching out from northernmost Mexico and making the haven of San Diego, holding a great hotel, a bathing-establishment, and hundreds of cottages large and small. For another there is Point Loma, with Mrs. Tingley's interesting school colony and Greek theater. For still another, there is La Jolla, with strange caves and tropical gardens. In front of all these there is the sea, soft and blue like all southern seas, and behind them the majesty of the mountains. Here is a playground for the winter traveler!

PLANNING THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP

In making the trip to the Pacific Coast you should plan to see as many as possible of the wonders and attractions of your own land. In so doing it will be necessary to go by one route and return by another. In mapping the itinerary you have choice of a great diversity of routes. As already pointed out, you may swing around the Great Arc which traverses the ocean line between New York and San Francisco, intersecting the Panama Canal. You may journey part way by water and part way by rail, or you may select one of the many all-rail routes.

Most southerly of all transcontinental routes is that of the Southern Pacific System with three gateways to California and the coast, the first via New Orleans, the second via Ogden, and the third via Portland and the northwest. Connection between New York and New Orleans is made by the company's own steamers leaving either port Wednesdays and Saturdays, or by all rail via Southern Railway and connections. The "Sunset Limited" is the Southern Pacific's famous train between New Orleans, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In conjunction with the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific it carries over its rails the "Overland Limited" and "San Francisco Limited" between Chicago and San Francisco, via Ogden, and in conjunction with the Union Pacific and St. Paul systems, the "Pacific Limited" via Omaha and Ogden. In connection with the Rock Island-El Paso Southwestern lines the Southern Pacific also operates the "Golden State Limited" via Kansas City, El Paso, and Tucson to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Tourists from San Francisco northward may journey through a land of scenic charm by the Southern Pacific's Shasta route to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle.

From Chicago, from St. Louis, and from Memphis stretch westward the well-equipped Rock Island Lines, affording excellent service to the coast, the Colorado mountain region, and the northwest. Three routes to California are afforded by the Rock Island System via Denver or Colorado Springs and Denver and Rio Grande and Southern Pacific or Denver and Rio Grande-Western Pacific, the latter traversing the Feather River Cañon, also the low-altitude route via El Paso and Southwestern and Southern Pacific, over which steam the Rock Island's crack California trains, "The Golden State Limited" and the

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"Californian." Tourists desiring to stop over at the Colorado mountain region are given excellent service by the Rock Island's "Rocky Mountain Limited" between Chicago and Denver or Colorado Springs.

The Santa Fé, with its own direct line between Chicago, Kansas City, San Diego, and San Francisco, is famous for giving tourists an opportunity to view the Grand Cañon of Arizona. Four through trains are available by this road, including among others the "California Limited" and the "Santa Fé de Luxe" (from Chicago every Tuesday).

The Union Pacific offers the shortest route from Chicago to San Francisco, enjoying also the facilities of direct connecting lines from Ogden southwest to Los Angeles and northwestward to Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle. Five through trains, the "Overland Limited," "San Francisco Limited," "California Mail," and "Los Angeles Limited" (via Chicago & Northwestern), "Pacific Limited" (via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul), also the "California Mail" are carried over the Union Pacific main line, while excellent through-train service is given by the Union Pacific between Chicago, Portland, and Seattle in conjunction with the Oregon Short Line and Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company. Through service is also handled by the Union Pacific between Chicago, Omaha, and Los Angeles, via Chicago & Northwestern, and San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad.

The Northern Pacific's main stem between St. Paul and Portland has as its eastern feeders the Burlington, St. Paul, Great Northern, and Rock Island, and as its western connections between Portland and San Francisco the Southern Pacific. The leading through trains from Chicago to the coast over this route are the "North Coast Limited" (via Chicago & Northwestern), the "Northern Pacific Express" (via the Burlington), and the "Puget Sound Limited," from St. Louis via Kansas City and Billings, and thence by Northern Pacific.

Another of the attractive northern transcontinental routes between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Coast is that of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, whose through line connects Chicago, Seattle, and Tacoma. The premier trains of this system are "The Olympian" and "The Columbian." As already stated, over the rails of this

same system between Chicago and Omaha are operated, in conjunction with the Union Pacific, Salt Lake Route, and Southern Pacific, the "Pacific Limited," and "California Mail" to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The St. Paul's route intersects Spokane.

Still another transcontinental trip from Chicago to the coast may be taken over the Great Northern, the eastern termini of which are at Duluth and St. Paul, the western at Vancouver and Portland. The "Oriental Limited" and "Great Northern Express," and other through trains leave from Chicago over the Burlington line.

From Chicago the Burlington System affords the California tourist the choice of several routes. Over its rails to St. Paul and Minneapolis travel, as above stated, the "Oriental Limited" and, via Billings, the "Great Northern Express," continuing westward by the Great Northern. Another route is by the "Northern Pacific Express," via St. Paul and Minneapolis and Northern Pacific Railway. By still another you may go via Billings and Northern Pacific Railway. Through-car service is given over the Burlington to San Francisco, via Denver, Rio Grande-Western Pacific, Southern Pacific, and via Denver, Rio Grande, and Salt Lake Route to Los Angeles.

Over the Chicago & Northwestern depart several notable through trains bound for California. Among the most important of these are the "Overland Limited," "San Francisco Limited," and "California Mail," via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to San Francisco and Los Angeles, the "Oregon Washington Limited" to Portland, via Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, and Oregon & Washington R.R. and Navigation System, the "Los Angeles Limited," running via Union Pacific, and San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Line, etc.

Traversing what has been described as the grandest mountain scenery of North America, the Canadian Pacific's vast system stretches a steel band from coast to coast. To the north of the Canadian Pacific is the newest of all the transcontinentals, the now practically completed Grand Trunk Pacific, while in the same direction runs the Canadian Northern. Each of these three systems has numerous connections with rail lines reaching south of the border.

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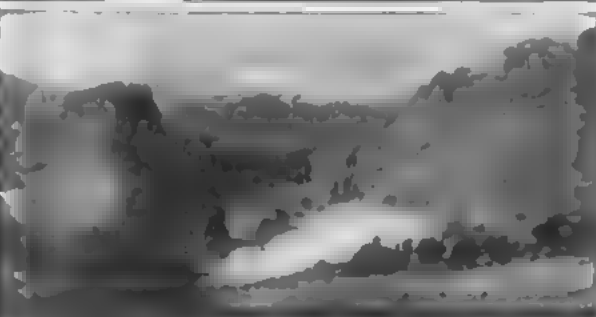
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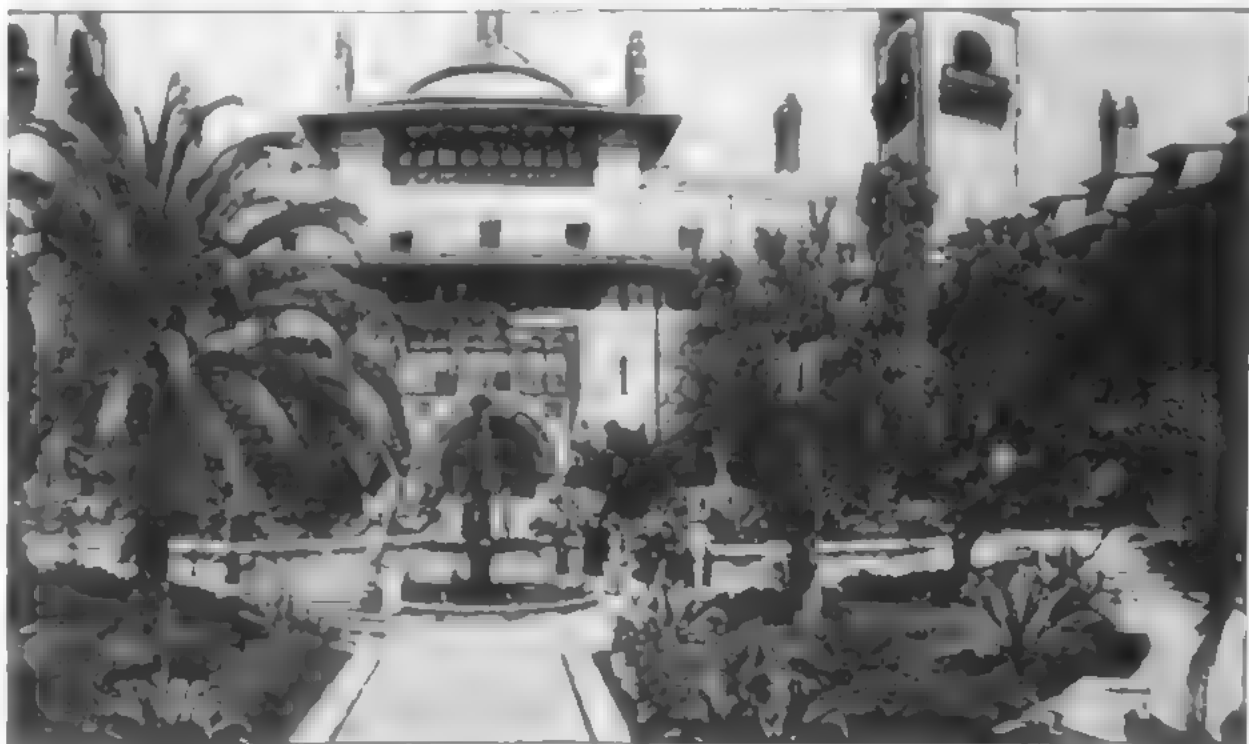
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THE WINTER PLAYGROUNDS OF FLORIDA

Florida is another such playground. Dotted between Florida and Southern California are many other playgrounds, most of them closely following the southern boundaries of the United States. Among these are Pass Christian and Biloxi, on the coast of the Mississippi. New Orleans, with all-winter fascinations for tourists as well as its great season of overwhelming joyousness at Mardi Gras, is near by. A little farther to the west is Galveston, which, in addition to being a very great commercial port, possesses one of the finest hotels and beaches in the South. A short way farther west again is San Antonio—on land, and almost a thousand feet above the sea, with a warm, dry, invigorating climate as well as historic associations that have led it to be called the "Cairo of America."

To the north and east Florida long since proved itself an ideal playground. To slip out of New York or Boston in a winter snow-storm and to find yourself two days later among roses and tall, trembling palms, with overcoat forgotten and pongees a luxury, is a transformation scene that seems more like a theater than reality. Yet that is what Florida can do for you. There may be snow and ice in Broadway or in Tremont Street; down at Miami or Palm Beach you will be seeking the shade at midday and the cooling comfort of a long drink with ice in it. Bathing, driving, motoring, golf, and real fishing in both salt and fresh water are some of the recreations in this land of midwinter warmth and flowers.

Jacksonville, like Galveston, is a brisk commercial port, which nevertheless maintains itself as a tourist resort into the bargain. From Jacksonville all the way south to Key West—now reached by as wonderful an overseas railroad as the genius of men has ever essayed to construct—the Atlantic shore is dotted with winter resorts. The names of many come quickly to mind—St. Augustine, Daytona, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami; there are others where one also may choose between lazy comfort and brilliancy. Of these East Coast resorts St. Augustine is the one possessing historic charm. It is the only walled city within the United States; and its ancient fortress has stood sentinel for more than three hundred years.

It must not be imagined that all of Florida's attractions lie along her coast lines. The interior country is dotted with lakes and towns provided with comfortable hotels. Ocala, Sanford, Orlando, Winter Park, and Lakeland are growing in favor with tourists each year.

The Gulf coast of Florida has more shore resorts—Tampa and Pensacola are the names that come most quickly to mind—while the steel highways from the north that lead to Florida are lines with stopping-points that can not fail to appeal to the winter traveler. Charleston and Savannah are lovable old towns upon the sea; Camden and Pinehurst, Aiken and

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Augusta stand among the pines on higher land; Asheville clings to the mountain-sides of North Carolina and proclaims herself "the land of the sky." These points are visited by many thousands of winter travelers. They have already been described in an earlier issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

These great arteries of travel lead from the North to the Florida resorts, either directly or through connecting lines—the Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Seaboard Air Line. Travelers from Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chattanooga may journey to Florida by a solid steel train operated over the Big Four, Queen and Crescent, and Southern Railway systems. Inland and West Coast points are reached directly by Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line. East Coast resorts are served by the Florida East Coast system, extending from Jacksonville to Key West.

JOURNEYS TO THE ANTILLES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Already we have spoken of the steamers that sail this winter for the first time direct from New York to San Francisco. Their route from the North Atlantic to Colon, the Atlantic entrance to the canal, runs down against the Gulf Stream and threads its way through the tropical West Indies. In fact, some of these vessels will stop at the larger of the island ports. But the average winter traveler who is anxious to see these points will take one of the vessels, which, starting from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or even more southerly ports, loops past Cuba, stopping either at Havana or Santiago, or both, certainly reaching the strange, old-fashioned port of Kingston in British Jamaica, and possibly stopping at San Juan, Porto Rico, before reaching Colon and the great engineering achievement which the United States has given to the world. Some ships, notably the great white fleet of the United Fruit Company, make landings at several ports on the northerly edge of South America. Indeed, a variety of attractive trips to the tropics is afforded by this great steamship system, including service from New York, Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile, and Galveston to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Pacific coast connections. Attractive cruises occupying from eight to twenty-four days are available with ample stops at interesting ports. Colombia and Venezuela are fascinating lands, little known or little understood by many residents of the United States.

South America spells fascination for the winter traveler from the more northerly of the sister continents. One ultimate effect of the great war will undoubtedly be the multiplication of accommodations from New York and Boston to such great harbor cities as Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. But there are ships of the Lamport & Holt and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company which already reach from the United States direct to these cities and afford a comfortable passage from the one side of the equator to the other. In times of peace the ubiquitous and progressive German lines add to this service, as well as helping reach the many, many ports of the West Indies.

To attempt to describe such cities as Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires in a single paragraph of this brief guide to the winter

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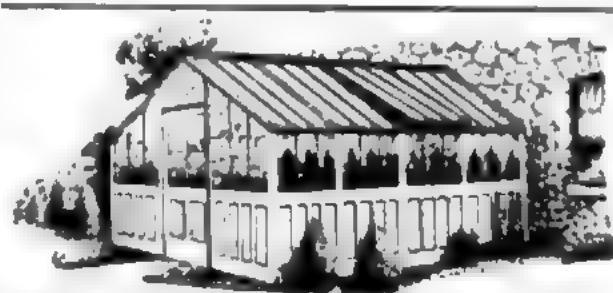
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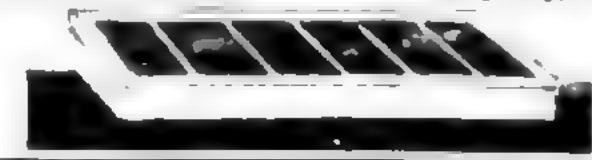
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traveler is quite out of the question. It is enough to hint at the marvelous beauties of the far-famed harbor of Rio or of the commercial preeminence of the metropolis of the Argentine Republic—to draw faint pictures of the great cities as fair to look upon and as comfortable to dwell within as Paris or Vienna, to whisper the little-known and less understood hinterland behind each as it is to attempt to paint in detail lands which, to most Americans, are unfortunately hardly more than mere names.

In reaching the West Indies it is, of course, not necessary to sail from New York out into the North Atlantic and around Hatteras. There are excellent steamer services from New Orleans and Mobile, from Miami and from Key West. The charming old town of Nassau, in the Bahamas, is only a short sail from Miami, while from Key West a stout ferry-steamer reaches Havana in something less than eight hours. In Havana you dip into the atmosphere of a southern European city. History and romance give this ancient city a peculiar charm to the visitor from the North. During February and March boulevards and parks of the Cuban

capital are gay with the celebration of the annual carnival. Most interesting railway trips radiate from Havana. Access to the interior of Cuba is afforded by the lines of the United Railways of Havana and allied lines, these lines, supplemented by the Cuba Railroad from Santa Clara, forming a rail line all the way through the center of the island to Santiago. Bermuda, of course, is best reached from New York. There are several steamer lines, including the Quebec Steamship Co., Royal Mail Steam Packet, and Bermuda-American Steamship Co., that make the trip, and as a short winter ocean journey there is hardly one to compare with it in popular favor. In no other way can one turn from Broadway quite as quickly to a foreign land, foreign currency, foreign flavors of every sort as by taking steamer from a North River pier to Hamilton, the chief of the island ports. The varied attractions of Bermuda were described in detail in a preceding issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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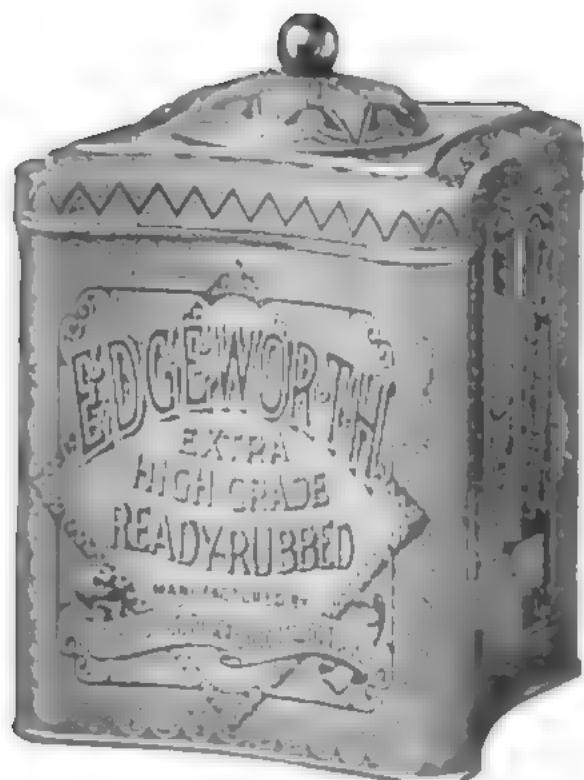
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If you can't get Edgeworth in one-pound humidor tins (price \$1.00) at your retail tobacco store, Larus & Brother Co. will ship you direct on receipt of \$1.00, all charges prepaid. If you want to make one or more of your friends Christmas gifts of these Edgeworth packages, give your instructions to your dealer, or, if he will not supply you, send us names and addresses of friends with your cards and check to cover your order at \$1.00 per package and we will gladly attend to the shipping.

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To the Retail Tobacco Merchant:—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth in dollar humidor packages, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly ship you direct at the price you would pay the jobber.

justly. For here we find all the delightful attractions of the tropics and an ideal climate, the temperature at Nassau averaging 72 degrees for the entire season. To a Nassauvian, however, perfect weather and flowering plants are the commonplaces of the day. He has been accustomed to them ever since he could remember and accepts their presence with true British conservatism. Hog Island's glorious stretch of coral beach, where the winter visitor takes his morning swim and which is probably as fine a winter bathing-beach as any in the world, is accepted quite as calmly by the Bahamas Islanders.

Tennis has come to the front wonderfully in the Bahamas, the Colonial courts, in the opinion of visiting experts, being unsurpassed for surface and background by any in the world.

The many followers of Colonel Bogey in Nassau are well paid for their devotion. Not the longest course in the world, but a mighty "sporty" one, the Nassau course has endeared itself to the hearts of many veteran and fledgling golfers. The Florida East Coast Golf Championship, which is played on February 23 and following days, attracts a large field and is the occasion of many stirring matches.

You may reach Nassau by through Pullman from New York to Miami, Florida, and then by steamship *Miami*, of the P. & O. Line direct to Nassau, the trip occupying about two and one-half days. Or you can take the all-water route from New York direct by express steamers of the Ward Line, regular weekly service, the trip occupying about seventy-two hours.

From other North River docks vessels are constantly sailing with destinations that must appeal to the imagination of the winter traveler. Every important harbor port to the south of the American metropolis can be reached from it by frequent and direct steamer service. The various lines that go to form those cabalistic initials, the A. G. W. I. (Atlantic, Gulf, West Indies) give direct and excellent service to such points as Galveston, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah, and Charleston. There is an excellent service by Old Dominion Line to Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, whose really comfortable hotel is quite as well known as Fortress Monroe, which stands within a stone's throw. And, to let our minds drift back to Southern California once again, there are stout steamers of the Southern Pacific sailing twice a week to New Orleans, advertising "a hundred golden hours at sea" and forming a direct connection between New York and the great Southern Pacific rail system.

Jamaica, long a land of fascination for winter tourists, is thus described by the author of "The Sea and the Jungle":

"And we had close over our port bow the most beautiful island in the world. It is useless to deny it, and to declare that you know a better island. Can't I see Jamaica now? I see it most plainly. It descends abruptly from the meridian, pinnacles and escarpments trembling in the upper air with distance and delicate poise, and comes down in rolling forests and steep, verdant slopes . . . to more leisurely open glades and knolls. . . . It is a jewel that smells like a flower . . . For long I watched it, declaring continually that some day I must return (and that is the greatest compliment a traveler on his way home can pay to any spot on the earth)."

Jamaica is reached conveniently by

steamers of the United Fruit and Royal Mail Steam Packet lines.

In touring the West-Indian Islands you may visit the possessions of Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Holland, but Americans there is a peculiar interest in our own island, Porto Rico, over which float the Stars and Stripes. Here we find a curious commingling of ancient Spanish customs and institutions with the spirit of modern progress introduced by the United States. An attractive cruise to Porto Rico from New York is afforded by the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, occupying sixteen days, visiting several ports, and costing, on board and ashore combined, from \$110 to \$120.

The Windward Islands, including St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Granada, the Grenadines, and others, are comparatively new and highly interesting winter resorts. The climate of this region is genial and balmy and distant only four or five days' sail south of New York. The islands are visited by steamers, as the new S.S. *Guiana*, of the Quebec Steamship Line and Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's ships.

The winter traveler is a fortunate creature, indeed. Even if his journey is a short affair breaking in for a few days in the midst of a season's hard business grind, it is almost sure to be beneficial to him, to bring benefits that are far more to him than can be expressed in dollars and cents, even in the dollars and cents that are the expense account of his trip. And the fashion of short mid-winter trips is growing. If the New Yorker finds that he can not get the time for the South or the Canadian North, he may be sure that some time between January 1 and the first day of April he is going to pack his duffel and scurry down to Lakewood or Atlantic City. The novelty of these two places as winter resorts has long since passed. Lakewood knows no summer season, and as for Atlantic City, it gains its greatest social pretensions each year in the days between the Christmas holidays and those at Eastertide.

The mid-winter traveler has come to stay. Catering to his whims and taste has become one of the recognized transportation and hotel problems of America.



MID-WINTER TENNIS IN THE BAHAMAS
—ON THE COURTS AT NASSAU.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Nessel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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New York, December 26, 1914

Whole Number 1288

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

INVALUABLE WAR-MAPS will be included in our issue for January 9. The maps will cover the entire area of fighting in France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Russia in great detail, showing towns, railroads, rivers, canals, mountains, etc. The foremost firm of map-makers in the United States have been working on them for six weeks and we have spared no expense to make them complete. The Consul-General of one of the warring Powers says, after a careful examination of the one showing his country: "The map is absolutely correct, and far better than any other of its kind printed in New York that has been brought to my notice." The edition of this issue will be LIMITED, and orders for it should be placed now to avoid disappointment. Subscribers who wish their friends to have these maps should inform them early or send a list of their names to us, enclosing ten cents for each name, and we will supply them by mail.

THE MOVE TO KEEP OUR GUNS OUT OF EUROPE

HALF-A-DOZEN BILLS pending in Congress to stop the exportation of war materials to the warring nations show the force behind this movement, altho the press talk reveals a wide divergence of opinion on the ultimate effects of such a prohibition. Virtually all agree that such legislation as Senator Hitchcock and a number of his colleagues propose would be welcomed by Germany and would cause our arms-manufacturers a loss of millions of dollars in foreign contracts. But while some observers, looking beyond these immediate effects, are convinced that an embargo would advance the cause of peace, others argue no less earnestly that it would foster militarism by making it necessary for nations to keep their armaments up to war standard even in times of peace. Some argue that since only Germany's enemies are in a position to avail themselves of the present freedom to buy arms here, the proposed change would put all on the same level and be thoroughly consistent with the spirit of neutrality. Others contend that it would be an absolute violation of this spirit, since it would be restoring to Germany an advantage which she lost through no fault of ours.

Before following the editors into the mazes of this most interesting controversy it may be well to glance at the rules that already govern our business dealings with belligerents with whom we are at peace. They are thus summed up in untechnical language by the *San Francisco Chronicle*:

"It is agreed that we can not fit out and arm war-ships for either belligerent and turn them loose without becoming liable for the damage they may do to the other belligerent. The *Alabama* case settled that and estopped us from making the contrary contention. Nor can we fit out an organized army or any part of one to take the part of one belligerent without justifying reprisals on the part of the other.

"By our own laws we are forbidden to supply in our own ports a war-ship of a belligerent with more than sufficient to convey it to its nearest home port.

"We may, however, lawfully ship any kind of supplies, including all munitions of war, to either belligerent, and if the

other belligerent captures them the shippers have no kick coming. They will doubtless have been paid in advance."

Thus, as the *New York Journal of Commerce* remarks, nobody denies that the sale of arms to belligerents by a neutral country is "quite legitimate under what is known as international law, and in accordance with traditional practise," the only penalty attached being the risk of capture and confiscation at sea. A correspondent of the *New York Sun* reminds us that this point has been established by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States, which declared, in a unanimous opinion delivered in 1822, that "no neutral State is bound by any canon of international law to prohibit the exportation of contraband articles," and that "the sending of contraband of war from a neutral country to the belligerent port for sale as articles of commerce is unlawful only as it subjects the property to confiscation on capture by the other belligerent."

But Senator Hitchcock and the other legislators who have fathered bills to put new restrictions on our commerce with the warring nations argue that our manufacturers, in selling munitions to the belligerents, are adding fuel to the European conflagration and postponing the advent of peace. To quote Senator Hitchcock's own words:

"Our nation stands for peace, and it seems to me outrageous that we should be running our powder-factories and our gun-works night and day to furnish means for carrying on the present war. Those who are making money out of this traffic will, of course, object to this bill, but no one else ought to. Two years ago we authorized the President to prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico because we did not feel that this country should help to continue the war there. As a matter of fact, our Government owns at the present time more than 300,000 Krag-Jorgenson rifles, better than some of the arms now possessed by European nations. We have discarded them because the Army has a better weapon. Several of the European nations would like to buy them, and undoubtedly Uncle Sam could get a handsome figure for them and the treasury of the United States would be very much benefited. But no one

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not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

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would propose such an outrageous breach of the laws of neutrality for the benefit of the whole people of the United States. My bill proposes to carry this law of neutrality a little further and to forbid to individuals that which is already unlawful for the Government."

While our arms-manufacturers are ready to sell to all, Germany can not buy, because her enemies control the high seas, and the Allies, according to some authorities, have placed orders with our arms- and ammunition-factories that will keep them busy for the next two and one-half years. So great, in fact, is the dependence of the Allies upon American munitions of war, if we are to accept the statement of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of *The Fatherland*, that "were the war material from the United States withheld, the war would come to an end in sixty days or less." In a statement laid before our State Department by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, some of the orders for war materials placed in this country by the Allies are specified as follows:

Two hundred thousand rifles, caliber .303, from the Remington Arms Company.

Two hundred million cartridges from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Two hundred thousand rifles, caliber .303, and 200,000,000 cartridges from the Winchester Arms Company.

Total output of artillery cartridges-cases of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Four million pounds of powder from the Du Pont Powder Company.

Fifteen hundred machine guns from the Colt Works. (Larger orders pending.)

Fifty thousand revolvers from the Colt Works.

Two hundred armored motor-cars, with machine guns, from the Autocar Company.

Five hundred thousand rifles, caliber .22, and ammunition for drilling purposes from the Winchester Arms Company.

Nine hundred 6-inch howitzers, delivery within eighteen months, from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Shell cases for the howitzers from the same company.

Seven million pounds of powder from the Du Pont Powder Company.

One hundred thousand Remington rifles, caliber 7 mm., and 13,000,000 cartridges.

About 3,000,000 cartridges per week are being shipped from the United States to France.

Forty to fifty large guns, 9.2 inch caliber, from the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Two thousand tons of powder for artillery and infantry cartridges from the Du Pont Powder Company.

One hundred thousand carbines, caliber 30-40, from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

One hundred million cartridges for the above carbines.

Aeroplanes from various firms.

Four million aerial arrows.

Artillery ammunition, estimated value \$12,000,000, from the Crucible Steel Company.

Commenting on these figures, Mr. Viereck discovers in the very size of the Allies' contracts with us proof that they are "without the facilities for carrying on a contest on such a large scale" as the present war. France, he admits, has enough arms and ammunition plants of her own to enable her to continue the war even if the American supplies were cut off, but "England finds herself in a difficult position and could not go

on enlarging her forces on the present scale without the hundred- of thousands of rifles and millions of rounds of ammunition being shipped to her from the United States." And "as for Russia, she would be immediately at the end of her resources were the American markets closed." This German-American editor goes on to say:

"Is the United States, through the furnishing of guns, ammunition, and powder, prolonging the war? And is the benefit derived by a few families from these war-material orders an equivalent to the losses caused to trade in general by the prolongation of the war? And at the end of the war will the United States be in a position to take the rôle of an arbiter? Will not the German people, as well as other neutrals, whose trade has suffered through the prolongation of the war, righteously object?"

Mr. Viereck's recipe for ending the war in sixty days, retorts Horace White in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*, evidently involves the triumph of Germany. We read:

"Germany, having made war, and preparations for war, the chief concern of human existence, is presumably well supplied with guns and ammunition and manufactories thereof. She has the great Krupp works with 90,000 men working night and day and she has taken the Belgian arms-factory at Liège and turned it to her own service against Belgium, with probably 10,000 men more. Now if she can prevent France from getting arms from this side of the water, she can conquer her enemies in sixty days or less. That is what Mr. Viereck means by bringing the war to an end. He means ending it successfully to the country which began it. The American people are to enable the Germans to march into Paris in sixty days, or less! . . .

"But what then? Germany would levy contributions in cash and territory to suit herself, and, having thus planted the seeds for future wars,

would begin to prepare for them, and would still call them defensive wars. It is needless to say that the people of the American hemisphere do not want this war to end merely as an armistice, to break out again as soon as the chief belligerent can get his second wind."

Mr. White maintains also that "any new legislation which introduces a change of practice in favor of one belligerent and against another is a breach of neutrality." Another contention, admitted by Senator Hitchcock to be "the strongest argument yet advanced" against his bill, is that if we prohibit the sale of war munitions to belligerents as a violation of neutrality we may find ourselves embarrassed if we ever get into a war and need to look abroad for war supplies.

Why strike a blow at our own industries because Europe seems fit to go to war? asks the *Chicago Herald*. Not only would these prohibitory measures strike at our prosperity, declares the *Brooklyn Eagle*; they would stultify our claim to neutrality. Such an embargo, says the *New York Sun*, "is designed to deprive Great Britain and her allies of the advantage their superior naval power has won for them," and is hence "as unneutral as a German army corps commander." This view is shared by such papers as the *New York Tribune*, *Times*, and *World*, and the *Philadelphia Press*, and more than one editor notes that at least three of the men who have introduced bills to stop the sale of arms to Europe are German-Americans.



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"IT SEEMS TO ME OUTRAGEOUS THAT WE SHOULD FURNISH MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE PRESENT WAR."

Declares Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, leader of the movement in Congress to forbid the sale of arms to the warring nations.

TO BAR THE WAR FROM WESTERN WATERS

THO SOME DOUBT is expressed as to the practicability of the suggested plan to keep the war out of North- and South-American waters, the press agrees that the meeting of representatives of twenty American republics on December 8 was a unique, perhaps epoch-making, occasion. This, as the *New York World's* Washington correspondent points out, was "the first international conference of neutral nations which had assembled in any part of the globe since the European War began, and, irrespective of its possible accomplishments during the present conflict, was regarded as the birth of a new movement in international law for the definition of the right of the neutral as opposed to the right of the belligerent." It was unique, says the *New York Sun's* correspondent, "in that it was the first definite action ever taken by the American Governments looking toward their acting as a unit with relation to the rest of the world. Often they have sought unanimous action in regard to interests in relation to one another, but never before have any attempts been made to solidify the Governments on problems relating to Europe and Asia." The only action taken at the conference was the appointment of a committee to study the new problems growing out of the European War. This was the suggestion of the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Romulo S. Naon. In the speech supporting his position Dr. Naon laid down a new and notable principle which the *Philadelphia North American*, *New York World*, *Washington Post*, and *Pittsburg Dispatch* think must ultimately become as important in international law as the Monroe Doctrine. *The North American* quotes him as saying:

"The interests of the countries not involved in conflict are as much entitled to respect, are as sacred, to say the least, as those which could be invoked by the countries which misfortune has led to belligerency. The mission of the neutral countries is to maintain the progress of the world, and to conserve its moral and material energies as a nucleus for the reestablishment of the disturbed equilibrium.

"That social mission, which is as supreme as the very defense of sovereignty, augments, if possible, the attention which deserves respect for the integrity of their rights as neutrals. If these rights and the rights of belligerents conflict, a spirit of justice, a sentiment of humanity, and a reason of high practical policy determine that the rights of the neutrals must prevail, inasmuch as their mission is a mission of progress and preservation of life.

"If war can justify the setting aside of the rights of neutrals, there would disappear our commercial activities and our economic resources, in the preservation of which are concerned both our own existence and the exigencies of civilization.

"The right of the belligerent ends where the right of the neutral begins."

As a basis for the special commission's study of the problem thus presented by Ambassador Naon, the Peruvian Government offered an interesting suggestion. After describing the embarrassment caused in this hemisphere by Europe's war, and noting America's isolation from European policies and interests, the Peruvian note said that a declaration

"that America can not admit that its commerce within the

maritime area belonging to the Continent—supposedly bounded by a line equidistant from it and the other countries, both on the Pacific and the Atlantic side—be subject to the contingencies of the present war, would give ample guaranty to lessen, even in part, the serious effects of the crisis which we have begun to feel, and would likewise impose respect for the affected interests, a respect that up to the present time does not seem to have entered into the minds of the belligerent Powers."

This, as the *New York World* and *Times* both recall, is the idea formulated by Thomas Jefferson in a letter written in 1820, in which he said:

"The day is not far distant when we may formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean which separates the two hemispheres, on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other; and when, during the rage of the eternal wars of Europe, the lion and the lamb, within our regions, shall be drawn together in peace. . . . The principles of society there and here, then, are radically different, and I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in seas and territories of both Americas the ferocious and the sanguinary contests of Europe. I wish to see this coalition begin."

Here, says *The World*, "is an idea of vast importance"—

"If all the republics of the Western world in majestic council shall set up new ideas of neutral rights, claiming for them the authority of international law, embodying them, perhaps, in the phrase, No more European wars on this hemisphere, we shall have a very impressive addition to the vital democratic doctrine which already says, No more colonization and no more Kings on this hemisphere."

To stretch the three-mile zone, "established when three miles was the range of a cannon-shot," until it covered a hundred miles of public waters, would be, in the *New York Times's* opinion, "not merely a step, but many strides, toward the accomplishment of the cherished ideal of forcing nations at war to confine their

molestation to each other." Tho it looks visionary, "dreams sometimes come true," *The Times* remembers, and it goes on to show that neither Germany nor Great Britain would lose by acceding to such a request. The *Philadelphia Record* does not see how this extension could hamper naval operations except in the case of commerce-destroyers, "but the nations of the New World are under no obligation to help the licensed pirates of the Old World to destroy each other's shipping." Moreover, "the destruction of British or German ships carrying goods between Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States would not be the destruction of British or German, but of American commerce." Nor does this paper consider European consent necessary, for

"If two American States should unfortunately become involved in war, the European Powers would not hesitate to warn them against making the Mediterranean the scene of their naval battles and of piratical enterprises against neutral trading vessels, on the pretext of searching for contraband."

A declaration by all America declaring that such waters as the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea should not be made the scene of naval operations in a European war would not, in *The Record's* opinion, be disregarded by non-American Powers. Here the *San Francisco Chronicle* and *Pittsburg Dispatch* heartily



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HE SUGGESTS A NEW DOCTRINE.

Dr. Romulo S. Naon holds that where the rights of neutrals and belligerents conflict, "the rights of the neutrals must prevail."



WATCHFUL WAITING WITH A TIN DIPPER
— Halladay in the Providence Journal



NEWS YORK: Mr. Daniels believes that the President will keep the country out of trouble" —Wood in the New York Tribune

WHAT WE NEED AND DON'T NEED IN THE WAY

agree, and they see no need of consulting the European belligerents in defining the new policy. Let the United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile agree to back up the doctrine with their combined naval force. Would any of the belligerents care to take on these three countries as enemies for such a cause? *The Dispatch* does not think so.

On the other hand, the *New York Journal of Commerce* and *Wall Street Journal*, *Springfield Republican*, *Philadelphia Press*, and *San Diego Union*, tho heartily favoring the principle involved, think that nothing could be done without the consent of the European combatants, and doubt if such consent can be obtained. The *Charleston News and Courier* adds that it would be impossible for neutral nations to maintain the neutrality of a 100-mile zone and that "other practical difficulties would arise from the fact that large areas of the western hemisphere are dependencies of belligerent Powers and are, therefore, parties to the struggle which has its center in Europe, but which is affecting every continent of the globe."

GOOD TIMES SEEN FROM WALL STREET

SOME DIFFERENCE of opinion may exist regarding the value of the New York Stock Exchange and the righteousness of its transactions, but everybody seems to take the successful resumption of its business as a sign of coming prosperity. In New York this feeling is voiced by such papers as *The Times*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Commercial*. Farther away from Wall Street, the *Boston News Bureau*, *Transcript*, and *Christian Science Monitor*, *Springfield Republican*, *Washington Post*, and *St. Louis Republic* are no less certain that the renewed activity in the securities market is the forerunner of improvement in the business of the country and perhaps an industrial boom. "The wave of fear has passed," declares the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, "and it seems certain that the country will enter upon a more prosperous career." At this time, says the *Boston Transcript*, business needs "just such an impetus as can be supplied by this restoration of the stock market; taken in connection with the protest suspension of restrictive legislation, the assurance of an advance in freight-rates, and the plenitude of funds in the money market, it should

result in a revival of commercial activity and industrial expansion." Minor exchanges, the *Springfield Republican* is aware, in San Francisco, New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston had previously resumed transactions without any trouble, "but their operations could not be regarded as important for the reason that only the New York Exchange is an international market for securities." *The Republican*, conservative in its optimism, believes that "America is slowly climbing back."

"With the securities markets so generally reopened, even under some restrictions, with money-rates ruling very low and currency so abundant that the emergency issues are virtually retired, because no longer needed, with the foreign exchange market tending to a point where gold may be imported and with the foreign trade gradually expanding, the United States perhaps should be content, for the time being. This people have shared with Europe the tremendous calamity of the war, but this people already are pulling out of the catastrophe while the peoples at war are sinking deeper into economic ruin. American manufacturing industries remain depressed, except in the favored lines furnishing material of war; yet of all places on earth the United States to-day is economically by far the most blest. Our unemployment difficulty is serious, but America has not in arms millions of men engaged in the scientific destruction of accumulated wealth."

The New York Stock Exchange was closed from July 30 to November 28 for all transactions, and for two weeks longer for stock transfers. It was the longest closed period in the history of the Exchange, the *Albany Journal* notes, and it continues:

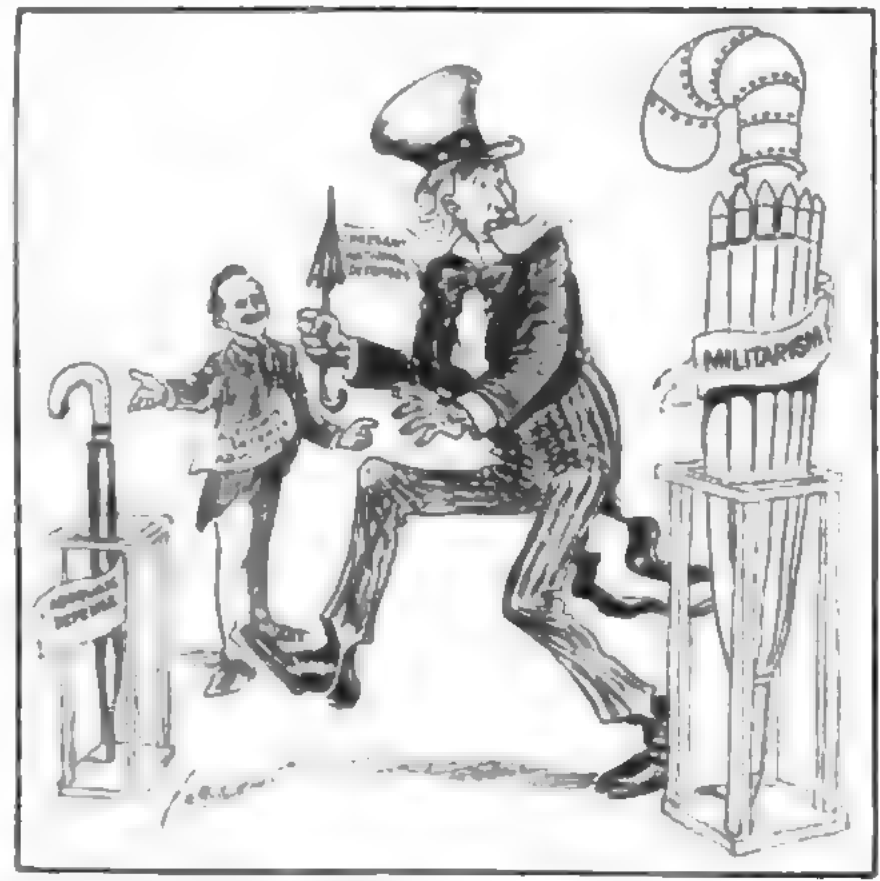
"Its effect was in the main good. It averted disaster, and it gave time for adjustment of financial conditions that had become dangerous. Brokerage houses naturally suffered heavy losses through interruption of business, while a large part of their expenses had to be continued. Many employees were deprived of their means of livelihood. But there was the greatest good to the greatest number—the public. Its securities were protected from further market depreciation. The market values recorded on the last day of business on the Exchange remained the basis of loans. If sales were made, privately, at lower prices, they were not recorded.

"At the same time, suspension of the securities market had a depressing effect on finance and business. The closed Exchange stood as evidence of unusual departure from normal conditions. Speculators became investors against their will. Their capital was tied up in securities which they could not liquidate. This condition soon created impatience, and many weeks ago the reopening of the Exchange was urged."



"DO YOU WANT ME TO WEAR THESE ALL THE TIME?"

—Williams in the *Indianapolis News*



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INADEQUATE DEFENSE, ADEQUATE DEFENSE, OR MILITARISM?

—McCutcheon in the *Chicago Tribune*.

OF DEFENSE AS SEEN BY GENERALS OF THE PENCIL.

Bond-selling was finally resumed on November 28; on December 12 the market was opened to a limited line of stocks, and, as the *New York Sun* observes, a long experimental period was expected. But the market took care of itself: "the selling movement was normal, the buying impulse heavy; prices were higher than when the Exchange closed and showed no tendency to flag." Hence it was decided to throw the market wide open on December 15. That means, the *New York World* explains, that "the New York Stock Exchange is now wide open for business as before the war, but with a minimum-price line throughout the trading-list," which "closely follows the low prices established by the panic which closed the Exchange on July 30." This restriction, say several editors, will probably be but temporary, and a mere formality, since prices have shown no tendency to sink to the danger-limit. Neither *The World* nor *The Commercial* expects to see any noteworthy liquidation by European holders of American securities. *The World* does not believe that

"England, as an example, will be compelled to liquidate its first foreign investments as well as to exhaust current income therefrom to finance the war. At all events, foreign investments in America will be the last to go by the board. It is the one great country on earth where safety and improvement are most assured. It is the only great country which can show evidences of entering upon a new era of industrial expansion and prosperity."

The World makes the interesting suggestion that the opening of the Stock Exchange presents a new problem in neutrality—

"More than many people imagine, perhaps, the attitude of Americans toward the great European quarrel is determined by business considerations.

"The Stock Exchange will soon record infallibly the sympathies of an important section of public opinion in the United States. If speculators buy on this or that victory or sell on this or that defeat with energy enough to control the market, we shall soon have an expression which may easily be looked upon abroad as unneutral."

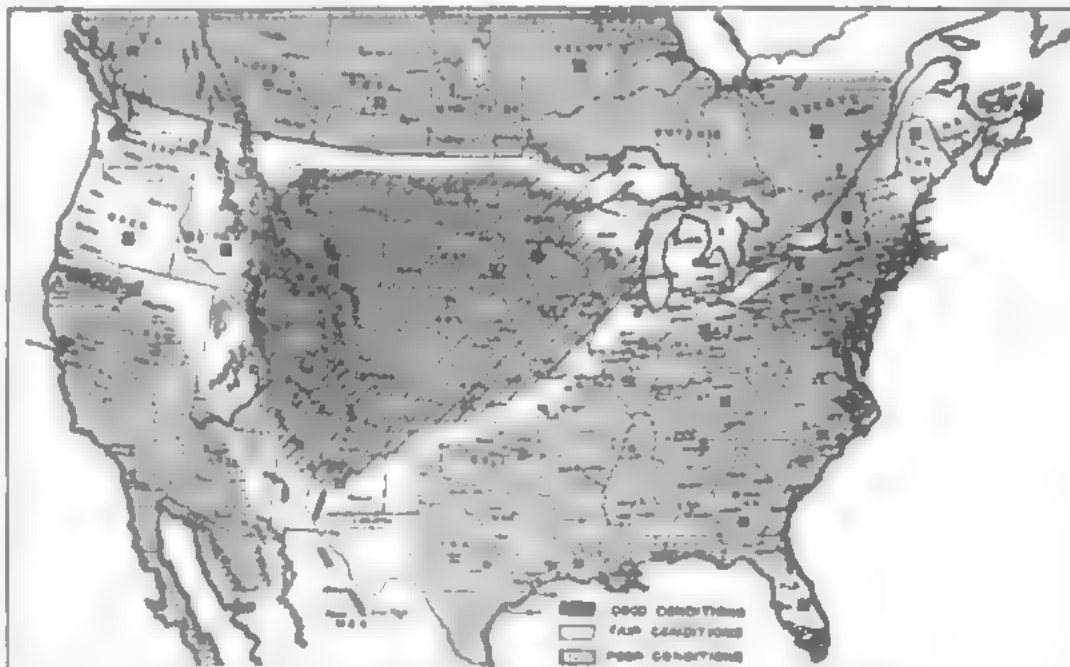
Several New York editors can not let the occasion pass without calling attention to "the prudence and foresight, as well as the skill and integrity of purpose," with which the Stock Exchange officials and Wall Street bankers have handled the perplexing financial situation created by the European War. As *The Journal of Commerce* puts it, "the 'money power' of New York has been exercised in an honorable, considerate, and public-spirited manner, which is really in keeping with its character, but was needed

to dispel some of the clouds which occasional lapses from a high standard had cast upon its reputation." Rather different is the thought which has occurred to many Americans, especially in the West, and which we find thus expressed in a letter to the *New York Times* *Analyst*:

"In the days of its fatness, Wall Street reckoned itself as the special barometer of the state of commercial life. . . .

"Yet it has been out of business for four months, and, save for those immediately concerned, there has been entire indifference, and apparently not much regret. It is incon-

ceivable that a branch of business of such vital import could ever temporarily drop out of existence and create so little stir. The sober truth is that the West in general long ago lost both faith and interest in Wall Street and its operations as conducted. . . . So it has come to pass that the general thought in the West was entirely indifferent as to when Wall Street renewed operations."



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WHERE WE ARE PROSPEROUS.

By this map Mr. Roger W. Hainson shows where good or bad times prevail. The wheat belt is prosperous while the cotton belt and the industrial northeast have suffered.

A MILLION MEN OUT OF WORK

IT IS A SERIOUS MATTER if there are, as stated, "a million men out of work in the United States to-day, and a hundred thousand men starving," and private and public agencies all over the country are again at work on this ever-recurring and baffling problem. Every section tells the same story. A man writes to the unemployment committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor: "In over thirty years of working experience, I have never seen the like, when a man who is willing and anxious and capable of doing work satisfactorily, can not even get a chance tho one may look his eyes out of his head



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THE MOBILIZATION OF OUR STANDING ARMY HAS BEGUN

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

for such a happy opportunity. *Because the work is not there.*" In Chicago, Richmond, Cincinnati, Boston, and other cities, similar stories may be heard. Judge Gary, whom the Mayor of New York put at the head of his Committee of Unemployment and Relief, ventures "the assertion that we have a greater need to give relief here in our own city than we have to give relief in Europe, as great as the problem over there is." City Chamberlain Bruere estimates New York's unemployed at 25,000, with a possible growth to 100,000. "The idea," he says, "that in the most prosperous commercial city of America strong, able-bodied men should be unable to find work is a reflection on our civilization." And the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, moved by the distress in its own city, declares that "whenever a man who is able to work and wants to work is denied that opportunity, civilization to that extent has proved itself inefficient, and civilization's governmental agencies should do what they can to make the deficiency good."

Mayor Mitchel's efforts in this direction please the Chicago *Tribune* in a city where New York's municipal activities are often treated to criticism. He has succeeded in enlisting the active services on his committee of such men as E. H. Gary, F. A. Vanderlip, Julius Kruttschnitt, Oscar S. Straus, George W. Perkins, and Otto T. Bannard, and the Chicago editor believes such large employers of labor peculiarly fitted to handle the problem. In Massachusetts, the Boston *Transcript* expects the State Committee on Unemployment to do great good this winter, and Governor Walsh states that he will "urge upon the incoming legislature the enactment of an emergency labor law which would make it possible to suspend temporarily sections of the labor laws of the State, so that work on orders resulting from

European War might be expedited in the factories." This

the New York *Times* quite heartily approves, explaining that "the labor laws passed by the influence of the unions, enacting conditions of employment unacceptable to wage-payers, are one chief cause of idleness, destitution, and unrest."

In a report which wins the praise of the Springfield *Republican*, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor recommends a nation-wide plan to handle the problem in a large way and bring the "jobless man" to the "manless job," wherever found. Then,

"With seasonal variations of employment nationally adjusted with accidental disturbances to employment nationally provided for, with individual delinquencies in respect of employment better understood by national public opinion, and with such ameliorations of industrial distress as this department is now preparing to offer, a right beginning will have been made."

By another plan the Government, says Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, could and should stabilize the labor-supply. For instance, public projects like highways, waterways, conservation schemes, protection from floods, and irrigation-works "could easily be worked upon intermittently without economic loss." "When it became clear that from any cause the general supply of labor throughout the country was greatly in excess of the private demand, the Government should begin to absorb the workmen for employment on the national undertakings already sanctioned." And Dr. Steinmetz has a still more interesting suggestion, calling for a new sort of "citizen soldiers":

"What objection could there be to the Government allowing men to enlist for three or four months' training at any time when the demand for labor had fallen to a point threatening serious unemployment?"

"The men so enlisted would be getting valuable instruction, their health would be improved by the experience, they would be drawing wages, they would not be a drag upon production through being unemployed."

"In the course of time this method would provide the country with a splendid military reserve which could easily be brought up to a point of war efficiency."

THE GERMAN RAID ON ENGLAND

LAST WEEK the progress of the European War was marked by two important military developments, one to the credit of each side, and by two dramatic naval exploits in which the honors were similarly divided. In France and Belgium the Allies reported a marked strengthening of their offensive and a slow but steady pushing back of the strongly entrenched German lines, while in Poland Germany claimed "the greatest victory of the war," in "the complete shattering of the Russian offensive." At sea the fortunes of war were reversed, the eastern theater witnessing the torpedoing of the Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh* in the Dardanelles by the British submarine *B-11*, which reached its quarry by diving under five rows of mines; while in the North Sea a German cruiser flotilla eluded the British patrol fleet, bombarded three English towns, and made good its escape. Altho the developments in France and Poland are regarded as major events and the feat of the *B-11* is hailed as the most daring exploit of the war, the interest of our press seems to focus chiefly on the bombardment of Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby by the raiding German cruisers on the morning of December 16. "For the first time in centuries English blood has been shed in England by a foreign foe," remarks the New York *World*, and as a consequence "Englishmen now know from bitter experience that England is not immune from attack; that the British Navy is not an impregnable fortress around the British Isles, and that Great Britain requires all her military resources of whatsoever kind and character." This result, *The World* goes on to say, "ought to be worth a million recruits to Kitchener's army," and the prediction



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SCARBOROUGH, ONE OF THE THREE ENGLISH COAST TOWNS BOMBARDED BY THE GERMANS

is justified by English dispatches stating that an immediate sequel to the bombardment of these east-coast towns and the killing of more than a hundred persons, "two-thirds of them women and children," was "a general rush to the recruiting-offices." In view of this development, one editor remarks, "England stands to gain infinitely more from this daring raid than the Germans themselves can hope to gain." On the other hand, a dispatch from Rome quotes Prince von Bulow, German Ambassador to Italy, as saying: "This is simply the prelude to what the German fleet is soon to undertake, which may astonish the world."

Meanwhile, according to a London correspondent of the *New York World*, this exploit of the German cruisers "has produced a more profound impression on the English people than any other event of the war." He goes on to say:

"Stories of English people, with familiar English names, in an every-day English town very much like hundreds of other English towns, torn to pieces by shrapnel, their homes burning, their women folk struck down in the streets and their babies buried in burning wreckage, have taken hold of the imagination of the people as no tales of atrocity and fire and sword in Belgium, or no ship-loads of wounded soldiers and starving refugees, have been able to approach in effect.

"English people all over the country have read this morning how Alfred Beale, an ordinary British postman of Scarborough, was chatting with an ordinary British housemaid to whom he had just handed a letter on her master's porch, when a German shell came out of the sky and, exploding in the street, sent both postman and maid into eternity; how a young housewife of Hartlepool was in her kitchen preparing her husband's breakfast, and looked up suddenly to see blue sky where her roof had been, and to find herself a widow; and they are asking themselves to-day: 'If this happened to Hartlepool and Scarborough, why couldn't it happen to Tynemouth, or Falmouth, or Deal, or Dover, or Sandwich, or, if the Germans land, to any town in England?'"

Many English dispatches speak of this raid as an attack on unfortified towns, a fact which moves the military attaché of the

German Embassy at Washington to make the following statement:

"The fact is established that Hartlepool is fortified, while Scarborough and Whitby are defended, like all other British coast places, either by regular troops, coast guns, or volunteers.

"The bombardment of all Belgian coast places by the British-French navy did not take place because these places were fortified, which they are not, but because they are defended by the German troops."

Our editors, while paying tribute to the skill and daring which enabled the German flotilla to find its way through the mine-fields, elude the British fleet, deliver its attack, and run the gauntlet of the same perils back to its base, generally agree that the attack on the Yorkshire towns has in itself very little military significance. Some observers regard it as a raid pure and simple, others suggest that it was a feint to draw the British fleet into a position convenient for submarine attack, or by diverting attention to enable some of the fast German cruisers to escape into the Atlantic to harry the commerce of the Allies.

It is suggested in some quarters that this last may have been accomplished. Remarking that "the real significance of the enterprise may possibly be made apparent later," the editor of the *New York Evening Sun* goes on to discuss the incident:

"Berlin merely announces that a part of the High Seas Fleet



WHERE THE WAR WAS BROUGHT HOME TO ENGLAND

bombarded certain 'fortified towns' on the east coast of England, but it is added that 'regarding the further course of its action no information can be given.' This may imply some ulterior object which it is not at present expedient to reveal; until that object is known the raid can only be regarded as a more or less wanton experiment in destructiveness. It is impossible to avoid associating it with the advice of one of Germany's most celebrated and popular naval writers, advice that was published the very day before the raid occurred. 'We must see clearly,' he wrote in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, 'that in order to fight with success we are obliged to fight ruthlessly—ruthlessly in the proper meaning of the word, that is to say, without any regard whatever for any conceivable thing which lies outside the line leading to our final military goal. . . . Our sole thought is devoted to increasing vengeance by any and every means which can lead to victory.' A victory of any substantial kind could not very well follow upon such excursions as yesterday's in the North Sea, but as an act of vengeance the enterprise is quite understandable.

"In all probability popular opinion in Germany has forced the Navy to give some account of itself. Enormous sums have been spent on the German Navy, which hitherto has been of singularly little service. The policy of attrition has been a most obvious failure, for the odds in favor of the British Navy are considerably greater to-day than they were four months ago. If the German fleet was hardly fit to encounter the enemy in the opening days of the war, it is even less fit to do so to-day, and at the present rate will be still less fit a year hence. The destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron must incidentally have had a depressing effect, and it is safe to conjecture that yesterday's daring performance was undertaken as an act of reprisal and as a means of reassuring the public and allaying popular impatience at the apparent inactivity of the Navy."

English dispatches state that the British Admiralty had warning of the contemplated raid, and that the escape of the

raiders was due to "luck" and an intervening fog. The *Boston News Bureau* reminds us that German captains in the North Sea "have now a cloak for their operations two-thirds of the time for the round trip, with a good chance of fog to aid in the eight-hour interval of daylight." London is reported disturbed over the possibility that some of the German cruisers, instead of returning to their base, may have slipped out into the Atlantic. Says the *New York Sun*:

"While Germany may not be willing to risk a general engagement in the North Sea, the descent on the Yorkshire coast suggests the possibility of a raid by a swift and powerful squadron in the waters of the Atlantic along the routes of England's merchant fleet carrying immense cargoes of food and war-supplies. It may be said that the Atlantic has its own patrol of British war-ships, but obviously if the British Navy can not make a closed sea of the North Sea or German Ocean there must be plenty of room in the Atlantic for the operations of a German flying squadron. The game would be worth the risk, for a tremendous amount of damage could be done to the British merchant marine. The traffic so valuable to England herself and so necessary to the cause of the Allies might be deranged and tied up, if not temporarily ruined."

English papers are full of condemnation for this attack on unwarned towns and the killing of non-combatants, and their indignation is echoed in many editorial columns on this side of the Atlantic. Turning to the German-American press we find the *New York Deutsches Journal* declaring that "the guns of the German cruisers have told the world in the plainest speech that the days of England's arrogant supremacy on the sea are over." And the *Staats-Zeitung* of the same city says that "the German fleet has once again accomplished a master-stroke of courage and poise."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PEACE at any price is liable to cost more than that.—*Washington Post*

WHAT Europe needs is a campaign against the gun-toters.—*Houston Chronicle*.

IT'S a wise European father who brings his son up to be either a doctor or an architect.—*Washington Post*.

ITALY is in a condition of belligerent neutrality.—*Nashville Banner*.

IN short: Defense should exist for the nation; not the nation for defense.—*New York World*.

EVERYBODY else having failed, the miners end the strike in Colorado.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

IF any submarines are to be made in this country let's keep them for our own use.—*Portland Oregonian*.

MR. BRYAN says he is dealing with prohibition "in a journalistic way." That, at least, is one way to be dry.—*Nashville Banner*.

THE Prince of Wales has been promoted to be a full lieutenant. That young man must have a friend at court.—*Boston Transcript*.

NO wonder Shakespeare exclaims, "What's in a name?" when Christian county, Kentucky, goes wet and Bourbon county goes dry.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

IT may be true that our Army and Navy are unprepared to defend us from attack, but where is the nation prepared to attack us?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

According to Secretary of War Garrison, there seems to be considerable difference between the regular Army and a regular army.—*Philadelphia North American*.

THE activity of the German Army in the East, in the face of the Petrograd dispatches telling of crushing German defeats, leads us to the belief that the Germans belong to the class who don't know when they are whipt.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

WE love our Przemysl, but oh, you Przemysl!—*Columbia State*.

MARINE insurance rates and battle-ships go down together.—*Washington Post*.

MR. SCHWAB may conclude to have the submarines built by his new plant in Canada.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

HUERTA says he will return. Perhaps; but he never can come back.—*Washington Post*.

THEY say the Colonel has finally become reconciled to being regarded merely as an ex-President.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

J. L. BRADY, of Lawrence, advises the Turks if they wish to get into a holy war they would better stay out of this one.—*Kansas City Star*.

THE movement for better babies will touch a responsive chord in every mother's heart who knows how poorly off other folk are in this respect.—*Washington Post*.

AN Illinois justice has ruled that a university may legally work its women employees nineteen or more hours a day—by reason of being a charitable institution.—*Boston Herald*.

FIELD-MARSHAL KITCHENER should not object to the interview with him written by Irvin Cobb. It is probably a better interview than Kitchener could have composed himself.—*Chicago News*.

WE notice that the combination of letters that are used to indicate the pronunciation of geographical names in the war-zone are quite as baffling as the names themselves.—*Albany Journal*.

THE Kaiser, who was to take Paris in September, took Lodz in December. Recalls the case of the young woman who said she would not marry the man until he had saved \$10,000, but compromised when he amassed \$18.40.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.



INDUCEMENTS

—Harding in the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

FOREIGN - COMMENT



THE FLAGS AND BANNERS OF NIPPON WAVING AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF TSING-TAU.

OUR DEFENSES VIEWED FROM ABROAD

THE "CHEERFUL, INCURABLE OPTIMISM" of the President, as the Canadian papers term it, irritates some of our neighbors a little. Thus the *Montreal Daily Star* takes the President to task and reminds him that "great self-confidence, based upon past successes under far different conditions, is a frequent forerunner to disastrous failure." Canada, to judge from the tone of the Dominion press, wants us to be well armed because it may become necessary for the United States to enter actively into the war in defense of those principles to which the Allies and America, we are assured, are alike committed; and it is claimed that many Americans indorse this view. For example, the *London (Ont.) Advertiser* says:

"Quite a few people in the United States have expressed the belief that their Government and Congress should come out frankly in favor of the Allies, and enter the war against Germany. Their belief is based not only on the ground that the Allies are fighting in the cause of freedom and democracy, of which the United States is professing a champion, but that it is necessary as a matter of self-defense against the possible results on this continent should Germany win."

This view finds an echo in England, where the *London Daily Express* is a little annoyed at our "state of unpreparedness" and thinks we shall ultimately be forced into a conflict with Germany:

"We agree that it may be wise for the Government at Washington to maintain its position of impartiality, but it is not possible for any nation or for any individual to be impartial in this great war. Great Britain and her allies are fighting for exactly the same cause as Washington fought for in the war against George III. and Lord North. If Great Britain and France are beaten, it will not be many years before the United States will have to fight jackbootery."

Less subtle is the comment of the *Montreal Daily Star*, which bluntly warns the President that safety depends "not upon platitudes and perorations, but upon weight of armament and the dread machinery of war," and says that unarmed pacifism, while a delightful doctrine, is a little dangerous as a deliberate national policy. It is convinced that we are definitely committed to such a policy, and continues:

"Well, the United States is a sovereign nation, and it is privileged to take that view of the future if it is willing to take the risks attending it as well. But any nation is on highly perilous ground which depends upon the excellence of its 'political principles and institutions,' or any other domestic virtues, to protect it from the hazards of outside attack. Unfortunately, domestic

virtues, which do not get themselves translated into powers of self-defense, are of little protection against the brutal covetousness of less virtuous but more virile military nations. . . . If the Americans propose to continue to live in this wicked world, and to preserve their rich domain intact, they must resolutely shoulder the burden of previous preparation to defend it."

Japan, however, is thoroughly pleased with the Wilson policy, and the *Tokyo Asahi* gravely advises us to drop any imperialistic ideas, remain at home, and attend to business:

"The President and the Secretary of State have avowed that they have taken to heart the instruction of Washington in his farewell address, 'Why forgo the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?' It follows, therefore, that further increase of armament for America would add nothing to the enviable international position she now holds, but would rather be a source of misunderstanding by other nations."

Similar advice, rather more delicately expressed, is offered by another Tokyo paper, the *Nichi-nichi*, which thinks:

"If America, steadfastly pursuing its anti-imperialistic policy, bends her energies to the improvement and development of the enormous resources she has at command, both at home and abroad, she will surely become so great and prosperous that no country will dare attack her."

Any increase of armament at this moment would weaken our influence for peace, thinks the *London Daily News*, which sees in America the mediator in the present war:

"It is quite certain that the States of Europe, for all their present concentration upon war, will one day desire an end of the slaughter and return to sanity. On that day they will need the advice and assistance of some impartial mediator, whose zeal for peace and whose equity are equally above suspicion."

To the short view it might seem something gained by a partizan to create the impression that the American people or Government was identified at all points, short of positive action, with this or that protagonist. It is Wilson's view that it would be a heavy loss to the world were America to lose her reputation as a friend of all nations, precisely at the time when that reputation is most necessary. His view will be shared by every far-thinking man in this country."

The *London Spectator*, however, while approving the President's general attitude, feels bound to urge:

"our flesh and blood across the Atlantic to make quite sure that the President's 'utmost' is the utmost not of courage, chivalry, and moral determination, but of material, for in these days a man whose courage is not supported with good arms goes like a sheep to the slaughter."

"The President says: 'It is not necessary for America to have

a huge standing army; she can trust to her citizenry trained and accustomed to arms."

"We must remind the President, however, that at present the American people not only are not trained or accustomed to arms, but what is worse, they do not possess the arms and ammunition to put into the hands of the citizenry, trained or untrained."

TURKISH AND RUSSIAN JOY IN COMBAT

NO SUCH REGRET as is professed by the other European nations at the necessity of war seems to be felt in Turkey or Russia as they face each other in conflict. Turkey sees victory just ahead in company with all-conquering Germany, while Russia has actually selected a Slav name for the ancient city of Constantine and expects to hear the arches of Saint Sophia ring with the echoes of the Russian national anthem. Complete satisfaction pervades the editorials of the Turkish press, which sing the praises both of Turks and their allies. Thus the Constantinople *Tuxfiri Efkyar* lays stress upon the friendliness of Germany to the Moslem world and contrasts it with the attitude of the Triple Entente, which it accuses of hatred and oppression. Equally emphatic and enthusiastic is the Constantinople *Ikdam*, which cries:

"To arms for the mighty conflict! We shall march gloriously onward, sure of our purpose and confident of its achievement. While we know that all Moslems, far and near, are with us, yet we Moslems are not alone. We have other friends, friends who are already champions and victorious in war. With them we fight side by side. Ever since the Russians, French, and English began this war our friends have battled with amazing strength and success, not on their own, but on the enemy's soil. The statement that we entered the war under pressure from Germany is a calumny."

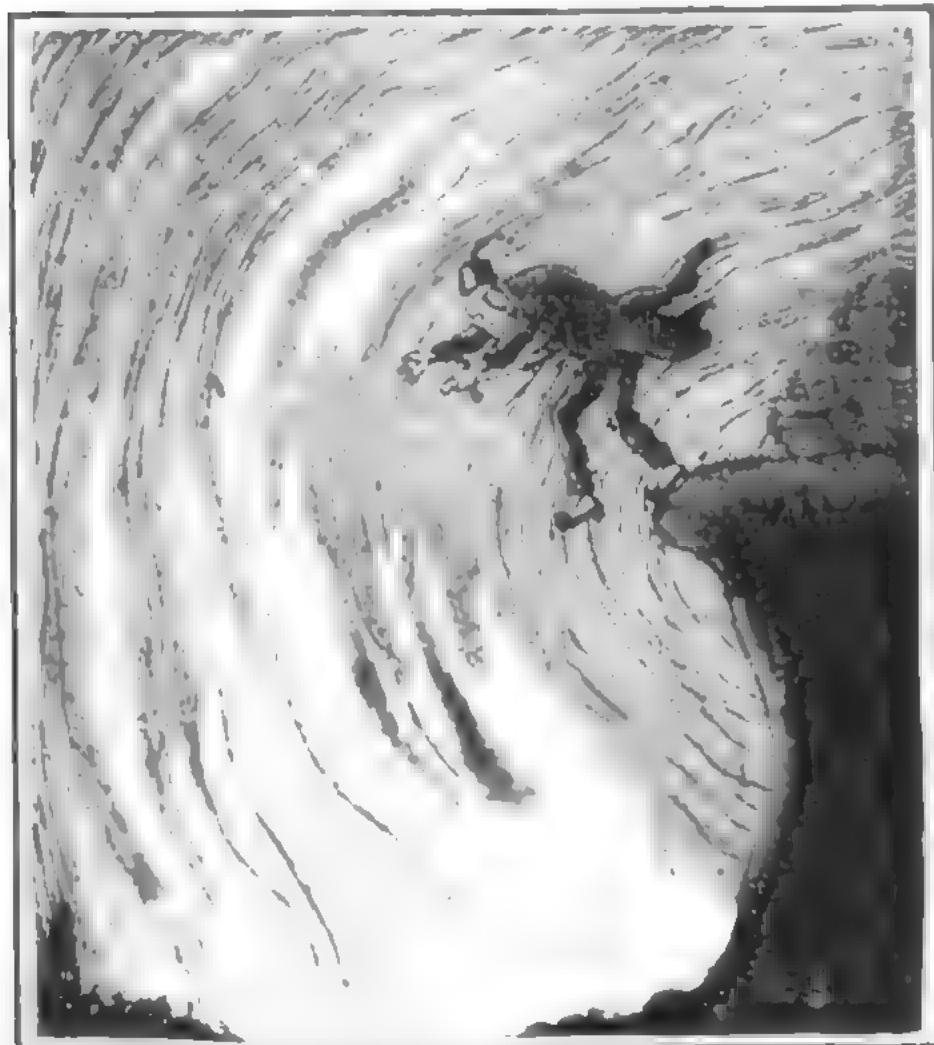
Other Constantinople papers express almost identical views. Thus the *Sabah*, in an editorial headed "No Change in Our

assure to Italy the fidelity of her Moslem subjects in Tripoli, while the Mohammedans of Tunis and Algeria will revolt against France." The *Tanin*, in company with all the other Constantinople organs, has been roused to fury by the British



THE TRIPLE ENTENTE—"What a scare that gave us!"

—Der Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).



TURKEY TAKES THE PLUNGE INTO THE VOLCANO.

TURKEY: "The whole world seems to be doing it—why should I be left out?"
—De Nieuwkraker (Amsterdam).

Policy," maintains that the war was forced upon Turkey, not by German pressure, but by the aggressions of England and Russia; while the *Tanin* makes a fervent appeal to Italy to enter war upon the side of Turkey, promising that Turkey "will

annexation of Cyprus, despite the fact that since 1878 it has been to all intents and purposes a British colony. In an article entitled "Hypocritical England," the *Tanin* says:

"Ever since the Balkan War, in dealing with the Moslem world, England has covered her face with a veil of hypocrisy. To-day the mask has fallen from the face of our enemy; we know where we stand. . . . England pretends that we are taking up arms under pressure from Germany, instead of recognizing the fact that we are fighting to avenge all Moslems of the oppression that England has imposed upon them. . . . Away with hypocrisy. God is with the good. We shall, we must, win."

While Turkey is satisfied with herself and her position, all Russians are filled with joy at the opportunity she is affording them. The Czar himself, in a manifesto published in the Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, says:

"Together with the whole Russian people we firmly believe that Turkey's insensate intervention in the war will hasten the—to her—fatal course of events and will open out to Russia a way to the solution of those historical problems on the shores of the Black Sea bequeathed by our ancestors."

While the Czar is thus politely saying that he means to secure Constantinople, with its outlet on to the Mediterranean, the Petrograd *Noroye Vremya*, a semi-official organ, makes no bones about Russia's intentions, and is frankly delighted with the turn things have taken. It says:

"The war with Turkey must be considered desirable, however inconvenient it may be to divert a part of our forces from the main front, because it gives us the possibility of settling, with one supreme effort, the 'Eastern question.' . . . There has never been in the past, and, maybe, never in the future will there be such a happy combination of circumstances for the liquidation of Turkey, at least as a European Power. This occasion must be utilized, no matter how difficult and what its cost. If we win, there will spread before us the grand prospect of realizing the greatest and perhaps the ultimate ideals of the Slav races. We never dreamed and never will dream about world-conquests, about the destruction of great empires, but we need a free outlet

to the warm waters and to the wide expanses of the terrestrial globe."

That the moment to seize Constantinople has at last come, all Russia has agreed, says the Petrograd *Ryetch*, which goes on to state:

"This time the question so important to Russia will really be solved, solved in its entirety, in accordance with its significance to a Great Power which seeks a free outlet to world water-ways and wishes to guard the door of its own house.

"In this favorable conjuncture lies the explanation of that general satisfaction with which Russia has met the news that at last, after having labored so much for the liberation of other nations, she finds the desired opportunity to work out her own emancipation."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"WHY DOES EVERYBODY HATE GERMANY?"

THIS QUESTION is not ours, but is one seriously asked in the Empire of William II., and in the pages of *Der Farmer*, the well-known Stuttgart monthly, one of the most brilliant of German writers, Anton Oskar Klausmann, squarely faces it in an article under the above title, and discovers the answer. This distinguished author, known throughout the length and breadth of the Fatherland either under his own name or under one or other of his ten pseudonyms, finds after an exhaustive analysis that "the wells have been poisoned," and that the German nation is the victim of a deep plot to destroy its fair name engineered by British, Russian, and French statesmen, and accomplished by a corrupt and venal press which for twenty years has been systematically slandering the German people.

Herr Klausmann thus dramatically opens his inquiry:

"Enemies round about us! Friends nowhere! Even the States that have declared their neutrality are unsafe and uncertain in their attitude toward us, and we can not count on their good-will.

"What then have we done? This pertinent question millions of Germans have asked themselves during these last months and have answered: 'We have done nothing; we have injured no one; we have blocked no country's path except England's, who regarded us as a far too powerful rival in the world's markets. We have attended quietly and peaceably to our own business; we have been modest and reserved; we have mixed in no intrigues—in short, we have done nothing with which any one can reproach us.'"

He then pictures the German as he appears to foreign eyes, "the rapacious, arrogant busybody, a constant menace to the peace of the world," and asks how it can possibly be that such a completely erroneous conception should have been acquired, and finds that it is the result of a slow poison persistently distilled in the foreign press:

"This misuse of the foreign press against us is part of the policy of the Iron Ring—England, France, and Russia. They have

systematically depreciated us in the eyes of the world. They have 'influenced' the foreign press. The almighty ruble, the world-conquering pound sterling, and the French franc have created accomplices, and for decades everything unpleasant that has happened anywhere in the world has been laid at our door by the press. This German-baiting has been conducted at the expense of reason and logic. They have charged us with things so senseless and foolish that one would have thought that even a half-witted person would be able to see the fallacies."

In spite of all the absurdities of the campaign against Germany's virtues, the writer acknowledges that it has been a success, and proceeds to take the Government to task for not having initiated a counter-campaign of press bribery:

"To be sure it would have cost millions to influence the foreign papers, for we should have had to bid higher than our enemies. But these millions would not have been wasted; they would have proved an excellent investment when that dark plot against us was hatched, and we found out, with despair, that we had not a friend left in the world. We should not have had to bear those hours of anxiety when we saw our so-called friends in America, in Sweden, in Denmark, in Spain, in Roumania, and in Italy overwhelming us with accusations and crying out to heaven



A MYTH EXPLODED.

The famous "concrete-bed" myth has exploded, according to a report from the British War Office quoted in the London press. Ever since the war began various *Sherlock Holmeses* were constantly discovering that ostensible factory-sites and innocent-looking tennis-courts were in reality concealing emplacements for German howitzers prepared in advance by desperate but determined German spies. So persistent were the rumors that the British War Office determined to investigate. Major-General O'Callaghan was appointed to visit all suspected spots and report. The General really did find concrete beds, but they were actually giving way under the weight of mere every-day machinery, and could no more have supported 42-centimeter guns than they could have upheld the Statue of Liberty. Furthermore, the General reports that there is not a single fort in England which would need a 42-centimeter gun to demolish it. Our picture shows a tennis-court torn up during a period of spy-fever to see if it contained one of these imaginary gun-beds. The search seems to have been thoroughly done.

that we had broken the peace, that our rapacity alone had caused the war."

Now that the war has started, he thinks it is a waste of time to attempt to influence the hostile papers, but he notes with some satisfaction that the powers in Berlin are no longer blind to the advantages accruing from a friendly press and have taken steps to insure support in certain quarters:

"What a hostile attitude was assumed by certain Italian papers during the early days of the war! In Berlin the names of these papers that suddenly dropt their hatred of Germany and wrote in our favor are well-known, and it is quite understood here that an ass with a load of gold has climbed over the wall of hatred for Germany."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR ENDS DYNASTIC FEUD IN SPAIN

WAR HAS BROUGHT PEACE between the long-estranged heads of the Spanish house of Bourbon, says the *London Times*, owing to the fact that Don Alfonso de Bourbon, who occupies the throne of Spain, and Don Jaime de Bourbon, who claims it as head of the Carlist party, both happen to be in personal sympathy with the cause of the Allies. The *Times* correspondent in Madrid says:

"Don Jaime of Bourbon, hitherto recognized as the chief of the Carlist and pro-German party, and pretender to the throne of Spain, has abdicated his position with dramatic effectiveness. For a fortnight past it had been rumored that he was displeased with the violent campaign against the Allies carried on by his supporters here, and now one of the leaders of the party has announced in the press that they no longer recognize Don Jaime as their chief and are looking for another Bourbon to take the place from which they have deposed him. This is their reply to the statement, obviously inspired by the Prince himself, that his sympathies were with the Allies and that he had been for over two months working with the French Red Cross."

"Now the *Correspondencia de España*, under its Court intelligence, announces that Don Jaime has addressed a telegram of warm sympathy to King Alfonso on the death of Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and that the King has returned his thanks for the attention in terms quite as cordial. Thus there is no room for doubt that the long feud between the two branches of the Spanish royal house has come to a close over the grave of the young Queen's brother."

Meanwhile, Don Jaime has been having a few unpleasant experiences during a hurried visit to his home in Austria, the *Paris Éclair* states:

"Some time ago Don Jaime de Bourbon, the Spanish pretender, addressed an appeal to his partisans to side with France in this war. This came to the knowledge of the Austrian authorities and he was placed under close arrest while on a short visit to his castle at Frohsdorf. The immediate excuse for this action was the fact that Don Jaime has been a colonel in the Russian Army."

"Don Jaime persisted in his efforts to gain his freedom and was finally told that he could either remain a prisoner in Austria till the end of the war or permanently leave the country. He chose the latter course and was conducted to the Swiss frontier."

Meanwhile, Germany is making strenuous efforts, says the *Manchester Guardian*, to influence Spanish opinion and to

obtain a reversal of the policy of neutrality that has been endorsed by the leaders of every party in Spain. The *Guardian* goes on to state:

"Germany is adopting desperate measures here to seduce public opinion. The *Correo Español*, the organ of the Carlist party and now the official German organ, publishes a two-column article stating, in substance, that Germany has officially offered to present Spain with Gibraltar, should the German arms triumph."

BERNHARDT'S MISSION IN AMERICA—Warned in advance of what was coming by no less a person than the famous General von Bernhardt, the German residents in America were prepared for eventualities, so says the *Toronto Globe* upon the authority of Dr. David Starr Jordan, Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, who was present at one of the General's private meetings. The *Globe* says:

"In the early summer of last year General Friedrich von Bernhardt, the famous German cavalry officer and military authority, crossed the United States. He came by way of the Pacific. His coming was unheralded. His speeches were unreported. His going was unchronicled. No American newspaper 'played up' the visit of one of the most-talked-of Germans in the world to-day. His new book, 'Germany and the Next War,' was published early in 1912, while he was on this world-tour. A copy of it reached him by mail at Singapore. In the United States he was the guest of the German Consul. His addresses were in German, to Germans invited individually by the Consul. His mission was to advise Germans in the various German centers of the purpose, the plans, and the rightness of the then impending war that now 'staggers the world.' He told its story, the essentials of its program, the year before it began."

Dr. Jordan's story, as quoted by *The Globe*, runs:

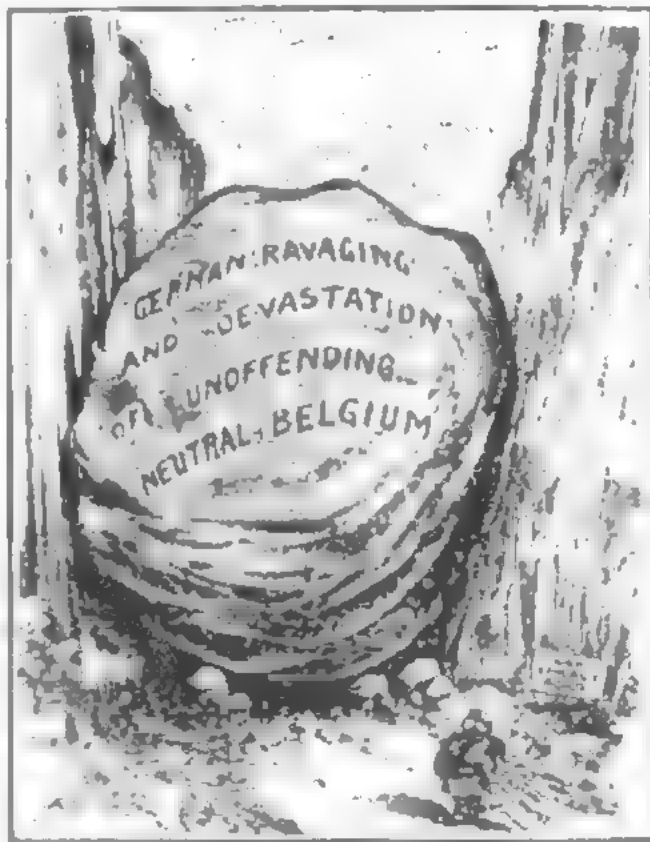
"I met von Bernhardt in San Francisco and heard him give an address on May 26, 1913, just as I was leaving for Europe, Germany, the Balkans, and Australia. The invitation was from the German Consul in San Francisco. It was on the official paper of the Consul's office. The gathering was composed of about three hundred persons, all Germans except one other American and myself. The Consul presided, and the meeting was semi-official but private. So far as I know, there was no reporter present and no report was published. I would not have known that the German cavalry General was in America except for that meeting."



THE GERMAN FOSTER-MOTHER.

"There now! The darling's smiling!"

—© U.K. (Berlin)



EFFECTUALLY BLOCKING HIS PATH.

No matter how hard he tries, he can not get over, under, or around it.

—The Star (Montreal).



KING ALBERT'S LAST FOOT SQUARE.

"A small thing, but mine own."

—© U.K. (Berlin)

DISCORDANT GERMAN AND BRITISH IDEAS OF THE BELGIAN SITUATION.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

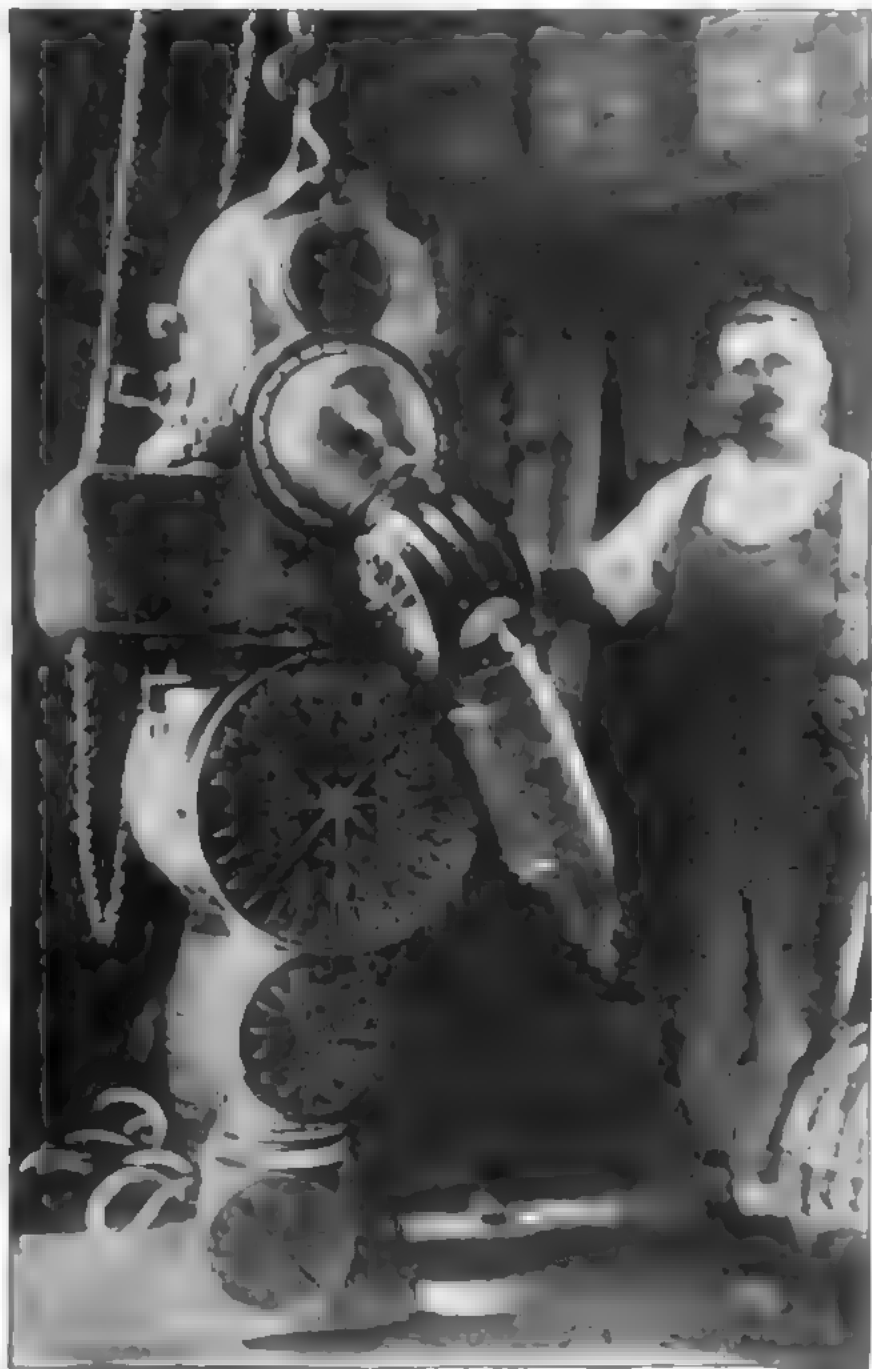
DEEP-SEA DIVING REVOLUTIONIZED

AN IMMENSE FIELD for salvage work and exploration of the ocean bottom and marine life has been opened up by the perfection of a new diving-apparatus which is described in the current *Technical World Magazine* (Chicago). The new record for deep-sea diving, recently made in the United States and by the use of the new diving-suit, beats by just two feet the old record of 210 feet which was achieved in the course of experiments under the auspices of the British Admiralty. But the American record, 212 feet, which was made in Long Island Sound a few weeks ago, might just as well have been 310, had water of this depth been available. The two divers who performed the feat went to the bottom, and could naturally go no further; so the "beat" is a small one—until the American champions try deeper water. The average diver, using the old apparatus, we are told by Robert G. Skerrett in this article, seldom exceeds a hundred feet, and 150 is his maximum. Even at this depth, he can remain but half an hour or so, and the greatest care must be taken in leaving work to proceed slowly to regions of normal pressure. Too rapid a transfer may give

the diver "the bends," and may even be fatal. In the new form of diving-suit, in which the record noted above was made, the diver is clad in a rigid case, so that the pressure of the water is not transmitted to the air that he breathes. He thus works at ordinary atmospheric pressure, and the dangers of deep-sea diving are reduced practically to zero. Says Mr. Skerrett:

"Except for the bronze helmet, the ordinary diving-dress is collapsible and made of rubber and canvas. The new suit being entirely of metal, is rigid, and is of itself strong enough to resist the crushing force of the enveloping sea. It is made of an alloy of aluminum, and the armor complete weighs a little short of five hundred pounds. In truth, it is virtually a diving-machine, for the man inside is well-nigh helpless in its grip until lowered below the surface, when the water counterbalances the dead weight and the articulated sections permit the operator to move with a freedom something akin to that of the steel-clad knight of old.

"In order to give this measure of mobility, the suit has over fifty turning joints. These are made substantially water-tight by leather packing which swells and becomes more effective the greater the pressure of the sea. To prevent this external force



By the courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

A NEW INVADER OF THE UNDERSEA WORLD

The new diving-apparatus is too heavy to allow the wearer to move upon the surface, but is so buoyant undersea that it will permit him to explore with ease depths as yet unknown.



GOING DOWN.

The first man to use this apparatus made a new world's deep-sea diving-record and might have gone much further if the water had been deeper. The strange-looking suit will also safeguard the diver's life.

THE LATEST FASHION IN DIVING-SUITS.

from jamming the joints, facility of action is insured by clever arrangements of roller-bearings. Indeed, the armor is not entirely water-tight, and the divers say they do not wish it to be so, for the moderate leakage serves to lubricate the joints and thus to aid necessary movements. This would be a dangerous, indeed a very perilous, defect but for a strikingly novel feature of the invention.

"Of course the diver needs air to breathe as would the submarine worker in the ordinary dress, but in this suit of armor his air is supplied him at atmospheric pressure. So far as the physical effects upon him are concerned, his lungs and body are no more taxed than they would be at the surface. At one stroke this does away with a number of the serious limitations peculiar to the usual elastic underwater dress in which air at intense pressure is inhaled. In the back of the armor is a recess, and therein is installed a very compact and powerful little pump. This pump sucks from the feet of the suit all leakage and forces it immediately outward. This pump is worked by compressed air, and the air, after doing its mechanical work, is exhausted into the suit for the diver to breathe, and then passes up to the surface through the free space in an armored rubber tube within which are led the compressed-air pipe and the electrical connections for a telephone and a lamp. In this manner the armor is thoroughly ventilated, and, even should the pump not work for a number of minutes, there would still be enough free air in the roomy dress and the tube space to meet the diver's needs for at least ten minutes while he is being hauled to the surface.

"Indeed, during the demonstrations in Long Island Sound, the pump was halted for that length of time when the diver was a hundred feet down. He suffered no inconvenience, and when the compressor started again he was lowered to the bottom one hundred twelve feet deeper. Such a situation in the usual elastic dress in all probability would have meant sure death. The brief breakdown showed as nothing else could what can be expected of the suit in actual service. Because the operator is not exposed to air-pressure, no matter how deep he goes or how long he works there, no delay is necessary in hoisting him to the surface. According to the British Admiralty regulations, should a diver go down two hundred four feet—its table covers no greater submergence—and remain there for twenty minutes to half an hour, the total time of his ascent must not be less than one hour and seven minutes! In bringing up the divers from the bottom of Long Island Sound, two hundred twelve feet down, the maximum time was eighty seconds. The men were absolutely unaffected by this abrupt change in pressure, altho the deepest one of them had ever before been in the ordinary dress was ninety feet, and on that occasion he had suffered from bleeding from both nose and ears.

"The remarkable advance in the art of submarine diving, and the fact that men can now be sent so safely to greater depths, promises to open up an immense field for salvage work and subaqueous exploration."

UNDERGROUND BEACONS FOR AIRCRAFT—Some interesting experiments have been made recently with sunken lights for indicating landing-places for aircraft. We learn from a recent number of the *Deutsche Luftfahrer Zeitschrift* (Berlin) that the lights are placed beneath the surface of the ground in such manner that they can be clearly seen from above, but so arranged that aircraft can descend upon them or roll over them without danger. The object, of course, is to indicate the most favorable landing-places. They can also be constructed to serve the added purpose of showing the main direction of the prevailing wind. Such a one will shortly be installed at Johannisthal. It consists of a square plot having a white light in the center and a red light at each corner. The center light is about one square yard in size, and the red lights are about eighty yards distant from this, at the four quarters of the compass.

These outer lights have an underground connection with a weather-vane. When the device is operating, the white light in the center and one or two of the outer red lights are lit in accordance with the quarter the wind comes from. With a north wind, for example, the north point would be lighted; with a northeast wind the north and east points would be lit. When there is a dead calm the center alone is illuminated, while a shift in the wind is automatically recorded by the lights through their connection with the vane.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR CHEMICAL SENSES

TWO of our senses are intimately connected with chemical action—those of smell and taste. Their relationships are so close that the boundary-line between them is more imaginary than real. In many cases we commonly ascribe to one of them sensations that really belong to the other, as when we speak of the "taste" of certain foods that are almost tasteless, but possess an appetizing odor. Since chemical action can take place only between substances in actual contact, says Alfred J. Lotka, writing in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York), we can become aware of the smell or taste of an object only by actual contact with it or its vapors. This places a restriction upon the scope of these senses, and in man, at any rate, they are not developed to the same degree as sight and hearing. Nevertheless they fulfil important functions. Says Mr. Lotka:

"Their primary purpose [is], no doubt, to enable the individual to exercise the proper judgment in the selection of his food. This is indicated by the location of the organs of smell and taste in and near the mouth. In the case of animals the senses of taste and smell do very efficiently fulfil this function; in fact, the presumption is that animals have no other means of distinguishing healthy from injurious or poisonous materials for food. In the case of man, the same reliance can not be placed upon the sense of taste, as some poisons have a pleasant taste, and some substances which are more or less harmless have a disagreeable taste. Aside from the perfectly normal discrepancies between our likes and dislikes in the matter of taste, and the things that are good for us or otherwise, individual persons may be subject to various peculiar abnormal vagaries of the sense of taste. The simplest of these is a more or less complete 'taste blindness,' which accompanies various diseased conditions ranging in seriousness from a common cold to incurable affections of the central nervous system. In the case of general paralysis it is especially the sense for saltiness that is lost. People subject to epileptic fits almost invariably lose the sense for sweetness, often also for saltiness, but usually not that for bitterness, at the time of one of their attacks. Sometimes it is only one-half—usually the left—of the mouth and tongue that loses its sensitiveness. Persecution maniacs who are in fear of being poisoned often have an exaggerated sense of taste.

"Occasionally a peculiar case is found in which different tastes are confused; the patient, for example, asserts that a bitter substance tastes salty to him. In the case of neuropathic persons, that is to say, persons of somewhat unstable mental balance, certain tastes are sometimes associated with color sensations. A temporary loss of the sense of taste can be produced at will by painting the tongue with certain drugs. Cocain, if applied somewhat liberally, causes local anesthesia; in mild applications it merely deadens the sense for bitterness. Some insane persons are subject to 'taste hallucinations.' Perversions of the taste, more or less morbid in character, are observed in hysterical and other persons."

A peculiar and interesting phenomenon noted by Mr. Lotka is that of contrast, whereby, after one has partaken of something salty or bitter, pure water tastes sweet. Again, a dilute solution of potassium chlorate, which has itself little taste, causes water to taste intensely sweet. If the mouth is rinsed with copper sulfate or potassium-permanganate solution, cigar-smoke acquires a repulsively sweet taste. It is also said that if the air contains mere traces of prussic acid, cigar-smoke acquires a peculiar taste, which thus furnishes an efficient alarm-signal. To quote further:

"Substances possessing a marked flavor are of great importance in daily life, perhaps none more so than salt, sugar, and vinegar. As regards the first of these, it is absolutely indispensable and there is no substitute for it. The place of vinegar can in a measure be taken by other acids, such as, for instance, lemon juice. Sugar is not one single substance, but is the name given to an entire class of more or less closely related compounds containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugar fulfils a double function, being both a food in itself, and, on account of its pleasant taste, an appetizer."

In the diseased condition known as diabetes, sugar becomes

highly injurious to the patient, who is thus condemned to a rather monotonous diet. Fortunately chemistry knows several substitutes for sugar, notably saccharin, which not only equals but vastly surpasses sugar for sweetening power. It is pronounced by Mr. Lotka "quite non-poisonous," altho the Government food-experts have arrived at a contrary conclusion. We read on:

"It is sometimes stated that animals will not eat foods sweetened with saccharin. This does not seem to be true, except perhaps for ants and bees, who require sugar, not on account of its sweetness, but on account of its food qualities. Saccharin has no value as a food, and, moreover, it is so intensely sweet that the quantities ordinarily taken with the food would be negligible even if it had a food value.

"The chemistry of flavoring material, and the study of chemical constitution in relation to the taste of various substances, have grown to large dimensions, yet until recently no one collected work of reference on the subject was available. This gap has just been filled by a book from the pen of Dr. G. Cohn, on organic flavoring materials, published in Berlin by F. Siemsen, from the introduction of which many of the data given above are taken. The bulk of the book is highly technical and gives a mass of data regarding the taste of a large number of organic substances. For those working in this field, whether from purely scientific interest or for the sake of applications to practical ends, this collection should prove very valuable.

"We have here culled out points of interest to the general reader, and will close with one more observation of this character taken from the chapter of Psychology of Taste. It is rather surprising to read that girls have a more sensitive taste for bitter and boys for sweet. Their taste for saltiness is equally sensitive. Adult woman has a more highly developed sense of taste than man for sweet, bitter, and sour. For salty materials there is not much difference; if anything, man is a little more sensitive than woman. A facetious person might be tempted to say that this must be taken with a grain of salt."

THE WEIGHT OF A SUNBEAM

DOES THE ATTRACTION of gravitation, which holds worlds in their orbits and draws all objects in the earth's vicinity toward its center, exert any influence on a thing apparently so immaterial as a light-ray? No influence of any form of attraction on light had ever been noticed until about twenty years ago when Zeemann showed that a powerful magnet visibly altered the position of certain lines in the spectrum. Now it appears likely that gravitation has a similar, tho not the same, effect. Magnetism splits up the spectral lines, exerting a broadening effect, while gravitation shifts them all alike in one direction. For instance, in the solar spectrum, whose rays at their origin have passed through the powerful field of gravity in the sun's vicinity, all the lines appear shifted toward the red, as compared with similar lines from terrestrial light. Says a writer in *Prometheus* (Leipzig, October 10):

"According to the theories of Einstein and Nordstrom, there should be a real influence of gravitation on light. It is asserted that the spectrum-lines of two light-rays originating in gravitation-fields of different strengths are shifted relatively to each other. It has recently been proved by Evershed, and supported by measurements, that the lines of the solar spectrum are shifted toward the red end of the spectrum with respect to the corresponding terrestrial lines. He gives a detailed explanation for this shifting. But as Fremidkech has now shown, the shifting is very well explained, so far as its amount is concerned, by Einstein's theory. An influence of an impulse proceeding from the sun, on the shifting, can not be the cause; for in this case single lines would be shifted in different degrees. But the measurements show that the shifting of the lines, both in amount and direction, is the same for all, as Einstein's theory of the influence of gravitation requires. The shifting of the lines calculated with Einstein's formula agrees remarkably well with the average observed values. Further, the shifting toward the red on the sun's rim is greater than elsewhere, which would seem to point to a gravitational influence; for it is assumed that the lines on the rim are due to absorption exerted by thicker layers of gas and therefore to layers with different values of the gravita-

tional field. Further measurements in a wider region of the spectrum may of course show differences, in which case the previous observations can not serve as an explanation. The influence of gravitation on light, however, may now be regarded as partially proved."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST

CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCIDENTS

THIS NAME is given by a writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (Chicago) to accidents of a class in which a part is played by a chain of circumstances. On such occasions relationships between conditions and objects may be brought out which would otherwise remain undetected for long periods. An illustration follows:

"In a recent car-house fire which, fortunately, was extinguished by the employees of the local company before it gained headway, the sequence of events was most illuminating. The trolley-wheel of a car that was being run into the house with the trolley-pole in the reversed position left the wire and swung around sufficiently to clear the wooden guard on the overhead timbers, struck the beams, and came in contact with an iron conduit carrying a lighting circuit. At the same time the trolley-pole buckled, making simultaneous contact with the wire, and thereby grounding the latter. Current passed over the conduit to the ground at the rear of the building. In contact with the grounded pipe was a metal ash-barrel. As a result the conduit was melted where it entered a junction-box on the ceiling and a fire was started at that point; the ground wire at the rear of the building was melted off and the ash-barrel was melted at points of contact with the pipe; and current also passed to the second floor, where connections of soil-pipes at metal sinks were burned off and a fire started among some towels on an adjacent side wall. Only quick work saved the company from a heavy loss.

"Obviously it is difficult to forestall the interrelation of circumstances in connection with the prevention of fires and accidents, but in all such work the efficiency of prevention is largely a matter of putting factors together which may cause trouble and mentally sizing up their possibilities for harm. . . . Carelessness in some small particular so often sets in motion a whole train of evils that in a broad campaign for safe operation no better work can be done by employees and officials directly responsible for handling rolling stock and plant than to forestall the results of all sorts of slips and errors and to take steps in time to restrict their effects to the harmless field. By paying heed to the man with the alarmist type of mind in such work a great many troubles can be prevented."

BAD TEETH AND CRIME—May defective teeth be one of the causes of criminality? Youthful delinquents are frequently observed to have bad teeth, and some authorities have suspected a causal connection. *American Medicine* (New York) opines rather that the decayed teeth and the immorality of these offenders proceed from a common source, namely, insufficient nutrition. Says this paper:

"Defective physical development has been almost certainly proved to be the primary cause of much antisocial conduct, particularly of boys, and perhaps girls also. Back of that, apparently, is deficient and poor food. Misdemeanors and crimes are being traced back to a material basis. The delinquents are not able to act normally. Psychologists have found that arrested or delayed mental development is almost the rule among youthful criminals. Of course some may have been taught to be bad, but the large number of splendid citizens who were raised in the slums shows that we have vastly overestimated the environment's moral effect upon the healthy. It seems that the baneful teachings of bad companions are effective in proportion to the badness of the pupil's physique. Such a boy or girl could be taught to be good but might easily fall under temptation in adult life. The prevention and cure of moral delinquency have therefore been drifting from the hands of moralists to those of physicians. The earlier the treatment begins the better the results. One of the main effects of bad development, bad nutrition, and infection in childhood is the defective nature of the materials in the teeth. They are practically never good in such unfortunates, and of course they increase the damage by interfering with mastication and by

constant poisoning from the numerous pus foci they harbor. One of the most satisfactory parts of school hygiene is the attention given to the teeth, and now we learn that such good results have obtained in young delinquents as to have created the opinion that defective dentition is in reality the main cause of their immorality. This is going a bit too far, but no harm can result if any reformer does think so, for it will direct attention to the ultimate cause and perhaps lead to prevention of some of it, tho we do not know where we are to get the money or food to nourish the great mass of babies of the submerged tenth. Sad as it seems, some must go hungry, become physical defectives, and drift to the reformatories to be patched up as far as our means permit."

THE TALES THAT DEAD MEN TELL

THE murderous old adage, "Dead men tell no tales," is no longer true, if it ever was so. Belief in it has doubtless been responsible for a long and bloody catalog

of deaths, and many a modern assassin has acted on it, only to find, in many cases, that he has been leaning on a broken reed. Dead men, to be sure, are not as voluble as live ones, but the tales that they do tell are not to be gained. To-day, writes Davina Waterson in *The Alienist and Neurologist*, an assassin has to reckon with the physicist, the chemist, and the Roentgenologist, who force him to face damning, dispassionate scientific facts, and with equal zeal these facts are used to clear the innocent man condemned by circumstantial evidence. Says Miss Waterson, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"If a man is found walking quickly away from the place where a body has been found, and if the man has blood-stains on him and on his pocket-knife, naturally he is the murderer, so why spend a fee on an expert to prove the contrary?"

"Just such a case occurred in France. It was no use the man saying he had poached a rabbit, made a stew, and burned the skin and bones to avoid possible detection. He was condemned because the blood-stains and a known hatred for the victim shouted guilty! Then came along a physicist and showed the blood to be that of a rabbit, for, by the unique methods of two professors, E. T. Reichert and A. P. Brown, it can be determined to what species of animal, bird, or reptile the blood belongs, since every species has distinct crystallization. Experts claim to distinguish differences of nationality, and it is no illogical optimism to state that their claim to prove consanguinity may prove to be correct. If Jacob had been able to set a scientist to work on Joseph's coat the brethren would have been confounded, and Reuben, the conniver at deliverance, extra triumphant. Ever since those days the malignant have tried to fix guilt on innocence by spattering the blood of animals on clothes or weapons, but it never can happen again in civilized countries.

"A little while ago a mother murdered her little girl in a lonely spot and 'murder by person or persons unknown' was the verdict. A suspicious neighbor, who disliked the woman, took to the search privately and one day found a blood-stained knife near

the house. 'Why, that's the knife I used to kill a rabbit last week. I put it there in the wall, meaning to clean it,' cried the mother.

"Submitted to an expert, the knife told of human blood—blood shed a year ago, and the terrified mother confessed her guilt! It is now over seven years since an Italian physicist, A. Lazzarano, perfected the method of determining the age of a blood-spot. Would Rizzio's blood, said to be renewed every year on the floor of Holyrood Palace, stand an investigation? I think the tourist, enjoying the induced thrill of horror, would rather the scientist kept out of the way!

"Mutilation of a body is not always effectual, and has occasionally, by its very dexterity, convicted the real offender. A murderous butcher will, naturally, cut up his victim with precision, and a medical student or surgeon would do it in a skilful fashion. The mutilations by Jack the Ripper showed him to have considerable anatomical knowledge.

"A physical defect, engendered by disease or habit, often guides an expert in detection, but when a man cuts his old father into 130 pieces and buries these separately in garden and

field, he naturally expects to lull suspicion, especially when he daily expresses surprise that the aged parent does not return from Paris.

"Six months after the deed a farm-hand dug up a hand, no clue apparently, except that a friend, a medicolegal expert, took note of certain callosities in the palm, rather peculiar ones, and soon after begged of the son his father's stick as a memento. The curiously carved knob exactly fitted the skeleton hand and the son was convicted of the murder. In the same way the body of a mutilated nun was identified by the callosities on the knees produced by constant kneeling; and Sir William Fergusson proved the identity of Livingstone (tho it was hardly doubted) by showing an old ununited fracture in the left humerus. The structural deformations induced by occupation often lead to the identification of a murdered man when he has been,

say, a tailor, a barber, or a shoemaker, while the condition of the teeth may show the victim to have been a printer or a potter, owing to the plumbism engendered.

"Now, if a man is found shot through the head and with a pistol in his hand, what more rational than a verdict of suicide? But in real suicide the weapon is held so firmly that force is required to dislodge it. It seems as if the muscular spasm persists until *rigor mortis* occurs and sets it. Several experts have tried to make the hand of a corpse grip a weapon, but have never succeeded, and their knowledge of this fact has often opened the avenue to detection of murder. Again, if you found your grandfather on the floor with a rope round his neck and the other end dangling from a nail in the wall, certainly you would say that he had hanged himself and his weight had broken the rope.

"But the medicolegalist is as well up in knots as a sailor and knows a suicide will tie them one way, a murderer another. There was a case in Paris of a grandfather who had, apparently, hanged himself in the manner described. But he had not tied the rope, declared the expert, and, in case of such uncanny knowledge, two neighbors confessed they had from their window seen the son-in-law strangle his father and arrange the other piece of rope. . . .

"The different physiologic action of fire on a dead body



SOMEBODY ON THE WIRE.

German army officers tapping telephone wires for news of the enemy's operations.

and a living one was not known by the man who rushed frantically to his neighbors, saying he had found his wife lying across a chair by the fire badly burned from waist to knees and also on the neck. Unfortunately for him the doctor pointed out that burns made before death contained serum, and there was no vesication (thin serous fluid under the skin); moreover, the fire could not have passed from waist to throat. The man then confessed to strangling his wife and afterward setting fire to her.

"The student who murdered his aged uncle by drowning had clearly not taken chemistry in his studies or he would not have been so confounded when brought to justice. He had wound nine yards of thick lead tubing round the body to sink it. Surely enough? But a little knowledge of chemistry would have made him make a few incisions for the escape of natural gases, as these brought up the corpse in spite of the heavy weight.

"Lynx-eyed Science is rendering it ever more difficult to dispose of a body or hide the crime of murder. Human blood and hair and bones have characteristics distinctly their own. The 'gory knife' of melodrama is no longer sufficient to fix a crime, and even if, as seems possible, the penny novelist should kill his hero with radium, why, the physicist would come along with the electroscope and with it absolutely refute or confirm the accusation."

TELEPHONES IN THE WAR

THE TELEPHONE has not done away with the old methods of military signaling by flags and the heliograph, but it is certainly supplementing them most effectively. Nor is all the telephonic work confined to military operators. The telephone-girl is beginning to find a prominent place in late dispatches from the war-zone. At Dahlen, in an instance cited by a contributor to *The Transmitter* (Baltimore, November), a Belgian woman operator telephoned officers of her country at nearby forts that they were not properly placing their shells. By following her instructions these officers were able to regulate their firing effectively. But the telephone-girl was killed by a shot which destroyed the office from which she was directing operations. The writer goes on to say:

"The picture of a demolished switchboard and central office interior gives a vivid glimpse of the danger undergone by two other operators, young women of Louvain.

"The switchboard was located in the booking-office at the Tervueren station in that city. The Germans were approaching, shells were bursting near them as they worked, flames had broken out in adjacent buildings, but these two young women,

wires they were handling. They knew this and stuck to the switchboard until the last wire snapt. Just before the enemy entered and wrecked the office they crept from the building and



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THE EVER-ADAPTABLE TELEPHONE IN THE TRENCHES.

The galloping dispatch-rider, braving a hail of bullets, is replaced by a thread of wire, unromantic, but more likely to deliver the message.

by good fortune joined the fleeing refugees without suffering injury.

"The bravery of the young operator of Etain, in northern France, of whom we told in our last issue, has now been celebrated in most of the journals of the world. Several poems have already been inscribed to her memory. . . .

"Submarine telephone-cables are mentioned as in use by the entrenched Germans in northern France. Subterranean telephone-lines appear to be a special favorite of the German signalmen. Their use is recorded at several important points of conflict. . . .

"Of the numerous reports of telephonic fire control, perhaps the most graphic is that from Carl H. von Wiegand, the Berlin correspondent of the United Press. Mr. von Wiegand was the first foreign correspondent permitted on the actual Russo-German firing-line during a battle. His was also the first eye-witness story by any American correspondent at the Russian front. Candidly admitting his fear while exposed to the terrific shell-fire, this writer, in describing the work of the German artillery, goes on to say:

"For half an hour the German battery paid no attention to the shells passing overhead. Finally a soldier with a telephone installed on an empty ammunition-wagon began talking and copying notes which the commander of the battery scanned hastily. A word of command, and a lieutenant galloped along the line giving varying ranges to the battery commanders. The crews leapt to their positions and the battery went into action."

"Shortly after this Mr. von Wiegand with his official guide was permitted to move up to the crest of the hill on the side of which they had been standing. He followed the field telephone-line and at last came upon half a dozen officers who were watching the effect and directing the German fire. The battery itself, whence he had just come, could see absolutely nothing of its own work."



HOW THE FIELD-TELEPHONE CROSSES STREAMS.

fired with the valor of their fighting countrymen, remained at the switchboard until the oncoming Germans cut the wires. Orders concerning the retreating Belgian troops were passing over the

were watching the effect and directing the German fire. The battery itself, whence he had just come, could see absolutely nothing of its own work."

LETTERS - AND - ART

MAETERLINCK'S APPEAL TO AMERICA AND ITALY

IT IS THE POWER and privilege of America and Italy—two great neutral nations—to save four famous and beautiful Belgian cities to posterity, says Maurice Maeterlinck in the Paris *Pigeon*, because Germany could not resist a plea from such a source that these monuments be spared. By her

and finally Ypres. These delightful and hospitable towns, he says, formed a Pleiad to the great Flemish cities, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges, "vast and incomparable living museums held sacred by a people more closely attached to its traditions than any other." It is for their preservation that the

world-famous Belgian author makes his appeal to America and Italy; and that our sympathies may be touched, he tells us a little of what loss his people have suffered in the destruction of these smaller towns. It is to be regretted, he thinks, that they were so slightly known to tourists, because "each of them had its proper visage of peace, of amenity, of innocent gaiety, or of meditativeness. Each had its own jealously guarded treasures, its belfries, its churches, its canals, its old bridges, its tranquil convents, its ancient houses that gave to each an individual physiognomy one could never forget." To Ypres, however, a picture of whose public square and Drapers' Hall we reproduced on November 28, Maeterlinck awards the palm, and of this place, that to many is merely an odd name and a point in the battle-line, he draws the following picture:

"The incontestable queen of these ravaged beauties was Ypres, with its enormous Grand Square, bordered by quaint gabled houses and the huge market that occupied all one side of the quadrilateral. This place haunted one's memory ever after, even if one had only seen it between trains, because it was so unexpected, fairylike, almost illusory, in its disproportion to the rest of the city. While the old town from century to century shrank more and more, the Grand Square remained unchangeable, a gigantic and magnificent witness of the power and opulence of other days when Ypres with Ghent and Bruges was one of the three sovereigns of the western world, one of the warmest hearths of human activity and industry, and the cradle of historic liberties."

In Maeterlinck's view the Grand Square of Ypres deserved to be as sacred to man as the Place of St. Mark's in Venice, the Place of the Grand Duke in Florence, or the Place of the Duomo in Pisa, because it was "a unique and irreproachable object of art that roused a cry of admiration in the most indifferent observers, . . . a thing of beauty, which, as the English poet says, is 'a joy forever.'" The Belgian author is unwilling to believe that the Grand Square has been destroyed, altho he confesses that "in this horrible war one must be-

lieve everything, even the worst." So he argues that destruction is the inevitable fate of Bruges, Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels unless "the immediate and imperious intervention" of neutral nations can be secured, and he adds:

"Toward them we turn our anguished eyes, and especially to those two great nations, Italy and the United States. In their hands lies the lot of these our last treasures, the loss of which would be accounted the heaviest and most irreparable caused by civilized humanity in the course of centuries. These nations can do that which they wish done. It is time that they do that which it is no longer permissible not to do."

Maeterlinck then calls attention to the diligence with which

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WHAT REMAINS OF THE DRAPERS' HALL AT YPRES
A masterpiece of lace-work wrought in stone, now lost forever

efforts to secure our good-will since the beginning of the war, he argues, Germany has shown how much weight she attaches to the opinion of the non-combatant world. Belgium's cause in this matter is Italy's as well, we read, because Italy is pre-eminently "the land of noble cities." As for America, "she represents, above all other nations, the future," wherefore, looking forward, she should see to it that, when the great peace comes, it shall not find the land waste and despoiled of its charms.

Maeterlinck, who does not in this article criticize Germany with the acerbity he has previously shown, names among the ruined cities Louvain, Malines, Termonde, Lierre, Dixmude,

Germany has spread abroad in the world statements in her defense as a sure sign of how highly she values outside opinion. The countries which she chiefly addresses, Italy and America, are also peculiarly fitted to respond to the appeal of the Belgian poet, so he thinks. Italy, because the past has so richly endowed her with monuments whose ruin she would keenly feel, and America because she finds her imagination most often and keenly stirred by the memorials of an antiquity which she does not possess. As we read:

"It is not necessary to instruct Italy on what it means to us that these cities are in danger. Italy is preeminently the land of noble cities. Our cause is her cause and she owes us her support. In the destruction of a work of beauty her own genius and her eternal gods are outraged. As for America, she represents the future better than any other people. She should ponder on the days that are to follow this war. When the great peace shall descend upon the earth let it not be to find it a desert shorn of all adornment. The places in this world which are the product of the labor of centuries and the happy success of the determination, the patience, and the genius of a race are not many in number. This corner called Flanders, above which death hovers, is one of its sacred spots. Should it perish, the generations yet to be shall lack memorials and masterpieces they may possibly delight in and which no power on earth can replace."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR'S EFFECT ON LITERATURE

THE LEADERS OF LITERATURE who have spoken their minds on the subject of war and its relation to their art seem far from hopeful. Mr. Howells declares that war stops literature. Mr. Gosse, whom we quoted a few weeks ago, told us vividly how it had not only stopt, but effaced, Belgian literature. He went on to show us how the Franco-Prussian War put a paralyzing hand on French literature, and Mr. Howells asserts that our own Civil War left behind it nothing rememberable save Lowell's "Commemoration Ode." His own literary theory, besides the observable facts in the case of war, excludes the idea that great events can produce literature. "They seldom call forth the great creative powers of man," he asserts in the *New York Times*. "In poetry it is not the poems of occasion that endure, but the poems that have come into being independently, not as the result of momentous happenings."

"This war does not furnish the poet, the novelist, and the dramatist with the material of literature. For instance, the Germans, as every one will admit, have shown extraordinary valor. But we do not think of celebrating that valor in poetry; it does not thrill the modern writers as such valor thrilled the writers of bygone centuries. When we think of the valor of the Germans, our emotion is not admiration, but pity.

"And the reason for this is that fighting is no longer our ideal. Fighting was not a great ideal, and therefore it is no longer our ideal. All that old material of literature—the clashing of swords, the thunder of shot and shell, the great clouds of smoke, the blood and fury—all this has gone out from literature. It is an anachronism. . . .

"As I look back over my life and recall to mind the great number of books that the Civil War inspired I find that I am thinking of things that the American people have forgotten.

They did not become literature, these poems and stories that came in such quantities and seemed so important in the sixties.

"There were the novels of J. W. De Forest, for instance. They were well written, they were interesting, they described some phases of the Civil War truthfully and vividly. We read them when they were written—but you probably have never heard



RUINS OF THE CATHEDRAL OF YPRES.

The altar-piece seen here reduced to tatters is one of the priceless works of art sacrificed to war.

of them. No one reads them now. They were literature, but that about which they were written has ceased to be of literary interest.

"Of course, the Civil War, because of its peculiar nature, was followed by an expansion, intellectual as well as social and economic. And this expansion undoubtedly had its beneficial effect on literature. But the Civil War itself did not have, could not have, literary expression.

"Of all the writings which the Civil War directly inspired, I can think of only one that has endured to be called literature. That is Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode.'

"War stops literature. It is an upheaval of civilization, a return to barbarism; it means death to all the arts. Even the preparation for war stops literature. It stopt it in Germany years ago. A little anecdote is significant.

"I was in Florence about 1883, long after the Franco-Prussian War, and there I met the editor of a great German literary weekly—I will not tell you its name or his. He was a man of refinement and education, and I have not forgotten his great kindness to my own fiction. One day I asked him about the German novelists of the day.

"He said: 'There are no longer any German novelists worthy of the name. Our new ideal has stopt all that. Militarism is our new ideal—the ideal of Duty—and it has killed our imagination. So the German novel is dead.'

Mr. Howells was asked by the interviewer why Russia, "a nation of militaristic ideals, had produced so many great novels during the past century." The man who introduced Turgenev to the American reading public was not backward in reply:

"Russia is not Germany. The people of Russia are not militaristic as the people of Germany are militaristic. In Germany war has for a generation been the chief idea of every one. The nation has had a militaristic obsession. And this, naturally, has stifled the imagination.

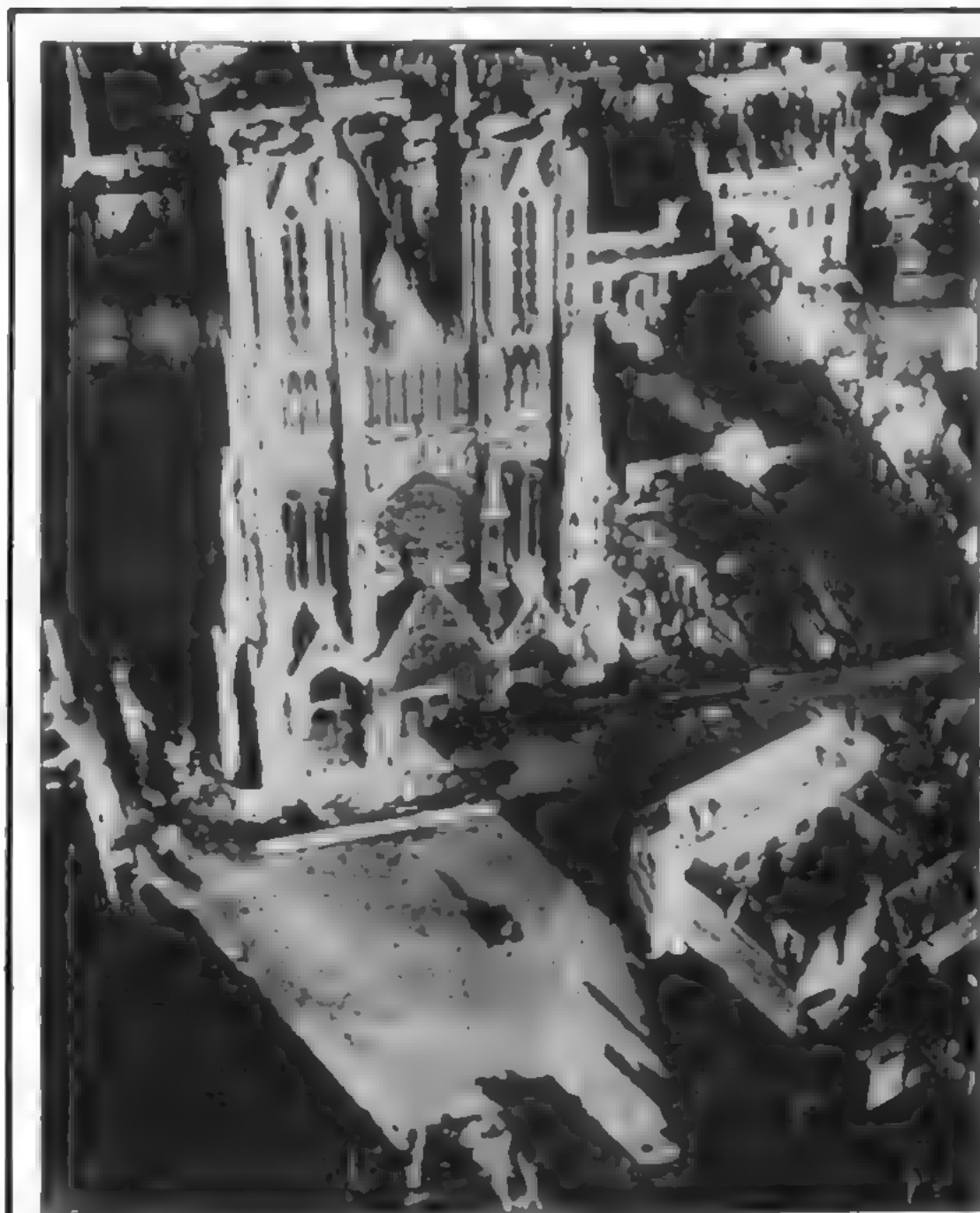
"But in Russia nothing of the sort has happened. Whatever the designs of the ruling classes may be, the people of Russia keep their simplicity, their large intellectuality and spirituality. And, therefore, their imagination and other great intellectual and spiritual gifts find expression in their great novels and plays.

"I well remember how the Russian novelists impress me when

was a young man. They opened to me what seemed to be a new world—and it was only the real world. There is Tchekoff—have you read his 'Orchard'? What life, what color, what beauty of truth are in that book!

"Then there is Turgenev—how grateful I am for his books! It must be thirty years since I first read him. Thomas Sargent Perry, of Boston, a man of the greatest culture, was almost the first American to read Turgenev. Stedman read Turgenev in those days, too. Soon all of the younger writers were reading him.

"I remember very well a dinner at Whitelaw Reid's house in Lexington Avenue, when some of us young men were enthusi-



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AS THE BIRD-MAN SEES REIMS.

More than ever does Pompeii seem to typify the cities of the war-zone.

astic over the Russian novel, and the author we mentioned most frequently was Turgenev.

"Dr. J. G. Holland, the poet who edited *The Century*, lived across the street from Mr. Reid, and during the evening he came over and joined us. He listened to us for a long time in silence, hardly speaking a word. When he rose to go, he said: 'I have been listening to the conversation of these young men for over an hour. They have been talking about books. And I have never before heard the names of any of the authors they have mentioned.'"

One hint Mr. Howells gives of the reason why war can do nothing for literature. It touches the old literary battle of realism and romanticism:

"Romanticism is no longer a literary force among English-speaking authors. Romanticism belongs to the days in which war was an aim, an ideal, instead of a tragic accident. It is something foreign to us. And literature must be native to the soil, affected, of course, by the culture of other lands and ages, but essentially of the people of the land and time in which it is produced. Realism is the material of democracy. And no great literature or art can arise outside of the democracy."

GERMAN PITY FOR FRANCE

NO EUROPEAN endowed with the slightest instinct for history can contemplate the position of France on the Continent to-day without an impulse of sympathy. So says Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, repaying in part the kindness of the French and British writers who have been extending their pity to Germany. But we have failed to see any gratitude expressed by either side thus far for the efforts of the other along this line. Dr. Dernburg, in the *New York Sun*, looks back to a time when France was playing the rôle of attempted overlordship:

"What a fall she has had since those splendid days under Richelieu and Louis XIV.! It seems but yesterday when she dictated policies to every chancellery. No merely earthly splendor seems at all comparable with hers from the age of Mazarin to that of the French Revolution.

"Then comes the Napoleonic glory, and we have Talleyrand triumphant at the Congress of Vienna. The third Napoleon continues the magnificent procession. Paris is always the queen city of the world, reigning in undisputed sway over men and manners, over arts and sciences, the home of beauty and delight. How shocking the collapse when a united Germany, frugal, domesticated, pious, comes between exquisite France and the glories she has lost! It is the old, old story of Cinderella stepping out of the kitchen to eclipse her proud sister.

"I do not overlook Alsace and Lorraine. It is customary to refer to France as aching for revenge, as sighing for those lost provinces. But Alsace and Lorraine symbolize rather than comprise the reality which is the decline of French force, the decay of French power in its widest and its moral sense.

"France has surrendered herself to the pomps and delights of this world, the pride of life. She would not, like Germany, rear large families, make a cult of the home, dwell simply in content. The population of 38,000,000 Germans that went to war with France forty-four years ago has grown to nearly 70,000,000 since, but the 38,000,000 of the French in 1870 are represented by some 40,000,000 only at this hour."

In such a plight France is seen by Dr. Dernburg as casting about for an ally:

"That hostility had lived upon the memory of Bismarck and his victory at the Congress of Berlin. Russia was rendered impotent in the face of the Turk! That is how it impresses the Muscovite mind.

"France could sympathize, but she could offer something more substantial than her sympathy. She had her wealth. It is perhaps true that no

other area of equal extent on the globe is so rich in natural resources as France, and, if France loves pleasure, she loves accumulations also. She was only too eager to finance Russian railways, Russian loans, Russian armaments, Russian industrial undertakings, and Russian engineering enterprises. It was a generation in which the might of Russia inspired awe and to which Japan was remote. In a space of time that seems incredibly brief, Russia, the allied and friendly nation, had absorbed the cash equivalent of at least two billion dollars in French money.

"Thus is explained a mystery which for some little time has perplexed students of what is called world politics. How can a nation professing liberty, equality, fraternity, ally itself so closely with the autocracy of the Cossack and the knout? One motive is the recovery of that lost glory, of that supreme position in Europe. The other consideration has to do with the vast sums transmitted from Paris banking-houses to Petrograd, Moscow, and Odessa.

"When Russia leads the way to Armageddon, France must follow. Hesitation, holding back, would entail the cancellation of the enormous indebtedness, a flat repudiation. A stroke of the autocratic pen in Petrograd can bring the French to bankruptcy, and well they know on which side their bread is buttered."

SOME OF SHAW'S ERRORS

TWO POINTS that Mr. Shaw made in his "Common Sense" article about the war are taken up and answered by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer. Shaw said England was as militarist a nation as Germany, and also that Sir Edward Grey and most of the present Liberal Government in England were "Junkers." Mr. Hueffer contends in the *London Outlook* that England is not militarist, but opportunist; and as for Sir Edward Grey being a Junker, that is declared impossible on the face of it, because "a Junker is a member of a small Prussian political party, agrarian in tendency, desirous of maintaining high prices for foodstuffs and of seeing the re-establishment of Prussia as a *Ständischen Staatswesen*." Mr. Shaw's "common sense" turns out to be not even good sense, in Mr. Hueffer's view, and stupid in the particular occasion of its presentation, as "it is always at its most stupid when large bodies of men are engaged in tasks of self-sacrifice." For "whatever Mr. Shaw may find to say against the English, or I might find to say against the Prussians, no one will deny that large bodies of men of both nations are offering themselves up to the final self-sacrifice that is open to men and that large bodies of women are suffering the final pangs that it is possible to feel." Mr. Hueffer adds: "There are many death-beds in the world now, and the person who coins an epigram beside a death-bed is a stupid person." To explain Mr. Shaw's first misconception of the two countries taken as forming a militaristic parity:

"Prussia has an enormous body of doctrine which began to be compiled by Hegel in the early decades of the last century, was continued by Treitschke, and is still preached by Delbrück—to name only three names. This body of doctrine is known as *Staats- or Rechtswissenschaft*, and the upshot of this doctrine is always that the duty of the State is the waging of war. And this doctrine is taught to every German and has been taught to every German since the year 1870. It is taught to every student by every professor of State philosophy throughout Germany, and almost every professor of every other learned subject throughout Germany interpolates into his lectures now and then a passage to the effect that the first duty of the student is to the State and that the first duty of the State is to wage war. It is, in fact, impossible for any German to be unfamiliar with this doctrine, while it is almost impossible for any Englishman ever to have heard it. Every German child is, by Ministerial decree, again, taught to shout at the top of his voice during singing-lessons, because it is more manly and warriorlike to shout, and, by a decree of Falk, the Minister of Education in 1876, every German child has to be taught out of a reading-book containing accounts of bygone Prussian victories and feats of arms. In face of these facts and the impossibility of paralleling any one of them in these islands, it is the merest partiality, for a given purpose, in Mr. Shaw to say that England is as militarist as Germany. England is not militarist at all; she is simply opportunist."

After Mr. Hueffer's definition of the word, it is, he says, as absurd to call Sir Edward Grey a "Junker" as to call the German Foreign Minister a Liberal Unionist. Mr. Shaw quoted the meaning of his term from a German-English dictionary, but he mistook the phrase "doings of the country party" for "episodes in high life," whereas it signifies "political actions of the party in Germany which wishes to see the interests of agriculturists rather than those of industrialists prevail in the councils of State." Mr. Hueffer, taking a hand in sizing up the situation as between England and Germany, says:

"The fact is that the present struggle is the death-grip between two practices of life: the one being founded on the idea that humanity can remedy most of the evils of society by attending to those evils as they arise; the other having for its basis the definite doctrine that the State must carve out terri-

ties for its populations with the sword. This is not merely partizan writing. No State-trained German would disavow the doctrine, and it will be found in Clausewitz, Hegel, Paulsen, Ziegler, Treitschke, Delbrück, Blum—to name only seven well-known German writers on various subjects. And, having won territory with the sword, the State doctrine continues, the State will extend to that territory and to those populations its splendid and shining culture. That is, no doubt, not a criminal doctrine, but it is apt to be a nuisance in a world where feudalism, not a caste system, has gradually developed into constitutionalism, not military State regulation. The fact is that Prussia is a late arrival in the Occidental world. She was not Christianized until five hundred years after the rest of Christendom; she did not



build her capital until some thousand years after the other capitals; she did not become an independent Monarchy until five hundred years after the other monarchies of Europe, and she remained a caste State, with serfdom and gild systems, until 1806. It is, let us say, not ignoble or wicked of Prussia to seek to impose her ideals or the yoke of her necessities upon the surrounding populations, just as it is not ignoble or wicked of lions to feed upon giraffes; but it is a nuisance. Mr. Shaw, being a State doctrinaire, has more affinities with Prussia than most Occidentals. His is a point of view like another; but his ideas of liberty are those of the *Bankgenossen* of an early Prussian tribal chief. So that no doubt his pro-Prussian sympathies may be pardoned to him—he owes so much to Wagner and Marx, too. For my part I would intern him at Olympia, not because he is pro-Prussian, but because he has tried to drag in the United States that the United States may drag the Fabian chestnuts out of the European conflagration."

Mr. James Douglas, in the *London Daily News*, declares that Emperor William ought to hang the iron cross on Mr. Shaw, who "has done more for Germany than all her apologists." Reading the "Common Sense," he says:

"My heart sank lower and lower and my faith grew colder and colder, until I found myself sitting paralyzed in a state of frozen cynicism, bereft of belief in everything and everybody, and convinced that my country and my countrymen were irretrievably and irremediably in the wrong. The process by which I was reduced to this condition of insanity can not be analyzed in a brief article, but it can be defined in two words—cynical sophistry. The cynic who is not a sophist does not possess the power to make the worse appear the better reason, for we instinctively recoil from cynicism naked and unashamed; but the cynic who is endowed with the intellectual duplicity necessary for the purpose of falsifying some facts, glossing others, and suppressing the rest, can bewilder and bamboozle the unwary mind so completely that it becomes incapable of maintaining its grasp of reality."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE MOTHERS AND BABES OF BELGIUM

THERE HAVE BEEN 40,000 births in Belgium since the German came there; and there will likely be 40,000 more in this winter of hardship and privation. "How many of the newly arrived 40,000 have already died unnecessarily—undecorated, unsung victims of this war—no one will ever know," says Mr. Will Irwin, who is one of the American journalists who have seen Belgium since it became a conquered country. "How many of the coming 40,000 will die this winter," he continues in the *Springfield Republican*, "depends

loaded to capacity with the white-faced wounded. The car would go on, and the refugees would close their gaps and resume their weary, nerveless pace.

"At the concentration-yards they sat in family groups, the children huddled about their mothers and grandmothers like chickens around hens. No child among them laughed or played; they were too weary for that; but no child cried. I was trying to have speech with these refugees, and finding them too nerveless to give any account of their adventures, when an ambulance arrived.

"A nurse and a physician descended. A woman rose from

a distant group and joined them. She carried in her arms a bundle wrapt in rags. The slant of her back showed that the bundle contained a child—there is an attitude of motherhood which none can mistake. The women in the nearest group followed the pantomime with their tearless, hopeless eyes.

"What is it?" I asked.

"For a time none of the women answered. Then one spoke in a dead tone.

"Her baby is dead," she said. "She had no milk in her."

"All that happened on the fringe of Belgium, to the refugees who had made their way out and were nearing safety and enough comfort to keep soul and body together. I could multiply instances from the observa-

tion of others. There was, for example, the group of 200 refugees who arrived in Holland early in November. They carried with them four dead, new-born babies. It was the same story which one hears everywhere. The mothers were so reduced by privation that they had no milk of their own. As for cows' milk, it was not to be had for any money.

"Add another picture, brought out by an American from Belgium. He stood one morning by the back door of a German cook camp, watching a group of Belgian women grubbing through the trash-heap piled up behind the camp. All these women carried babies.

"What are they doing?" he asked a German sergeant with whom he had struck up acquaintance.

"Scraping out condensed-milk cans," said the sergeant. "It's the only way to get milk for their babies. I've seen them run their fingers round a can which looked as bright as a new coin, and hold them into the babies' mouths to suck. My company," he added, "has been getting along without milk in its coffee and giving it to these women. We've received no orders to the contrary—and we're mostly family men. But we're an exception; and it doesn't go very far."

"Here is another recent picture from stricken Brussels, that gay, dainty, lively city in old times—the city whose smiling people called it *petit Paris*. The scene is the once busy, pleasant boulevard Bishofsheim. A woman collapses on a bench set along the sidewalk after the fashion of the greater Paris. In her arms is a baby. A child staggers along clinging to her apron. The woman's face is blue and yellow; she is on the verge of collapse. The baby, surely not over five months old,



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BELGIAN BABIES BORN IN ENGLAND.

These are among the fortunate ones for whom there will be milk in plenty.

upon us in America—upon how much food we send to the nursing mothers, how much milk to the babes." Mr. Irwin goes on to recall a scene he witnessed at the tail of the procession of Belgian refugees who poured into France. A group had halted at a crossroads beside which some one had erected a tent of blankets strung on sticks:

"As I approached, wondering what this might be, an automobile came whizzing down the road at seventy miles an hour—there are no speed laws for military automobiles in time of war. It stopped beside the tent; there was a parley, and a man in Belgian uniform wearing a Red Cross brassard on his arm alighted.

"What is it—what is happening?" I asked the first of the refugees beside the tent—an old man who crouched in the gutter.

"Un enfant—a baby is being born," he said briefly. The man in uniform was a Belgian surgeon taking time from his work of repairing death to assist in giving life.

"Again: It was the next day in Calais—Calais, once so busy and so venerable, and in spots so pretty, but now faded and dirty with the passage of armies. Ten thousand of these refugees came into Calais that day. That day, also, the Red Cross was bringing in Belgian wounded by the thousand—there had been serious fighting along the Yser.

"The refugees, herded or escorted by the police, streamed down the streets to the concentration-yards prepared for them on the docks of the French Government, which was going to transport them to the Midi as soon as it could get the steamers. You would hear now and then the toot of an automobile horn, and the refugees would make way for the passage of a motor-car

has a pale, lead-colored skin. Its mouth is open as tho set that way. Its eyes are closed.

"Two women of Brussels pass this unhappy group. They hurriedly exchange some words, turn back to the woman on the bench. Then one stands guard while the other hastens for some milk and bread—such as is to be found in the Brussels of to-day. They force a little milk between the teeth of the mother. They let the baby drink. Unwashed tho it is, it drinks as tho it had never drunk otherwise.

"To the face of the mother come a few patches of color. She slowly recovers until she is able to eat a bit of bread. The baby opens its mouth, drinks more greedily. 'It has not fed since two days,' the mother whispers. The mother tries to rise from the bench, but she can not. The elder child drinks the milk that is left. It looks curiously at the piece of bread as if it did not know what it was. The mother forces it to eat. A crowd has gathered, murmuring. This sight is not new, yet each time it draws a little crowd. Every one would like to give—but no one can. Who is not poor at this moment? Many of them have children at home who to-day weigh less than the day they were born."

The lists of the dead issued by France and England and Germany are mounting day by day to a ghastly total. "But these take account only of the strong young men who have died in the fighting." There might be made lists of the uncounted dead:

"They do not list the women who, foolishly or ignorantly, sticking to their homes, have died under the shell-fire of enemies or friends. They do not list the weak and helpless who have dropt out from the pathetic caravans of refugees to perish along the edges of the roads. They do not take list of those who are beginning to die by hunger in stricken Belgium. And finally, they do not list these babes of Belgium, dropping off before their lives have fairly begun, because there is no milk.

"Let us view the situation in cold blood. Belgium is shut off from the world ringed with steel. Her own food-supply was used up long ago, either by the people or by their conquerors. The cattle were first of all to go; even in August I saw the Germans killing milk cows for rations. A cow or a small dairy herd is left here or there; but they are the exceptions.

"The supply of condensed milk ran short long ago. Now, milk is a necessity to most civilized children between the ages of one and two years. Some children, it is true, pull through, under exceptional circumstances of privation, without it; but these are the unusually sturdy; they stand apart from the rule. The average young child must have milk or he will die. And there is no milk. Again, the suckling baby must have mother's milk or a substitute. There is, of course, no substitute to be had in Belgium, and equally there is little mother's milk. Every woman knows that a civilized nursing mother must 'keep up her strength.' She must have nourishing food in many cases special food. Every woman knows that a certain proportion of civilized mothers can not feed their own babies even at that.

"Nourishing food—special food! The news which filters out of that locked, stricken country to the American commission for relief in Belgium makes a sarcasm and a mockery of those phrases. In many, if not in most Belgian cities, the populace is down to one large baker's bun a day, issued by the municipal authorities. In some places, the authorities have been able to supplement that ration by one bowl of cabbage-soup a day. One bun and one bowl of cabbage-soup a day—for a nursing mother!

"Yet that is all they have and all they will have this winter at the best America can do. The American Commission hopes to transmit ten ounces of food a day to each inhabitant of Belgium—and to do that the people of the United States must strain every resource of charity. How little that is for a civilized human being, and especially for a nursing mother, becomes plain when one learns that the average inhabitant of Greater New York consumes forty-two ounces of food a day. The best the mothers of Belgium can hope for is a quarter ration this winter."

TWO CALLS TO ARMS

AS ARMY OFFICERS, statesmen, and newspaper editors take up the call for an increase in our means of national defense, religious editorial opinion responds in two opposite ways. Some are naught for the cries of the "alarmist," and seek peace only through the medium of peace, not by being



ANTWERP CATHEDRAL OPENS ITS DOORS TO A NEW AUDIENCE.

prepared for war. Others fear the peace-lovers are too sentimental, reminding them that in a world of war and war-makers guns must be carried even by the righteous, and that excessive peacefulness may actually invite war. There is, of course, no division along denominational lines, and there is no significance in the fact that it is the Protestant *Christian Work* (New York) which believes Mr. Bryan's peace treaties "worth a big army in every State," while it is the Catholic *Monitor* (Newark, N. J.) which says: "As an antidote against an enemy's war fever, we have more faith in pointing cannon, loaded to the muzzle, than in cooing doves and arbitration treaties." Not that *The Monitor* takes a belligerent attitude. "It is to the credit of our people that they are sincerely desirous of peace," that "they have little patience with the war spirit which, after all, is, for the most part, translated savagery." But this New Jersey Catholic weekly adds that "peace, as an obsession, is the sure vestibule of war," and "the advocacy of peace may be so intent as to bring on war." Our Government is declared to be "in the hands of sentimentalists," while the common sense of the people "demands a state of absolute preparation for war." Ex-President Roosevelt and General Wotherspoon are commended for speaking out about our unpreparedness, while "Mr. Bryan, lulled by the cooing of the dove of peace, goes on feverishly signing arbitration treaties and smiling blandly from a heart overflowing with

human sympathies." "War comes suddenly," we are reminded: "the mighty war now in progress burst overnight." Moreover, "when the war fever comes, the year clause of delay in an arbitration treaty is invisible to eyes looking only for the instruments of war"; and "it is a military axiom that the nation which strikes quickly is the nation which strikes best." Continuing:

"It is impossible to tell what will be the consequences of the war now going on in Europe. . . . Will ambitious Japan, having tasted war, be satisfied with a sip of blood? Will a proud race, its military prowess acknowledged by the invitation to enter a European war, brook the exclusion of its yellow sons and daughters from a land which welcomes the children of the white race? And how long will it endure this policy of exclusion? May it not be that Japan, under cover of its present paltry military necessities, is getting ready for a conflict more serious for itself? Japan is a tiptoe nation.

"We do not belong to the progeny of the alarmists and we dislike to invite specters. But we need neither alarm nor specters to recognize that the easy-going policy of our country, the indifference in high places, must give way to a thorough preparedness. Adequate preparation is the best guaranty of peace."

With these last words, Dr. Lynch, of *The Christian Work*, would heartily agree. He urges the most complete preparation for defense. "We urge it with all our might," he says; "and we shout as loud as does Mr. Roosevelt: Let us arm! Let us arm!" But, he continues, "the world is just now learning that there are two ways of arming," "two methods of securing peace." Dr. Lynch believes in armament, but an armament "which is infinitely more powerful than guns or battle-ships." "Yes," he explains, "let us arm mightily, and character is the greatest defense of a nation as it is of a man." He goes on:

"Let us arm. Therefore let us proclaim to all the world (more by deed perhaps than by word, altho there is no harm in words when they are kept), that the United States will, under no considerations, steal territory or anything else from weaker nations, that it will never commit an injustice toward another nation because it is weak nor bully it; yes, let us go further, and say, to all the nations of East and West, North and South, 'we desire only to be your friends. We want to help you develop your institutions. Let us send you advisers, teachers, and lend you money at low rates of interest. Let us help you solve your internal problems. Let us befriend you in every way.' Which nation thus befriended would attack the United States, and would any other, seeing this wonderful thing?

"Let us provide means of national defense. Great armies? No. They have failed. Great arbitration treaties such as the President and Secretary Bryan are now signing with the nations are worth a big army in every State. Multiply these treaties to include every nation. As soon as possible tighten them in their scope. Get out all conditional and qualifying terms and make them absolute offers to arbitrate every difficulty with any nation. Go on offering such treaties—offering them with a Senate unanimously behind them—and each one becomes an impregnable fortress."

The editor of *The Monitor* seems to fear, as do some of his fellows in religious journalism, that we may some time have to fight Japan. Yet, says Dr. Lynch, let us begin at once to arm against Japan. But while "Messrs. Meyer, Hobson, Mann, and the others" would spend about \$100,000,000 on a greater Navy, which "would probably lead us into war with Japan," this editor knows "an armor that would be invincible, and at just one-tenth the expenditure of the appropriation named above—ten million dollars." He says:

"Let Congress appropriate \$10,000,000 for defense against Japan this year. Then take it and build a fine library in ten Japanese cities, ten great hospitals in ten Japanese cities, ten universities in ten Japanese cities, and then say: 'We present these to you as testimonials of our good-will. Furthermore, we intend to keep all treaties we have made with you, and also we intend as a nation to treat the question of Japanese immigration with absolute justice and in strict regard of your self-respect.' There would not be necessity for one gun-boat on the Pacific coast for the next quarter century, so far as Japan is concerned, should the United States say this. How wasteful nations are in defending themselves!"

THE WAR-TIME TIDE OF KINDNESS

GOOD EFFECTS of the European War are "dismally scant" anywhere, *The Continent* (Pres., Chicago) finds, but "the opportunity of helping war's homeless, widowed, and orphaned victims comes as near to being a spiritual blessing as can possibly attend so great a curse." And it has brought, we are told, a real spiritual uplift especially in those wheat-growing States where the Belgian benefactions have become a "unanimous, sweeping, civic movement—involving churches, women's clubs, schools, commercial organizations, and every other social force." This "wave of compassion," declares *The Christian Herald*, is flaming across the continent: "it has kindled the hearts of men and women everywhere and melted them to deeds of kindness." Christians, we are told, "are reveling in a widening and delightful vision of Christian service." Further—

"While the older nations are torn by a war so vast and dreadful that no human power can stop it, God's people are carrying on a war against suffering and sickness, hunger and death, a war so far-reaching and inclusive that for the first time in history the world's benevolence would seem to measure up almost to the extent of the need. If the present colossal relief plans now under way are carried forward as energetically as they have been begun, millions of human beings will be benefited. Like heaven-sent argosies of blessing, our relief-ships are crossing the seas, prayer-wafted and food-laden. They are making the Stars and Stripes the symbol of world-wide mercy and helpfulness. All neutral nations, to a greater or less extent, are supplementing the work which is now being carried forward so successfully by the United States.

"There are various indications that this flood-tide of generosity may ultimately come to be regarded as a part of the great divine plan in relation to the present war. It could only be by inspiration that a movement so gigantic could have suddenly sprung into existence, demonstrating that the sin may abound in the world, the spirit of the Master lives within the hearts of multitudes of his followers, urging them to those deeds of kindness and benevolence. We see relief organizations springing up on all sides, and all with the same purpose in view. Organized charity has eclipsed itself. The Rockefeller Foundation gives its millions. Hundreds of thousands of dollars pour into the various funds from a variety of sources. So generous are these combined offerings that there would seem to be no limit to the possibilities of this amazing flood of benevolence. Truly, God's people have lifted the sluices and opened the dikes and inundated the blood-red zone of war with the stream of their gifts."

At the same time, we are reminded, generosity toward the distressed millions of Europe "should not absolve us from the duty of responding to calls nearer home." Readers of daily newspapers, particularly in New York and Chicago, are constantly having their attention called to home charities and home needs, which seem to be forgotten in the wave of sympathy for Belgium, and to a lesser degree for Poland, Servia, and other war-swept regions. So that *The Christian Herald* is moved to remark:

"The war has greatly increased unemployment and multiplied want and suffering here, and appeals in behalf of our own unfortunate ones should not be set aside. In the enthusiasm of rescuing Belgium, let us not overlook the destitute at our own doors, but rather strive, with a discriminating hand and a good conscience, to do our duty to both until the present crisis is safely past."

But the *Kansas City Star* believes "that one who refuses to contribute to Belgian relief on the ground that charity should begin and end at home is less likely to give for home consumption than one who helps the Belgians." And it concludes:

"If it takes a dramatic appeal to enlarge some hearts; if it takes 'dynamite' to dig into some pockets, let the dramatic appeal, or the dynamite, do the work.

"Don't forget the American child while remembering the European child." Hurrah for that sentiment! But there is far less danger of forgetting the American child while remembering the European child than there is of forgetting the American child while also forgetting the European child."

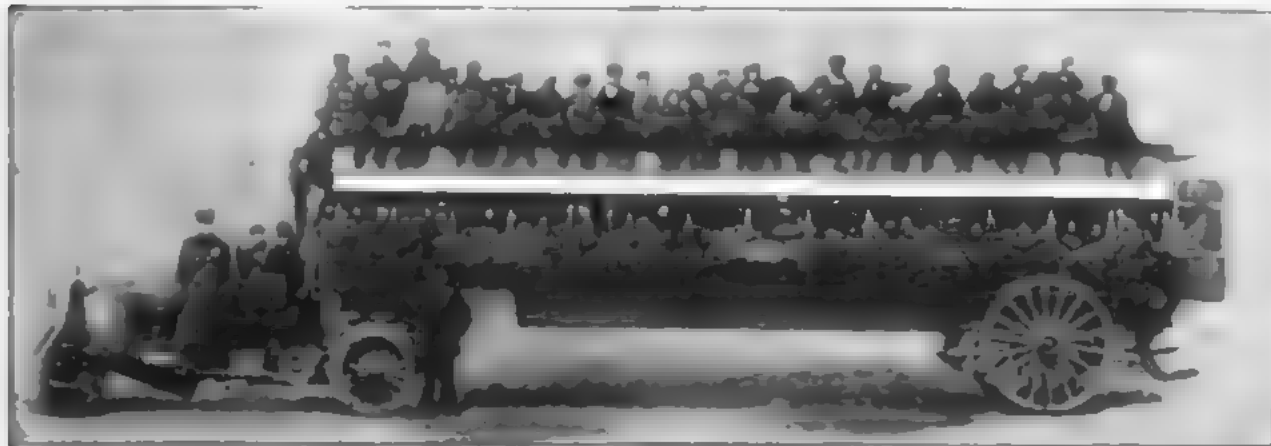
MOTOR - TRUCKS

EUROPE'S DEMAND FOR TRUCKS

IT seems to be generally agreed in American motor circles that the supply of motor-trucks in Europe is far less than the needs of the countries now at war call for. This condition has arisen in spite of the fact that factories in Germany, France, and England have been producing trucks as fast as their equipments and force of men would permit; in spite, also, of heavy importations from this country. England has been working her factories at full pressure, delivering her trucks in France, where factories have been somewhat handicapped because of German possession of the industrial districts of the north and north-

"Two types of four-wheel-drivers, known respectively as light and heavy, are provided for under the French regulations. Both types are being ordered in big quantities, and American firms capable of supplying these vehicles to the French specifications will find a ready demand for them in Russia as well as in France.

"Light four-wheel-driven tractors must be capable of towing a load of not less than eight tons; the dead weight of the tractor must not exceed three and a half tons; the pay load carried on the tractor platform must be at least two tons. This pay load will include actual material transported and the spares considered necessary by the manufacturer. It must be possible to carry twelve men on the tractor platform, also three on the driver's seat, in place of goods.



EXCURSION MOTOR-BUS IN USE IN BROOKLYN.

west. Russia, on the other hand, has been dependent wholly on other countries than France and England, and mainly on us. Of present conditions a writer in *The Commercial Vehicle* says:

"When the war broke out the French Army was holding its annual competition of army motor-trucks. That competition never came to a close: the officers and men were suddenly called up for active service and the trucks were commandeered. Men and vehicles are now at the front.

"There are two distinct classes of army vehicles in France: ordinary trucks and four-wheel-driven tractors hauling trailers. Considering the trucks first, these must be four-cylinder models carrying a load of not less than two tons, equally distributed over the whole of the floor space. No maximum load is indicated, but this is regulated by the refusal to grant premiums on more than three tons pay load. Thus a manufacturer who carried three and a half tons would only receive credit for three tons. The maximum dead weight is three and a half tons for complete vehicle with one driver aboard, full water-, oil-, and fuel-tanks, but without tools and spares. All French army trucks must have solid rubber tires. Pneumatics, rubber blocks, and steel tires are forbidden. Even in the case of front-driven machines the rear wheels must be rubber-shod.

"Four-wheel-driven tractors, or, as they are officially known in France, total-adherence vehicles, are a much smaller group than the ordinary trucks. Their usefulness has only just been proved, and there has been no time to get great numbers of them into service. It is well known, however, that they are capable of valuable work, getting into positions which are altogether beyond the reach of ordinary trucks. For carrying ammunition to the batteries, generally placed away from main roads, they are really invaluable. They are also being made use of in certain sections of the French artillery for hauling big guns.

Total weight of a light tractor must not exceed five and a half tons. Heavy tractors must be capable of towing twelve tons on two trailers."

RUSSIA AS A MARKET AFTER THE WAR

Before the European War began, a large trade for motor-vehicles had been developed in Russia by foreign nations, many of the makers being Germans. Should the Allies win this war, it is believed by dealers in Russia that a considerable boom in sales of motor-vehicles will set in. Some of the dealers are already getting in touch with makers in this country and England. Orders at present can not be filled because of lack of facilities for transportation, but when peace returns it

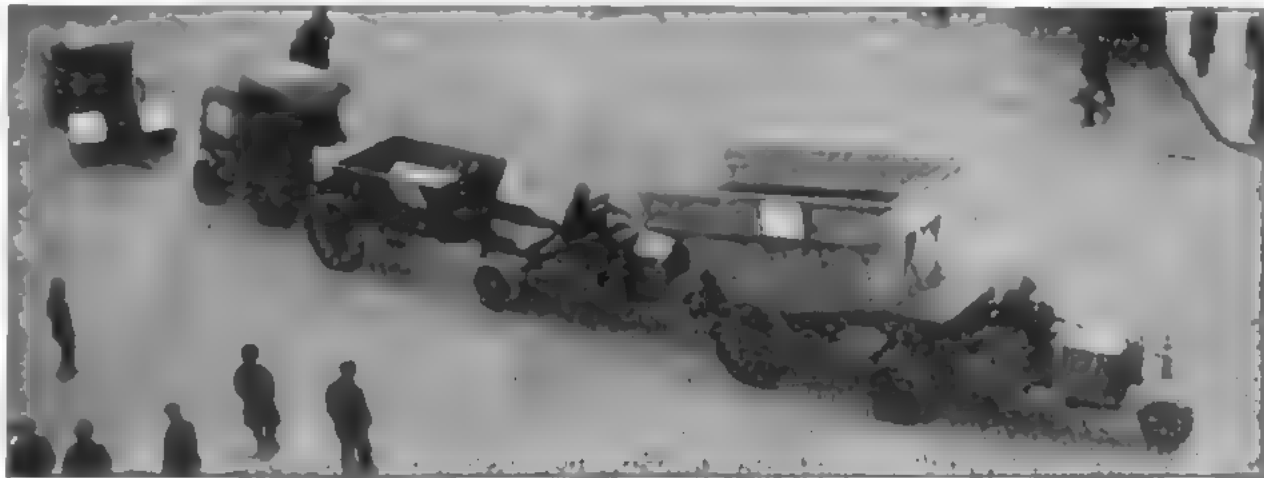
of the active foreign competition which exists under Russia's low import duties. The centers where the motor trade will be most active are Petrograd, Moscow, Riga, and Odessa, all of which require both pleasure vehicles and trucks. Of trade in the past with Russia the following facts are presented in *Automobile Topics*:

"Last year Russia bought 5,350 automobiles of the value of \$8,821,000, as compared with the previous year's 3,428 cars, which sold for \$5,218,000. Of the cars imported last year, \$7,511,000 worth had four seats or more, and \$593,000 worth had less than four seats. Trucks and chassis represented an expenditure of \$717,000. Importation figures for 1912 show that cars with four or more seats were valued at \$4,863,000, those with less than four seats at \$324,000, and trucks and chassis at \$331,000. The increased imports of trucks and chassis in 1913 were due to orders from the Russian War Department, while credit for the great increase in the total imports is given to the International Automobile Exhibition at Petrograd last year.

"The first five months of the present year Russia imported 2,252 cars, valued at \$3,947,000. Of these, 1,816 were automobiles with four seats or more, and 121 had less than four seats. The trucks and chassis numbered 315.

"The bulk of the automobiles in Russia are high-powered German and Italian cars, and their owners are the wealthy aristocrats, who are willing to pay for the best. People of the middle classes find it difficult to regard the automobile, even tho it may be a low-priced car, as anything but a luxury. But efforts have been made by various automobile organizations formed during the last two years to educate people capable of buying motor-vehicles to the point where they will overcome their frugal instincts and put money and automobiles into circulation.

"A Russian agent representing several foreign companies said, before the war, that he found it more difficult to dispose of a car selling for \$1,000 or \$1,200 than of a \$3,000 one. A dealer in Riga believes the tendency is toward more and more expensive cars. Several American cars retailing at \$800 to \$1,100 have agencies in Russia. Their agents and various American consuls are convinced that there will be a tremendous market for such cars in Russia after the war.



From *Automobile Topics*

A TRAIN OF MOTOR-TRUCKS USED IN CLEANING THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

is predicted that "a tremendous increase in the use of automobiles will take place in Russia." Very little manufacturing of motor-vehicles has ever been done in Russia because, in the first instance, of the high cost of construction and the lack of expert workmen, and in the second because

dous market for such cars in Russia after the war.

Nearly all the high-priced cars in Russia have the torpedo body, and so fond is the Russian motorist of this design that an attempt to sell him a car with any other sort of a body is like trying to sell a three-year-old model for the latest on the market.



One-sided wheels would be no more inconsistent than the one-sided springs now on your car.

The missing half of your spring equipment

See if you can reconcile these two facts about your present springs: First—engineers know that every vibration, from the smallest jar, which merely jolts you, to the biggest bump, which breaks springs, is felt not while the spring is straightening out, but on the recoil—the back-snap. Second—all the reinforcing plates of your present springs are on one side—the under side—put there to cushion pressure only on the downward swing. Clearly, this is effective as far as it goes—exactly half-way.



Here are your present leaf springs—all the reinforcing plates on one side—only half springs.



This is the Ames—meets another series of plates spread over your present main leaf. It is the other half, now missing.



Here are your present springs—supplemented by the Ames—now complete. They resist pressure both ways.

Ames Equalizing Spring

is guaranteed for the life of your car, costs from \$8 to \$15 a pair

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Send us a line on your letter-head specifying the make and model of one of your cars and we will ship a set of Ames Equalizing Springs to you on trial. If you are good for it, we are.

The Ames offers the highest known efficiency in shock absorption and the greatest known safety from spring breakage.

For Pleasure Cars

Recoil alone is responsible for discomfort. It is the cause of broken springs. The Ames is easily put on to prevent these two troubles. Insist that your new car is Ames equalized.

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Examine your expense sheets for repairing and replacing broken springs. Then remember that an Ames installation costs less than one complete repair job. Let us estimate on your fleet.

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Gentlemen—I shall be glad to get fuller information about the Ames Equalizing Springs, including your agents' names and discounts.
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"The use of motor-trucks in the larger cities has increased considerably in the last year. The Moscow and Petrograd central post-offices have a number. One large firm in Moscow, dealing in dairy products, has 34 trucks. Before the war this car was in demand for military purposes. The cheap delivery-car field remains to be developed. Several American consuls think that it will prove profitable for firms establishing agencies where cars and parts will always be on hand for immediate delivery. The duty on commercial cars amounts to \$36.05 on each car if there is but one seat for the driver. If there is more than one seat the duty is \$72.10."

BELGIUM'S ARMORED MOTOR-VEHICLES

It is declared that the Belgian Army has made in the present war "a greater proportionate use of motors than any other nation." Not only has she used them for transportation purposes, but as armored vehicles from which to fight. Following are interesting data on the subject as printed in *The Commercial Vehicle*:

"Belgium's army motor service differs from that of France, England, and Germany in that she does not possess any great number of trucks, and her army, calculated for defensive and not offensive purposes, has not the scientific adaptation of motor-vehicles to various classes of army operations which form such a feature of the German organization. But Belgium has plenty of touring-cars and touring-car chassis, and when her territory was invaded she forthwith proceeded to make the best of her resources.

"Belgium relied on horses for moving and feeding her troops, and horses have proved to be the most fragile article of war it is possible to imagine. The result is that after three months' resistance, with her forces reduced to about a tenth of their original figure, the Belgian Army in the field is making a greater proportionate use of motors than any other nation. Any bullet or shrapnel wound will put a horse out of commission, but the probabilities are that a score of bullets will not do more than add a few more delves to the already battered panels of a motor-truck.

"When the war-storm broke it was too late even for Belgium to think of obtaining fleets of motor-trucks, and she did not possess any important service of motor-buses. In the large towns light delivery cars existed, and these were first called up for army service, followed immediately afterward by the requisition of hundreds of touring-cars. Manufacturers' stocks of chassis were called for and fitted with light canvas-topped bodies. These machines were capable of carrying loads from one-half to one ton, and by reason of the nature of the body could accommodate practically any kind of material.

"In addition to her touring-car service Belgium has made a very extensive use of armored cars. Practically all these have been prepared since the war broke out. The heavier and more powerful types of chassis are employed and are fitted with a chrome-nickel-steel body generally not less than .2 inch thick, this casing extending along the sides of and over the bonnet. The radiator is uncovered, but can be protected by hinged steel doors. Within the steel housing there is a seat for the driver, who is placed as low and as far to the rear as possible, and in the center a quick-firing gun either revolving within a steel turret or having a big steel guard to revolve with it. The driver has a clear view of the road ahead and a restricted view of the road on one side. His position is such that it is practically impossible for him to be hit. As the gun can be trained in any direction, such a machine is a most formidable weapon of attack, and has

proved particularly effective in driving off cavalry attacks. The chassis are supplied largely by Sava, Minerva, Pipe, and Excelsior."

SECOND-HAND CARS REMODELED AS TRUCKS

The business of putting a truck body on an out-of-date pleasure-car chassis, thus securing a commercial vehicle at low cost, is growing. This kind of truck is especially good for speedy deliveries and lighter work. The problem, however, has shown itself to be not a simple one. Conspicuous failures have not been infrequent, although many attempts have succeeded excellently. Of the difficulties attendant on conversions *The Horseless Age* says:

"In each instance the question may be approached from two different sides. We may take a certain car and try to find a commercial use to which it can be profitably adapted, or we may take a certain service and look for a car which will be suitable. The first of these methods is best if it can be worked out, but the latter may need to be followed in many cases.

"There are certain kinds of commercial work to which some pleasure cars can be adapted with little change in the chassis. There are many tradesmen who have small, light deliveries to make over a comparatively large area, and require not so much carrying capacity as fairly high speed, or at least ground-covering ability. So far there have been few purely commercial cars built which are particularly suited to this service. Examples are the dyeing business, florists, furriers, and others who deal in goods of considerable value and serve areas too large to be quickly covered by one horse.

"They usually require a small chassis of a car which has proved economical upkeep, except in some instances when a really high-grade car may be preferred for the sake of its greater impressiveness, even though the expense may be greater than that of a lighter car. It is a great mistake to put a large, high-powered car into this sort of work unless the owner is willing to pay for relatively high upkeep. Pneumatic tires should always be used for service of this sort.

"Another good use for chassis as they stand is the delivery of heavier and perhaps bulkier matter which requires considerable speed of delivery. The best example of this class is the distribution of newspapers to newsdealers in large cities. Rather heavy and high-powered cars are suitable for this service, and they must be of good quality, with reasonable upkeep expense. Oversize pneumatic tires are essential for economy in this work, and in some cases the rear wheels should be rebuilt for dual pneumatic tires. It is an advantage to use six tires of the same size, preferably on demountable rims. Such deliveries are not expected to be made so economically as would be possible if time were not an important factor.

"Greater difficulties are encountered when the heavier and more bulky classes of goods must be handled on a more strictly competitive basis as to cost. A converted pleasure car may be low in first cost, but there are several things about the design that may tend to make operating expenses higher than with strictly commercial cars. One of the most important is that the power and speed capacity of the vehicle are such as to encourage driving at speeds far higher than are economical.

"For the accommodation of bulky loads, many chassis, especially the older ones, do not have sufficient wheel-base. More room can be obtained by placing the seat over the engine, but this has usually involved the purchase of a new steering-gear.

"It is usually simple enough to connect the brakes to levers in the new position, but not all cars have gear-shifting and clutch throw-out connections which could readily be connected with the levers elsewhere than in their original positions. A change of this sort may throw much greater strains on the front axle and frame than where the load is placed over the rear axle. The front axle is usually amply strong to care for the load at the reduced speed, and the frame can be reinforced with truss-roads to good advantage.

"Referring further to the matter of tires, it is a mistake to think that much greater economy will be obtained from solid tires, except at very slow speeds. Pneumatic tires are being used by preference on most delivery cars of 1,500 pounds or smaller capacity, and on many trucks of twice that capacity. But in the case of dead axles or other construction where they can be safely used, solid tires can be obtained to fit most sizes of pneumatic-tire rims.

"In conclusion, it is possible to find commercial uses for many pleasure cars of old models which are still mechanically good. They are most appropriate for very light work and conditions where speed is of greater importance than economy, but with judicious changes some of them can be adapted to heavier work with success, especially in cases where they must stand idle enough so interest on the investment would be relatively a more important item of cost. Common sense would dictate that care should be used to provide as light a body as possible, so as to reduce danger of overloading."

THE PRICE OF GASOLINE

Garage men make bitter complaint of the growth of roadside gasoline-stations where the price is cut several cents per gallon. Garage men for several years had been accustomed to look to gasoline sales for an important part of their profits. Their income from storing cars was inadequate. From that source alone their business would not "break even," but from sales of gasoline at from six to ten cents above curb-station prices they were able to meet their expenses and make a fair living. At first, owners of cars preferred to purchase gasoline at garages—at least when their cars were driven by chauffeurs, in order to avoid the waiting necessary when making purchases at roadside stations, but even this class of owner has more and more drifted away from the garage as his source of supply for gasoline. Hence it is believed that the time when a garage can make up its loss in storage business by charging a high price for gasoline is passing. *The Horseless Age* says on this subject:

"Competition in the sale of gasoline is springing up on all sides. Roadside gasoline-stations are multiplying. Any man with a capital of \$200 or \$300 can start such a stand, and he only needs to make a 'profit' of two or three cents per gallon in order to earn his day's wages. In many small towns there are hardware-stores, and even grocery-stores, which sell gasoline to motorists; and the latest competitor is the drug-store, which puts in a curb gasoline-pump to stimulate sales of soda and ice-cream while the tanks are being filled. Besides this, the Standard Oil Company's local stations will sell gasoline to car-owners who install storage-tanks, and many frugal car-owners do this for economy and convenience.

"The fact that gasoline can be purchased more cheaply elsewhere than at garages is bad for the garage business. Gasoline is the one most essential staple required by a motor-car, and no car-owner can escape making the comparison of gasoline prices. If he finds them higher at the garage

(Here's The Answer)



"What soup shall I have?"

That is the puzzling question!

Are you planning an elaborate function? Or is it one of those semi-formal "little" dinners or luncheons which help to make the social world go round?

In any case "*Campbell's Tomato Soup*" may well be the wise and easy answer.

Prepare it either as a light tomato-bouillon or as a rich cream-of-tomato; or serve it in bouillon-cups topped with whipped cream—for a specially attractive feature.

It is readily adapted to any meal, moderate or hearty. And its rich distinctive quality commends it to the most epicurean taste.

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Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

DIGEST READERS GIVE ABOUT 9,000 BARRELS
OF FLOUR IN FOUR WEEKS

WHEN TWENTY THOUSAND BARRIS HAVE BEEN CONTRIBUTED, THEY WILL REPRESENT TWO ROYAL PYRAMIDS OF URKAD. Each of which if composed of boxes the ordinary size would be not so high as the Wolsworth Building but a magnificent memorial to the liberality of British Readers in response to Belgian craving. "Give 's bread."

MORE ABOUT THE BELGIUM SITUATION

BELGIUM WAS the most thickly populated country in Europe, and its people, being of the manufacturing class, raised less than 40 per cent. of their own food. When war began on their soil, all production there practically ceased. Every business activity was paralyzed. The chimneys of great plants grew cold. Lanes of transportation were given over to war. Starvation became the only prospect, unless defended against by outside philanthropy.

Mr. Irvin N. Cobb, the daring newspaper correspondent, was given a welcome-home dinner in this city the other night, at which, says one report, after some lighter allusions, as he despatched one horror after another seen by him while with the German Army in Belgium, "gasps and even sobs took the place of the laughter." And "I tell you," Mr. Cobb declared, "every penny sent to help in that stricken territory is broad cast upon the waters. To give is the greatest honor and privilege you who are spared can have."

Queen Elizabeth, of Belgium in a cable, has said: "The food which your country is daily providing to our women and children comes like a ray of sunlight in the darkest hour of Belgium's history. The Belgian women have fought a brave fight." And American women who read *The Literary Digest* are generously helping them.

“In the name of the suffering women and children of Belgium I ask the women of America to help us,” is one sentence of an appeal by the Duchess of Vendôme, sister of the Belgian King.

FLOUR FUND—Received between Dec. 9 and Dec. 17, 1914

[illegible]

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Flour. It will be bought economically

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A dollar, a dollar, a ten o'clock scholar —
 "What makes you come to school?"
 "My mother gives me Borden's milk
 All morning, night and noon."

No mother intends to take chances
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She doesn't wish to guess as to
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She wants to know.

Such a mother, when for any
 reason she is unable to nurse her
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 to —

Gail Borden EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

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We want all mothers to know
 that three generations of physi-
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 want them to know that more
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No mother needs to guess
 She can tell.

Send for booklets.

Borden's Condensed
 Milk Co.

"Largest Quality"

New York

than elsewhere, is it strange that he is easily persuaded that he can buy his tires, oil, and other supplies to better advantage through a mail-order or "cut-price" establishment? It is better for the garage not to drive away the gasoline trade, even tho it carries no profit. The oftener a man comes, the more he will buy, and few concerns can afford to acquire the reputation of being high-priced.

"So it seems like the best policy for the garage to meet the lowest local retail price for gasoline and rely on other lines to support the business and provide profits. It means that the garage man must study to stimulate his more profitable sales and to develop profitable lines. It is the same in the grocery-store—staples must be handled with little or no profit in order to retain the trade in the more profitable fancy lines of goods."

THE INCREASE IN MOTOR-BUSES

Not only in New York, where they have been in operation for two years or more, have motor-buses been growing in popularity leading to extensions of lines, but in the interior, and even the Far West. Recent statements as to earnings and surpluses in New York indicated a remarkable increase in travel in these comfortable conveyances. New York lines early in December added three new lines to those already in operation, one of them going as far north as the Viaduct on 155th Street. A writer in *Automobile Topics* says that in the Far West "motor-buses are being successfully operated in direct competition with street-cars." Some of these Western lines began with a single car which some enterprising person had bought at second-hand. The writer says:

"In one locality numbers of individuals have started relatively short 'nickel-a-trip' routes, gradually establishing what is practically scheduled service from small beginnings. So popular has this sort of service become that several operators now have a project for joining hands in a mutual free-transfer system.

"As has so often been pointed out, the automobile, in distinction from the street-railway car, possesses pliability that enables it to be adapted to the public need of the moment. Motor-buses always move with street traffic at its average or maximum speed, where street-cars are necessarily limited to speeds that usually are below average traffic speeds in congested districts. Motor-bus traffic, moreover, may follow, both in direction and carrying capacity, traffic volume more closely than can railway traffic.

"These facts are pretty generally realized, it would appear, by all persons except those whose capital is needed to finance new enterprises of the sort, or whose sanction is necessary to their establishment under proper franchise. The very great need of just that adaptability in passenger haulage that only the motor-bus enjoys, however, seems destined to force it to the front in due season, even without special organized inducement. Incidentally, where the touring-car type of bus already has gained possession of the streets, the taxicab problem is in a fair way to be solved."

TRUCKS THAT SAVE A BREWER THIRTEEN CENTS A BARREL

One of the largest brewers in New York is declared by *The Commercial Vehicle* to have effected through the use of motor-trucks a saving of thirteen cents per barrel in deliveries of beer. Trucks at this brewery have ousted horses, and a heavy increase in business during four years is attributed to some extent to the facility with which deliveries are made and ad-

ditional outlying territory reached. The writer says further:

"Previous to December, 1903, the company used horses exclusively in the delivery of beer, but in that month purchased two gasoline motor-trucks for service in delivering kegs to the outlying points. These two trucks were tried out until 1910, when six more were purchased. In 1911 the company opened its bottled-beer department, and for the service of this department purchased six electric and six gasoline trucks. These were tried out until July, 1912, when it was decided that the trucks were so much more efficient than horses that the twenty horses then in service were disposed of. Between that time and the end of 1913, fifty-nine other trucks were bought. The fleet now numbers seventy-three vehicles.

"Gasoline trucks are used for suburban delivery. The radius of delivery by these trucks extends as far north as Mt. Kisco and Peekskill, as far west as Bloomfield and Bernardsville, N. J., as far southwest as Keansburg, N. J., as far southeast as Babylon, Islip, Smithtown, and Patchogue on the south shore of Long Island and Huntington on the north shore, and as far northeast as Stamford, Conn. Peekskill and Islip are at a radius of approximately forty-two miles from the plant; Stamford, thirty-two miles; Bernardsville, thirty-one miles, and Keansburg, twenty miles.

"This area extends between these outlying points and a radius of fifteen miles from the plant. Deliveries are made in this territory every day, once or twice a week or once in two weeks, depending upon the amount of business done in the different cities and towns included in it.

"Previous to the adoption of trucks for the delivery of beer to the outlying suburban territory, all beer for these points was shipped by freight to the station nearest the place of business of the retail dealer. This method was very slow and costly and necessitated hauls to the freight-station at one end and from it at the other.

"The use of gasoline trucks for this work has proved cheaper and quicker than shipping by freight. Another important feature is the personal contact between the driver of the truck, the representative of the brewery, and the dealer which this method permits. Before the use of trucks such beer as was shipped to the outlying points was ordered by letter or by a verbal order to the brewery collector, who called once a week or once in two weeks, depending upon the accessibility of the place and the amount of beer purchased.

"In case the dealer happened to run short of beer, he would purchase additional stock from the nearest brewer and not wait for goods to be shipped from the city by freight. This has been entirely eliminated by the use of the trucks. Now, if a dealer sees that he will run short, he simply tells the driver that to-morrow he wants so many kegs or so many cases, as the case may be, and he gets them.

"This feeling of certainty on the part of the suburban dealer, that he can get the required amount of stock at the right time and delivered at his place of business without the necessity of having to haul it from the railroad freight-station in his town, has had a great deal to do with the securing of trade in the suburban districts.

"This trade consists both of keg beer and that in bottles. It is only in recent years that the bottled-beer trade has reached a large and paying proportion, and this has been due almost entirely to the use of motor-trucks. This is substantiated by statements by officials of the company, that since May, 1911, when the bottling department of the company was opened and the delivery equipment motorized, the total business of the company has increased by approximately 85,000 barrels per year, or 40 per cent. of the entire output of the concern."

CURRENT POETRY

ALL who write easily are tempted to write carelessly. Mr. Clinton Scollard has resisted this temptation; he has produced a large amount of verse, but he is, and always has been, a scrupulous artist. Therefore his "Poems," recently published by Houghton Mifflin Company, form a volume which those who have the interest of American letters at heart may regard with considerable satisfaction. The charming little books of verse which this poet has published from year to year have been gratefully received, but from none of them could his real worth be definitely determined. This collected edition contains what he considers the best of his works, and it can not fail to establish yet more firmly his already prominent position among the foremost writers of our time.

He has imagination, sympathy, and the power to combine words to make things rich in music and color. Here are four stanzas that hold the very soul of the Orient.

AS I CAME DOWN FROM LEBANON

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

As I came down from Lebanon,
Came winding, wandering slowly down
Through mountain passes black and brown,
The cloudless day was well-nigh done.
The city, like an opal, set
In emerald, showed each minaret
Afire with radiant beams of sun,
And glistened orange, fig, and lime
Where song-birds made melodious chime.
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
Like lava in the dying glow,
Through olive-orchards far below
I saw the murmuring river run.
And 'neath the wall upon the sand
Swart sheiks from distant Samarkand,
With precious spices they had won,
Lay long and languidly in wait
Till they might pass the guarded gate.
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
I saw strange men from lands afar
In mosque and square and gay bazaar—
The Magi that the Moslem shun,
The grave Effendi from Stamboul
Who sherbet sipped in corners cool;
And, from the balconies o'errun
With roses, gleamed the eyes of those
Who dwell in still seraglios.
As I came down from Lebanon.

As I came down from Lebanon,
The flaming flower of daytime died,
And Night, arrayed as is a bride
Of some great king in garments spun
Of purple and the finest gold,
Outbloomed in glories manifold!
Until the moon above the dun
And darkening desert, void of shade,
Shone like a keen Damascus blade.
As I came down from Lebanon!

Here is a poem that will have a home in many an anthology and (what is more important) in many a scrap-book.

PROLOG

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I spoke a traveler on the road
Who smiled beneath his laden load.
"How play you such a blithesome part?"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I questioned one whose path with pain
In the grim shadows long had lain,
'How face you thus life's thorny smart?"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I hailed one whom adversity
Could not make bend the hardy knee,



Most punctures are unnecessary

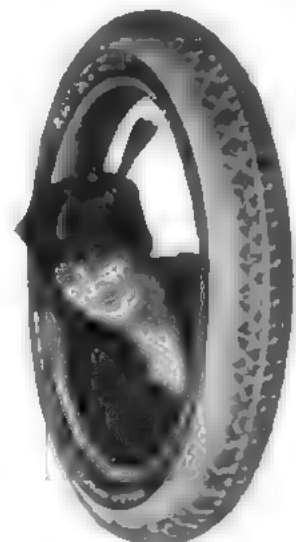
Every experienced motorist knows that most punctures, so-called, are caused by faulty tubes rather than actual, accidental incision through the tire. Leakage around valves, porous rubber and worn spots are only a few of the unnecessary troubles common to cheap machine-made tubes.

The way to avoid needless punctures is to equip your car with tubes properly *made by hand out of real rubber*. *Kelly-Springfield Tubes* are made that way—and we make them slowly enough and in small enough quantity to *make them right*. If you are tired of needless tube trouble, try them.

Kelly-Springfield Tires are made the same way. You get the result in increased mileage.

Send for "Documents in Evidence" which tells the experience of others

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Insure Warm Hands and Comfort on the Coldest of Winter Days

STEER WARMS consist of two electrically heated, leather covered grips that lace on the steering wheel. They keep your fingers and hands from becoming chilled on the rawest day—and that means you are warm all over.

They take only a minute to attach. Lace on; wire up. That's all. No marring the wheel. No holes to bore. A switch conveniently located regulates the heat. The current is taken from the battery, electric lighting system or magneto. Very little current required. *Steer Warsms guaranteed to give satisfaction and not to burn out within five years.*

PRICE: \$7.50 per pair complete, ready to attach to any car. Special STEER WARMS for Ford cars, \$5.00.

The IECO Electric Manifold Plug combines three separate devices into one. *First*, it is a primer and from the dash you can prime your car without raising the hood. *Second*, it is an electric vaporizer, which enables you to start your car almost instantly on the coldest winter day. *Third*, it is a gasoline saver when used as an auxiliary air valve, saving at least 20% to 30% of your gasoline expense.

Material and Workmanship are fully guaranteed. *Booklet upon request.*

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If you want your car to ride easily—ride smooth—ride long—oil the springs. Brown Oil Bores oil the springs and makes all parts last longer. Guaranteed to give you a smoother ride. Hundreds of testimonials from car owners who have used it. Send for free literature today and get greater riding comfort.

Dealers Wanted Everywhere

Outright selling auto accessories on the market. Agents making big money. Send for dealer proposition. Good money.

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"How such brave seeming? Tell the art!"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

Friend, best be thou if thou canst say
Upon the inevitable way
Whereto we fare, sans guide or chart—
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

Many of our poets are so full of messages and interpretations that they never make love-songs. Yet such simple lyrics as those of Robert Burns are the sort of poetry that sings through the centuries. Not for many rimed studies of city streets would we exchange a bit of sheer beauty like this.

SERENADE

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Slumber has stilled the note
In the thrush's tender throat,
But the cheery cricket sings,
And the moth's dark wings
Flutter along the night
Through the pale moonlight:
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

Never a stir 'mid the stars
Of the jasmine at the bars
Of her casement, looking away
Toward the unborn day.
Mount, and an entrance win,
Steal in, my song, steal in!
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

Steal in, but breathe not above
The lowest whisper of love;
Hover around her there
In that holy air;
Gildle into her dreams, and be
A memory of me!
Soft may thine eyelids meet!
Sleep on, oh, sweet!

"Fra Angelico, and Other Poems" (Longmans, Green & Company) introduces to the American public Mr. Gregory Smith, a poet whose strong faith, like his fondness for Latinisms, suggests Francis Thompson. The first two stanzas of this poem are sonorous and stately. The third and fourth are somewhat obscure, but the concluding stanza is admirable.

A WESTERN WINDOW

BY GREGORY SMITH

I can not see his earliest ray
That darts from out the eastern haze;
I can not hear the loud acclaim
Of jubilation and of praise
That hails the monarch to his throne
Restored, to reign alone.

His pursuivants in purple clad,
Purple and gold, before his face
Step forward proudly, two and two,
To scatter odors and to chase
Foul shapes of darkness—this demery
I can not, where I lie.

And yet I know, the night is gone—
I see it in yon dappled sky.
I hear it whispered 'neath my eaves
By birds, as they twitter by;
New hopes within me surge and say,
'Tis come, another day.

In this dim day of doubt and fear
Say, art thou weary? For thou hast
Been feeding after tokens sure,
That Right is Victor at the last.
Oh, trust! The hidden from thine eye,
The sun is in the sky.

No need to thrust thy hand within
The Pile of Sides. Those visions blest,
They came, they go, but bidness
Abides forever. Here may rest
All hopes securely. See, the rock
Quails not at ocean's shock.

Was it not written, "God will not
Forsake the sinless soul in hell?"
Sin kills. But whoso sin is not,
In death's dark chambers all is well.
Be sure at last prevails the right—
Christ triumphs in the fight.

The simplicity of Mr. Sturge Moore is sometimes too deliberate to be convincing, and most of his poetry is "precious" rather than real. But he has taste, skill, and imagination. Without these gifts he could not write such pleasant lines as these, which we take from his new book, "The Sea Is Kind" (Houghton Mifflin Company).

WINGS

BY T. STURGE MOORE

That man who wishes not for wings
Must be the slave of care;
For birds that have them move so well
And softly through the air:
They venture far into the sky,
If not so far as thoughts or angels fly.

Feather from under feather springs,
All open like a fan,
Our eyes upon their beauty dwell
And marvel at the plan
By which things made for use so rare
Are powerful and delicate and fair.

When callow brood doth rest
Against a feathered mother's breast,
Beneath the shadow of her wings
None seem so close at home as they,
Nor is love felt a cooler way:
Their mother is their home! Lark sings
And lark may sing; but not so take
The heart by storm as hen can take
When, hawk in the sky,
She is brave for her fledgling's sake!
Swallow soars, and swallow may soar on high
To the top of the sky:
The eagle is strong, the ostrich fleet;
Let them glory in prowess. Ere
They learned to conquer air and space
With ease, velocity, and grace,
Lark, swallow, eagle, ostrich were
Dependent on devoted care:
Each once was snugly stowed away,
Yea, like a smooth stone there each lay
Egg speckled, bluish, white, or gray!

Mr. John Masefield is at his best when he leaves by-streets for the open sea and sings of ships and sailors. But sometimes, as in this poem from "Philip the King" (The Macmillan Company), he records a mood with a psychological accuracy almost uncanny.

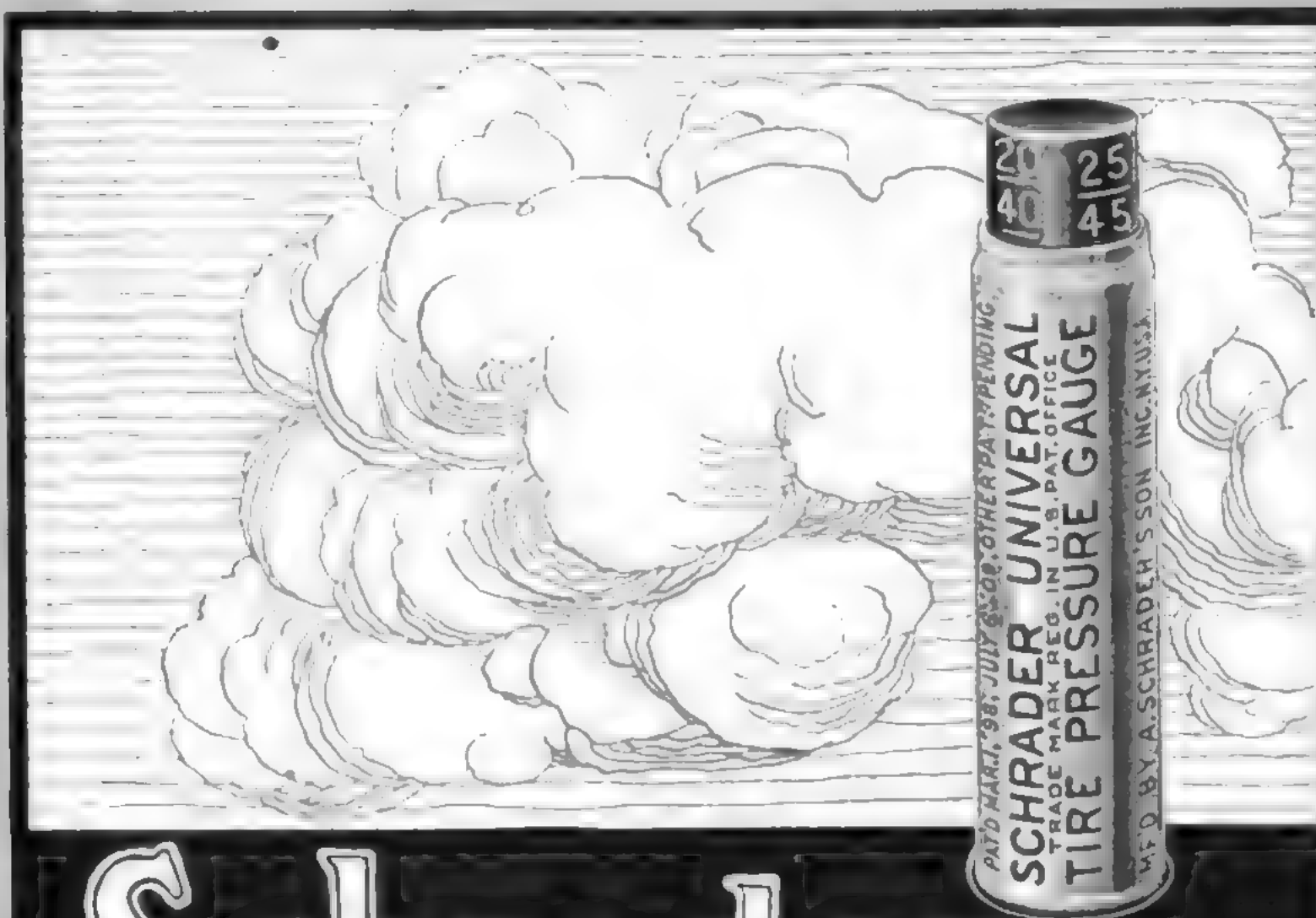
WATCHING BY A SICK-BED

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

I heard the wind all day,
And what it was trying to say.
I heard the wind all night
Rave as it ran to fight.
After the wind the rain,
And then the wind again
Running across the hill
As it runs still.

And all day long the sea
Would not let the land be,
But all night heaped her sand
On to the land;
I saw her glimmer white
All through the night,
Tossing the horrid hair
Still tossing there.

And all day long the stone
Felt how the wind was blown,
And all night long the rock
Stood the sea's shock.
While, from the window, I
Looked out, and wondered why,
Why at such length
Such force should fight such strength.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAKING GANGSTERS INTO CITIZENS

A NUMBER of good people have given themselves emotional dyspepsia over the badness of the world. Some of these have developed into pessimists of the deepest dye, simply because they came to realize that the instincts of other people could not be wholly repressed. Busily stamping out one vice, they were confronted by others, which sprang up in the places of those just crushed. When they had lived to see this process repeated apparently *ad infinitum*, they took to despair and cultivated a grudge against a world so worldly that it would not be reformed by force, and against life so living that it would not change its nature at the dictates of good sense. Such people Walter Lippman mentions in his "A Preface to Politics." They are the ones who do not seem to have realized that there is another way of reforming, a method which does not disregard the fundamental cause of the evil in men, but which capitalizes it for good. They are the ones who do not realize that "instead of taboos, we must redirect them. Instead of trying to crush badness, we must turn the power behind it to good account," the assumption being "that every lust is capable of some civilized expression." Fortunately for us at the present time, not all of us have turned pessimists through observation of the perversity of mankind. Some have caught this new idea, that men are not, in the main, bad because they want to be bad, or were born bad, but because some two-edged impulse has been used to cut the wrong way. They have seen that the only reason man has used steel for swords was that he had not been taught sufficiently well its better use for building houses and making plowshares. An example of this new vision of old problems is given by the New York Press, in describing the work that has been done in one East Side Settlement House. Here the workers were confronted by the problem of the boy gangs, growing up to be gangs of rowdies, gunmen, and criminals. It might have been possible, with the aid of some two score policemen and accommodation in the Reformatory, to stamp out in a comparatively short time every single one of these crowds of boys, handed together in a common fealty and drawing their gang-spirit from that same loyalty that makes men patriots and heroes when it inspires more worthy deeds. But the Settlement, with a rather rare knowledge of human nature, saw that to crush the gangs was, also, to crush the gang spirit,—in other words, to punish boys for their loyalty. They chose rather to seize

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upon the spirit that animated and inspired these little neighborhood desperadoes and turn it to their own uses. One of the foremost workers in this gang development, Miss Mary de Grey Trenholm, relates to the interviewer something of the work that has so far been done. "We have learned from the gangs themselves," she says, "the best way to interest these boys in our clubs." For many years repressive tactics had been tried, but the result was not equal to the measure of success that seemed possible. And so at last—

We made a study of the gangs and found that if the qualities the members showed in their gang life were turned in the right direction it would help in the solution of the problem.

What is a gang, and why? It is most assuredly a body of persons brought together to pursue some certain course, good or evil, tho it is generally evil. Every neighborhood has such a group. These boys meet to decide the questions of the rule of their district, just as men of state meet to decide upon the manner in which certain issues should be handled.

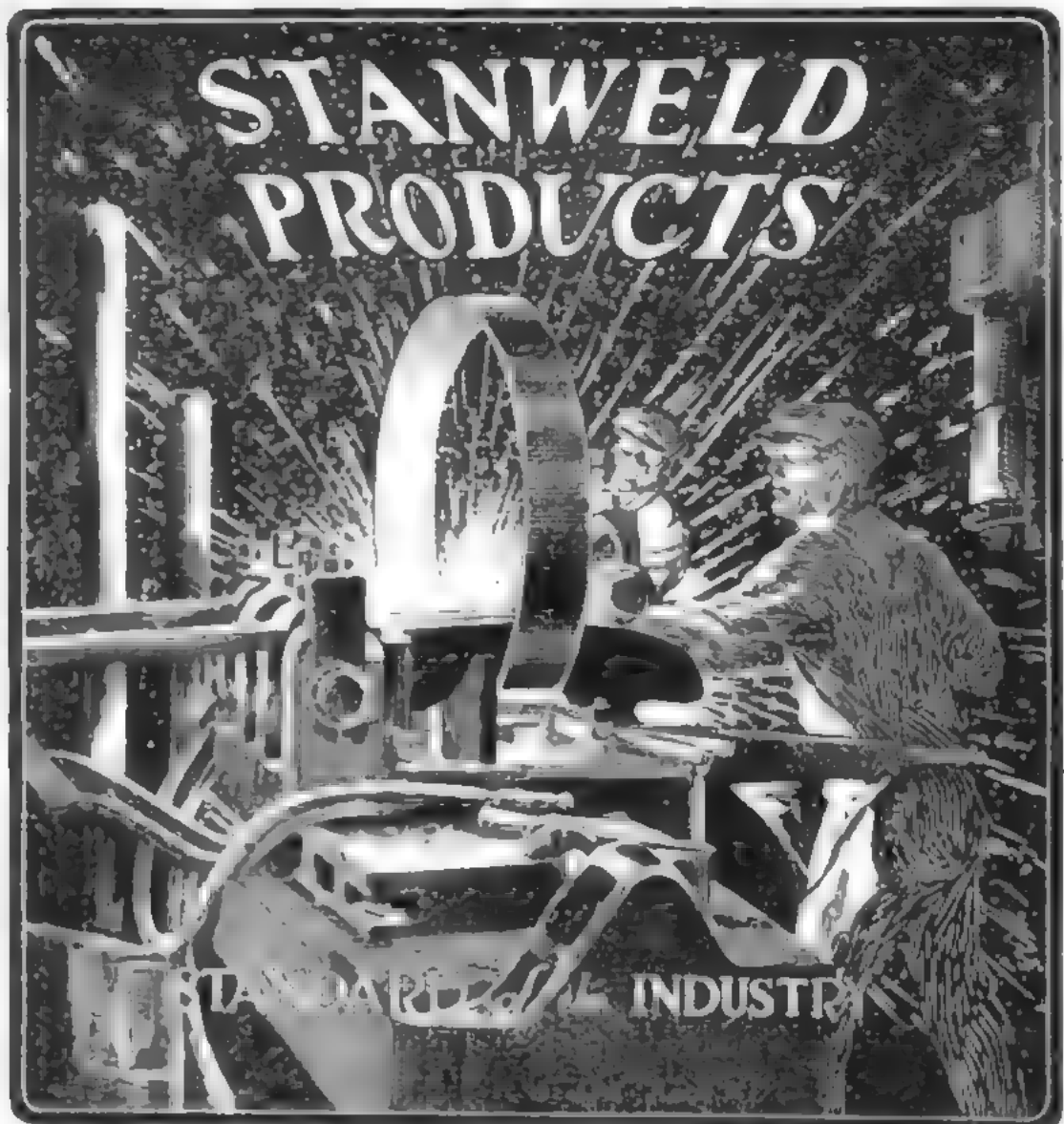
The boys, as they grow older, if unrestrained, turn to the vicious. Difficulties spring up among the factions of different neighborhoods; this leads to an enmity that is decidedly bad, and in many cases if the leader is of a vicious nature it ends in criminal deeds.

It is an impressive thing to see a fight between rival gangs. The two factions advance on each other. They have their outposts, their generals, and captains. It is a real battle and the boys of the rank and file are as loyal to their leaders, as quick to obey, as are the men of the Army. In that you have one of the finest qualities of human nature—loyalty. This is followed by honesty. Honesty to his gang, it may spell dishonesty to society in general, but it is sublime truth to the leader. Catch these boys at an early age when their minds may be turned to better things, and you have a splendid basis on which to build loyalty and truth.

In working with the boys of the gangs we have discovered, in the majority of cases, it is not physical prowess that makes for the selection of the leader. The mental ability, the power to dominate the minds of the other boys, generally cause the selection of the head, and those who think the gang leader is always a bully and the biggest tough of the lot are decidedly mistaken. In many instances we have found him to have the superior mind and inferior physical attributes.

In taking a gang of boys who have been used to street play and escapades of various sorts, it is certainly fatal to try to break their spirit. Reformation is not the word to be applied. It is rather development than that. To develop the best points in these young boys is to swamp gradually their less desirable qualities. To reform them, in the general acceptance of the word, is to preach the futility of lawbreaking, dwelling all the time on their evil qualities. As long as the baser metal is recognized, just so long do you keep that mind in a state of recognition of its existence.

It is impossible with a body of boys who have never known anything but street life to expect them to follow a virtuous mode of conduct at once. The boy must have oc-



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cupation, pleasure. Substitute the wholesome work and exercise for the harmful sort and you may make some headway, but hold up to these boys the fact that their gangs are infamous, deride their leader, and you undermine their loyalty in the first place and produce suspicion in their minds.

The first move that the settlement must make is, naturally enough, to catch the attention of the gang boys and their leaders, and this they find the most difficult of all. These young citizens of the streets are fancy-free, and used to finding in the El Dorado of the street all the excitement and vivid interest that their hungry young natures demand. To compete with these attractions puts the settlement on its mettle. No dull tracts or sermons will suffice here. Somehow, the boy must be led to enter the settlement house, and, once there, his interest must be held. Good intentions and a feverish desire to benefit mankind are not sufficient qualifications for those who must do this work. The street urchin is not the only human being who will shy off from the person who intends (usually grimly and with compressed lips) to "do him good." The good must be done him a good deal more subtly, and—

Men expert in the work of boys are needed for this. They become acquainted with members of the gangs in the neighborhood. They are not permitted to hold out a special service to the boy in exchange for his acceptance of our hospitality, but as it becomes known there are certain things in progress in the settlement house in which every live boy is interested, the little fellows come in. There is no doubt that the average boy would rather engage in athletic sports than sit swinging his feet on a pier planning some escapade.

We have had much difficulty in solving the problem of the gang boy in the settlement house, and the result has been the forming of clubs with a president or leader. There are two or three of our best workers among the men of the present time who were once gang boys.

Not so very long ago we formed a new club. The boy placed at the head of it gave up in despair. He declared the members were bad and that he could do nothing with them. It was about to be disbanded, when a boy in it came to the front. He called on me and told me he had been their leader when they were a gang. He declared they were not bad, but were not understood. He asked me if he might try his hand at the matter by being elected president of the club. I said he could, and he was elected president. This same club, under his leadership, is one of the most orderly and best bodies we now have. It seems the club members were dissatisfied because their old leader was no longer at their head. They respected him and deferred to his opinion, and if that is not loyalty I would like to know what it is.

Once this loyalty is turned in the right direction, many subsidiary problems solve themselves. Often it is the boys themselves, taught a new self-respect and sense of responsibility, who can best solve them, as in the following example:

At one time, during the rage for "tur-

key-trotting," we had a very serious time in the East Side house. A deputation of the boys and girls asked for the closing of the dancing-room; others asked that it be kept open. I frankly told them that it was not my hall but theirs. Also that I had always hoped that the boys and girls of the East Side house would dance properly and conduct themselves as ladies and gentlemen should, but that the matter was entirely in their hands, and they could settle it by voting on it. When the vote was taken, a majority asked for the closing of the hall, until the members of the house should decide to dance properly. Many of those who wished to keep it open voted for the closing. As a result, for several months there was no dancing. When it did begin again it was as well conducted as it should be.

One of the great principles we try to instill in the minds of these young men is respect for the girls. When a boy is a member of a street gang, he is thrown little in the society of nice girls, and seems to lose respect for them. The public dance-halls, places where girls and boys drink, are decidedly dangerous for them, and when the boys meet only such girls they do not respect them.

In this house, and in this work, the girls are a great factor, and the association of boys and girls is a thing that we promote. It is the most natural thing in the world that they should associate. Marriage is the right result. Respect for the girl is a thing that the boy must be taught. Our dances and entertainments bring them together in a healthy way, and as a result we have had many of our girls and boys marry. They now have their happy homes and families.

A LEGAL LIGHT ECLIPSED BY A BASEBALL STAR

NOWHERE in New York City at the present time can be found any office-door bearing the legend, "E. Trowbridge Collins, Attorney-at-Law." And yet events—the same events that have brought forth the peerless Eddie Collins, \$50,000 ball-player—once tended that way. John N. Wheeler, who writes a few reminiscences of Collins for the *New York Sun*, says that Eddie was once headed straight for the bar—the same Eddie who seems to have been predestined for the diamond, if any one ever was. But Fate, with more intelligent sympathy than most do give her credit for, stepped in and saved the country from a so-so lawyer, giving it a bang-up second baseman. Fate's right-hand man was an old and derelict but bright-eyed catcher, who knew a player when he saw one, and was not slow in getting him placed with his old manager, Connie Mack. Then was the legal light forever eclipsed. E. Trowbridge became Eddie for good and all. And yet to himself, perhaps, this opportunity did not come with really startling suddenness. It was for him only the outcome of a long devotion to baseball, beginning with the first real games of boy-

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hood days. Of this devotion the writer carries the history back as far as high-school days, of which he says:

The first time that Eddie Collins was projected on my baseball screen was several years ago when he was a member of the Washington Irving preparatory school team of Tarrytown, and he came to play a game against a nine in Yonkers. Pitching for the Collins outfit was a player with a Latin strain and poor control, so poor that he worked E. Trowbridge all up until the latter picked up a brick and chased him from the park in anger and took up the pitching himself. The Washington Irving team lost that game.

"We would have won if it hadn't been for that crazy dago," said Eddie afterward.

My next flash at Collins was in Columbia University, where he made the varsity team in his freshman year without any trouble, and he played through the two following seasons. At the end of the third he was elected captain of the team for his senior year, and it was at this point that his career really began.

Coaching the Columbia team at that time was Billy Lauder, the former Giant third baseman, and Lauder introduced Collins to a friend of his, Billy Lush, who conducted a club in an outlaw league in northern New York. Collins was eager to make a little spending-money during the summer months and, preferring baseball to a trip to Europe on a cattle-ship, acting as nurse-maid to a cow or any of those other summer pursuits often taken up by college men, he agreed to play in Plattsburg, N. Y. Later he went to Rockville, Conn., where Connie Mack first heard of him through the good offices of an old catcher who was under some obligation to Connie, as are most of the sharp-eyed old ball-players throughout the country.

It might be well to pause here long enough to correct a statement which has floated around through baseball circles for some time and which is utterly unfounded as far as facts go. The story is that Collins applied to both McGraw and Griffith for a job when he was at Columbia and was turned down by the two New York managers, Griffith being the leader of the Yankees in those days. McGraw himself has said:

"I never heard of Collins until he was with Philadelphia. It's a wonder Lauder didn't tip me off."

After Mack had received the wireless flash from the catcher he arranged for a conference with Collins at the old Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, where the two met for the first time one Sunday morning, Connie making the trip from Philadelphia for the purpose. Mack has said since that he was not much impressed by the slightly built and boyish-looking youth who confronted him and said his name was Collins. This first interview, as reported to me by Collins, was along these lines:

"How would you like to sign a contract with the Athletics?" asked Connie.

"I don't know," answered Collins. "I expect to go to law-school after I finish my college course, and I was only playing summer ball because I needed the money."

"Well," suggested Mack in his fatherly way, "my team is pretty well down in the race now, and we start on the final Western trip of the season within a few days. We haven't much chance to pull up this

year. You might join us and see how you like it. Perhaps I won't like you and maybe you won't care for the game. But try it; I'll give you a chance to play. Nobody but you and I need know it."

Eddie was elated over this lucky chance, and did not delay in joining the team in Philadelphia. For fear of recognition, he remained on the bench in that city, but once on the road he blossomed forth as Eddie Sullivan, and took his place with the others. It was indeed a lucky chance, that Western trip of the Athletics at the end of the 1906 season. Scarcely one veteran appeared on the field; the youngsters had it all their way. It was the big try-out for them. We are told that "Sullivan," strangely enough, and altho he was tried in various positions infield and out, did not reveal at that time a great deal of talent. Still, there must have been some traces evident—enough, anyway, to induce Connie Mack to exact a promise from the boy that he would come back to the Athletics when his college course was ended the following spring. Through a chance photograph that fell into the hands of the authorities, Eddie's lapse into professional ball was discovered, and he was forced to give up his connection with the college team. But with his prospects after graduation to console him, he did not greatly grieve. Of Collins as one sees him now, after seven years of it, the writer remarks:

Off the field he is quiet and unassuming, losing all the aggressiveness that he shows in a game. After he had been with the Athletics for a few years he married Miss Mabel Doane, of Philadelphia, and now there is a young big-leaguer named Paul running around Collins's home in Lansdowne, Pa., which is a suburb of Philadelphia.

His one winter sport is hunting, and he spends several months during the off season each year in the woods with his cronies of the big leagues. Before John Coombs was laid up he would hunt with him on his farm in Maine. Bunny Plank, the venerable side-winder of the Athletics, who recently joined the Federals, is a constant companion of Collins on his winter expeditions. The ball-player has always had a literary turn and he devotes much time in the winter to writing articles for the newspapers, at which game he is no amateur, for he sells them.

"How do you like the idea of going to Chicago?" I asked Collins last week.

"I hate to leave Mack," he answered, "for I realize what Connie has done for me. But I know that Mr. Comiskey is a great boss. He is one of the best liked men in baseball."

"Do you expect to manage the club, as it is reported you will?"

"I just want to be a player in the line now. Perhaps some day I would like to have charge of a team, but not yet. Of course I have ambitions."

Collins is a model ball-player, for he gives a manager no trouble. He takes wonderful care of himself all the time. He does not smoke at all and has the same tastes as Billy Sunday when it comes to beverages.



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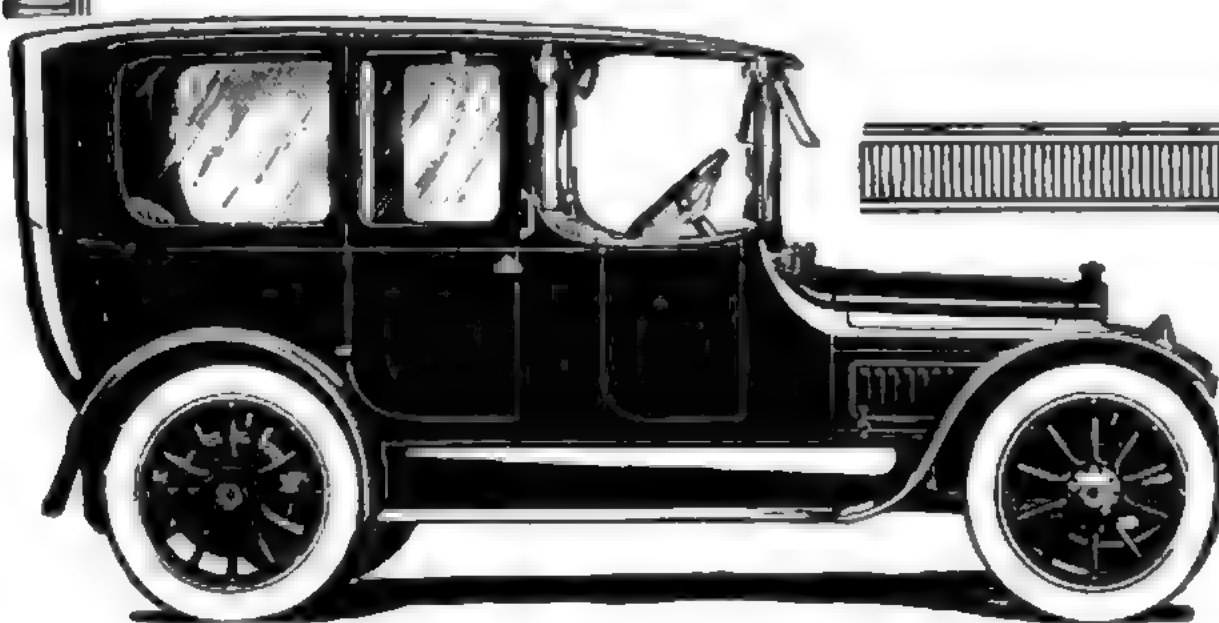
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EXISTING, AS AN ART

AS to what most truly constitutes the "Art of Living" there has been, and doubtless will continue to be, endless discussion among those who have fared well enough in the world to be able to turn their thoughts to higher than mere material things. Here, for example, is one man's answer, drawn from the pages of *The New Republic*:

To collect a good deal of information, and to arrange it in my own way, and to judge it, and to be tranquil, and to have things simple rather than elaborate, and to sympathize with people and to discriminate between people, and to be kind to them when the opportunity comes, without hunting round for people to be kind to—that's about what I want.

Few will find fault with so sane and reasonable a theory as this. It might almost be taken as the typical and average notion of the true Art of Living among the enlightened. For that reason it is of interest to contrast it with the solution among the unenlightened of a problem slightly similar—*The Art of Existing*. Of the cultivation of this art one hears less than in the case of the other, but it is not any the less important for that reason. To fail to solve the problem of living means only ennui and discontent for the one who has failed; but to fail at the art of existing may entail a variety of things far more unpleasant. Some of these the New York State Factory Investigating Commission has unearthed in the course of a recent examination into the lives and histories of those who live on less than can strictly be said to support life. Part of a report submitted to the Commission reads as follows:

"How do they manage to do it? In what mysterious ways do girls stretch a less-than-a-living wage into a living one?" is the question which the public most often asks when it hears of girls living on \$5, \$6, and \$7 per week. Miss C. W., a department-store clerk, answers quickly: "When I have to pay for a pair of shoes or something like that, I don't buy meat for weeks at a time." "You see yourself the only thing that is left me to economize on is food," says another department-store clerk. "I never eat any breakfast at all. By experience I found that was the easiest meal to do without."

These and similar answers are given by the budgets gathered from working girls all over New York State. While the number of girls interviewed is not large enough for statistical conclusions, it is large enough to illumine the wage data already collected. About three hundred girls and women, living in the large cities all over the State, were interviewed and the account of their expenditures carefully tabulated. The fact most strikingly brought out by this study is that on less than a living wage, one or another item—essential to every normal person's budget—is reduced to a minimum or dropped entirely.

A little girl of twenty, who is getting \$1.50 a week in the millinery workroom of a large department store, laughingly



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said: "I buy my suits with my lunches. Usually, I have rolls and coffee for breakfast—that's ten cents; then a sandwich and a glass of milk—that's fifteen cents—for lunch; and then a real good twenty-five-cent treat for dinner. But, of course, when I have to pay for a suit or a hat or a pair of shoes it's different. Then I have one meal and perhaps two a day until the bill's paid."

Dependence on friends for occasional meals is regularly counted upon by a few girls who were frank enough to admit it. Quite often the "gentleman friend" is regularly counted on for help.

"Gee! but I feel sorry for the girls who haven't got a steady," said Miss H. A. "Why! if I had to buy all my meals I'd never get along." Her breakfasts and suppers she cooks in her small furnished room, her lunches she usually buys. When she knows that her friend is coming in the evening she eats only a sandwich and a cup of tea for supper and then lets his treat of an ice-cream soda or candy make up for the rest of her dinner. "Sunday dinner I always count on him for," she ingenuously admitted. "As it is now my food bill rarely runs above \$2."

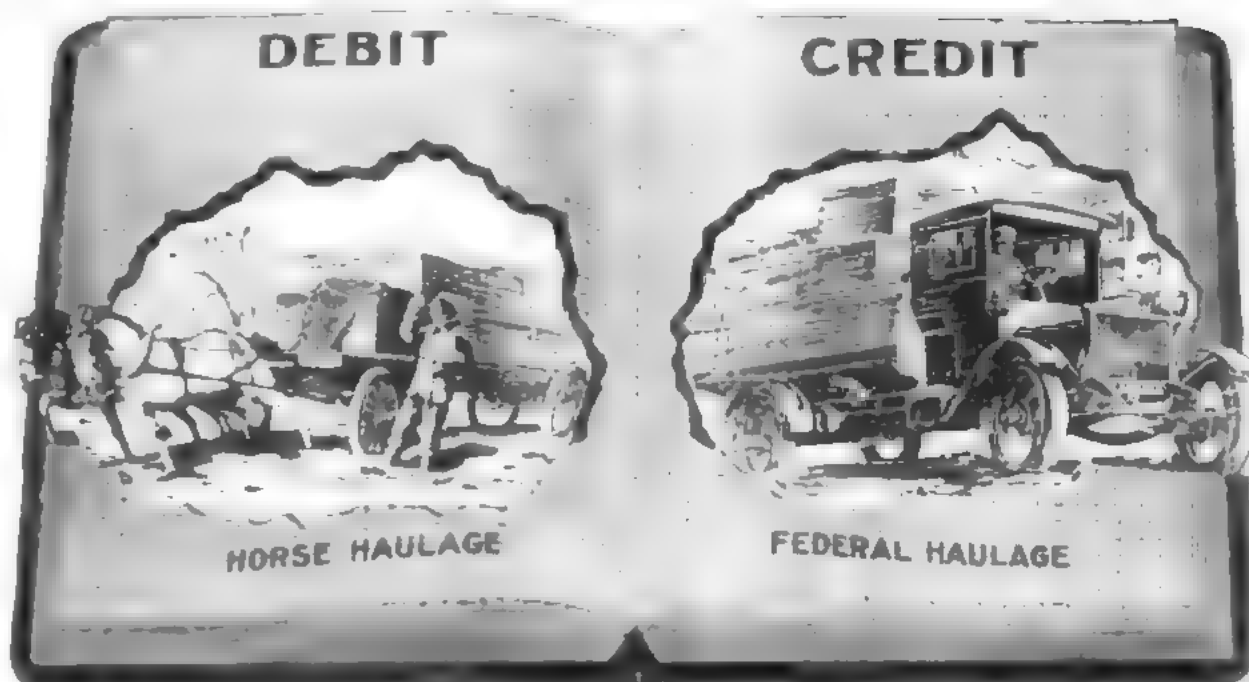
Such instances at least throw light upon the acceptance of the doubtful invitation and make it easier to understand the free-and-easy attitude toward men of many working girls.

"A young girl couldn't live where I do," said Mrs. N., a young widow living in the questionable section of Buffalo, "but I'm married, so I feel safe." She has been clerking since her husband's death, two and a half years ago, at \$6 a week—renting a cheap little room in the lodging-house district of the city. It is not yet known as the real "red-light" district, but as Mrs. N. herself put it, "the lights are getting pinker every year."

Among the rest is the story of one "Miss T.," who failed finally to solve the problems of the art of existing and has had to pay the penalty of failure. For the best part of her life, however, through the period from twenty to thirty, in which to many women life seems most bounteous in its gifts, she staved off the decision fairly well, supplying a makeshift solution. This is her brief history:

Miss T. is a woman of about thirty-one who has spent most of her life as a clerk in a department store. For eight or nine years she worked in the children's department. She has a reputation as an exceptionally clever saleswoman. Often she would write the advertisements for her department, but after nine years of such services her wage was only \$8. She had a widowed mother living in the country to whom she had to send one or two dollars every week. This left her only \$6 or \$7 for her own expenses. She lived in the lodging-house section of Buffalo in a small attic room with only a skylight window for light and air. For this she paid \$2.50 a week. Her breakfasts and dinners she cooked herself. At night she would buy some cold ham and a can of tomatoes for her supper. These provisions she would make last for two or three days.

At noon she would buy a dish of beans for three cents and some bread for two cents. Hardly ever did she pay more than six cents or seven cents for her lunch.



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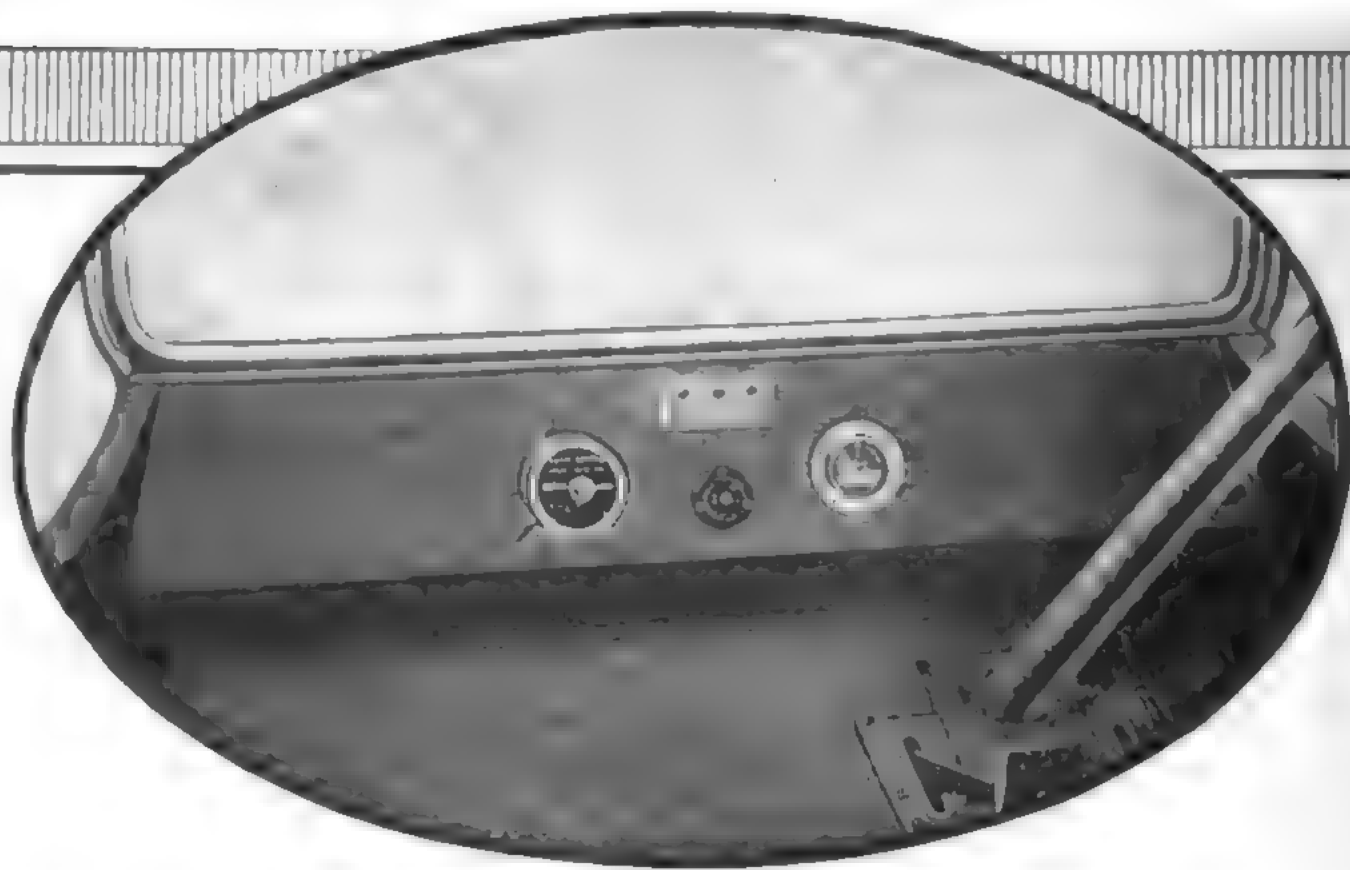
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Quite often she went without any breakfast, because she had no money in her pocket-book.

The only vacation Miss T. allowed herself was the one week given by the store with pay to each employee. She could not afford to go to the country and have a real rest, so would sit in her little attic room trying to rest there. Every day she would visit the store, "just to see if any one had taken her job away." The strain of worry, combined with work and the lack of rest, has finally told upon her health, for she has broken down, and is now almost a complete nervous wreck.

A BATTLE IN A DREAM

A FEW days ago a correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* sent in the story of a young Belgian volunteer who had been through twenty days of the hardest kind of drill, ending in several hours of desperate fighting in muddy trenches on the Nieuport-Dixmude line of defense. When the engagement was quite over, they carried the young man to the field-hospital, without a single wound, but exhausted to the point of coma. His experiences, related when consciousness returned, and printed in American newspapers, have the strange quality of vivid unreality. Brief scenes are as clear as if etched by the simple language of the narrator, but scene follows scene shiftily, without sequence and frequently without reason. The story shows, on closer inspection, much of the familiar structure of a dream or nightmare. This aspect, remarks the *New York Times*, is assuredly the result of the physical condition of the young volunteer and the psychological effect of his fatigue upon his mental functions. According to the *Daily Mail* account, also published in *The Times*, the regiment to which the young man belonged had, like the "Light Brigade" suffered terribly from some one's blunder. Owing to some mistake at headquarters, possibly a clerical one, they had been asked to perform very nearly the impossible. The regiment, says the correspondent—

Was fifteen days and nights in the Antwerp trenches in countless engagements. It withdrew at dawn, hoping then to rest. It marched forty-five kilometers with shouldered rifles. In the next five days it marched nearly 200 kilometers until it reached the Nieuport and Dixmude line. By an error of judgment it got two days of drill and inspection in place of resting, then took its place in the front line on the Yser to face the most desperate of the German efforts.

Small wonder if one's perceptive faculties became benumbed, after three weeks of this sort of thing! Already in the thoughts of many of the soldiers the real and unreal must have become confused in the twilight of their unutterable weariness. This the volunteer's story evinces:

— was evacuated by the Germans, and we were sent in at nightfall. As soon as they saw our lights they began shelling

us. We lost terribly. A number of the men ran up the streets, but we got them together. I had about twenty and retired in order. We were 600 who went in, and must have left a third there.

In the morning we moved down to reinforce a network of trenches on our bank of the Yser. There was a farm on our right, and some of our men were firing at it, but the door opened and three officers in Belgian uniform came out shouting to us to cease fire, so we sent a detachment to the farm, and they were swept away by machine-gun fire from the windows. No, I don't know what happened afterward about the farm. I lost sight of it.

We got into the trenches. They lay longways behind a raised artificial bank on our side of the river. At the northern end of them were mazes of cross-trenches protecting them in case the Germans got across the bridge there and started to enfilade us. They were full of water. I was firing for six hours myself thigh-deep in muddy water.

The Germans got across the bridge. We could not show head or hand over our bank. German machine guns shot us from crevices in their raised bank across the river only a few yards away. I was hours and hours dragging our wounded out of the cross trenches at the northern end of the bank southward and behind a mound till there was no more room for them there, and bringing up new men singly and two or three at a time from further down the trenches to take their places. We lost our officers, but I got the men to listen to me.

Some Germans shelled us with a cross-fire. They got into the cross-trenches. They fired down our lines from the side. We had to run back. I was too tired and sleepy to drag my feet. I think I must have fallen asleep.

We had an order to advance again. The French were behind us on either wing in support. I was too tired to get up. Some one kicked me. I looked up. They were three of my friends, volunteers like myself. We had all joined together. They apologized and ran forward. They are all wounded now, but we are all still alive, and I never have been hit once in thirty-four fights.

I got up. So did a man lying on the field in front of me. He was shot through the head and fell back on me. I got up again. A shell burst beside me and I saw three men, who were running past, just disappear. I was lying on my face again, and could not lift my head, either through fear or sleep, I don't know which.

I found myself running forward again. I called to men lying and running near and held my revolver at them. We were all charging with bayonets, back at the Germans shooting us from our own trenches under the raised bank. They did not wait for us. They looked like frightened gray beetles as they scrambled up away over our bank and down into the river. It was dusk, but we shot at them over the bank. The water seemed full of them. We crouched in a big trench in muddy water behind the bank. No, we did not sleep, but my head and eyes seemed to go to sleep from time to time.

There were perhaps 200 left of our 600. I think there was one officer further along, but it was quite dark. Some of the men talked very low. Then I heard voices whispering and talking near us on the river-side of our bank. It was of earth, perhaps



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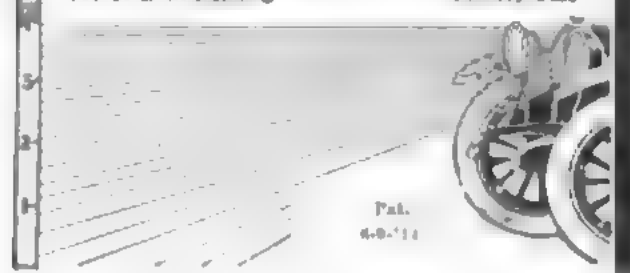
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five feet high and six feet thick. On the other side the slope fell steeply to the river.

I sent a hush along the line. We listened quite silent. I thought I heard German words, an order passed along on the other side. I crawled up on to the bank, not showing my head, you know. It was really about 300 Germans who had stayed there on our side under the bank, fearing to cross the river under our fire. So we stayed all through the night. We did not sleep nor did they.

There was just six feet of piled wet earth between us. We only whispered and could hear them muttering and the sound of their belts creaking and of water-bottles being opened.

There was a thick gray mist hanging low in the morning. I crawled on to the bank again, holding my revolver outstretched. A gray figure stood up in the mist below, close to me. He looked like a British soldier in khaki. He said: "It's all right, we are English," and I said, "But your accent isn't," and I shot him through with my revolver. Some of our men crept to the bank, but they shot them, and some of theirs climbed over, but we fired at their heads or arms as they showed only a few feet away, and they fell backward or on to us or lay hanging on the bank. Then we all waited.

As it grew lighter they did not dare move away, and none of us could get out alive over the bank to use the bayonet. A few men made holes in the looser earth, and so we fired at each other through the bank here and there. Our guns could not help us, and theirs could not shoot across, for we were all together, and yet we could not get at each other. Some of the men—theirs and ours—got over lower down, so there was firing now and then, and two men were killed near me, sliding down into the water in the trenches.

Somebody threw a cartridge-case across close to me. On a paper inside was scrawled one word, "Surrender!" We did not know if they wanted to surrender themselves or wanted us to surrender. They were more numerous, but we were better placed, so we went on scrapping and crawling round to get a shot at them.

Perhaps it was the French who got round at the ends. There was heavy firing. We heard quite close through the raised bank a few slipping down on the river edge and water splashing. Some of us pulled ourselves up on to the bank. I heard our men scrambling up on either side of me, but could not see them. I think I was too sleepy. I shouted to charge, and then must have fallen over on my head, rolling down the bank.

And so the waking nightmare ceased and deep sleep followed. Doubtless all that he tells is quite true—at least, as it appeared to him as he told it—and yet, as *The Times* points out, one might almost better say that he dreamed these things than that he lived them. It adds:

Nobody at all familiar with the newer works on psychology, especially those written by the followers, more or less thoroughgoing, of the great Freud, could have read the story of this young Belgian's experiences in the trenches along the Yser without noting the peculiarly dreamlike quality that characterized the narrative.

Now, dreams, in ancient times the object of attentive study and ingenious

interpretation as of prophetic significance, have for several hundred years and until the other day been almost excluded from scientific notice. This was because only the densely ignorant or wildly superstitious could longer credit them with telling anything about the future. The possibility that they might be full of meaning as to the dreamer's past and present had not been realized. Recent investigation has disclosed, not the possibility, but the certainty, that from dreams much can be learned in regard to experiences and conditions, and the modern psychologist is an oneiromantist, just as were those long-bearded sages who in days remote stood on the steps of thrones and talked solemn nonsense for the encouragement or warning of equally solemn kings.

But the new readers of dreams do not talk nonsense. Instead, they draw sound deductions from the unveiling of the subconscious which dreams effect, and are able practically to demonstrate that no human being ever forgets anything, and least of all the things that he wants to forget.

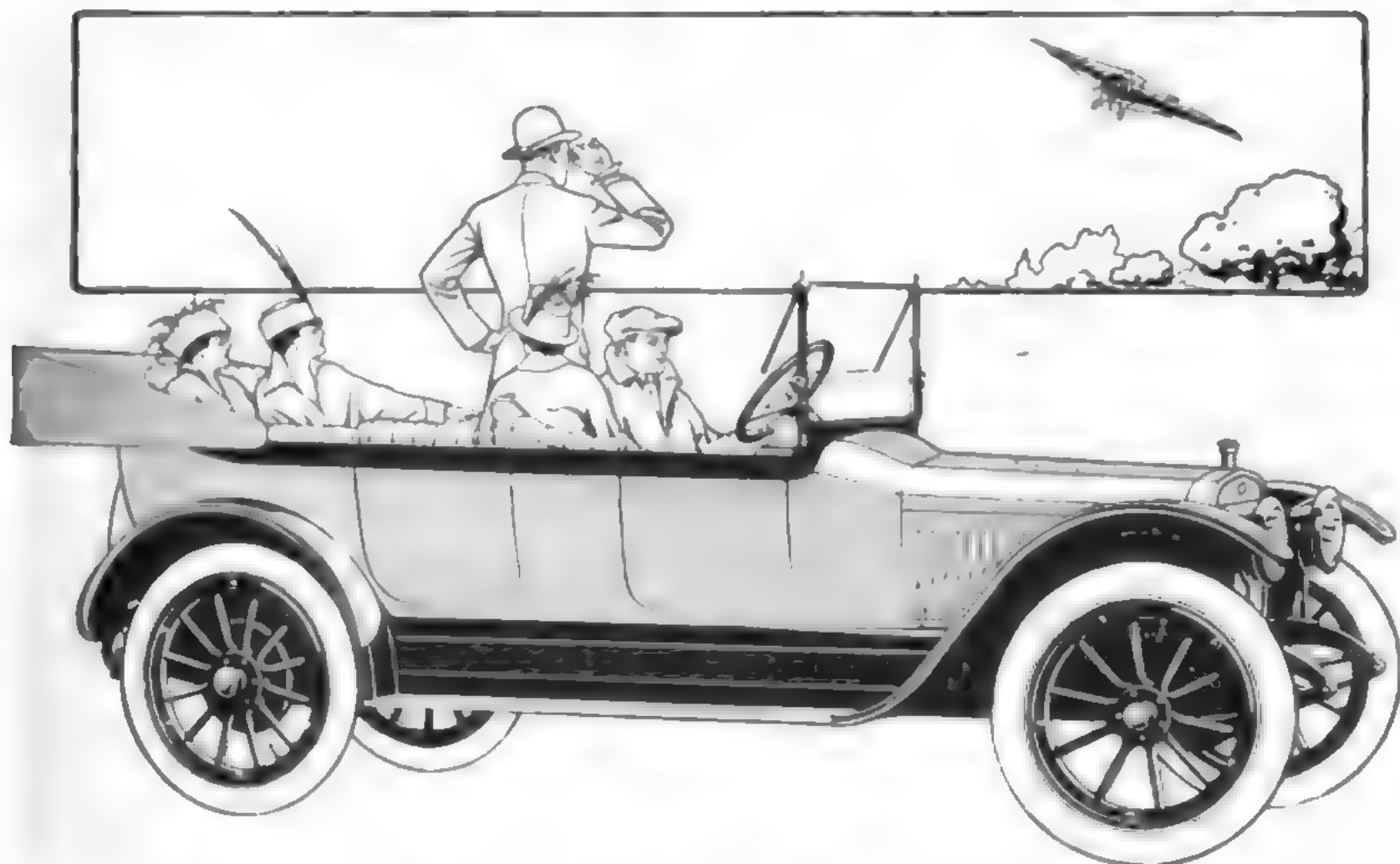
The young Belgian, when he told his story, had been reduced, by weariness and hardship, by the prolonged threat of death, instant and violent, by the necessity for continued exertion after all ordinary physical and mental resources had been exhausted, to a state in which his response to impressions and stimuli was strangely like that of dreaming, and what he said, or rather the manner of his saying it, was replete with evidences of his condition. There was in it all the incoherence of dreams, the queer instantaneous shifting of scenes that marks them, and the usual absence of the sense of relative values. He accepted whatever came without horror, protest, or even surprise, and he has not a word of pity to utter either for himself or for the companions who fell around him.

This sort of memory of events the *Columbia State* characterizes as the record of a human phonograph—a history impressed indelibly upon a mind unconscious of any effort of perception. Only through such accounts, it is claimed, may we learn to picture for ourselves something of the reality of war as it is being fought on the other side of the world. There are an accuracy and vividness about these phonographic accounts that the greatest correspondent can not duplicate. We read:

Where a stronger man speaks of the bloodiest battle almost in monosyllables, these whose minds have been crushed by war yield to suggestion to the making of a wonderful mosaic of narrative. Whipt with horror till they are faint with it, they sketch experiences as they were seared upon their brains. Almost like a phonograph, they give up the records of their impressions in words that put to shame the most ambitious efforts at description of trained writers. Without connection, in a disjointed series of separate mental pictures, they are able to put the reality of war into speech. Beaten into the dream state, they make the true record, the record that is untinged with pity, that is free from terror, that is unspoiled by effort at exaggeration or impulse to egotism. . . .

It is yet too early, of course, to begin to look for anything of real literary value from the dizzying vortex of the great conflict; but when the great story shall be

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Each of the contending armies is placing great reliance upon the motor-truck.

In the German Army the motor-truck has accomplished wonderful results. A field representative of *Motor Age* thus sums up some of the achievements of the German trucks:

"The German advance through Belgium on to the northeast provinces of France was one of the quickest movements ever executed in military history, being of tremendous extent in line and face to face all the while with an active and sheltered enemy. What was the principal agent in the German advance? What enabled that huge arm pivoted in Luxemburg to sweep with massive vigor against northeast France and crash toward Paris? What kept the regiment of that arm united? The motor-vehicle."

Photographs of German Army operations show many caterpillar tractors handling big guns, ammunition, supplies, and the like. It is estimated that the German Army is equipped with 75,000 motor-vehicles.

How a fleet of American cars, converted into light trucks by the installation of military bodies, saved the Belgian Army from destruction in its evacuation of Antwerp is described by a field correspondent of *The Automobile*:

"These cars practically made possible the successful withdrawal of the Belgian troops from beleaguered Antwerp when it was believed that the entire army would be taken upon the fall of the city. They were used continuously during the retreat from the city, making trip after trip with loads of men, provisions, and ammunition between the city and first line of the allied troops."

King Albert's army has lost most of its horses, and its mainstay now is the motor-vehicle.

The British forces have found the automobile and the motor-truck indispensable. All of the London buses are doing yeoman work at the battle-front. A visitor reports seeing more than a mile of motor-lorries near the headquarters of Sir John French. The British planned to use trucks for transport from railhead to points two miles behind the lines, then to reload upon horse-drawn equipment. They have abandoned these plans. The trucks move right up to

the firing-lines. The results are described by military authorities as amazing. Two hundred motor-buses and "observations" with 1,000 touring-cars made it possible at one time to move 8,000 men at twenty-five miles per hour. England's shortage of horses has caused the motor-trucks to be of vital importance.

General Joffre quickly saw the value of the truck. Food for 750,000 men is carried daily by 250 Paris busses. Each bus carries daily 4,000 pounds of fresh meat. Paris postal-vans carry mails and parcel-post packages to and from the long lines. In France motor-trucks have done better transportation work than the railways. G. B. Warner, purchasing agent for the French and British Governments, in an interview in the *New York Times* the other day said:

"The first time an extraordinary use was made of the service was when General Gallieni made his famous sorties from Paris with the garrison and fell upon Von Kluck all unexpectedly to that commander and at the same time to General Joffre himself."

"Gallieni had 4,000 taxicabs and small automobiles at his disposal. It was just before the battle of the Marne. Von Kluck had got as far as Chantilly. Gallieni had 70,000 men in Paris that he thought could do effective work at the front. Acting upon his own responsibility entirely—you know he was responsible for the defense of Paris—he loaded his men into the taxicabs and automobiles, and within six hours he had transported the whole of the 70,000 to Meaux, a distance of about thirty-five miles. It was this unexpected reinforcement of the French Army that drove Von Kluck still farther to the northeast."

"On several occasions since then the automobile transport service has been used in the moving of large bodies of troops all along the line. One of the biggest feats was the transfer of the entire British Army stationed at Brasseur, between Soissons and Reims—more than 200,000 of them—to Saint-Omer, a distance of about 170 miles, which was accomplished within three days."

Statistics relative to the use of motor-trucks in the Russian Army are inaccurate, but it is known that the forces of the Czar are well equipped with self-propelled vehicles and that the present number is being rapidly augmented.

In the western field of operations the armored truck, "a moving fortress of impregnable steel traveling at a speed that man or horse cannot equal," is an important factor.

It is estimated that in the five leading armies there are to-day 250,000 motor-vehicles, of which about 100,000 are trucks. But the differentiation between trucks and cars is difficult to make because thousands of passenger-cars are fitted with military bodies, and those with ordinary touring tonneaus are doing the work of trucks.

The great battle-fields have been strewn with dead horses. As this great wastage

goes on the truck will become more and more indispensable. The scarcity of horses is rapidly increasing prices.

"In the commercial field," says an expert writer, "where horses were formerly used, they will be followed by trucks. The close of the war will be the truck-maker's opportunity."

Day and night the motor-truck is meeting the transportation needs of five great armies. A writer who visited the western battle-lines says:

"I have seen trucks speckled all over by shrapnel without having their running qualities in the least affected. Compared with a horse, the modern motor is a very small target, and unless a bullet strikes the cylinders or goes through the radiator the vehicle is not likely to be incapacitated."

"The advantages of mechanical over animal traction in the commissariat department are amplified in the artillery service. The future points to guns without horses, for a four-wheel drive tractor can do all, if not more, than a team of horses; it is not so vulnerable and it can be more rapidly replaced. It has been conclusively proved that horses are not necessary, indeed that they are prejudicial to the best work of an army service corps in the field."

In times of peace, in commercial transportation, the truck has proved its efficiency. In the supreme test of endurance in the world's greatest war the truck has received its supreme test and emerged with unqualified success.

It should be a source of pride that American trucks have made such splendid records in the various armies. In a recent competitive trial conducted by the British Government, twenty-eight trucks of three tons capacity and over participated.

"Of these," says the *New York Times*, "eight were of American build. The run was a very difficult one, including steep grades, wet and dry roads, and broken roads, and each contestant was handed a carefully weighed out quantity of gasoline and oil before starting."

"Every one of the American trucks finished in good condition, having fulfilled all requirements of the conditions laid down by the War Department officials. Many of the foreign-built trucks were never heard of after they started out."

It did not require a great war to prove the motor-truck's efficiency. The war has shown this efficiency, however, in spectacular fashion.

If in your business you could use a motor-truck and desire information, send us a detailed statement of your transportation, and we shall be glad to put you in touch with traffic experts qualified to give you reliable data.

Motor-Truck Department,

The Literary Digest

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written by the genius with the power of selection, he will look no doubt by his basic facts to the tales told by these broken men from the trenches, speaking from the daze and haze of suffering, yet bringing out on the waxwork of their brains the fine tracery of the crushing blows, the inhuman bellowings of modern battle.

THE FIRST TOMMY ATKINS

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times*, we are told, recently wrote to that paper in great indignation over the prevalence of the title "Tommy Atkins." To him it held the value of an undignified sobriquet, and he objected to its use as the characterization of men who were dying for their country. The respect of this patriot for the British private was laudable, but he was sadly mistaken as to the quality of the private's *nom de guerre*. There are several stories accounting for the origin of the name, but all of them agree on the one point, that the original Tommy was all that England could expect of any of her subjects. A Richmond *News Leader* editor thumbs the pages of Brewer's "Handbook of Literary Curiosities" and other authorities and informs us that

According to these, the term arose from the little pocket ledgers at one time served out to all British soldiers, in which were to be entered the name, the age, the date of enlistment, the length of service, the wounds and the medals, and so on, of each

individual. The War-Office sent with each of these little books a form for filling it in, and the hypothetical name selected, instead of John Doe and Richard Roe, as with lawyers, was "Tommy Atkins." The books immediately came to be so called, and it did not require long to transfer the name from the book to the soldier.

But why was "Tommy Atkins" selected?

Another correspondent of *The Times*, in taking issue with the uniformed protestant, explains that behind the little book and selection is a story of fine heroism and devotion to soldierly duty. He says:

"Many will remember why our soldiers received this name in the first instance. How, in 1857, when the rebellion broke out in Lucknow, all the Europeans fled to the residency. On their way they came upon a private of the Thirty-second Regiment (Duke of Cornwall's light infantry) on sentry at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he would not do so and was killed. His name happened to be Thomas Atkins, and so, throughout the mutiny campaign, when a daring deed was done the doer was said to be 'a regular Tommy Atkins.'"

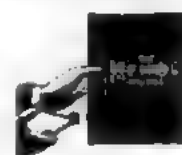
This background to the usage relieves it of any flippancy, offensiveness, or reason for inspiring resentment, and makes "Tommy Atkins" a designation to be proud of.

A Slander.—Satan was furious.

"I'm going to sue General Sherman for libel," he thundered. "Hell may be hell, but it isn't modern war by any means."

Thus we see that there is a limit even to epigrams.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

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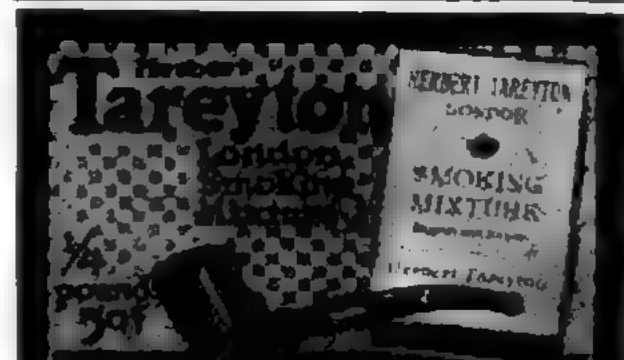
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AMERICAN STOCKS HELD IN EUROPE

WITH the opening on December 15 of the New York Stock Exchange for sales of all kinds of listed securities (stocks as well as bonds), much interest was felt in the degree to which European holders of our securities would send them here for sale. Fear that a considerable volume of securities might be sent over was a potent influence in delaying the opening of the Exchange. During the first few days after the opening, there was undoubtedly a considerable selling from Europe. Some observers thought this accounted for the slump in prices that occurred on the third day, but others maintained that the slump was a natural reaction from the strong upward swing that occurred at the start. What the future might develop, no one attempted to foretell, altho a feeling of confidence existed that European sales would not in any case be sufficient to demoralize the market. The stocks from which most was feared are Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel. The holdings in Europe of other well-known railway stocks are given as follows by *The Wall Street Journal*:

	Stock Outlets	Stock Held in Europe	P. C.
Pennsylvania	\$44,265,700	\$74,490,442	14.90
Southern Railway	180,000,000	62,852,400	34.90
Great Northern	20,000,000	38,127,500	19.07
Kansas City Southern	51,000,000	22,205,500	43.50
New York Central	225,581,000	21,212,900	9.40
St. Paul	233,130,000	17,185,400	7.30
Rock Island Co.	140,835,000	59,947,700	42.50
Atchafalpa	309,985,000	58,910,000	19.00

BANK TRANSACTIONS VERSUS BANK CLEARINGS

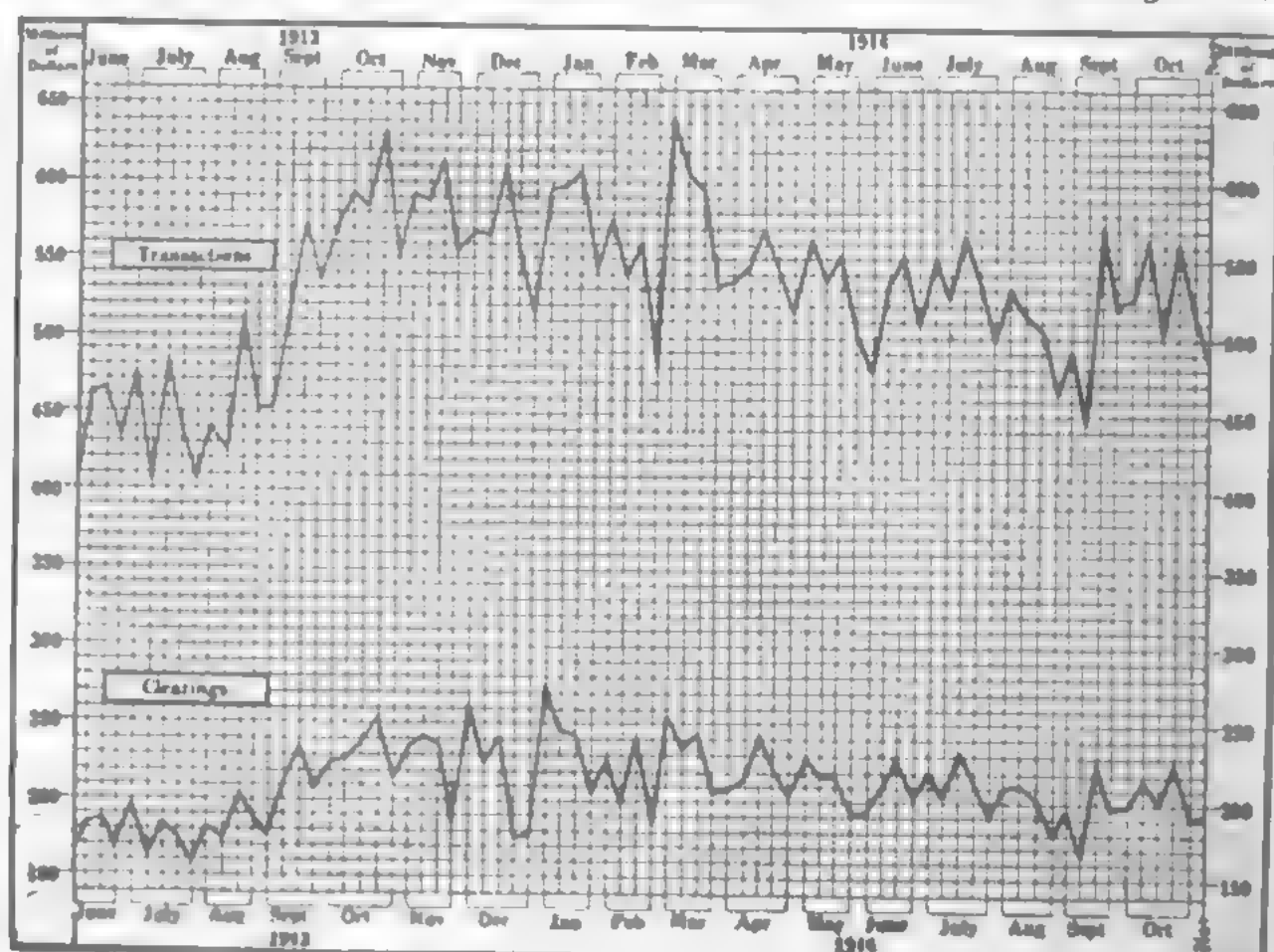
A new measure of trade volume—something better than bank clearings—is presented by the *New York Times Annalist* in an article which sets forth the superior value of total bank transactions. Only about 40 per cent. of the actual business of a bank is represented in clearings. *The Annalist* has compiled a chart in which on one line are shown fluctuations

in clearings, and on another those in the total transactions of banks. Elsewhere on this page will be found a reproduction of this chart. By the term "total bank transactions" is meant all debits against deposits in each institution represented in the clearing-house. Much more comprehensive than clearings are these total transactions, and hence more valuable as a gauge of business. They are more sensitive to business changes, since they include returns that are lacking in clearings but which are highly important, such as the money drawn by employers in cash in order to meet pay-rolls. As an example of the failure of clearing-house returns to reflect actual conditions, the writer says that at the time of the great Cincinnati flood clearings showed comparatively few changes, while total transactions "sharply reflected the pay-roll money drawn from banks and the general business depression that ensued."

FARM MORTGAGES AND REAL-ESTATE BONDS

James J. Hill's familiar remark after the war began, that "the largest single industry in the United States is tilling the soil, and this will suffer least of all," has led James Merriam in *Maudsley's Magazine* to point out in some detail the reasons why investors should be attracted to farm mortgages, since they represent "the most prosperous business done in the United States." He asserts that there has never been a time when the truth of Mr. Hill's statement stood out more than at present when the farm mortgage is "the very heart and center of the market for the less active securities." Conservative investors in increasing numbers are turning to farm mortgages, since they give "the highest interest consistent with safety in periods of financial uncertainty." Following are interesting points in Mr. Merriam's paper:

"Preliminary estimates of production of the principal crops in 1914 made by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington com-



BANK TRANSACTIONS AND BANK CLEARINGS COMPARED

pare thus with the figures for the two previous years:

	1911	1912	1913
Corn.....	2,705,600,000	2,446,988,000	3,124,474,000
Wheat.....	891,950,000	763,180,000	1,000,000,000
Oats.....	1,139,741,000	1,121,768,000	1,318,117,000
Barley.....	196,563,000	178,189,000	225,881,000
Rye.....	42,664,000	41,381,000	51,684,000
Buckwheat.....	17,025,000	15,887,000	19,241,000
Potatoes.....	406,288,000	331,525,000	421,847,000
Hay (tons).....	63,604,000	64,116,000	71,991,000
Tobacco.....	902,715,000	963,734,000	962,885,000
Flaxseed.....	15,973,000	17,551,000	28,073,000

"Consider along with these figures the following statistics of farm prices as of November 1, and you get a pretty accurate indication of the extent to which the farmer has actually been helped by the war, or, as Mr. Hill says, 'not hurt': Wheat, 96.2 cents per bushel, compared with 77 cents last year. Oats, 42.5 cents, compared with 37.9 cents last year. Barley, 51.3 cents, compared with 54.7 cents last year. Rye, 80.6 cents, compared with 63.3 cents last year. Buckwheat, 78.1 cents, compared with 75.5 cents last year.

"Or you may have the personal testimony of the farmer himself, as in the following quoted recently by a correspondent whose business it is to keep tabs on conditions in the Middle West:

"The stock on my farm," said one in reply to a question as to how he could afford to have a motor-car and send his children to college, "has increased in value over a thousand dollars in the past four months. My wheat has increased in value two thousand dollars—and I have done nothing except to wait. It is the kind of 'watchful waiting' I like, and if the war keeps on, as it seems that it will, I will be in better condition next spring than I have been in ten years."

"Prosperity does not lessen the farmer's legitimate borrowing-demand. He is continually in need of additional land, and he is continually under the expense of adopting new and businesslike methods of agriculture. For the satisfaction of this demand he has heretofore been dependent largely upon the insurance companies as buyers of his mortgages—to what extent one may gather roughly from figures published not long since, showing loans of such institutions in Missouri, nearly \$51,000,000; Kansas, nearly \$54,000,000; in Iowa, about \$100,000,000; in Nebraska, \$70,000,000, and in Oklahoma, \$32,000,000.

"But he is finding the supply of new capital from these sources materially curtailed at the present time, due to the fact that the various companies are looking forward to possible large policy payments to result from their European business, as well as the fact that the depression in business generally has confronted them with largely increased demands for policy loans. From several sections of the country come reports that most of the companies loaning there have notified their agents not to renew maturing loans on farms, provided they are able to place them elsewhere. The significance of this situation is that it spells opportunity for the private investor to obtain with more than the customary facility the particular grade of farm loans, with which the most scientific investors in the world have had such extraordinary experience for more than a generation."

That the business of selling real-estate bonds is "more highly developed in Chicago than in almost any other city" was recently asserted by *The Tribune* of that city. While individual mortgages are sold to investors in all parts of the world, the plan of issuing a large number of bonds in denominations of from \$100 to \$1,000, the same being secured by mortgages on real estate, is carried out only in large business centers, "and in this field Chicago excels." The writer says in detail:

"Several large houses have specialized in this branch for years, have developed

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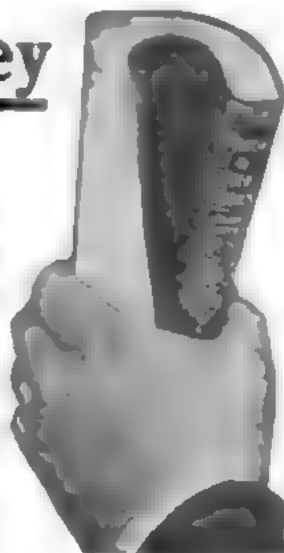
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strong selling organizations, and have gradually attracted a clientele of investors who put all their surplus earnings into these securities. Three months ago, when the selling of corporation bonds and stocks practically ceased for a time, the business of selling Chicago real-estate bonds went on, somewhat diminished in volume, but still active.

"Within the last few weeks numerous new issues of real-estate bonds have been put on sale and have been steadily absorbed by a class of investors who are indifferent whether the stock exchanges are open or closed. These new issues are chiefly apartment-house building bonds, maturing serially and drawing 6 per cent. interest.

The houses selling these bonds perform all the detail work that the investor in ordinary mortgages must perform for himself. They have the title to the ground insured, they examine the architect's plans and estimates, and, finally, they inspect the contract, to see that the contractor's bond for faithful performance of his work is good. As the work of building progresses they advance sums of money to the contractor, first being assured both by inspection of the building and by affidavits of the contractor that the money has been earned. When the building is done and the apartments are rented, they collect the interest from the owner, pay the bond coupons, and see that insurance is kept up and that taxes are paid.

"In buying such bonds, the investor relies absolutely on the bond house for detail work. The questions on which he shall pass judgment are whether the property is worth approximately the valuation given it, whether the apartments will rent for approximately the estimated rentals, and whether there is anything unfavorable in the location that may tend to drive away tenants after a time. The bond house probably is better qualified to pass on these questions than the investor, but its view-point is that of a seller and the investor's view-point is that of a buyer, and opinions vary with the view-point.

"The first question is, will the apartments rent readily and stay rented till the last bond is paid? Many investors have lived in a dozen different apartment buildings and should be fairly expert judges of rental values. Others should view the properties in which they are investing and become expert judges.

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NO NEW STOCK THIS YEAR FOR STEEL EMPLOYEES

It was announced on December 15 that the United States Steel Corporation next year would suspend its profit-sharing plan. The reason given was "the unsettled financial and industrial conditions." This plan was instituted by the steel corporation in 1903, and since it became operative it has never until now been suspended. More than 50,000 employees have acquired an interest in the corporation's business. They make up about 40 per cent. of the total number of stockholders. Last year subscriptions were received from 46,418 employees, their takings making an aggregate of 42,926 shares of preferred and 47,680 shares of common. The subscription price for employees was \$105 a share.

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for preferred and \$57 for common. An annual allowance, as special compensation or bonus to subscribers who retained their holdings, was made of five dollars for preferred and \$3.50 for common. Probably no large corporation in the country has suffered more from the war than United States Steel. The common stock dividend was reduced recently from 4 per cent. to 2.

NORTHERN WINTER RESORTS

Among winter tourists are some who are said to hold in scorn the idea of white flannels in February, of *dolce far niente* in a porch-chair with a round moon coming up through the branches of the palms. For them, flannels in July. They want their winter to be winter—the smoke of hearth-fire ascending straight into the lifeless air, while the thermometer flirts with the zero-point and the clean, dry snow blankets fences and other inanimate things from sight. For them the summer months are for tennis. In the winter they want open-air skating upon the ice, tobogganing, ice-boating, red apples, red cheeks, all the health and warmth that come from exercise and plenty of it. This is a growing taste in America. The number of winter travelers who seek this sort of thing is increasing. There are comfortable hotels in northern New Hampshire and in Maine that seek this sort of patronage and guarantee the "real old-fashioned winters." There is an excellent modern house on Lake George that does the same sort of thing.

But, lest he should too much dread the "January thaw" and the "February warm spell," he can make assurance doubly sure by going North until he has crossed the international line and is well within Canada. The Dominion in January and February is a perpetual joy to those who clamor for old-fashioned winters. Montreal mid-winter life is a delight, with street-traffic almost entirely on runners and the sleighs different from anything ever seen "in the States," and evidently closely patterned upon the Russian droshky. Yet those who seek winter travel in the North purely for the creature joy of it are more apt to press on to Quebec, where the Château Frontenac, one of the most wonderfully located hotels in all the world, repeats its mid-summer gaiety and popularity, with the thermometer well toward zero and the snow banking in huge drifts against the winter.

There is another Château in Canada these days—and it is quite as effective and beautiful as the earlier comer. It is known as the Château Laurier, and it crowns a wooded bluff of great beauty in the very heart of the modern city of Ottawa. The capital of the Dominion prides itself upon the gaiety and brilliancy of its social existence. And that gaiety and brilliancy find fullest expression in the corridors and restaurants of the Château during the winter months when Parliament is in session, and seemingly all Canada coming to its halls.

You can not scoff at winter in the Dominion. There is more than one American, however, who refuses to tarry at such highly civilized points as Montreal, or Ottawa, or Quebec, but insists upon boarding the Imperial Limited and seeking the Canadian Rockies in the full glory of their mid-winter grandeur. That train, like all of the well-known limiteds on the transcontinental routes south of the international boundary, runs throughout the entire year.

Increase Your Knowledge of Investments

Through their lack of knowledge of the qualities that constitute a good investment and their misfortune in selecting an unreliable dealer, many investors do not get the most satisfactory results from their investments.

The Pamphlets mentioned below contain investment information which the investor will find of considerable value.

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For the inexperienced investor who wishes a knowledge of a good bond's essential features.

The Most Satisfactory Bonds:

For the investor wishing to compare the investment market's relative values over a period of years.

Buying Bonds Systematically:

For the investor who wishes to formulate a plan of systematic accumulation and distribution of funds.

Savings Bank Bonds, New York State:

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CUSTOMER.—"But I wish to write to my
husband."—*Judge.*

Not Hard.—"How long did it take you
to learn to run a motor-car?"

"Oh, three or four."

"Weeks?"

"No, motor-cars."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Felicitous Deficit.—CALLER—"How
much for a marriage license?"

TOWN CLERK—"One dollar."

CALLER—"I've only got fifty cents."

TOWN CLERK—"You're lucky."—*Phila-
delphia Bulletin.*

Begin What?—The Scotch minister rose
and cleared his throat, but remained silent,
while the congregation awaited the sermon
in puzzled expectancy. At last he spoke:

"There's a laddie awa' there in the
gallery a-kissin' a lassie," he said. "When
he's done ah'll begin."—*Ladies' Home
Journal.*

Inconsistent.—"Then you don't think I
practise what I preach, eh?" queried the
minister, in talking with one of the deacons
at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon.
"You've been preachin' on the subject of
resignation for two years, an' ye haven't
resigned yet."—*Tid-Bits.*

Baby's Bank; or, Saving Up for Christmas.

EPISODE I.—"See, baby," said mama,
"see the pretty bank I've got you. We'll
put it right here on the table, and every
day papa and I will put some money in it
so that when Christmas-time comes baby
will be able to buy some nice presents for
Santa Claus to give to people. Won't
that be nice?"

EPISODE II.—"Gee-whiz!" said papa.
"I haven't got anything smaller than a
ten-dollar bill, and I can't change that on
the cars. Got any money?"

"I don't think I've got a speck of
change, William!" said mama. "Here!
Take this quarter out of baby's bank."

EPISODE III.—"Give me some change,
quick, William!" cried mama. "The
vegetable man is here, and I want to buy
a few things for dinner."

"I'm busted," replied papa. "Take it
out of baby's bank."

EPISODE IV.—"Say, mama," said ten-
year-old Tommy, "can I have five cents
to go to the moving-picture show this
afternoon? You promised I could, you
know."

"So I did, Tommy," said mama, with a
smile. "Here's a nickel from baby's
bank. I don't know what I've done with
my pocketbook."

**EPISODES V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, AND SO
ON.**—The same as the foregoing, with
slight immaterial variations.

FINAL EPISODE.—"Well, baby," said
Uncle Charley, "are you going to write a
nice long letter to Santa Claus this
Christmas?"

"No, I am not," replied baby, with a
stern, significant glance at all the members
of the family. "I shall write instead, I
think, to the State Board of Bank Ex-
aminers."—*Puck.*

Pointed.—TRIXIE (a bit late in arriving
—"Well, girls, who are you knocking
now?"

BELLE—"We were all here but you,
dear!"—*Puck.*

Simple.—PROFESSOR (in history)—
"How was Alexander III. of Russia
killed?"

FRESHMAN—"By a bomb."

PROFESSOR—"How do you account for
that?"

FRESHMAN—"It exploded."—*Punch
Bowl.*

Truthful Description.—A missionary was
returning to Basel from Patagonia, bring-
ing with him for the purposes of science a
collection of Patagonian skulls. The cus-
tom-house officers opened the chest and
informed the owner that the consignment
must be classed as animal bones and taxed
at so much the pound.

The missionary was indignant. So the
officials agreed to reconsider. When the
way-bill had been revised, it appeared in
the following form:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal ef-
fects, already worn."—*New York Evening
Post.*

Changing Fashions in Hostility.—A
zealous hobbly captured a workman
and haled him into court on the charge of
being an unregistered German. The man
swore he had a Russian birth-certificate,
and produced it. Then said the magistrate
severely:

"But why, then, have you for ten years
been masquerading as a German?"

"Because," answered the man apolo-
getically, "when I came to England ten
years ago the feeling against Russia was so
strong that I was obliged to pass myself off
for a German."—*Mollie Best in Harper's
Weekly.*

Polite.—"Hum, ho!" sighed the New-
Hampshire farmer as he came in from
down-town. "Deacon Jones wants me to be
pall-bearer again to his wife's funeral."

"Wal, you're goin' to be, ain't ye?"
asked the farmer's better half.

"I dunno. Y' know, when Deacon
Jones's first wife died, he asked me to be a
pall-bearer, an' I did; and then his second
wife died, an' I was the same again. An'
then he married that Perkins gal, and she
died, and I was pall-bearer to that funeral.
An' now—wal, I don't like to be all the
time acceptin' favors without bein' able to
return 'em."—*New York Evening Post.*

Breaking It Gently.—There is a new
formula for landlords and landladies ap-
prizing tenants of a rise in the rent. It
was received by a German woman, who
appreciated its unconscious humor, and
sent it to a Berlin magazine to be pub-
lished. It runs as follows:

"STETTIN, September 1.

"MR. AND MRS. N. N.: The forceful turn
of events, which through the grace of
Almighty God, our troops, armed with His
power and strength, have brought about,
allows us to perceive a greatly blest
future. May our people never forget such
grace of the God of all times who has pro-
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—*Springfield Republican.*

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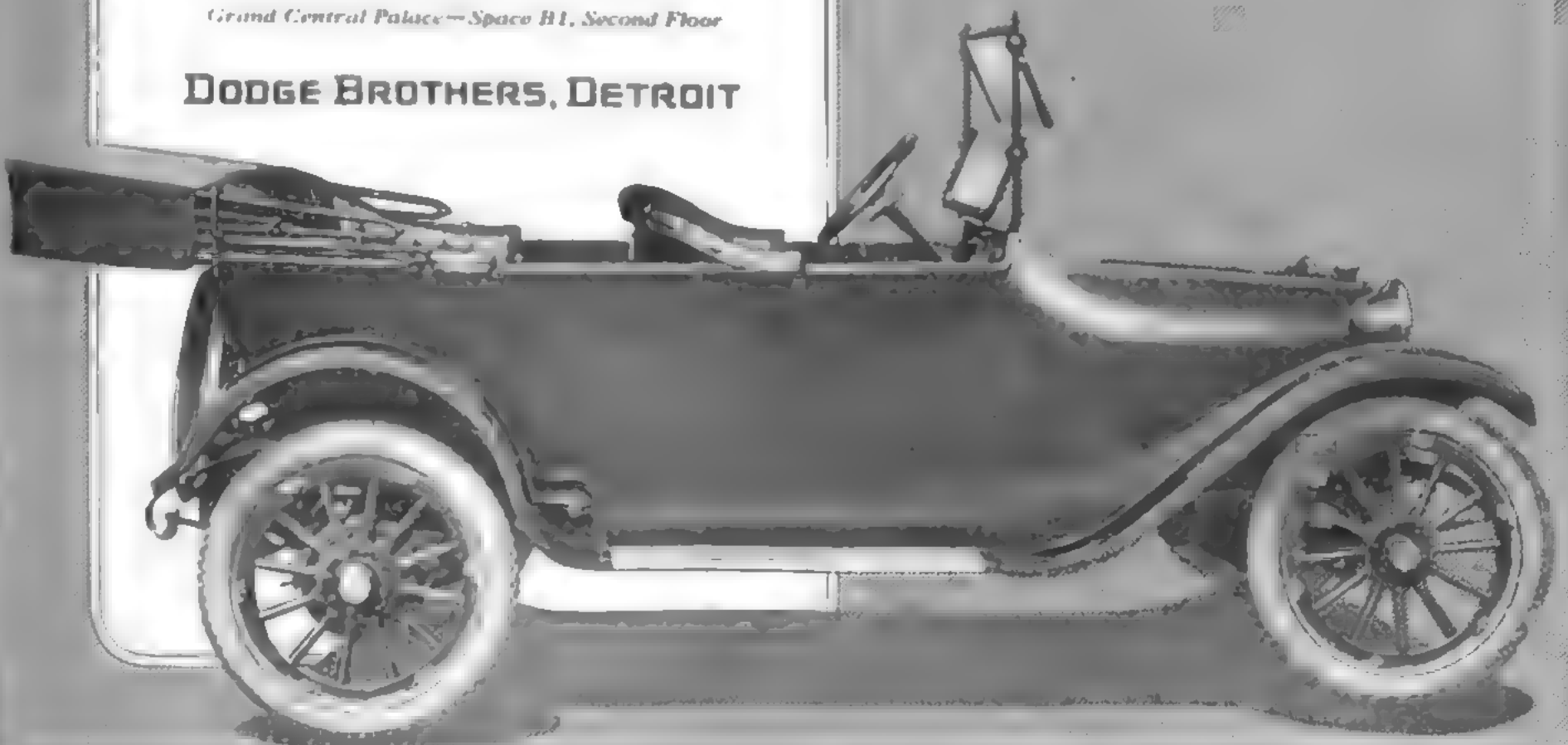
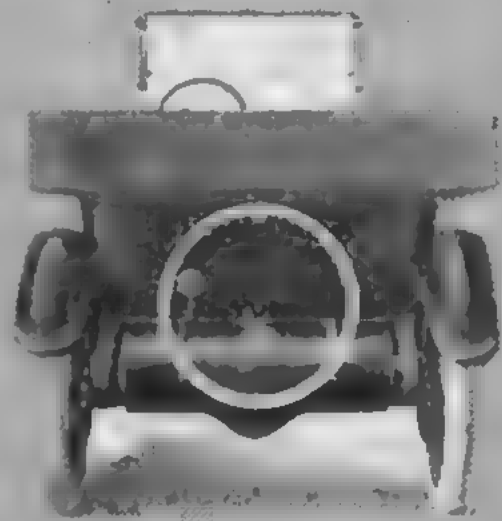
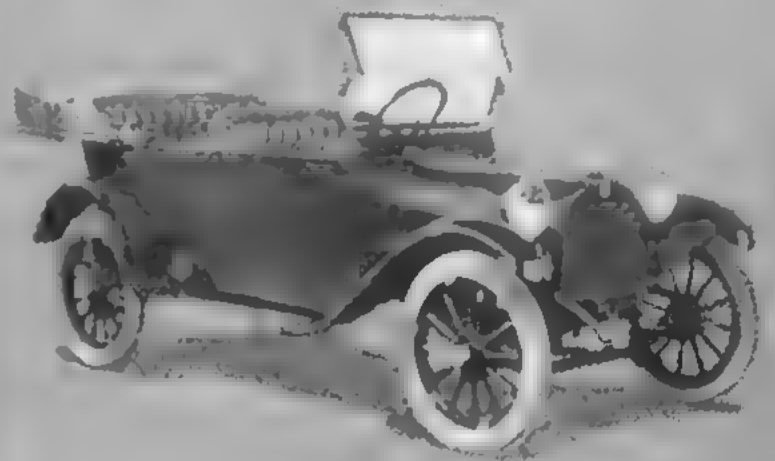
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

December 10.—Petrograd reports that General Mackensen's German forces are within fifteen miles of Warsaw.

December 12.—In northern Poland the Russians are reported as again on the offensive and driving the Germans back. German forces descending into Poland from Soldau are met near Przasnysz and Tsekhanow and repulsed.

Vienna reports the capture of Novo Sandec, and the occupation of neighboring towns, in Galicia. Her troops are claimed to be holding the important woodland areas in the eastern Carpathians, and also the mountain passes in Bukowina.

December 14.—The German column advancing from Soldau falls back on Mlawa. Petrograd reports a German concentration on the left (west) bank of the Vistula near the mouth of the Baura. Hereabouts, as far south as Lowiez, heavy fighting continues.

Austrians are pouring down the northern slopes of the Carpathians in force, near Mount Dukla. Austria reports that the Russians are being driven northeast from Jaslo, and that the whole line from here north to Noworadomsk and Piotrkow is withdrawing. Added to this, the Russians in the Carpathians are said to be faring desperately.

IN THE WEST

December 11.—Fighting begins between Ypres and La Bassée, developing from Menin to Warneton and from Armentières to La Bassée, leaving the center quiet.

December 12.—The fighting from La Bassée to Ypres continues, gradually involving the center. The northern wing reaches into the fatal forest of Sonthem, where German thousands fell in November.

December 13.—The third day of fierce fighting on the Belgian border finds the Allies generally successful east of the Lys, but the Germans making perceptible advances to the north. The latter are assuming a dogged offensive, their advances being made persistently in the face of decimating fire.

December 14.—A sharp attack is made by the Allies at a point on the Lys, between Harlebeke and Wyteschaete, supposed to be another tentative thrust to test the German defense. In the Vosges the Germans are bombarding the railroad station of Saint-Léonard, south of Saint-Dié. The French line in Alsace is given as extending from Steinbach to Pont d'Aspach, to Pont de Brinighoefen, near Eglingen.

December 15.—Berlin reports heavy losses of the Allies in a vain attack southeast of Ypres, and also north of Verdun. Four French attempts to take the German position south of St. Mihiel meet with no better success. The recapture of Steinbach, in the Vosges, is also claimed.

It is reported that Generals Joffre and French, discarding the previous plan of a spring campaign, are engineering a general advance along the whole Belgian front. This movement, if successful, is planned to throw the German right back upon its second line of defense, from Bruges to Courtrai.

GENERAL WARNEWS

December 10.—Sweden starts an investigation into the recent offenses of mines laid in Swedish waters, seeking to

discover the offending nation and the purpose sought.

An Amsterdam newspaper's Berlin correspondent reports the Prussian losses up to November 30 as: killed, 95,000; wounded, 381,000; missing, 117,000. The *Russky Invalid* declares Russia to have lost 60,000 commissioned officers, killed, wounded, or missing.

December 11.—Word comes from Buenos Aires that the German cruiser *Dresden*, sole survivor of Admiral von Spee's squadron, has arrived safely in the port of Punta Arenas.

December 12.—Serb reports show the Austrians retreating out of Serbian territory, being pushed back upon the border at Shabats and Loznica. They claim to have 28,000 Austrian prisoners, with many guns.

December 13.—It is reported from London that a British submarine has accomplished the sinking of the Turkish battle-ship *Messudieh*, in the Dardanelles, diving under five rows of mines and evading by many hours' submersion the gun-fire of hostile forts and torpedo-boats.

The *Dresden* leaves Punta Arenas, Chile, refused coal by the Chilean Government because three months had not elapsed since her last visit there.

December 14.—The Servians, it is reported, after a fierce battle, regain Belgrade. Austria admits retirement before superior forces.

December 16.—Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, three towns on the eastern coast of England, opposite Helgoland, are bombarded by a German squadron in a raid lasting an hour: killed, 48; wounded, 85.

MEXICO

December 15.—Carranza officials report that two battles are being fought with the followers of Villa, one at Guamave, near Tampico, and the other at San Pedro de las Colonias, between Torreon and Saltillo. The latter assumes the more importance. Ten thousand troops are engaged, with reinforcements speeding to support both sides. It is said that Villa is personally in command of the Conventionalist forces.

DOMESTIC

December 10.—Washington is advised that Provisional President Gutierrez has ordered General Maytoreno to withdraw from the border at Naco, where several Americans have suffered from stray bullets.

December 12.—The New York Stock Exchange opens to all members, with some restrictions on operations in stocks which are held largely by European investors.

December 13.—Washington receives a call from Colonel Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone, for two torpedo-boat destroyers, but withholds the ships requested, demanding further particulars.

Two more men in Naco, Arizona, are hit by spent shrapnel bullets. Governor Maytoreno reports he has received no order from Provisional President Gutierrez to withdraw from the border.

December 14.—Colonel Goethals issues a second call for war-ships, stating that violations of neutrality in the misuse of wireless and the establishing of bases of supplies within the Canal Zone demand several light, fast vessels as police-boats.

December 15.—A force of 3,000 infantry and artillery are ordered to reinforce

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss's command at Naco, Arizona, in view of possible conflicts on the Mexican border. Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, announces that his troops will be removed from the border and ordered not to fire into Naco, Arizona, for fear of complications with this country.

Postmaster-General Burleson submits his report to Congress. He recommends again the national ownership of telephone and telegraph services in this country. Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii; he urges that payment to the railroads for transporting mails be made by space instead of weight; he requests an increased rate of postage on all second-class matter, except newspapers.

December 16.—In reply to Colonel Goethals's call for police-boats for the Canal Zone, Secretary Daniels orders the cruiser *Tacoma*, at Santo Domingo, to proceed to Colon.

Gen. Hugh Scott leaves Washington for Naco, Arizona. General Bliss, in command at Naco, on the advice of Washington, issues an ultimatum to General Maytorena, declaring that the next shot to take effect upon an innocent party on the northern side of the border will earn prompt reprisal.

The New York Stock Exchange permits the sale and purchase of all stocks, regardless of European holdings. The minimum price at closing, on July 30, is to be observed in all cases.

Good Progress.—CHEERFUL OLD LADY.—"Well, dominie, the new churchyard's fillin' up real nicely, ain't it?"—*Puck*.

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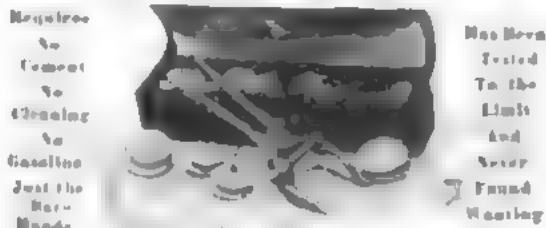
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. R. P." Rochester, N. Y.—"Please tell me what authority there is, if any, for the use of the word 'recipe' to indicate a cooking-receipt. Is not the word 'receipt' the proper word to use when it is intended to mean the combining of materials in cooking?"

The original sense of *recipe* is the medical sense, which you will find abbreviated upon all medical prescriptions by the letter R., but in modern speech this word in this sense has been entirely displaced by the word *prescription*. The word *recipe* is now commonly used for a statement of the ingredients and procedure necessary for the making of some preparation, especially a dish in cookery. This sense dates from 1743. The word *receipt* was used to designate a formula or a prescription in medicine as long ago as 1380, and in this sense it was steadily used from that date until the sixteenth century, when, for instance, Shakespeare used it in "All's Well That Ends Well," act I, sc. 3, line 227, "You know my father left me some prescriptions, of rare and proud effects." The first use of *receipt* in cookery dates from 1703.

"J. R. P. R." Pawling, N. Y.—"Who is (or was) the person writing Indian love-lyrics ('Stars of the Desert') under the name 'Lawrence Hope'?"

Laurence (not Lawrence) Hope, otherwise Violet Nicholson, was the wife of a British army officer and wrote a number of passionate poems. Her "Last Poems" were published by John Lane, of New York, who may be able to give you further information. So far as our remembrance goes, Laurence Hope's husband was many years her senior, and when he died she committed suicide on his grave.

"D. E. H." Dubois, Pa.—"Will you kindly tell me if 'a grammatical error' is a correct expression?"

"A grammatical error" is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered as a violation of grammatical precision.

"R. E. W." Springfield, Ohio.—"(1) If the English view-point on the matter is not held here, will you kindly tell me the significance of the line, 'Not bloody likely,' in Shaw's new play. (2) What is the meaning of 'Santa Cruz is now pretty well Fletcherized'?"

(1) The line to which you refer should have no punctuation. The expression is not used by refined Englishmen. It is a coarse way of saying "Not at all likely." (2) Food is said to be *Fletcherized* when it is thoroughly masticated—possibly the sentence you give is a playful allusion to the damage done to the city.

"W. R. D." Healdsburg, Cal.—"Kindly give me the pronunciation of *Louise*."

Louise is pronounced *lu'ee*—u as in rule.

"E. S. W." Cambridge, Mass.—"Please tell me whether the size of Shakespeare's vocabulary has ever been ascertained, and if it has, what is the number of words? What sort of words are included in determining a writer's vocabulary? Are only the roots taken, or, for instance, would 'repeat' and 'repeated' be counted as two words? How does Shakespeare's vocabulary compare in size with the vocabularies of other noted writers? Is not one writer of note distinguished for the smallness of his vocabulary, he having a vocabulary of less than 1,000 words?"

Shakespeare's vocabulary has been estimated at 15,000 words, and it includes the root-words and inflections. Milton's vocabulary has been estimated at 10,000. The Bible contains Hebrew and Chaldean words 8,674, Greek words, 5,674. John Bunyan's vocabulary is said to consist of only Anglo-Saxon words. He may be the author to whom you refer; but long before him there was a semi-Saxon writer a priest named Layamon, who translated Wace's "Brut," who may have had a vocabulary of only 1,000 words at his command.

"O. N. C." Kingston, Okla.—"The sentence is elliptical and means *I could not love thee, dear, so much (as much as I do love thee), loved (if I did*

not love) I not honor more. In other words, his love of honor is the foundation of his great love for her (assumed).

"J. H." Andover, N. H.—"Kindly answer the following: (1) Are there any conditions at all under which a coin may be mutilated without breaking the law? (2) Please tell me also whether or not there is any law about hoarding money and keeping it out of circulation. (3) Is a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece change?"

(1) No. The mutilation or debasement of United States coin, as well as the fraudulent importation or use of spurious foreign coin is a crime under Federal statutes. (2) No. (3) A two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece is a current coin which may be given in change.

"N. de G." Baltimore, Md.—"Will you kindly give me the correct use of the broad *a* in speaking English, and any rules there may be? Is there any book that would aid one in acquiring this?"

The broad *a* is used only in the southern part of England. From the Midlands up to the Tweed the *a* as in *at* is used. There are no rules that we can cite to guide you. Usage and the word in which the *a* occurs are the only guides.

"J. F. D." Delaware, Ohio.—"Is the commonplace sign 'Post No Bills' correct?"

The phrase is an English idiom of which we have hundreds similar; as, "I don't think it will rain"; "Shut the door"; "We received no money," etc.

"S. V. B." St. Louis, Mo.—"Which is correct—'We have not received any payment,' or 'We have received no payment.' If both are correct, which is given the preference, and why?"

Both the sentences submitted are correct. We prefer "We have not received any payment," as the more direct and emphatic. The second is a form current in English sanctioned by usage. *We have received no payment* is equivalent to *nothing*, hence our preference.

"H. M. H." Manchester, Ala.—"In the game of ruck, dominoes, or any other game, is 'trump' ever plural? If so, how would you use it? In other words, would you say, 'what is trump?' or 'what are trumps?'"

Trump is a noun singular and is generally so used. The plural form is used in card-playing to designate the character of the suit; as, "What are trumps? Spades." Here the question and answer are always in the plural. If the question "What is trump?" were put, the answer "clubs" would clearly point to the erroneous use of the verb which should be in the plural. "A trump" is synonymous with "a trump card," and as such is a singular.

"B." Lavonia, Ga.—"Which is correct—'The annual convention of women's clubs,' or 'the annual convention of woman's clubs?'"

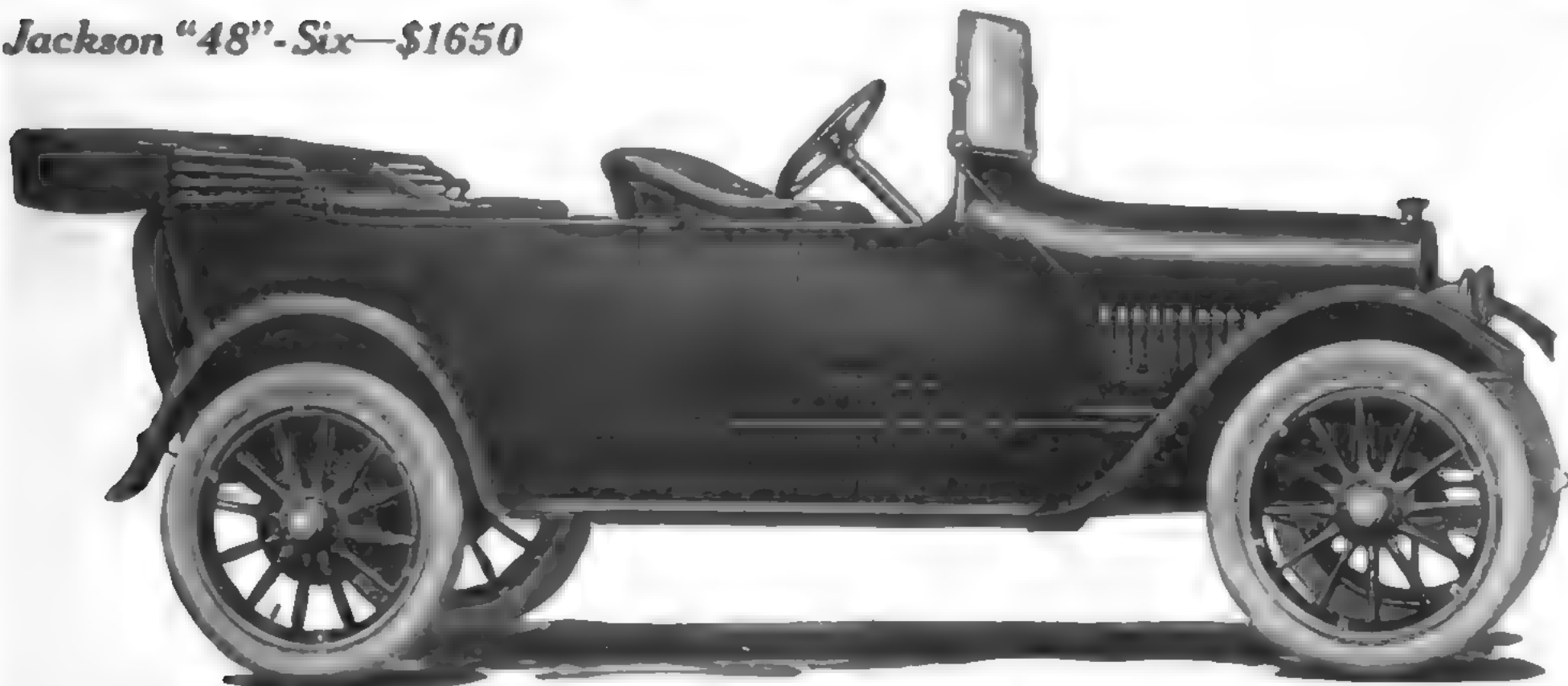
As the club-members are women and there are a number of clubs, the correct way to write the sentence is "The Annual Convention of Women's Clubs."

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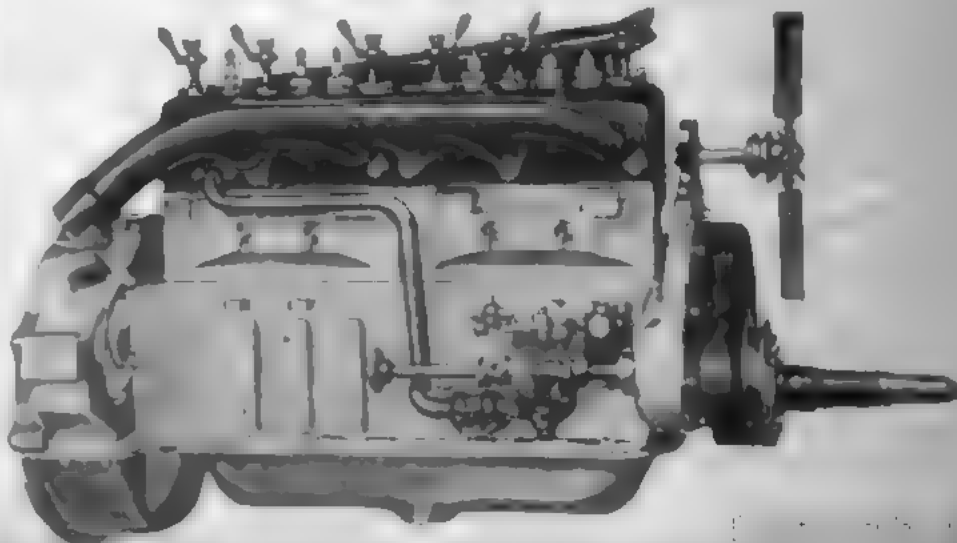
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VELIE MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY

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September 12, 1914

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2173

This figure represents the number of individual buyers who had, up to August first, placed orders for the new Cadillac.

No announcement had been made by this Company concerning the characteristics of the new car.

Even Cadillac dealers had not been informed concerning it.

The dealers did not especially seek these orders in advance.

They came spontaneously—in widely separated cities—from more than 2,000 individual buyers.

Their attitude was—in effect—"No matter what it is, just so it's a Cadillac" and "We want to order now."

And the public is still without authoritative information from the Cadillac Company concerning the details of the new car—but more than \$4,000,000 worth of business awaits its coming.

Could anything that we might say compare with this substantial expression of implicit confidence?

Could it have occurred in connection with any car other than the Cadillac?

We have said before that we regard the peculiar confidence reposed in the Cadillac Company as a trust and a responsibility.

It is also an asset so immensely valuable that mere self-interest, if nothing more, would impel us never to imperil it.

And Cadillac users bear testimony that we never have imperiled it.

Rest assured that those who have placed their orders will be abundantly rewarded.

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE..... 1844-1847

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